

Assembly Bill No. 3472

Passed the Assembly August 28, 1996

Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Passed the Senate August 20, 1996

Secretary of the Senate

This bill was received by the Governor this ____ day
of _____, 1996, at ____ o'clock __M.

Private Secretary of the Governor

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CHAPTER ____

An act to amend Sections 8762, 8771, and 22350 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 17, 139, 211, 216, 217, 234, 339, 481.140, 491.160, 511.060, 574, 680.260, 708.170, 715.040, 995.160, 1166a, and 2015.3 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to amend Sections 607f and 1861.1 of the Civil Code, to amend Section 10405 of the Corporations Code, to amend Section 17850 of the Education Code, to amend Sections 8203 and 13109 of the Elections Code, to amend Sections 7579, 12645, 21883, 27601, 52513, and 52976 of the Food and Agricultural Code, to amend Sections 1458, 1481, 1853, 6103.2, 6103.5, 11158, 24004, 24055, 24103, 24150, 24204, 25174, 26524, 26665, 26907, 27263, 27279, 27492, 29610, 54954, 65361, 66416.5, 66417, 68079, 68084, 68546, 68726, 71001, 71085, 71088, 71091, 71140, 71220, 71221, 71264, 71265, 71266, 71267, 71600, 71609, 73399.1, and 73685 of, to amend and renumber Sections 12035 and 12036 of, to add Section 26911 to, and to repeal Sections 12037, 12038, 26617, 29614, 29615, 66452.7, 66455.5, 71090, 71602, 71603, 71603.2, 71603.5, 71603.6, 71604, and 71604.1 of, the Government Code, to amend Sections 495.3, 495.4, 495.6, 495.8, 495.9, and 497 of the Harbors and Navigation Code, to amend Sections 40275, 41210, and 41220 of the Health and Safety Code, to amend Sections 25, 101, 102, 211, and 3352 of the Labor Code, to amend Sections 463 and 467 of the Military and Veterans Code, to amend Sections 97, 335, 597d, 599a, 703, 726, 830.1, 832.4, 981, 1053, 1119, 1311, 1529, 3081, 4004.5, 4019.5, 4533, and 13020 of the Penal Code, to amend Sections 3423.2, 3423.4, 3772.2, 3772.4, 5538.5, 5552.1, 5841, 8813, 8813.1, 8813.2, 8815.2, and 8815.3 of the Public Resources Code, to amend Sections 2192.2, 3005, 6776, 6777, 7882, 7883, 9001, 9002, 11501, 11502, 13615, 13616, 19232, 19233, 30341, 30342, 32365, 32366, 38541, 38542, 40161, 40162, 41125, 41126, 43421, 43422, 45501, 45502, 46431, 46432, 50125, 50126, 55161, 55162, 60451, and 60452 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, to amend Sections 1785 and 1786 of the Unemployment Insurance



Code, to amend Section 2416 of, and to repeal Section 5005.5 of, the Vehicle Code, and to amend Section 50752 of the Water Code, relating to local government.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 3472, Committee on Local Government. Local government.

Existing law provides that, after making a survey in conformity with the practice of land surveying, the surveyor or civil engineer may file with the county surveyor in the county in which the survey was made, a record of the survey and, requires that a record of the survey relating to land boundaries or property lines shall be filed if the survey discloses any of specified conditions.

This bill would instead make these provisions applicable to field surveys, as specified.

Existing law relating to the practice of land surveying specifies standards for the use of monuments in surveys.

This bill would revise those standards as specified.

Under existing law, the office of constable has been largely eliminated.

This bill would delete references to constable in various provisions and would make other related changes.

Existing law requires a school district, upon the approval by its governing board to proceed with the issuance of certificates of participation revenue bonds, to notify the county superintendent of schools and the county auditor.

This bill would delete the requirement of notification of the county auditor and would make related changes.

Existing law, relating to bonds for public officials, authorizes the use of a master official bond to provide coverage on more than one officer, employee, or agent. Existing law specifically permits a county board of supervisors to authorize a master official bond for more than one officer, employee, or agent of any special purpose assessing or taxing district whose principal office lies within the county.



This bill would, instead of the latter provision, authorize the use of a master official bond by a local public agency, as defined, for more than one officer, employee, or agent of the local public agency, and would make a related change.

Existing law designates the Office of Intergovernmental Management as the clearinghouse for specified information from the Federal Bureau of the Budget, requires that office to be the clearinghouse for requests from cities and counties, that appropriate state agencies evaluate the environmental impact of any proposed subdivision or land project, and requires the office, upon request by a city or county, to arrange for technical assistance from state agencies in connection with the evaluation of proposed subdivision maps.

This bill would rename the office the State Clearinghouse and delete the duties relating to the evaluation of the environmental impact of proposed subdivisions and land projects and to the evaluation of subdivision map acts, as described above.

Existing law provides that the county auditor may destroy certain claims, warrants, and vouchers that are more than 5 years old or at any time after the document has been recorded or reproduced if the copy is maintained for 5 years from the date of the document. The auditor may destroy an index or warrant register that is over 15 years old without reproducing it.

This bill would permit the auditor to destroy an index or warrant register that is over 5 years old without reproducing it.

Under existing law, various special districts may elect to have the county collect district assessments with the collection of county taxes by county officers.

This bill would provide that when a special district has elected to have its assessments collected by the county on the property tax roll, the district shall transmit to the county auditor, no later than August 10 of each year, a statement of the rates fixed for assessments.

Existing law requires the county recorder, upon the payment of proper fees and taxes to accept for



recordation any instrument, paper, or notice that is authorized or required by law to be recorded if the instrument, paper, or notice meets specified requirements. Existing law defines “instrument” for these laws relating to recordation.

This bill would authorize the county recorder to accept, in lieu of a written paper, for recording digitized images of recordable instruments if specified requirements are met.

Existing law relating to local planning and land use requires the legislative body of each county and city to prepare and adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city. The Director of Planning and Research may grant a reasonable extension of time not to exceed 2 years for the preparation and adoption of the general plan if the legislative body makes any of specified findings. During the period of the extension the city or county is not subject to certain requirements, including requirements of state law that its decisions be consistent with those portions of the general plan for which an extension has been granted.

This bill would delete the exemption from those state requirements during the extension.

The Subdivision Map Act, which generally regulates the division of land for purposes of sale, lease, or finance, defines city engineer and county surveyor, which includes a county engineer, for purposes of the act.

This bill would provide that a city engineer or county engineer registered as a civil engineer after January 1, 1982, shall not be authorized to prepare, examine, or approve surveying maps and documents but would specify that those acts shall only be performed by a person licensed as a professional land surveyor or registered prior to January 1, 1982, as a civil engineer.

Under the Subdivision Map Act, a filed tentative map may be submitted to the Office of Intergovernmental Management for an evaluation of the environmental impact of the proposed subdivision.

This bill would delete that provision.



Existing law provides that the treasury of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District shall be in the custody of a county treasurer of a county included entirely within the bay district and that this treasurer shall be the bay district treasurer.

This bill would delete the requirement that the county of that treasurer be included entirely within the district.

Existing law specifies that the boundaries of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District include all of San Bernardino County not within the south coast district.

This bill would specify that the district also includes all of Riverside County not within the south coast district and would require the appointment of an additional public member to the district governing board, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides for the establishment of park and open-space districts including the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District.

This bill would delete the requirement that Sonoma County officers and employees act, ex officio, as officers and employees of that district and would permit the district, by resolution, to eliminate the requirement that demands against the district which are paid without prior specific board approval be presented at the next board meeting for review and approval.

Under existing law, the Urban American River Parkway Preservation Act, the state has adopted the American River Parkway Plan consisting of the revised, updated management plans for the lower American River adopted by the County of Sacramento on December 11, 1985, by a specified resolution, and by the City of Sacramento on March 25, 1986, by a specified resolution.

The act requires that actions of state and local agencies taken with regard to land use decisions be generally consistent with the plan.

This bill would redefine the plan to include the management plans adopted by the County of Sacramento



on December 11, 1985, as amended on December 20, 1995, by a specified county resolution.

Since actions of local agencies with regard to land use decisions would be required to be generally consistent with the revised, updated plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides that the system of plane coordinates which has been established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for defining and stating the positions or locations on points of the surface of the earth within the State of California is the California Coordinate System.

This bill would make certain technical revisions in provisions concerning that system.

Existing law requires that the ballots for reclamation district elections be forwarded to the clerk of the board of supervisors.

This bill would require that those ballots be forwarded to the county clerk instead.

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

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

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

SECTION 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Omnibus Local Government Act of 1996.

The Legislature finds and declares that operating costs can be decreased by reducing the number of separate bills affecting related topics by consolidating these bills into a single measure. Therefore, in enacting this act, it is the intent of the Legislature to consolidate minor, noncontroversial statutory changes relating to public agencies into a single measure.

SEC. 2. Section 8762 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:



8762. After making a field survey in conformity with the practice of land surveying, the surveyor or civil engineer may file with the county surveyor in the county in which the survey was made, a record of the survey.

After making a field survey in conformity with the practice of land surveying, the licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer shall file with the county surveyor in the county in which the field survey was made a record of the survey relating to land boundaries or property lines, if the field survey discloses any of the following:

(a) Material evidence or physical change, which in whole or in part does not appear on any subdivision map, official map, or record of survey previously recorded or filed in the office of the county recorder or county surveying department, or map or survey record maintained by the Bureau of Land Management of the United States.

(b) A material discrepancy with the information contained in any subdivision map, official map, or record of survey previously recorded or filed in the office of the county recorder or the county surveying department, or any map or survey record maintained by the Bureau of Land Management of the United States. For purposes of this subdivision, a “material discrepancy” is limited to a material discrepancy in the position of points or lines, or in dimensions.

(c) Evidence that, by reasonable analysis, might result in materially alternate positions of lines or points, shown on any subdivision map, official map, or record of survey previously recorded or filed in the office of the county recorder or the county surveying department, or any map or survey record maintained by the Bureau of Land Management of the United States.

(d) The establishment of one or more points or lines not shown on any subdivision map, official map, or record of survey, the positions of which are not ascertainable from an inspection of the subdivision map, official map, or record of survey.



(e) The points or lines set during the performance of a field survey of any parcel described in any deed or other instrument of title recorded in the county recorder's office are not shown on any subdivision map, official map, or record of survey.

The record of survey required to be filed pursuant to this section shall be filed within 90 days after the setting of boundary monuments during the performance of a field survey or within 90 days after completion of a field survey, whichever occurs first.

If the 90-day time limit contained in this section cannot be complied with for reasons beyond the control of the licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer, the 90-day time period shall be extended until such time as the reasons for delay are eliminated. If the licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer cannot comply with the 90-day time limit, he or she shall, prior to the expiration of the 90-day time limit, provide the county surveyor with a letter stating that he or she is unable to comply. The letter shall provide an estimate of the date for completion of the record of survey, the reasons for the delay, and a general statement as to the location of the survey, including the assessor's parcel number or numbers.

The licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer shall not initially be required to provide specific details of the survey. However, if other surveys at the same location are performed by others which may affect or be affected by the survey, the licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer shall then provide information requested by the county surveyor without unreasonable delay.

Any record of survey filed with the county surveyor shall, after being examined by him or her, be filed with the county recorder.

SEC. 3. Section 8771 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

8771. Monuments set shall be sufficient in number and durability and efficiently placed so as not to be readily disturbed, to assure, together with monuments already



existing, the perpetuation or facile reestablishment of any point or line of the survey.

When monuments exist that control the location of subdivisions, tracts, boundaries, roads, streets, or highways, or provide survey control, the monuments shall be located and referenced by or under the direction of a licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer prior to the time when any streets, highways, other rights-of-way, or easements are improved, constructed, reconstructed, or relocated and a corner record of the references shall be filed with the county surveyor. They shall be reset in the surface of the new construction, a suitable monument box placed thereon, or permanent witness monuments set to perpetuate their location and a corner record filed with the county surveyor prior to the recording of a certificate of completion for the project. Sufficient controlling monuments shall be retained or replaced in their original positions to enable property, right-of-way and easement lines, property corners, and subdivision and tract boundaries to be reestablished without devious surveys necessarily originating on monuments differing from those that currently control the area. It shall be the responsibility of the governmental agency or others performing construction work to provide for the monumentation required by this section. It shall be the duty of every land surveyor or civil engineer to cooperate with the governmental agency in matters of maps, field notes, and other pertinent records. Monuments set to mark the limiting lines of highways, roads, streets or right-of-way or easement lines shall not be deemed adequate for this purpose unless specifically noted on the records of the improvement works with direct ties in bearing or azimuth and distance between these and other monuments of record.

SEC. 4. Section 22350 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

22350. (a) Any person who makes more than 10 services of process within this state during one calendar year shall file a verified certificate of registration as a process server with the county clerk of the county in



which he or she resides or has his or her principal place of business.

(b) This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) Any sheriff, marshal, or government employee who is acting in the course of his or her employment.

(2) An attorney or his or her employees.

(3) Any person who is specially appointed by a court to serve its process.

(4) An employee of a person who is registered under this chapter or a person who is acting as an independent contractor pursuant to the provisions of Section 22356.5, for a person registered under this chapter.

(5) A licensed private investigator or his or her employees.

(6) Any agent or employee of a nonprofit or fraternal organization who serves process on behalf of the organization and receives no fee for that service.

