

**CALIFORNIA RESEARCH BUREAU  
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Studies in the News**

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**California -- One Hundred Years Ago**

**February 1911** “Lying off the pier in Long Beach is a monster Leviathan of the deep, a thirty-five-foot gray whale, which this morning fell a victim to the prowess of the hunters on the launch Camiguin, who have two months been in the chase of a whale.... Capt. Loop fired a shot from the light-bore gun that was fortunate, the bomb striking one of the whale’s lungs.... It lay stunned a few moments and then started seaward, just as Capt. Mason let fly a harpoon which sank in the monster’s back.... Half a mile out, a bomb struck the whale in the head and it then began a series of wild dashes and contortions that held the crew spell-bound... When it came up it was apparently wounded unto death with a final shot at the mammal right in the lungs.... During all this time the whale’s mate manifested the utmost anxiety for its wounded partner and was ever by its side, at times sinking under the water evidently to hold it up of necessity and aid it in escaping.” Los Angeles Times (February 9, 1911) p. I14.

**1911** “Capt. J.D. Loop is busy preparing his launch, Camiguin, for a two weeks’ cruise for whales during the month of November, when it is said that the chief personage will be ex-president Roosevelt who has long been anxious for a chance at the leviathans of the deep. Long Beach is perhaps the only place on the coast of either ocean where whale hunting is possible without much trouble. Whales of several species go south during the winter months to their feeding grounds off the