SEC. 5. Section 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

17. Words used in this code in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as a natural person; the word "county" includes "city and county"; and the words "judicial district" include "city and county"; writing includes printing and typewriting; oath includes affirmation or declaration; and every mode of oral statement, under oath or affirmation, is embraced by the term "testify," and every written one in the term "depose"; signature or subscription includes mark, when the person cannot write, his or her name or her being written near it by a person who writes his or her own name as a witness; provided, that when a signature is by mark it must, in order that the same may be acknowledged or may serve as the signature to any sworn statement, be witnessed by two persons who must subscribe their own names as witness thereto.



The following words have in this code the signification attached to them in this section, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

1. The word “property” includes both real and personal property;
2. The words “real property” are coextensive with lands, tenements, and hereditaments;
3. The words “personal property” include money, goods, chattels, things in action, and evidences of debt;
4. The word “month” means a calendar month, unless otherwise expressed;
5. The word “will” includes codicil;
6. The word “writ” signifies an order or precept in writing, issued in the name of the people, or of a court or judicial officer; and the word “process” a writ or summons issued in the course of judicial proceedings;
7. The word “state,” when applied to the different parts of the United States, includes the District of Columbia and the territories; and the words “United States” may include the district and territories;
8. The word “section” whenever hereinafter employed, refers to a section of this code, unless some other code or statute is expressly mentioned;
9. The word “affinity” when applied to the marriage relation, signifies the connection existing in consequence of marriage, between each of the married persons and the blood relatives of the other;
10. The word “sheriff” shall include “marshal.”

SEC. 6. Section 139 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

139. If no judge attends on the day appointed for the holding or sitting of a court, or on the day to which it may have been adjourned, within one hour after the time appointed, the sheriff, marshal, or clerk shall adjourn the same until the next day, at 10 o'clock a.m., and if no judge attend on that day, before noon, the sheriff, marshal, or clerk shall adjourn the same until the following day at the same hour; and so on, from day to day unless the judge, by written order, directs it to be adjourned to some day



certain, fixed in said order, in which case it shall be so adjourned.

SEC. 7. Section 211 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

211. When a court has no prospective jurors remaining available for voir dire from panels furnished by, or available from, the jury commissioner, and finds that not proceeding with voir dire will place a party's right to a trial by jury in jeopardy, the court may direct the sheriff or marshal to summon, serve, and immediately attach the person of a sufficient number of citizens having the qualifications of jurors, to complete the panel.

SEC. 8. Section 216 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

216. (a) At each court facility where jury cases are heard, the board of supervisors shall provide a deliberation room or rooms for use of jurors when they have retired for deliberation. The deliberation rooms shall be designed to minimize unwarranted intrusions by other persons in the court facility, shall have suitable furnishings, equipment, and supplies, and shall also have restroom accommodations for male and female jurors.

(b) If the board of supervisors neglects to provide the facilities required by this section, the court may order the sheriff or marshal to do so, and the expenses incurred in carrying the order into effect, when certified by the court, are a county charge.

(c) Unless authorized by the jury commissioner, jury assembly facilities shall be restricted to use by jurors and jury commissioner staff.

SEC. 9. Section 217 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

217. In criminal cases only, while the jury is kept together, either during the progress of the trial or after their retirement for deliberation, the court may direct the sheriff or marshal to provide the jury with suitable and sufficient food and lodging, or other reasonable necessities. In the superior, municipal, and justice courts, the expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be charged against the county or city and county in



which the court is held. All those expenses shall be paid on the order of the court.

SEC. 10. Section 234 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

234. Whenever, in the opinion of a judge of a superior, municipal, or justice court about to try a civil or criminal action or proceeding, the trial is likely to be a protracted one, or upon stipulation of the parties, the court may cause an entry to that effect to be made in the minutes of the court and thereupon, immediately after the jury is impaneled and sworn, the court may direct the calling of one or more additional jurors, in its discretion, to be known as “alternate jurors.”

These alternate jurors shall be drawn from the same source, and in the same manner, and have the same qualifications, as the jurors already sworn, and shall be subject to the same examination and challenges. However, each side, or each defendant, as provided in Section 231, shall be entitled to as many peremptory challenges to the alternate jurors as there are alternate jurors called.

The alternate jurors shall be seated so as to have equal power and facilities for seeing and hearing the proceedings in the case, and shall take the same oath as the jurors already selected, and shall, unless excused by the court, attend at all times upon the trial of the cause in company with the other jurors, but shall not participate in deliberation unless ordered by the court, and for a failure to do so are liable to be punished for contempt.

They shall obey the orders of and be bound by the admonition of the court, upon each adjournment of the court; but if the regular jurors are ordered to be kept in the custody of the sheriff or marshal during the trial of the cause, the alternate jurors shall also be kept in confinement with the other jurors; and upon final submission of the case to the jury, the alternate jurors shall be kept in the custody of the sheriff or marshal who shall not suffer any communication to be made to them except by order of the court, and shall not be discharged until the



original jurors are discharged, except as provided in this section.

If at any time, whether before or after the final submission of the case to the jury, a juror dies or becomes ill, or upon other good cause shown to the court is found to be unable to perform his or her duty, or if a juror requests a discharge and good cause appears therefor, the court may order the juror to be discharged and draw the name of an alternate, who shall then take his or her place in the jury box, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as though he or she has been selected as one of the original jurors.

All laws relative to fees, expenses, and mileage or transportation of jurors shall be applicable to alternate jurors, except that in civil cases the sums for fees and mileage or transportation need not be deposited until the judge directs alternate jurors to be impaneled.

SEC. 11. Section 339 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

339. Within two years: 1. An action upon a contract, obligation or liability not founded upon an instrument of writing, except as provided in Section 2725 of the Commercial Code or subdivision 2 of Section 337 of this code; or an action founded upon a contract, obligation or liability, evidenced by a certificate, or abstract or guaranty of title of real property, or by a policy of title insurance; provided, that the cause of action upon a contract, obligation or liability evidenced by a certificate, or abstract or guaranty of title of real property or policy of title insurance shall not be deemed to have accrued until the discovery of the loss or damage suffered by the aggrieved party thereunder.

2. An action against a sheriff or coroner upon a liability incurred by the doing of an act in an official capacity and in virtue of office, or by the omission of an official duty including the nonpayment of money collected in the enforcement of a judgment.

3. An action based upon the rescission of a contract not in writing. The time begins to run from the date upon which the facts that entitle the aggrieved party to rescind



occurred. Where the ground for rescission is fraud or mistake, the time does not begin to run until the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the fraud or mistake.

SEC. 12. Section 481.140 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

481.140. “Levying officer” means the sheriff or marshal who is directed to execute a writ or order issued under this title.

SEC. 13. Section 491.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

491.160. (a) If an order requiring a person to appear for an examination was served by a sheriff, marshal, a person specially appointed by the court in the order, or a registered process server, and the person fails to appear:

(1) The court may, pursuant to a warrant, have the person brought before the court to answer for the failure to appear and may punish the person for contempt.

(2) If the person’s failure to appear is without good cause, the plaintiff shall be awarded reasonable attorney’s fees incurred in the examination proceeding.

(b) A person who willfully makes an improper service of an order for an examination which subsequently results in the arrest pursuant to subdivision (a) of the person who fails to appear is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 14. Section 511.060 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

511.060. “Levying officer” means the sheriff or marshal who is directed to execute a writ of possession issued under this chapter.

SEC. 15. Section 574 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

574. Whenever, in the exercise of its authority, a court has ordered the deposit or delivery of money, or other thing, and the order is disobeyed, the court, beside punishing the disobedience, may make an order requiring the sheriff or marshal to take the money, or thing, and deposit or deliver it in conformity with the direction of the court.



SEC. 16. Section 680.260 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

680.260. “Levying officer” means the sheriff or marshal.

SEC. 17. Section 708.170 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

708.170. (a) If an order requiring a person to appear for an examination was served by a sheriff, marshal, a person specially appointed by the court in the order, or a registered process server, and the person fails to appear:

(1) The court may, pursuant to a warrant, have the person brought before the court to answer for the failure to appear and may punish the person for contempt.

(2) If the person’s failure to appear is without good cause, the judgment creditor shall be awarded reasonable attorney’s fees incurred in the examination proceeding. Attorney’s fees awarded against the judgment debtor shall be added to and become part of the principal amount of the judgment.

(b) A person who willfully makes an improper service of an order for an examination which subsequently results in the arrest pursuant to subdivision (a) of the person who fails to appear is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 18. Section 715.040 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

715.040. (a) A registered process server may execute the writ of possession of real property as provided in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 715.020 if a proper writ of possession is delivered to the sheriff or marshal and that officer does not execute the writ as provided in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 715.020 within three days (Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays excluded) from the day the writ is delivered to that officer. If the writ is not executed within that time, the levying officer shall upon request give the writ to the judgment creditor or to a registered process server designated by the judgment creditor.

(b) Within five days after executing the writ under this section, all of the following shall be filed with the levying officer:



- (1) The writ of possession of real property.
 - (2) An affidavit of the registered process server stating the manner in which the writ was executed.
 - (3) Proof of service of the writ.
 - (4) Instructions in writing, as required by the provisions of Section 687.010.
- (c) If the writ is executed by a registered process server, the levying officer shall perform all other duties under the writ and shall return the writ to the court.
- (d) The fee for services of a registered process server under this section may, in the court's discretion, be allowed as a recoverable cost upon a motion pursuant to Section 685.080. If allowed, the amount of the fee to be allowed is governed by Section 1033.5.

SEC. 19. Section 995.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

995.160. "Officer" means the sheriff, marshal, clerk of court, judge or magistrate (if there is no clerk), board, commission, department, or other public official or entity to whom the bond is given or with whom a copy of the bond is filed or who is required to determine the sufficiency of the sureties or to approve the bond.

SEC. 20. Section 1166a of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

1166a. (a) Upon filing the complaint, the plaintiff may, upon motion, have immediate possession of the premises by a writ of possession of a manufactured home, mobilehome, or real property issued by the court and directed to the sheriff of the county or marshal, for execution, where it appears to the satisfaction of the court, after a hearing on the motion, from the verified complaint and from any affidavits filed or oral testimony given by or on behalf of the parties, that the defendant resides out of state, has departed from the state, cannot, after due diligence, be found within the state, or has concealed himself or herself to avoid the service of summons. The motion shall indicate that the writ applies to all tenants, subtenants, if any, named claimants, if any, and any other occupants of the premises.



(b) Written notice of the hearing on the motion shall be served on the defendant by the plaintiff in accordance with the provisions of Section 1011, and shall inform the defendant as follows: “You may file affidavits on your own behalf with the court and may appear and present testimony on your own behalf. However, if you fail to appear, the plaintiff will apply to the court for a writ of possession of a manufactured home, mobilehome, or real property.”

(c) The plaintiff shall file an undertaking in a sum that shall be fixed and determined by the judge, to the effect that, if the plaintiff fails to recover judgment against the defendant for the possession of the premises or if the suit is dismissed, the plaintiff will pay to the defendant those damages, not to exceed the amount fixed in the undertaking, as may be sustained by the defendant by reason of that dispossession under the writ of possession of a manufactured home, mobilehome, or real property.

(d) If, at the hearing on the motion, the findings of the court are in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, an order shall be entered for the immediate possession of the premises.

(e) The order for the immediate possession of the premises may be enforced as provided in Division 3 (commencing with Section 712.010) of Title 9 of Part 2.

(f) For the purposes of this section, references in Division 3 (commencing with Section 712.010) of Title 9 of Part 2 and in subdivisions (e) to (m), inclusive, of Section 1174, to the “judgment debtor” shall be deemed references to the defendant, to the “judgment creditor” shall be deemed references to the plaintiff, and to the “judgment of possession or sale of property” shall be deemed references to an order for the immediate possession of the premises.

SEC. 21. Section 2015.3 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

2015.3. The certificate of a sheriff, marshal, or the clerk of the superior, municipal, or justice court, has the same force and effect as his or her affidavit.



SEC. 22. Section 607f of the Civil Code is amended to read:

607f. (a) (1) (A) (i) On and after July 1, 1996, no entity, other than a humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, shall be eligible to apply for an appointment of any individual as a level 1 or level 2 humane officer, the duty of which shall be the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

(ii) On and after July 1, 1996, only a person who meets the requirements of this section may be appointed as, or perform the duties of, a humane officer.

(iii) Any person appointed as a humane officer prior to July 1, 1996, may continue to serve as a humane officer until the expiration of the term of appointment only if the appointing agency maintains records pursuant to subparagraph (C) documenting that both the appointing agency and the humane officer meet the requirements of this section.

(B) Each humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals that makes application to the court for the appointment of an individual to act as a level 1 or level 2 humane officer for the humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall provide with the application documentation that demonstrates that the person has satisfactorily completed the training requirements set forth in subdivision (i).

(C) Each humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals for which an individual is acting as a level 1 or level 2 humane officer shall maintain complete and accurate records documenting that the individual has successfully completed all requirements established in this section and shall make those records available, upon request, to the superior court, the Attorney General, or any entity duly authorized to review that information, including the State Humane Association of California. The records shall include the full name and address of each level 1 or level 2 humane officer.

(2) Any corporation incorporated for the purpose of the prevention of cruelty to animals that possesses



insurance of at least one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for liability for bodily injury or property damage may, six months after the date of its incorporation and by resolution of its board of directors or trustees duly entered on its minutes, appoint any number of persons, who shall be citizens of the State of California, as humane officers, provided that the individuals to be appointed have met the training guidelines set forth in subdivision (i).

(3) Each appointment of a humane officer shall be by separate resolution. The resolution shall state the full name and address of the appointing agency, the full name of the person so appointed, and the fact that he or she is a citizen of the State of California, and shall also designate the number of the badge to be allotted to the officer.

(b) The humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall recommend any appointee to the judge of the superior court in and for the county or city and county in which the humane society is incorporated, and shall deliver to the judge a copy of the resolution appointing the person, duly certified to be correct by the president and secretary of the corporation and attested by its seal, together with the fingerprints of the appointee taken on standard 8-×8-inch cards, proof of the society's proper incorporation in compliance with Part 9 (commencing with Section 10400) of Division 2 of the Corporations Code, a copy of the society's liability for bodily injury or property damage insurance policy in the amount of at least one million dollars (\$1,000,000), and documentation establishing that the appointee has satisfactorily completed the training requirements set forth in this section.

(c) The judge shall send a copy of the resolution, together with the fingerprints of the appointee, to the Department of Justice, which shall thereupon submit to the judge, in writing, a report of the record in its possession, if any, of the appointee. If the Department of Justice has no record of the appointee, it shall so report to the judge in writing.

(d) Upon receipt of the report the judge shall review the matter of the appointee's qualifications and fitness to



act as a humane officer and, if he or she reaffirms the appointment, shall so state on a court order confirming the appointment. The appointee shall thereupon file a certified copy of the reviewed court order in the office of the county clerk of the county or city and county and shall, at the same time, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed for other peace officers.

(e) The county clerk shall thereupon immediately enter in a book to be kept in his or her office and designated "Record of Humane Officers" the name of the officer, the name of the agency appointing him or her, the number of his or her badge, the name of the judge appointing him or her, and the date of the filing. At the time of the filing the county clerk shall collect from the officer a fee of five dollars (\$5), which shall be in full for all services to be performed by the county clerk under this section.

(f) All appointments of humane officers shall automatically expire if the society disbands or legally dissolves. In addition, all appointments of humane officers shall automatically expire within three years from the date on which the certified copy of the court order was filed with the county clerk. Officers whose appointments are about to expire may only be reappointed after satisfactorily completing the continuing education and training set forth in this section.

(g) (1) The corporation appointing an officer may revoke an appointment at any time by filing in the office of the county clerk in which the appointment of the officer is recorded a copy of the revocation in writing under the letterhead of the corporation and duly certified by its executive officer. Upon the filing the county clerk shall enter the fact of the revocation and the date of the filing thereof opposite the name of the officer in the record of humane officers.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a revocation hearing may be initiated by petition from any duly authorized sheriff or local police agency or the State Humane Association of California. The petition shall show cause why an appointment should be revoked and shall



be made to the superior court in the jurisdiction of the appointment.

(h) The corporation or local humane society appointing the humane officer shall pay the training expenses of the humane officer attending the training required pursuant to this section.

(i) (1) (A) A level 1 humane officer is not a peace officer, but may exercise the powers of a peace officer at all places within the state in order to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any animal and to that end may summon to his or her aid any bystander. A level 1 humane officer may use reasonable force necessary to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any animal.

(B) A level 1 humane officer may make arrests for the violation of any penal law of this state relating to or affecting animals in the same manner as any peace officer and may also serve search warrants.

(C) A level 1 humane officer is authorized to carry firearms while exercising the duties of a humane officer, upon satisfactory completion of the training specified in subparagraph (D) and the basic training for a level I reserve officer by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training pursuant to Section 13510.1 of the Penal Code.

(D) A level 1 humane officer shall, prior to appointment, provide evidence satisfactory to the appointing agency that he or she has successfully completed courses of training in the following subjects:

(i) At least 20 hours of a course of training in animal care sponsored or provided by an accredited postsecondary institution or any other provider approved by the California Veterinary Medical Association, the focus of which shall be the identification of disease, injury, and neglect in domestic animals and livestock.

(ii) At least 40 hours of a course of training in the state humane laws relating to the powers and duties of a humane officer sponsored or provided by an accredited postsecondary institution, law enforcement agency, or the State Humane Association of California.



(E) No person shall be appointed as a level 1 humane officer until they have satisfied the requirements in Sections 1029, 1030, and 1031 of the Government Code. A humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall complete a background investigation, using standards defined by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training as guidelines for all level 1 humane officer appointments.

(F) In order to be eligible for reappointment, a level 1 humane officer shall complete ongoing weapons training and range qualifications at least every six months pursuant to subdivision (s) of Section 830.3 of the Penal Code and shall, every three years, complete 40 hours of continuing education and training relating to the powers and duties of a humane officer, which education and training shall be provided by an accredited postsecondary institution, law enforcement agency, or the State Humane Association of California.

(G) (i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a level 1 humane officer may carry firearms only if authorized by, and only under the terms and conditions specified by, his or her appointing agency.

(ii) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a level 1 humane officer shall not be authorized to carry firearms unless and until his or her appointing agency has adopted a policy on the use of deadly force by its officers and the officer has been instructed in that policy.

(2) (A) A level 2 humane officer is not a peace officer, but may exercise the powers of a peace officer at all places within the state in order to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any animal and to that end may summon to his or her aid any bystander. A level 2 humane officer may use reasonable force necessary to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any animal.

(B) A level 2 humane officer may make arrests for the violation of any penal law of this state relating to or affecting animals in the same manner as any peace officer and may serve search warrants during the course and within the scope of employment, upon the successful



completion of a course relating to the exercise of the police powers specified in Section 832 of the Penal Code, except the power to carry and use firearms.

(C) A level 2 humane officer is not authorized to carry firearms.

(D) A level 2 humane officer shall, prior to appointment, provide evidence satisfactory to the appointing agency that he or she has successfully completed courses of training in the following subjects:

(i) At least 20 hours of a course of training in animal care sponsored or provided by an accredited postsecondary institution or any other provider approved by the California Veterinary Medical Association, the focus of which is the identification of disease, injury, and neglect in domestic animals and livestock.

(ii) At least 40 hours of a course of training in the state humane laws relating to the powers and duties of a humane officer, sponsored or provided by an accredited postsecondary institution, law enforcement agency, or the State Humane Association of California.

(E) In order to be eligible for reappointment, a level 2 humane officer shall, every three years, complete 40 hours of continuing education and training relating to the powers and duties of a humane officer, which education and training shall be provided by an accredited postsecondary institution, law enforcement agency, or the State Humane Association of California.

(j) Every humane officer shall, when making an arrest, exhibit and expose a suitable badge to be adopted by the corporation under this title of which he or she is a member which shall bear its name and a number. Uniforms worn by humane officers shall prominently display the name of the appointing agency. Humane officer uniforms shall not display the words “state” or “California,” unless part of the appointing agency’s incorporated name.

(k) Any person resisting a humane officer in the performance of his or her duty as provided in this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who has not been appointed and qualified as a humane officer as provided



in this section, or whose appointment has been revoked as provided in this section, or whose appointment, having expired, has not been renewed as provided in this section, who shall represent himself or herself to be or shall attempt to act as an officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(l) No humane officer shall serve a search warrant without providing prior notice to local law enforcement agencies operating within that jurisdiction.

(m) Any humane society, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or person, who knowingly provides a court with false or forged documentation for the appointment of a humane officer, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(n) A humane society or a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall notify the sheriff of the county in which the society is incorporated, prior to appointing a humane officer, of the society's intent to enforce laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Humane societies or societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals incorporated and enforcing animal cruelty laws prior to January 1, 1996, that intend to continue to enforce those laws, shall notify the sheriff of the county in which the society is incorporated by March 1, 1996.

(o) Except as otherwise provided by this section, a humane officer shall serve only in the county in which he or she is appointed. A humane officer may serve temporarily in a county other than that in which he or she is appointed if the humane officer gives notice requesting consent to the sheriff of the county in which he or she intends to serve, and acquires consent from the sheriff of the county in which he or she intends to serve, or from a person authorized by the sheriff to give that consent. A sheriff shall promptly respond to any request by a humane officer to serve in his or her jurisdiction and any request shall not be unreasonably denied.

SEC. 23. Section 1861.1 of the Civil Code is amended to read:



1861.1. Definitions for purposes of Sections 1861 through 1861.27 include the following:

(a) “Hotel”, “motel”, “inn”, “boardinghouse”, and “lodginghouse keeper” means any person, corporation, partnership, unincorporated association, public entity, or agent of any of the aforementioned, who offers and accepts payment for rooms, sleeping accommodations, or board and lodging and retains the right of access to, and control of, the dwelling unit.

(b) “Levying officer” means the sheriff or marshal who is directed to execute a writ of possession issued pursuant to this article.

(c) “Plaintiff” means any party filing a complaint or cross complaint.

(d) “Probable validity” means that the plaintiff, more likely than not, will obtain a judgment against the defendant on the plaintiff’s claim.

SEC. 24. Section 10405 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

10405. All magistrates, sheriffs, and officers of police shall, as occasion may require, aid any such corporation, its officers, members, and agents, in the enforcement of all laws relating to or affecting children or animals.

SEC. 25. Section 17850 of the Education Code is amended to read:

17850. (a) Upon the approval by the governing board of the school district to proceed with the issuance of certificates of participation revenue bonds, the school district shall notify the county superintendent of schools. The superintendent of the school district shall provide the repayment schedules for that debt obligation, and evidence of the ability of the school district to repay that obligation, to the county superintendent, the governing board, and the public. Within 15 days of the receipt of the information, the county superintendent of schools may comment publicly to the governing board of the school district regarding the capability of the school district to repay that debt obligation.

(b) Upon the approval by the county board of education to proceed with the issuance of certificates of



participation or revenue bonds, the county superintendent of schools or superintendent of a school district for which the county board serves as governing board shall notify the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The county superintendent of schools or the superintendent of a school district for which the county board serves as the governing board shall provide the repayment schedules for that debt obligation and evidence of the ability of the county office of education or school district to repay that obligation, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the governing board, and the public. Within 15 days of the receipt of the information the Superintendent of Public Instruction may comment publicly to the county board of education regarding the capability of the county office of education or school district to repay that debt obligation.

SEC. 26. Section 8203 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

8203. In any county or any judicial district in which only the incumbent has filed nomination papers for the office of superior court judge, municipal court judge, or justice court judge, his or her name shall not appear on the ballot unless there is filed with the elections official, within 10 days after the final date for filing nomination papers for the office, a petition indicating that a write-in campaign will be conducted for the office and signed by 100 registered voters qualified to vote with respect to the office.

If a petition indicating that a write-in campaign will be conducted for the office at the general election, signed by 100 registered voters qualified to vote with respect to the office, is filed with the elections official not less than 83 days before the general election, the name of the incumbent shall be placed on the general election ballot if it has not appeared on the direct primary election ballot.

If, in conformity with this section, the name of the incumbent does not appear either on the primary ballot or general election ballot, the elections official, on the day of the general election, shall declare the incumbent



reelected. Certificates of election specified in Section 15401 or 15504 shall not be issued to a person reelected pursuant to this section before the day of the general election.

SEC. 27. Section 13109 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

13109. The order of precedence of offices on the ballot shall be as listed below for those offices and measures that apply to the election for which this ballot is provided. Beginning in the column to the left:

(a) Under the heading, PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

Nominees of the qualified political parties and independent nominees for President and Vice President.

(b) Under the heading, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

(1) Names of the presidential candidates to whom the delegates are pledged.

(2) Names of chairmen of unpledged delegations.

(c) Under the heading, STATE:

(1) Governor.

(2) Lieutenant Governor.

(3) Secretary of State.

(4) Controller.

(5) Treasurer.

(6) Attorney General.

(7) Insurance Commissioner.

(8) Member, State Board of Equalization.

(d) Under the heading, UNITED STATES SENATOR:

Candidates or nominees to the United States Senate.

(e) Under the heading, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE:

Candidates or nominees to the House of Representatives of the United States.

(f) Under the heading, STATE SENATOR:

Candidates or nominees to the State Senate.

(g) Under the heading, MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY:

Candidates or nominees to the Assembly.

(h) Under the heading, COUNTY COMMITTEE:



Members of County Central Committee.

(i) Under the heading, JUDICIAL:

- (1) Chief Justice of California.
- (2) Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
- (3) Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal.
- (4) Associate Justice, Court of Appeal.
- (5) Judge of the Superior Court.
- (6) Judge of the Municipal Court.
- (7) Judge of the Justice Court.
- (8) Marshal.

(j) Under the heading, SCHOOL:

- (1) State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- (2) County Superintendent of Schools.
- (3) County Board of Education Members.
- (4) College District Governing Board Members.
- (5) Unified District Governing Board Members.
- (6) High School District Governing Board Members.
- (7) Elementary District Governing Board Members.

(k) Under the heading, COUNTY:

- (1) County Supervisor.
- (2) Other offices in alphabetical order by the title of the office.

(l) Under the heading, CITY:

- (1) Mayor.
- (2) Member, City Council.
- (3) Other offices in alphabetical order by the title of the office.

(m) Under the heading, DISTRICT:

Directors or trustees for each district in alphabetical order according to the name of the district.

(n) Under the heading, MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS and the appropriate heading from subdivisions (a) through (m), above, ballot measures in the order, state through district shown above, and within each jurisdiction, in the order prescribed by the official certifying them for the ballot.

(o) In order to allow for the most efficient use of space on the ballot in counties that use a voting system, as defined in Section 362, the county elections official may vary the order of subdivisions (j), (k), (l), and (m) as well



as the order of offices within these subdivisions. However, the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall always precede any school, county, or city office.

SEC. 28. Section 7579 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

7579. If the owner fails to comply with the order of the court within the time which is specified in the order, the court may order disposal, or sale, under such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, by the director or the commissioner, or by the sheriff or marshal.

SEC. 29. Section 12645 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

12645. If the owner fails to comply with the order of the court within the time which is specified in the order, the court may order the disposal or sale of the produce or containers which are a nuisance, under the terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, by the director, or by the sheriff or marshal.

SEC. 30. Section 21883 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

21883. The report shall be given by telephone, telegraph, or mail to the owner of the animal if known. If the owner of the animal is unknown, the report shall be given to the office of the sheriff or brand inspector whose office or established headquarters is, to the knowledge of the railroad employee who makes the report, the nearest to the place of the collision.

SEC. 31. Section 27601 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

27601. Upon the request of the director or an authorized representative, the district attorney of the county in which the eggs and their containers which are a public nuisance are found, shall maintain, in the name of the people of the State of California, a civil action to abate and prevent the public nuisance.

Upon judgment and by order of the court, the eggs and their containers which are a public nuisance shall be condemned and destroyed in the manner which is directed by the court, or reconditioned, re-marked, denatured, or otherwise processed, or released upon the



conditions as the court in its discretion may impose to ensure that the nuisance is abated.

If the owner fails to comply with the order of the court within the time specified in the order, the court may order disposal of the eggs and their containers or their sale, under the terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, by the enforcement officer, or by the sheriff or marshal.

If the court orders the sale of any of the eggs and their containers which can be salvaged, the costs of disposal shall be deducted from the proceeds of sale and the balance paid into court for the owner.

In actions arising pursuant to this chapter or any regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter the following limits shall apply:

(a) Municipal courts shall have original jurisdiction where the value of the property seized amounts to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or less.

(b) Justice courts shall have original jurisdiction where the value amounts to five hundred dollars (\$500) or less.

A public nuisance described in this section may only be abated in any action or proceeding pursuant to the remedies provided by this chapter. This chapter provides the exclusive source of costs and civil penalties which may be assessed by reason of the public nuisance against the owner of eggs and their containers which are found to be a public nuisance.

SEC. 32. Section 52513 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

52513. If the owner fails to comply with the order of the court within the time which is specified in the order, the court may order disposal of the seed and containers, or their sale, under those terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, by the director or the commissioner or any enforcing officer of this chapter, or by the sheriff or marshal. If the court orders the sale of any of the seed and containers which can be salvaged, the costs of disposal shall be deducted from the proceeds of sale and the balance paid into court for the owner.



SEC. 33. Section 52976 of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read:

52976. If the owner fails to comply with the order of the court within the time that is specified in the order, the court shall order the secretary, commissioner, sheriff, or marshal to dispose of the seed cotton, cotton plant, or cottonseed and containers, under those terms and conditions as the court may describe.

If the court orders the sale of any of the seed cotton, cotton plants, or cottonseed and containers that can be salvaged, the costs of disposal shall be deducted from the proceeds of sale and the balance shall be paid into court for the owner.

SEC. 34. Section 1458 of the Government Code is amended to read:

1458. The bonds of supervisors, treasurers, county clerks, auditors, sheriffs, tax collectors, district attorneys, recorders, assessors, surveyors, superintendents of schools, public administrators, and coroners shall be approved by the presiding judge of the superior court before the bonds can be recorded and filed.

SEC. 35. Section 1481 of the Government Code is amended to read:

1481. (a) When deemed expedient by the appointing power, a master official bond, or other form of master bond may be used which shall provide coverage on more than one officer, employee or agent who is required by the appointing power or the board of supervisors of a chartered or general law county to give bond.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when deemed expedient by the legislative body of a local public agency, a master official bond, or other form of master bond, may be used which shall provide coverage on more than one officer, employee, or agent of the local public agency, whether elected or appointed, who is required by statute, regulation, the appointing power, the governing board of a local public agency, or the board of supervisors of a chartered or general law county to give bond.

(c) A master bond under this section shall be in the form and for the term which is approved by the



appointing power or the legislative body of a local public agency, and shall inure to the benefit of the appointing power, state, or local public agency by whom the officer, employee, or agent is employed as well as the officer or officers under whom the employee or agent serves.

(d) “Local public agency” means any city or county, whether general law or chartered, city and county, special district, school district, municipal corporation, political subdivision, joint powers authority or agency created pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 6500) of Division 7 of Title 1, or any board, commission, or agency thereof, or other local public agency, but shall not mean the state or any agency or department of the state.

(e) “Legislative body” means the board of supervisors of a county or city, or the governing board, by whatever name called, of a local public agency.

(f) In the case of the State of California the form and content of the bond shall be subject to the approval of the Director of General Services.

SEC. 36. Section 1853 of the Government Code is amended to read:

1853. The execution of the order and the delivery of the books and papers may be enforced by:

(a) Attachment as for a witness.

(b) At the request of the petitioner, by a warrant directed to the sheriff of the county commanding him to search for those books and papers, and to take and deliver them to the petitioner.

SEC. 37. Section 6103.2 of the Government Code is amended to read:

6103.2. (a) Section 6103 does not apply to any fee or charge or expense for official services rendered by a sheriff or marshal in connection with the levy of writs of attachment, execution, possession, or sale. The fee, charge, or expense may be advanced to the sheriff or marshal, as otherwise required by law.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding Section 6103, the sheriff or marshal, in connection with the service of process or notices, may require that all fees which a public agency,



or any person or entity, is required to pay under provisions of law other than this section, be prepaid by a public agency named in Section 6103, or by any person or entity, prior to the performance of any official act. This authority to require prepayment shall include fees governed by Section 6103.5.

(2) This subdivision does not apply to the service of process or notices in any action by the district attorney's office for the establishment or enforcement of a child support obligation.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to a particular jurisdiction unless the sheriff or marshal, as the case may be, imposes the requirement of prepayment upon public agencies and upon all persons or entities within the private sector.

SEC. 38. Section 6103.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

6103.5. (a) Whenever a judgment is recovered by a public agency named in Section 6103, either as plaintiff or petitioner or as defendant or respondent, in any action or proceeding to begin, or to defend, which under the provisions of Section 6103 no fee for any official service rendered by the clerk of the court, including, but not limited to, the services of filing, certifying, and preparing transcripts, nor fee for service of process or notices by a sheriff or marshal has been paid, other than in a condemnation proceeding, quiet title action, action for the forfeiture of a fish net or nets or action for the forfeiture of an automobile or automobiles, the clerk entering the judgment shall include as a part of the judgment the amount of the filing fee and the amount of the fee for the service of process or notices which would have been paid but for Section 6103, designating it as such. The clerk entering the judgment shall include as part of the judgment the amount of the fees for certifying and preparing transcripts if the court has, in its discretion, ordered those fees to be paid. When an amount equal to the clerk's fees and the fees for service of process and notices is collected upon that judgment, those amounts shall be due and payable to the clerk and the serving



officer respectively. The clerk shall ascertain from the serving officer's return the amount of fees he or she would have charged had it not been for the provisions of Section 6103. Remittances of the amounts so due shall be made within 45 days by the fiscal officer of the plaintiff or petitioner or respondent or defendant in the action or proceeding unless those fees have been collected by the levying officer and remitted to the court. No interest shall be computed or charged on the amount of the fee.

(b) If the remittance is not received within 45 days of the filing of a partial satisfaction of judgment in an amount at least equal to the fees due to the clerk or a satisfaction of judgment has been filed, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may issue a writ of execution for recovery from the public agency of those fees plus the fees for issuance and execution of the writ plus a fee for administering this section.

(c) The board of supervisors shall set a fee, not to exceed the actual costs of administering this section, up to a maximum of twenty-five dollars (\$25), which shall be added to the writ of execution.

SEC. 39. Section 11158 of the Government Code is amended to read:

11158. The sheriffs in the several counties shall execute all lawful orders of a department in their counties.

SEC. 40. Section 12035 of the Government Code is amended and renumbered to read:

65040.10. As used in this article, "State Clearinghouse" means the office of that name established by executive action of the Governor or any successor office designated by the Governor as the clearinghouse for information from the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-577).

SEC. 41. Section 12036 of the Government Code is amended and renumbered to read:

65040.11. The "State Clearinghouse" shall submit such information acquired by it pursuant to the application of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of



1968 (P.L. 90-577) to an agency designated for that purpose by concurrent resolution of the Legislature.

SEC. 42. Section 12037 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 43. Section 12038 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 44. Section 24004 of the Government Code is amended to read:

24004. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section and Section 24004.5, a sheriff or clerk, or any of their deputies, shall not do any of the following:

(1) Practice law or have as a partner a lawyer or anyone who acts as a lawyer for a collection agency.

(2) Act as a collector or for any collection agency or have as a partner a collector or anyone who acts as a collector for a collection agency in the county where he resides and holds office.

(b) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall not apply to a reserve or auxiliary deputy sheriff who is admitted to practice law in this state. However, a reserve or auxiliary deputy sheriff may not represent any person in any matter concerning an event or transaction if the reserve or auxiliary deputy sheriff has performed or knows he will perform any act relating to the event or transaction in performance of his or her duties as a reserve or auxiliary deputy sheriff.

SEC. 45. Section 24055 of the Government Code is amended to read:

24055. Any clerk, judge of a justice court, or sheriff who receives any fine or forfeiture and refuses or neglects to pay it over according to law and within 30 days after its receipt is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 46. Section 24103 of the Government Code is amended to read:

24103. A person shall not be appointed deputy sheriff or deputy marshal unless he is a citizen of this state.

SEC. 47. Section 24150 of the Government Code is amended to read:

24150. Prior to the primary election immediately preceding the election of county officers, the board of



supervisors shall prescribe the amounts of the official bonds of the treasurer, county clerk, auditor, sheriff, tax collector, district attorney, recorder, assessor, surveyor, superintendent of schools, public administrator, and coroner.

SEC. 48. Section 24204 of the Government Code is amended to read:

24204. Whenever any county frames and adopts a charter for its government, which is approved by the Legislature, and the charter provides for the appointment of any officers of a county, the officers first appointed under the charter are the successors of the like elective officers in office at the time of the approval of the charter. The elective officers shall continue to hold office for the term for which they were elected and until the appointment and qualification of their successors under the charter. No election for any officer whose successor is to be appointed shall be had at any election held subsequent to the approval of the charter, except to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term.

SEC. 49. Section 25174 of the Government Code is amended to read:

25174. Upon receipt of the report, the judge of the superior court shall issue an attachment directed to any sheriff, marshal, or police chief in the State of California, commanding him or her to attach that person and forthwith bring him or her before the judge who ordered the attachment issued.

SEC. 50. Section 26524 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26524. Upon request of any judge of the superior, municipal, or justice court, the district attorney shall appear for and represent the court or judge if the court or judge in his or her official capacity is a party defendant in any action.

SEC. 51. Section 26617 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 52. Section 26665 of the Government Code is amended to read:



26665. All writs, notices, or other process issued by superior, municipal, or justice courts in civil actions or proceedings may be served by any duly qualified and acting marshal or sheriff of any county in the State, subject to the Code of Civil Procedure.

SEC. 53. Section 26907 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26907. Notwithstanding Section 26201, 26202, or 26205, the auditor or ex officio auditor may destroy any county, school, or special district claim, warrant, or any other paper issued as a warrant voucher that is more than five years old, or at any time after the document has been photographed, microphotographed, reproduced by electronically recorded video images on magnetic surfaces, or reproduced on film of a type approved for permanent photographic records by the National Bureau of Standards if the copy is kept or maintained for five years from the date of the document.

The auditor may make a photographic record of an index or warrant register and may provide for the destruction of the index or warrant register. Any index or warrant register that is over five years old may be destroyed without being photographically or microphotographically reproduced.

SEC. 54. Section 26911 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26911. Whenever a special district has elected to have its assessments collected by the county on the property tax roll, the district shall transmit to the county auditor, no later than August 10 of each year, a statement of the rates fixed for assessments.

SEC. 55. Section 27263 of the Government Code is amended to read:

27263. When a conveyance is executed by a sheriff or marshal, the name of the sheriff or marshal and the party charged in the execution shall both be inserted in the index. When an instrument is recorded to which an executor, administrator, or trustee is a party, the name of the executor, administrator, or trustee and the name of the testator, or intestate, or party for whom the trust is



held, shall be inserted in the index. The recorder need not index the name of the trustee in a deed of trust or in a partial or full deed of reconveyance. A trustee's deed given upon exercise of the power of sale under any deed of trust shall be indexed under the names of the original trustor and the grantee named therein.

SEC. 56. Section 27279 of the Government Code is amended to read:

27279. (a) "Instrument," as used in this chapter, means a written paper signed by a person or persons transferring the title to, or giving a lien on real property, or giving a right to a debt or duty.

(b) The recorder of any county may, in lieu of a written paper, accept for recording digitized images of recordable instruments if both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The image conforms to all other applicable statutes that prescribe recordability, except the requirement of original signatures in subdivision (b) of Section 27201.

(2) The requester and addressee for delivery of the recorded images are the same and can be readily identified as a local or state government entity, or an agency, branch, or instrumentality of the federal government.

SEC. 57. Section 27492 of the Government Code is amended to read:

27492. The coroner shall summon, or cause to be summoned by any sheriff or policeman, not less than nine nor more than 15 persons, qualified by law to serve as jurors, to appear before him forthwith, either at the place where the body of the deceased is or at some other convenient place within the county designated by him, or at the request of the district attorney, to inquire into the cause of the death.

SEC. 58. Section 29610 of the Government Code is amended to read:

29610. The expenses of any elected county officer, one marshal of a municipal court chosen by the marshals of the municipal courts, and one judge of a justice court chosen by the judges of the justice courts incurred while



traveling to and from and while attending the annual convention of his or her respective association, are county charges which do not require prior approval of the board of supervisors. The board of supervisors may require prior approval by the board of supervisors for any other officer or employee to incur those expenses as county charges.

SEC. 59. Section 29614 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 60. Section 29615 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 61. Section 53954 of the Government Code is amended to read:

53954. (a) Before any money is withdrawn from the county treasury to be placed in the revolving fund of a special district, the officer for whose use the fund is created shall file with the governing body of the district and the auditor a bond executed by himself as principal and by an admitted surety insurer, in an amount equal to that of the revolving fund. The bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful administration of the fund and upon the willingness and ability of the principal to account for and pay over the fund upon demand of the governing board of the district at any time.

(b) In lieu of the bond provided for in subdivision (a) of this section, any officer of the district required by statute to furnish an official bond, and any district which purchases and maintains a blanket bond on all or certain of its employees in accordance with Section 1481, may cause such a bond or bonds to be issued or amended by endorsement to be conditioned, in addition to its other provisions, upon the faithful administration of the revolving fund and upon the willingness and ability of the principal or principals, for whose use such a fund or funds have been established, to account for and pay over the fund or funds upon demand of the governing board of the district at any time.

SEC. 62. Section 65361 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65361. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon application by a city or county, the Director of



Planning and Research shall grant a reasonable extension of time not to exceed two years from the date of issuance of the extension, for the preparation and adoption of all or part of the general plan, if the legislative body of the city or county, after a public hearing, makes any of the following findings:

(1) Data required for the general plan shall be provided by another agency and it has not yet been provided.

(2) In spite of sufficient budgetary provisions and substantial recruiting efforts, the city or county has not been able to obtain necessary staff or consultant assistance.

(3) A disaster has occurred requiring reassignment of staff for an extended period or requiring a complete reevaluation and revision of the general plan, or both.

(4) Local review procedures require an extended public review process that has resulted in delaying the decision by the legislative body.

(5) The city or county is jointly preparing all or part of the general plan with one or more other jurisdictions pursuant to an existing agreement and timetable for completion.

(6) Other reasons exist that justify the granting of an extension, so that the timely preparation and adoption of a general plan is promoted.

(b) The director shall not grant an extension of time for the preparation and adoption of a housing element except in the case of a newly incorporated city or newly formed county that cannot meet the deadline set by Section 65360. Before the director grants an extension of time pursuant to this subdivision, he or she shall consult with the Director of Housing and Community Development.

(c) The application for an extension shall contain all of the following:

(1) A resolution of the legislative body of the city or county adopted after public hearing setting forth in detail the reasons why the general plan was not previously adopted as required by law or needs to be revised,



including one or more of the findings made by the legislative body pursuant to subdivision (a), and the amount of additional time necessary to complete the preparation and adoption of the general plan.

(2) A detailed budget and schedule for preparation and adoption of the general plan, including plans for citizen participation and expected interim action. The budget and schedule shall be of sufficient detail to allow the director to assess the progress of the applicant at regular intervals during the term of the extension. The schedule shall provide for adoption of a complete and adequate general plan within two years of the date of the application for the extension.

(3) A set of proposed policies and procedures which would ensure, during the extension of time granted pursuant to this section, that the land use proposed in an application for a subdivision, rezoning, use permit, variance, or building permit will be consistent with the general plan proposal being considered or studied.

(d) The director may impose any conditions on extensions of time granted that the director deems necessary to ensure compliance with the purposes and intent of this title. Those conditions shall apply only to those parts of the general plan for which the extension has been granted. In establishing those conditions, the director may adopt or modify and adopt any of the policies and procedures proposed by the city or county pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (c).

(e) During the extension of time specified in this section, the city or county is not subject to the requirement that a complete and adequate general plan be adopted, or the requirements that it be adopted within a specific period of time. Development approvals shall be consistent with those portions of the general plan for which an extension has been granted, except as provided by the conditions imposed by the director pursuant to subdivision (d). Development approvals shall be consistent with any element or elements that have been adopted and for which an extension of time is not sought.



(f) If a city or county that is granted a time extension pursuant to this section determines that it cannot complete the elements of the general plan for which the extension has been granted within the prescribed time period, the city or county may request one additional extension of time, which shall not exceed one year, if the director determines that the city or county has made substantial progress toward the completion of the general plan. This subdivision shall not apply to an extension of time granted pursuant to subdivision (b).

(g) An extension of time granted pursuant to this section for the preparation and adoption of all or part of a city or county general plan is exempt from Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

SEC. 63. Section 66416.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

66416.5. (a) “City engineer” means the person authorized to perform the functions of a city engineer. The land surveying functions of a city engineer may be performed by a city surveyor, if that position has been created by the local agency.

(b) A city engineer registered as a civil engineer after January 1, 1982, shall not be authorized to prepare, examine, or approve the surveying maps and documents. The examinations, certifications, and approvals of the surveying maps and documents shall only be performed by a person authorized to practice land surveying pursuant to the Professional Land Surveyors Act (Chapter 15 (commencing with Section 8700) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code) or a person registered as a civil engineer prior to January 1, 1982, pursuant to the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 6700) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code).

(c) Nothing contained in this provision shall prevent a city engineer from delegating the land surveying functions to a person authorized to practice land surveying. Where there is no person authorized to practice land surveying within the city or agency, nothing



shall prevent the city engineer from contracting with a person who is authorized to practice land surveying to perform the land surveying functions.

SEC. 64. Section 66417 of the Government Code is amended to read:

66417. (a) “County surveyor” includes county engineer, if there is no county surveyor.

(b) A county engineer registered as a civil engineer after January 1, 1982, shall not be authorized to prepare, examine, or approve the surveying maps and documents. The examinations, certifications, and approvals of the surveying maps and documents shall only be performed by a person authorized to practice land surveying pursuant to the Professional Land Surveyors Act (Chapter 15 (commencing with Section 8700) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code) or a person registered as a civil engineer prior to January 1, 1982, pursuant to the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 6700) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code).

SEC. 65. Section 66452.7 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 65.5. Section 66455.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 66. Section 68079 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68079. A court for which the necessary seal has not been provided, or the judge or judges of that court, shall request the board of supervisors of the county to provide the seal, and, if it fails to do so, may order the sheriff to provide it. The expense shall be a charge against the county and paid out of the general fund. Until the seal is provided the clerk or judge of each court may use his private seal whenever a seal is required.

SEC. 67. Section 68084 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68084. When any money is deposited with the clerk or judge of any court pursuant to any action or proceeding in the court, or pursuant to any order, decree, or judgment of the court, or when any money is to be paid



to the treasurer pursuant to any provision of this title or the Code of Civil Procedure, that money shall be deposited as soon as practicable after the receipt thereof with the treasurer and a duplicate receipt of the treasurer for it shall be filed with the auditor. The certificate of the auditor that a duplicate receipt has been filed is necessary before the clerk, judge, or party required to deposit the money is entitled to a discharge of the obligation imposed upon him to make the deposit.

When any money so deposited is to be withdrawn or paid out, the order directing the payment or withdrawal shall require the auditor to draw his warrant for it and the treasurer to pay it. In any city governed by a charter, such withdrawals shall be made pursuant to the charter.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any municipal court or justice court, or marshal of that court, may elect, with prior approval of the county auditor, to deposit in a bank account or deposit in a savings and loan association pursuant to Section 53679 all moneys deposited with that court, or with the clerk thereof, or received by a marshal. All moneys received and disbursed through that account or on deposit shall be properly accounted for under those procedures the Controller may deem necessary, and shall be subject to periodic settlement with the county auditor as required by law.

SEC. 68. Section 68546 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68546. If the Chairman of the Judicial Council assigns a judge of a municipal or justice court in a county to sit on the superior court of the same county, the presiding judge of the municipal or justice court may with the consent of the presiding judge of the superior court also assign the court reporter, deputy clerk and deputy marshal, or any of them, of the municipal or justice court from which that judge is assigned to act as court reporter, deputy clerk and deputy sheriff, respectively, for the superior court during the period for which the judge is assigned. During the period for which the court reporter, deputy clerk, or deputy marshal is assigned, they shall receive the same salary as a court reporter, deputy clerk, or deputy sheriff,



respectively, for the superior court. If there be no presiding judge, the senior or sole judge may make or consent to the assignment of the attachés. This section shall not apply to the assignment of the deputy clerk or deputy marshal in any county until the board of supervisors by ordinance has adopted its provisions. An ordinance is not required where the deputy clerk and deputy marshal consent to serve as part of their regular duties without additional compensation.

SEC. 69. Section 68726 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68726. It shall be the duty of the sheriffs and marshals in the several counties, upon request of the commission or its authorized representative, to serve process and execute all lawful orders of the commission.

SEC. 70. Section 71001 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71001. All laws relating to the municipal and justices' courts existing prior to November 7, 1950, and to the judges, marshals, and other officers or attaches of the courts, not inconsistent with the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, apply to the municipal and justice courts provided for in the Municipal and Justice Court Act of 1949, or the provisions of law succeeding that act, and to the judges, marshals, and other officers or attachés of the courts until altered by the Legislature.

SEC. 71. Section 71085 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71085. (a) The clerk, or chief clerical officer by whatever name known, the marshal, or similar official, their deputies and attachés, and all other officers or employees of each court wholly or partly superseded by a municipal or justice court, shall become the clerk, the marshal, their deputies and attachés, and officers or employees of that municipal or justice court upon its organization, so far as those positions are provided by law. If no provision is made by law for officers and employees of a municipal court, there shall be the officers and employees for that court specified in subdivision (b).



They shall receive compensation for their services fixed by the judge, if there are one or more other municipal courts in the county in which the court is established, at a rate comparable to but not greater than that provided by law for comparable officers and employees in any other municipal court in the county. If there is no other municipal court in the county in which the court is established, the officers and employees of the court shall receive the compensation for their services fixed by the judge within the ranges provided below until express provision has been made for officers and employees of the court, except that if any officer or employee was receiving compensation in a superseded justice court greater than the maximum range provided in this section for a comparable position in the municipal court, he or she shall continue to receive that compensation until express provision has been made by law for officers and employees of that municipal court. The interim compensation fixed by the judge shall be effective only until the 61st day after final adjournment of the next succeeding regular session of the Legislature.

(b) There shall be one clerk of the court who shall receive a monthly salary in the following range: six hundred dollars (\$600), six hundred fifty dollars (\$650), seven hundred dollars (\$700).

The clerk may appoint with the approval of the judge as many deputies as may be necessary who shall receive a monthly salary in the following range: three hundred fifty dollars (\$350), three hundred seventy-five dollars (\$375), four hundred dollars (\$400), four hundred twenty-five dollars (\$425), four hundred fifty dollars (\$450), four hundred seventy-five dollars (\$475), five hundred dollars (\$500).

There shall be one marshal. His or her monthly salary shall be in the following range: five hundred dollars (\$500), five hundred fifty dollars (\$550), six hundred dollars (\$600).

The marshal may appoint with the approval of the judge as many deputy marshals as may be necessary. The monthly salary of a deputy marshal shall be in the



following range: four hundred dollars (\$400), four hundred fifty dollars (\$450), five hundred dollars (\$500), five hundred fifty dollars (\$550).

The judge of an existing court who does not succeed to judicial office shall be deemed to be a clerk or chief clerical officer within the meaning of this section.

SEC. 72. Section 71088 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71088. Any police officer appointed and acting as bailiff in any court superseded by a municipal or justice court shall be deemed to be appointed ex officio a deputy marshal subject to the same conditions under which he or she was first appointed, without prejudice to his or her rights by virtue of his employment as police officer.

SEC. 73. Section 71090 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 74. Section 71091 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71091. If it appears that two or more clerks, marshals, deputies, and other officers or attachés are equally entitled by virtue of the office held in any superseded court, to any one office in the municipal or justice court, the judge, a majority of the judges, or the judge senior in service when there is an equal division of the judges shall determine which person is entitled to the office in which the conflict exists, unless the office in which the conflict exists is that of constable of a justice court, in which case the board of supervisors of the county in which the court is situated shall determine which person is entitled to the office.

SEC. 75. Section 71140 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71140. The judges of a municipal court and the judges of a justice court shall be residents eligible to vote in the judicial district or city and county in which they are elected or appointed for a period of at least 54 days prior to the date of their election or appointment. This requirement shall not affect the right of any person to automatically succeed to an office or position pursuant to Sections 71080 to 71083, inclusive, and Sections 71085 to



71090, inclusive, nor the right of any person to be constable in any county governed by a freeholders' charter which provides that constables shall be appointed by the sheriff, or shall be ex officio deputy sheriffs.

This requirement shall not apply to a judge of a municipal court for the rest of his or her unexpired term and for one successive term of office for which he or she is subsequently reelected when:

(a) He has succeeded to office under the provisions of Section 71083 and his or her residence is not in the annexed district.

(b) Part of a municipal court district is annexed to another municipal court district and the judge of the original district lives in the part that is annexed.

SEC. 76. Section 71220 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71220. The salaries of the judges, clerks, marshals, and other officers or attachés of each municipal court and justice court shall be paid by the county in which the court is situated out of the salary fund or, if there is none, out of the general fund of the county.

SEC. 77. Section 71221 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71221. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the clerk of each municipal and justice court, or if there is none, the judge of the court, shall certify monthly to the county auditor a list showing the amount of compensation of the judges, clerks, and other officers and attachés of that court, except marshals. The marshal of a municipal court shall certify monthly to the county auditor a list showing the amount of compensation of the marshals of the court.

The clerk of the municipal court in the City and County of San Francisco shall certify to the county auditor a list showing the amount of compensation of the judges, clerks, and other officers and attachés of that court, except marshals, in the same manner and for the same period as for departments and employees of the City and County of San Francisco, and the auditor is authorized to pay that compensation in the same manner and for the



same period as for employees of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 78. Section 71264 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71264. Whenever required, marshals shall attend the municipal and justice courts of the district in which they are appointed or elected to act; provided, however, that a marshal shall attend a civil action only if the presiding judge or his or her designee makes a determination that the attendance of the marshal at that action is necessary for reasons of public safety. Within their counties they shall execute, serve, and return all writs, processes, and notices directed or delivered to them by municipal and justice courts or by other competent authority. A marshal of a municipal court who is authorized by law to appoint not more than four deputies, shall not be required to travel outside of his or her district to serve any civil process or notice. With respect to proceedings in the municipal or justice court, the marshal of the court has all the powers and duties imposed by law upon the sheriff with respect to proceedings in the superior court. In a county of the third class, the marshal shall attend all superior courts held within the county, subject to the restrictions of this section or Section 26603.

SEC. 79. Section 71265 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71265. All provisions of Government Code Sections 26600–26602, 26604, 26606–26608.1, 26609, 26611, 26660–26664, 26680, and Code of Civil Procedure Sections 262, 262.1, 262.2, 262.3, 262.4, and 262.5, apply to marshals and govern their powers, duties and liabilities.

SEC. 80. Section 71266 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71266. Marshals shall charge and collect for their services the fees, expenses and mileage allowed by law to sheriffs. They shall pay those fees into the county treasury on or before the fifth day of each month, except where those fees, expenses and mileage or a percentage of them are allowed those officers.



SEC. 81. Section 71267 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71267. The board of supervisors may establish a revolving fund for the use of the clerk or marshal of any municipal or justice court within the county pursuant to Sections 29320 to 29331, inclusive.

SEC. 82. Section 71600 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71600. The board of supervisors shall prescribe the number, qualifications, and compensation of those clerks, deputies, and other attachés of justice courts that public convenience requires, notwithstanding the provisions of any charter. In any chartered county all those matters shall be regulated in the manner, if any, set forth in the charter with respect to township officers and employees.

SEC. 83. Section 71602 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 84. Section 71603 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 85. Section 71603.2 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 86. Section 71603.5 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 87. Section 71603.6 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 88. Section 71604 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 89. Section 71604.1 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 90. Section 71609 of the Government Code is amended to read:

71609. A judge of a justice court shall receive from the sheriff of his or her county, all money collected on any process or order issued from the court, and shall pay it, and all money paid to the court in his or her official capacity, over to the parties entitled or authorized to receive it, without delay.

SEC. 91. Section 73399.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:



73399.1. The clerks and other attachés of the justice courts in Kings County shall succeed as authorized by law to the equivalent municipal court positions.

SEC. 92. Section 73685 of the Government Code is amended to read:

73685. The sheriff shall be ex officio marshal and the sheriff's designated deputies shall be ex officio deputy marshals of the court. The sheriff shall charge and collect for the sheriff's services rendered in the capacity of marshal of the court the fees allowed by law to sheriffs and shall pay the same into the county treasury for the use and benefit of the county.

SEC. 93. Section 495.3 of the Harbors and Navigation Code is amended to read:

495.3. The writ shall be directed to the sheriff of the county within which the vessel lies, or the marshal of the court, and direct him or her to attach the vessel, with its tackle, appurtenances, appliances, furnishings, and furniture, and keep the same in his or her custody until discharged in due course of law.

SEC. 94. Section 495.4 of the Harbors and Navigation Code is amended to read:

495.4. The sheriff or marshal to whom the writ is directed and delivered shall execute it without delay, and shall attach and keep in his or her custody the vessel, named therein, with its tackle, appurtenances, appliances, furnishings, and furniture, until discharged in due course of law; but the sheriff or marshal is not authorized by any such writ to interfere with the discharge of any merchandise on board of the vessel or with the removal of any trunks or other property of passengers, or of the captain, mate, seamen, steward, cook, or other persons employed on board.

SEC. 95. Section 495.6 of the Harbors and Navigation Code is amended to read:

495.6. After the attachment is levied, the owner, or the master, agent, or consignee of the vessel, may, in behalf of the owner, have the attachment discharged, upon filing with the court, subject to the provisions of Section 489.060 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an



undertaking in an amount sufficient to satisfy the demand in the suit, besides costs. Upon receiving notice of the filing of the undertaking with the court, the sheriff or marshal shall restore to the owner, or the master, agent, or consignee of the owner, the vessel attached.

SEC. 96. Section 495.8 of the Harbors and Navigation Code is amended to read:

495.8. If the attachment is not discharged, and a judgment is recovered in the action in favor of the plaintiff, and an execution is issued thereon, the sheriff or marshal shall sell at public auction, after publication of notice pursuant to Section 6062 of the Government Code, the vessel, with its tackle, appurtenances, appliances, furnishings, and furniture, or such interest therein as may be necessary, and shall apply the proceeds of the sale as follows:

(a) When the action is brought for demands other than the wages of mariners, boatmen, and others employed in the service of the vessel sold, to the payment of the amount of those wages, as specified in the execution.

(b) To the payment of the judgment and costs, including his or her fees.

The sheriff or marshal shall pay any balance remaining to the owner, or to the master, agent, or consignee who may have appeared on behalf of the owner, or if there is no appearance, then into court, subject to the claim of any party or parties legally entitled thereto.

SEC. 97. Section 495.9 of the Harbors and Navigation Code is amended to read:

495.9. Any mariner, boatman, or other person employed in the service of the vessel attached, who may wish to assert his or her claim for wages against the vessel, the attachments being issued for other demands than those wages, may file an affidavit of his or her claim, setting forth the amount and the particular service rendered, with the clerk of the court; and thereafter no attachment can be discharged upon filing an undertaking, unless the amount of the claim, or the amount determined as provided in Section 496, is covered thereby, in addition to the other requirements; and any



execution issued against that vessel, upon judgment recovered thereafter shall direct the application of the proceeds of any sale:

(a) To the payment of the amount of such claims filed, or the amount determined, as provided in Section 496, which amount the clerk shall insert in the writ.

(b) To the payment of the judgment and costs, and sheriff's or marshal's fees, and shall direct the payment of any balance to the owner, master, or consignee, who may have appeared in the action; but if no appearance by them is made therein, it shall direct a deposit of the balance in court.

SEC. 98. Section 497 of the Harbors and Navigation Code is amended to read:

497. The notice of sale published by the sheriff or marshal must contain a statement of the measurement and tonnage of the vessel and a general description of her condition.

SEC. 99. Section 40275 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

40275. The bay district treasury shall be in the custody of the county treasurer of a county within the bay district designated by the bay district board, and that treasurer shall be the bay district treasurer.

SEC. 100. Section 41210 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

41210. (a) There is hereby created the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District.

(b) The boundaries of the Mojave Desert district shall include all of the County of San Bernardino and the County of Riverside that is not included within the boundaries of the south coast district, and any other area included pursuant to subdivision (c).

(c) The Mojave Desert district board may, by resolution, include in the Mojave Desert district any other area upon receipt of a resolution from the district that currently includes the area requesting inclusion and specifying the area to be included. All territory included within the Mojave Desert district shall be contiguous.



SEC. 101. Section 41220 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

41220. (a) The Mojave Desert district shall be governed by a district board composed of the following members:

(1) The members of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors who represent the first and third supervisorial districts of the county, or who, after reapportionment affecting the county supervisorial districts, represent any supervisorial district of the county that lies in whole or in part within the Mojave Desert district.

(2) One member of the city council of each incorporated city within the Mojave Desert district, who shall be appointed by the city council.

(3) One public member who shall be appointed by a majority of the Mojave Desert district governing board for a term of two years and who shall be a resident of an incorporated city or a supervisorial district that lies in whole or in part within the Mojave Desert district.

(4) Upon the incorporation of any new city within the boundaries of the Mojave Desert district, the city council of that city shall appoint one member of the city council to the Mojave Desert district board.

(5) If a district submits a resolution of inclusion pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 41210, one or more members of the county board of supervisors or of a city council from the area to be included shall be appointed to the Mojave Desert district board, pursuant to agreement between the county board of supervisors or the city council, or both, and the Mojave Desert district board.

(6) At the time of the appointment of a member of the city council of a newly incorporated city to the Mojave Desert district board, as specified in paragraph (4), or upon making an agreement to appoint a member from an area included in the Mojave Desert district pursuant to paragraph (5), the Mojave Desert district board may revise the remaining membership of the Mojave Desert district board, as previously constituted, by adding or



removing one or more members of the board of supervisors of a county having territory in the district, adding or removing one or more members of the city councils of previously incorporated cities within the district, or both.

(b) The city council or a board of supervisors appointing a member may appoint an alternate who shall be an elected official and who shall be a resident of an incorporated city or a supervisorial district that lies in whole or in part within the Mojave Desert district.

(c) As used in this section, “city” means any city, town, or municipal corporation incorporated under the laws of this state.

SEC. 102. Section 25 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

25. “Sheriff” includes “marshal.”

SEC. 103. Section 101 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

101. No court costs of any nature shall be payable by the division, in any civil action to which the division is a party. Any sheriff or marshal requested by the Labor Commissioner or a deputy or representative of the Labor Commissioner shall serve the summons in the action upon any person within the jurisdiction of the sheriff or marshal or levy under a writ of attachment or execution in the action upon the property of any defendant without cost to the division except for keeper’s fees, service fees, and storage charges.

SEC. 104. Section 102 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

102. The sheriff or marshal shall specify when the summons or process is returned, what costs he or she would ordinarily have been entitled to for such service, and those costs and the other regular court costs that would have accrued if the action was not by the Labor Commissioner shall be made a part of any judgment recovered by the Labor Commissioner and shall be paid by the Labor Commissioner if sufficient money is collected over and above the wages, penalties, or demands actually due the claimants.



SEC. 105. Section 211 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

211. When action to recover such penalties is brought, no court costs shall be payable by the state or the division. Any sheriff or marshal who serves the summons in the action upon any defendant within his or her jurisdiction shall do so without cost to the division. The sheriff or marshal shall specify in the return what costs he or she would ordinarily have been entitled to for such service, and those costs and the other regular court costs that would have accrued were the action not on behalf of the state shall be made a part of any judgment recovered by the plaintiff and shall be paid out of the first money recovered on the judgment. Several causes of action for the penalties may be united in the same action without being separately stated. A demand is a prerequisite to the bringing of any action under this section or Section 210. The division on behalf of the state may accept and receipt for any penalties so paid, with or without suit.

SEC. 106. Section 3352 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

3352. "Employee" excludes the following:

(a) Any person defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3351 who is employed by his or her parent, spouse, or child.

(b) Any person performing services in return for aid or sustenance only, received from any religious, charitable, or relief organization.

(c) Any person holding an appointment as deputy clerk or deputy sheriff appointed for his or her own convenience, and who receives no compensation from the county or municipal corporation or from the citizens thereof for his or her services as the deputy. This exclusion is operative only as to employment by the county or municipal corporation and does not deprive any person so deputized from recourse against a private person employing him or her for injury occurring in the course of and arising out of the employment.

(d) Any person performing voluntary services at or for a recreational camp, hut, or lodge operated by a nonprofit



organization, exempt from federal income tax under Section 101(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, of which he or she or a member of his or her family is a member and who receives no compensation for those services other than meals, lodging, or transportation.

(e) Any person performing voluntary service as a ski patrolman who receives no compensation for those services other than meals or lodging or the use of ski tow or ski lift facilities.

(f) Any person employed by a ski lift operator to work at a snow ski area who is relieved of and not performing any prescribed duties, while participating in recreational activities on his or her own initiative.

(g) Any person, other than a regular employee, participating in sports or athletics who receives no compensation for the participation other than the use of athletic equipment, uniforms, transportation, travel, meals, lodgings, or other expenses incidental thereto.

(h) Any person defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3351 who was employed by the employer to be held liable for less than 52 hours during the 90 calendar days immediately preceding the date of the injury for injuries, as defined in Section 5411, or during the 90 calendar days immediately preceding the date of the last employment in an occupation exposing the employee to the hazards of the disease or injury for injuries, as defined in Section 5412, or who earned less than one hundred dollars (\$100) in wages from the employer during the 90 calendar days immediately preceding the date of the injury for injuries, as defined in Section 5411, or during the 90 calendar days immediately preceding the date of the last employment in an occupation exposing the employee to the hazards of the disease or injury for injuries, as defined in Section 5412.

(i) Any person performing voluntary service for a public agency or a private, nonprofit organization who receives no remuneration for the services other than meals, transportation, lodging, or reimbursement for incidental expenses.



(j) Any person, other than a regular employee, performing officiating services relating to amateur sporting events sponsored by any public agency or private, nonprofit organization, who receives no remuneration for these services other than a stipend for each day of service no greater than the amount established by the State Board of Control as a per diem expense for employees or officers of the state pursuant to Section 13920 of the Government Code. The stipend shall be presumed to cover incidental expenses involved in officiating, including, but not limited to, meals, transportation, lodging, rule books and courses, uniforms, and appropriate equipment.

(k) Any student participating as an athlete in amateur sporting events sponsored by any public agency, public or private nonprofit college, university or school, who receives no remuneration for the participation other than the use of athletic equipment, uniforms, transportation, travel, meals, lodgings, scholarships, grants-in-aid, or other expenses incidental thereto.

(l) Any law enforcement officer who is regularly employed by a local or state law enforcement agency in an adjoining state and who is deputized to work under the supervision of a California peace officer pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 832.6 of the Penal Code.

(m) Any law enforcement officer who is regularly employed by the Oregon State Police, the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety, or the Arizona Department of Public Safety and who is acting as a peace officer in this state pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 830.32 of the Penal Code.

(n) Any person, other than a regular employee, performing services as a sports official for an entity sponsoring an intercollegiate or interscholastic sports event, or any person performing services as a sports official for a public agency, public entity, or a private nonprofit organization, which public agency, public entity, or private nonprofit organization sponsors an amateur sports event. For purposes of this subdivision,



“sports official” includes an umpire, referee, judge, scorekeeper, timekeeper, or other person who is a neutral participant in a sports event.

SEC. 107. Section 463 of the Military and Veterans Code is amended to read:

463. Military courts may issue all process and mandates, including writs and warrants, necessary and proper to carry into full effect the powers vested in those courts. Process or mandates may be directed to the sheriff of any county, any peace officer, the police of any city and the marshals of any town or city, or to any officer or enlisted man or woman appointed by the court to serve or execute process or mandates. All officers to whom process or mandates are directed shall execute the process or mandates and make return of their acts thereunder according to the requirements thereof.

SEC. 108. Section 467 of the Military and Veterans Code is amended to read:

467. For the purpose of collecting fines or penalties imposed by a court-martial, the president of any general or special court-martial and the summary court officer of any summary court shall make a list of all fines and penalties and of the persons against whom they have been imposed, and may thereafter issue a warrant under his or her hand directed to any sheriff or marshal of the county, commanding him or her to levy and collect the fines and penalties, together with the costs, upon and out of the property of the person against whom the fine or penalty is imposed. The warrant shall be executed and renewed in the same manner as executions from the justices' courts.

All fines collected under this section or imposed and collected under Section 450.1 shall be paid by the officer collecting them to the commanding officer of the organization of which the person fined is or was a member and shall be deposited by the commanding officer into the General Fund.

SEC. 109. Section 97 of the Penal Code is amended to read:



97. Every judge of a justice court who purchases or is interested in the purchase of any judgment or part thereof on the docket of, or on any docket in possession of that judge, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 110. Section 335 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

335. Every district attorney, sheriff, or police officer must inform against and diligently prosecute persons whom they have reasonable cause to believe offenders against the provisions of this chapter, and every officer refusing or neglecting so to do, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 111. Section 597d of the Penal Code is amended to read:

597d. Any sheriff, police, or peace officer, or officer qualified as provided in Section 607f of the Civil Code, may enter any place, building, or tenement, where there is an exhibition of the fighting of birds or animals, or where preparations are being made for such an exhibition, and, without a warrant, arrest all persons present.

SEC. 112. Section 599a of the Penal Code is amended to read:

599a. When complaint is made, on oath, to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant believes that any provision of law relating to, or in any way affecting, dumb animals or birds, is being, or is about to be violated in any particular building or place, the magistrate must issue and deliver immediately a warrant directed to any sheriff, police or peace officer or officer of any incorporated association qualified as provided by law, authorizing him to enter and search that building or place, and to arrest any person there present violating, or attempting to violate, any law relating to, or in any way affecting, dumb animals or birds, and to bring that person before some court or magistrate of competent jurisdiction, within the city, city and county, or judicial district within which the offense has been committed or attempted, to be dealt with according to law, and the attempt must be held to be a violation of Section 597.



SEC. 113. Section 703 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

703. If it appears from the depositions that there is just reason to fear the commission of the offense threatened, by the person so informed against, the magistrate must issue a warrant, directed generally to the sheriff of the county, or any marshal, or policeman in the state, reciting the substance of the information, and commanding the officer forthwith to arrest the person informed of and bring him or her before the magistrate.

SEC. 114. Section 726 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

726. Where any number of persons, whether armed or not, are unlawfully or riotously assembled, the sheriff of the county and his or her deputies, the officials governing the town or city, or the judges of the justice courts, or any of them, must go among the persons assembled, or as near to them as possible, and command them, in the name of the people of the state, immediately to disperse.

SEC. 115. Section 830.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

830.1. (a) Any sheriff, undersheriff, or deputy sheriff, employed in that capacity, of a county, any chief of police, employed in that capacity, of a city, any police officer, employed in that capacity and appointed by the chief of police or the chief executive of the agency, of a city, any chief of police, or police officer of a district (including police officers of the San Diego Unified Port District Harbor Police) authorized by statute to maintain a police department, any marshal or deputy marshal of a municipal court, any port warden or special officer of the Harbor Department of the City of Los Angeles, or any inspector or investigator employed in that capacity in the office of a district attorney, is a peace officer. The authority of these peace officers extends to any place in the state, as follows:

(1) As to any public offense committed or which there is probable cause to believe has been committed within the political subdivision which employs the peace officer.



(2) Where the peace officer has the prior consent of the chief of police, or person authorized by him or her to give consent, if the place is within a city or of the sheriff, or person authorized by him or her to give consent, if the place is within a county.

(3) As to any public offense committed or which there is probable cause to believe has been committed in the peace officer's presence, and with respect to which there is immediate danger to person or property, or of the escape of the perpetrator of the offense.

(b) Special agents and Attorney General investigators of the Department of Justice are peace officers, and those assistant chiefs, deputy chiefs, chiefs, deputy directors, and division directors designated as peace officers by the Attorney General are peace officers. The authority of these peace officers extends to any place in the state where a public offense has been committed or where there is probable cause to believe one has been committed.

SEC. 116. Section 832.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

832.4. (a) Any undersheriff or deputy sheriff of a county, any policeman of a city, and any policeman of a district authorized by statute to maintain a police department, who is first employed after January 1, 1974, and is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the general enforcement of the criminal laws of this state, shall obtain the basic certificate issued by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within 18 months of his or her employment in order to continue to exercise the powers of a peace officer after the expiration of that 18-month period.

(b) Every peace officer listed in subdivision (a) of Section 830.1, except a sheriff or elected marshal, who is employed after January 1, 1988, shall obtain the basic certificate issued by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training upon completion of probation, but in no case later than 24 months after his or her employment, in order to continue to exercise the powers



of a peace officer after the expiration of the 24-month period.

In those cases where the probationary period established by the employing agency is 24 months, the peace officers described in this subdivision may continue to exercise the powers of a peace officer for an additional three-month period to allow for the processing of the certification application.

SEC. 117. Section 981 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

981. The bench warrant upon the indictment or information must, if the offense is a felony, be substantially in the following form:

County of _____. The People of the State of California to any Sheriff, Marshal, or Policeman in this State: An indictment having been found (or information filed) on the ____ day of _____, A.D. nineteen _____, in the Superior Court of the County of _____, charging C. D. with the crime of _____ (designating it generally); you are, therefore, commanded forthwith to arrest the above named C. D., and bring him before that Court (or if the indictment and information has been sent to another Court, then before that Court, naming it), to answer said indictment (or information), or if the Court be not in session, that you deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of the County of _____.

Given under my hand, with the seal of said Court affixed, this ____ day of _____, A.D. _____.

By order of said Court.

[SEAL.]

E. F., Clerk.

SEC. 118. Section 1053 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1053. If after the commencement of the trial of a criminal action or proceeding in any court the judge or justice presiding at the trial shall die, become ill, or for any other reason be unable to proceed with the trial, any other judge or justice of the court in which the trial is proceeding may proceed with and finish the trial; or if



there be no other judge or justice of that court available, then the clerk, sheriff, or marshal shall adjourn the court and notify the Chairman of the Judicial Council of the facts, and shall continue the case from day to day until the time that the chairman shall designate and assign a judge or justice of some other court, and the judge or justice shall arrive, to proceed with and complete the trial, or until such time as by stipulation in writing between the prosecuting attorney and the attorney for the defendant, filed with the court, a judge or justice shall be agreed upon by them, and the judge or justice shall arrive to complete the trial. The judge or justice authorized by this section to proceed with and complete the trial shall have the same power, authority, and jurisdiction as if the trial had been commenced before that judge or justice.

SEC. 119. Section 1119 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1119. When, in the opinion of the court, it is proper that the jury should view the place in which the offense is charged to have been committed, or in which any other material fact occurred, or any personal property which has been referred to in the evidence and cannot conveniently be brought into the courtroom, it may order the jury to be conducted in a body, in the custody of the sheriff or marshal, as the case may be, to the place, or to the property, which must be shown to them by a person appointed by the court for that purpose; and the officer must be sworn to suffer no person to speak or communicate with the jury, nor to do so himself or herself, on any subject connected with the trial, and to return them into court without unnecessary delay, or at a specified time.

SEC. 120. Section 1311 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1311. The order for the recommitment of the defendant must recite generally the facts upon which it is founded, and direct that the defendant be arrested by any sheriff, marshal, or policeman in this state, and committed to the officer in whose custody he or she was



at the time he or she was admitted to bail, to be detained until legally discharged.

SEC. 121. Section 1529 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1529. The warrant shall be in substantially the following form:

County of ____.

The people of the State of California to any sheriff, marshal, or policeman in the County of ____:

Proof, by affidavit, having been this day made before me by (naming every person whose affidavit has been taken), that (stating the grounds of the application, according to Section 1524, or, if the affidavit be not positive, that there is probable cause for believing that ____ stating the ground of the application in the same manner), you are therefore commanded, in the daytime (or at any time of the day or night, as the case may be, according to Section 1533), to make search on the person of C. D. (or in the house situated ____, describing it or any other place to be searched, with reasonable particularity, as the case may be) for the following property: (describing it with reasonable particularity); and if you find the same or any part thereof, to bring it forthwith before me (or this court) at (stating the place).

Given under my hand, and dated this ____ day of ____, A.D. 19__.

E. F., Judge of the Justice Court (or as the case may be).

SEC. 122. Section 3081 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

3081. (a) Each county board may retake and imprison any prisoner upon parole granted under the provisions of this article.

(b) Each county board may release any prisoner on parole for a term not to exceed two years upon those conditions and under those rules and regulations as may seem fit and proper for his or her rehabilitation, and should the prisoner so paroled violate any of the conditions of his or her parole or any of the rules and regulations governing his or her parole, he or she shall,



upon order of the parole commission, be returned to the jail from which he or she was paroled and be confined therein for the unserved portion of his or her sentence.

(c) The written order of each county board shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named therein to authorize them, or any of them, to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner. All chiefs of police, marshals of cities, sheriffs, and all other police and peace officers of this state shall execute any such order in like manner as ordinary criminal process.

(d) In computing the unserved sentence of a person returned to jail because of the revocation of his or her parole no credit shall be granted for the time between his or her release from jail on parole and his or her return to jail because of the revocation of his or her parole.

SEC. 123. Section 4004.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4004.5. (a) A city may furnish facilities to be used for holding prisoners held for examination or during trial without cost to the county or upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the governing body of the city and the board of supervisors, and the marshal may keep the prisoners in their custody in the city jail.

(b) A city may furnish facilities to be used for holding persons convicted of a public offense who have been transferred from the county jail by the sheriff due to crowded conditions upon those terms as may be agreed upon by the governing body of the city and the board of supervisors. The agreed terms may indicate that the facilities are to be provided free of charge to the county.

SEC. 124. Section 4019.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4019.5. (a) “Kangaroo court” as used in this section means a mock court conducted by any prisoner or group of prisoners for the purpose of inflicting punishment upon any fellow prisoner in any prison, jail, jail camp, or other place of detention.

(b) “Sanitary committee” means a committee of prisoners formed ostensibly for the purpose of enforcing institutional sanitation but actually used for the purpose



of inflicting punishment on any fellow prisoner, or group of prisoners in any prison, jail, jail camp, or other place of detention.

(c) It is unlawful for any sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, warden or keeper of a jail to delegate to any prisoner or group of prisoners, authority to exercise the right of punishment over any other prisoner or group of prisoners in any county or city prison, jail, jail camp, or other place of detention at which any person charged with or convicted of crime is detained.

(d) It is unlawful for any sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, warden or keeper of a jail to knowingly permit any prisoner or group of prisoners to assume authority over any other prisoner or group of prisoners by the operation of “kangaroo courts” or “sanitary committees.”

(e) Every public official in charge of a prison, jail or other place of detention shall keep a record of all disciplinary infractions and punishment administered therefor.

(f) This section shall not prevent the use of skilled inmates, under adequate and proper supervision and guidance of jailers or other employed personnel, as instructors of other inmates in the performance of assigned work, if that relationship does not include the exercise of disciplinary authority.

SEC. 125. Section 4533 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4533. Every keeper of a prison, sheriff, deputy sheriff, or jailer, or person employed as a guard, who fraudulently contrives, procures, aids, connives at, or voluntarily permits the escape of any prisoner in custody, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

SEC. 126. Section 13020 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

13020. It shall be the duty of every city marshal, chief of police, railroad and steamship police, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, city attorney and city prosecutor having criminal jurisdiction, probation officer, county board of parole commissioners, work furlough administrator, the



Department of Justice, Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Corrections, Department of Youth Authority, Youthful Offender Parole Board, Board of Prison Terms, State Department of Health, Department of Benefit Payments, State Fire Marshal, Liquor Control Administrator, constituent agencies of the State Department of Investment, and every other person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals or with delinquency or delinquents, when requested by the Attorney General:

(a) To install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of statistical data required by him or her.

(b) To report statistical data to the department at those times and in the manner that the Attorney General prescribes.

(c) To give to the Attorney General, or his or her accredited agent, access to statistical data for the purpose of carrying out this title.

SEC. 127. Section 3423.2 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

3423.2. A warrant may be issued by the Controller or his or her duly authorized representative for the collection of any charges, interest and penalties and for the enforcement of any such lien directed to the sheriff and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. It may and shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the manner and with the same effect as a levy of and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 128. Section 3423.4 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

3423.4. The sheriff shall receive, upon the completion of his or her services pursuant to a warrant, and the Controller is authorized to pay to him or her the same fees and commissions and expenses in connection with services pursuant to the warrant as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution; provided, that fees for publication in a newspaper shall be subject to approval by the Controller rather than by the court; the fees, commissions, and expenses shall be an



obligation of the person or persons liable for the payment of the charges and may be collected from the person or persons by virtue of the warrant or in any other manner provided in this article for the collection of those charges.

SEC. 129. Section 3772.2 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

3772.2. A warrant may be issued by the Controller or his or her duly authorized representative for the collection of any charges, interests and penalty and for the enforcement of any such lien directed to the sheriff and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. It may and shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 130. Section 3772.4 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

3772.4. The sheriff shall receive, upon the completion of his or her services pursuant to a warrant, and the Controller is authorized to pay to him or her the same fees and commissions and expenses in connection with services pursuant to the warrant as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution; provided, that fees for publication in a newspaper shall be subject to approval by the Controller rather than by the court; the fees, commissions and expenses shall be an obligation of the person or persons liable for the payment of those charges and may be collected from such person or persons by virtue of the warrant or in any other manner provided in this chapter for the collection of those charges.

SEC. 131. Section 5538.5 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

5538.5. If the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marin acts as the governing body of a district pursuant to Section 5506.5, the respective officers of that county shall act, ex officio, as officers and employees of the district and discharge the authority and responsibility specified in this article.

SEC. 132. Section 5552.1 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:



5552.1. Notwithstanding Section 5552, the boards of directors of the Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District and the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District may, by resolution, eliminate the requirement that demands against that respective district which are paid without the prior, specific approval of the board be presented to the board at the next regular meeting for its review and approval.

SEC. 133. Section 5841 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

5841. (a) “American River Parkway Plan” means the revised, updated management plans for the lower American River adopted by the County of Sacramento on December 11, 1985, by Resolution No. 85-1870, as amended by the County of Sacramento on December 20, 1995, by Resolution No. 95-1507, and by the City of Sacramento on March 25, 1986, by Resolution No. 86-225.

(b) “Lower American River” means that portion of the American River between Nimbus Dam and the confluence of the American River with the Sacramento River and the adjacent lands as described in the American River Parkway Plan.

(c) “American River Parkway” means the area described in the American River Parkway Plan.

SEC. 134. Section 8813 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

8813. The CCS27 and CCS83 coordinates shall be based on monumented second-order stations or better which have been published by USC&GS and NGS or their successors as specified in this section and in Sections 8813.1 and 8813.2. The geodetic positions of CCS27 and CCS83 stations which are used to increase the density of control and which purport to be of second-order or better accuracy shall have been surveyed in conformity with the applicable survey standards and specifications in effect at the time of the survey as defined by the Federal Geodetic Control Subcommittee. If an FGCS order of accuracy is claimed for a survey or a map, it shall be justified by



additional written data that show equipment, procedures, closures, adjustments, and a control diagram.

SEC. 135. Section 8813.1 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

8813.1. Prior to January 1, 2000, any survey or map that is to be based on state plane coordinates shall show established field-observed direct connections to at least two stations of corresponding or better accuracy whose credentials are based upon published stations of USC&GS or NGS or their successors.

SEC. 136. Section 8813.2 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

8813.2. After December 31, 1999, any survey or map that is to be based on state plane coordinates shall show established field-observed direct connections to at least two stations that are:

(a) Included in the CSRS-H.

(b) Included in the NGS National Geodetic Reference System, or its successor, and having a FGCS accuracy standard of B order or better.

(c) Shown on a subdivision map, record of survey, or a map filed with the county surveyor by a public officer and whose horizontal positions have been determined by Global Positioning System survey methods in accordance with first order or better FGCS standards and specifications and whose state plane coordinates are based on field-observed direct, nontrivial, connections to at least two stations that are included in the CSRS-H or included in the NGS National Geodetic Reference System, or its successor, and having a FGCS accuracy standard of B order or better.

SEC. 137. Section 8815.2 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

8815.2. The epoch for a survey using CCS83 coordinate shall be the NGS-published epoch of a controlling station for the survey.

SEC. 138. Section 8815.3 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

8815.3. When the published epochs of the controlling stations for a survey using CCS83 coordinates are not the



same, appropriate adjustments shall be made to the horizontal positions of controlling stations so that the coordinates of all the controlling stations are consistent. These adjustments in the horizontal positions of controlling stations shall be made in accordance with NGS-published procedures and values.

SEC. 139. Section 2192.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

2192.2. Upon the sale, other than a tax sale under this division or a sale pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 2920) of Chapter 2 of Title 14 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code, conducted under judicial process or otherwise by any sheriff, trustee, receiver, or other ministerial officer, of any real property upon which ad valorem property taxes or assessments are due and unpaid at the time of sale, the proceeds from that sale shall, after the payment of necessary and incidental sale expenses, be first applied to the amount of those ad valorem property taxes and assessments and be transmitted by the conducting officer to the officer responsible for the collection of those taxes and assessments.

SEC. 140. Section 3005 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

3005. When a civil action is brought by the tax collector to recover delinquent unsecured property taxes, the sheriff or marshal shall specify, when the summons or process is returned, the costs which he or she would ordinarily be entitled to for that service and those costs shall be made a part of any judgment recovered by the tax collector and on payment or satisfaction of the judgment the costs shall be deposited in the county general fund.

SEC. 141. Section 6776 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

6776. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein required to be paid, or within 10 years after the last recording of an abstract under Section 6738 or the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under



Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board or its authorized representative may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff, marshal, or the California Highway Patrol and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution and shall be levied within five working days following receipt of the warrant.

SEC. 142. Section 6777 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

6777. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff, marshal, or the California Highway Patrol, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 143. Section 7882 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

7882. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same force and effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same force and effect as a levy of and sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 144. Section 7883 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

7883. The Controller may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The Controller, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 145. Section 9001 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

9001. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein required to be paid or within 10 years after the last



recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board or its authorized representative may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 146. Section 9002 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

9002. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 147. Section 11501 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

11501. At any time within four years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein required to be paid, or within 10 years after the last recording of an abstract under Section 11495 or the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board or its authorized representative may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 148. Section 11502 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

11502. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the



court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 149. Section 13615 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

13615. At any time within 10 years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein required to be paid, or within 10 years after the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the Controller or his or her authorized representative may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of and sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 150. Section 13616 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

13616. The Controller may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The Controller, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 151. Section 19232 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19232. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff, marshal, or the California Highway Patrol and shall have the same force and effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same force and effect as a levy of and sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 152. Section 19233 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19233. The Franchise Tax Board shall pay or advance to the sheriff, marshal, or the California Highway Patrol the same fees, commissions, and expenses as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution.



The Franchise Tax Board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 153. Section 30341 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

30341. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein required to be paid, or within 10 years after the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board or its authorized representative may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 154. Section 30342 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

30342. The board shall pay the sheriff or marshal, upon the completion of his or her services pursuant to a warrant, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 155. Section 32365 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

32365. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein required to be paid, or within 10 years after the last recording of an abstract under Section 32362 or the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board or its authorized representative may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the



same manner and with the same effect as a levy of and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 156. Section 32366 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

32366. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 157. Section 38541 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

38541. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein required to be paid, or within 10 years after the last recording of an abstract under Section 38523 or the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board or its authorized representative may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 158. Section 38542 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

38542. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 159. Section 40161 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

40161. At any time within five years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount required to be paid under this part the board or its authorized representative may issue a warrant for the collection of



any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 160. Section 40162 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

40162. The board shall pay the sheriff or marshal, upon the completion of his or her services pursuant to a warrant, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 161. Section 41125 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

41125. At any time within five years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount required to be paid under this part the board or its authorized representative may issue a warrant for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 162. Section 41126 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

41126. The board shall pay the sheriff or marshal upon the completion of his or her services pursuant to a warrant, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 163. Section 43421 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

43421. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein



required to be paid, or within 10 years after the last recording of an abstract under Section 43412 or the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board, or its authorized representative, may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of, and sale pursuant to, a writ of execution.

SEC. 164. Section 43422 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

43422. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for their services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 165. Section 45501 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

45501. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount required to be paid under this part, or the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board, or its authorized representative, may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any lien and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of, and sale pursuant to, a writ of execution.

SEC. 166. Section 45502 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

45502. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, or expenses for services as are provided by law for similar services



pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 167. Section 46431 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

46431. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein required to be paid, or the last recording or filing of a notice of lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board, or its authorized representative, may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of, and sale pursuant to, a writ of execution.

SEC. 168. Section 46432 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

46432. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for their services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 169. Section 50125 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

50125. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount required to be paid under this part, or the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board, or its authorized representative, may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any lien and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and has the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of, and sale pursuant to, a writ of execution.



SEC. 170. Section 50126 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

50126. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, or expenses for services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 171. Section 55161 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

55161. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount herein required to be paid, or within 10 years after the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board, or its authorized representative, may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the manner and with the same effect as a levy of, and sale pursuant to, a writ of execution.

SEC. 172. Section 55162 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

55162. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for their services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 173. Section 60451 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

60451. At any time within three years after any person is delinquent in the payment of any amount required by this part to be paid or within 10 years after the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, the board or its authorized representative may issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any



amount required to be paid to the state under this part. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or marshal and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 174. Section 60452 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

60452. The board may pay or advance to the sheriff or marshal, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The board, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 175. Section 1785 of the Unemployment Insurance Code is amended to read:

1785. If any amount required to be paid under this division is not paid when due, the director or his authorized representative may, not later than three years after the payment became delinquent, or within 10 years after the last entry of a judgment under Article 5 (commencing with Section 1815) or within 10 years after the last recording or filing of a notice of state tax lien under Section 7171 of the Government Code, issue a warrant for the enforcement of any liens and for the collection of any amount required to be paid to the state under this division. The warrant shall be directed to any sheriff, marshal, or member of the California Highway Patrol and shall have the same effect as a writ of execution. The warrant shall be levied and sale made pursuant to it in the same manner and with the same effect as a levy of and a sale pursuant to a writ of execution.

SEC. 176. Section 1786 of the Unemployment Insurance Code is amended to read:

1786. The department may pay or advance to the sheriff, marshal, or member of the California Highway Patrol, the same fees, commissions, and expenses for his or her services under this article as are provided by law for similar services pursuant to a writ of execution. The



director, and not the court, shall approve the fees for publication in a newspaper.

SEC. 177. Section 2416 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

2416. (a) The Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol may issue authorized emergency vehicle permits only for the following vehicles, and then only upon a finding in each case that the vehicle is used in responding to emergency calls for fire or law enforcement or for the immediate preservation of life or property or for the apprehension of law violators:

(1) Any vehicle maintained in whole or in part by the state, a county or a city and privately owned and operated by a marshal, deputy marshal, or person who is a member of, and who receives salary from, and is regularly employed by, a police department or sheriff's department, provided the state, county or city does not furnish to that person a publicly owned authorized emergency vehicle.

(2) Any vehicle owned and operated by a public utility, used primarily to accomplish emergency repairs to utility facilities or used primarily by railroad police officers, who are commissioned by the Governor, in the performance of their duties.

(3) Firefighting or rescue equipment designed and operated exclusively as such.

(4) Any vehicle operated by the chief, assistant chief, or one other uniformed person designated by the chief of a fire department organized as provided in the Health and Safety Code or the Government Code or pursuant to special act of the Legislature.

(5) Any vehicle of an air pollution control district used to enforce provisions of law relating to air pollution from motor vehicles.

(6) Any vehicle operated by the chief of any fire department established on any base of the armed forces of the United States.

(7) Any vehicle owned and operated by any fire company organized pursuant to Part 4 (commencing with Section 14825) of the Health and Safety Code.



(8) Privately owned ambulances licensed pursuant to Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 2500).

(9) Vehicles other than privately owned ambulances used by privately owned ambulance operators exclusively to transport medical supplies, lifesaving equipment, or personnel to the scene of an emergency when a request for medical supplies, lifesaving equipment, or personnel has been made by any person or public agency responsible for providing emergency medical transportation. These vehicles shall display a sign or lettering not less than two and one-half inches in height, in a color providing a sharp contrast to its background, on each side showing the name of the ambulance operator.

(10) Any vehicle owned and operated by an office or department of a city, county, or district which is designated by an ordinance adopted by the governing body of that local agency as a hazardous materials response team vehicle for response to hazardous materials emergencies.

(b) The commissioner may adopt and enforce regulations to implement this section.

(c) Violation of any regulation adopted by the commissioner pursuant to this section is a misdemeanor.

SEC. 178. Section 5000.5 of the Vehicle Code is repealed.

SEC. 179. Section 50752 of the Water Code is amended to read:

50752. The election board shall canvass the votes cast and issue certificates of election to the persons elected, and shall place the ballots, when canvassed, in a sealed envelope and forward it to the county clerk acting as registrar of voters.

SEC. 180. Any section of any act enacted by the Legislature during the 1996 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 1997, and that amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals a section relating to constables that is amended, amended and renumbered, repealed and added, or repealed by this



act, shall prevail over this act, whether that act is enacted prior to, or subsequent to, the enactment of this act.

SEC. 181. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district are the result of a program for which legislative authority was requested by that local agency or school district, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code and Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

Notwithstanding Section 17580 of the Government Code, unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this act shall become operative on the same date that the act takes effect pursuant to the California Constitution.



Approved _____, 1996

Governor

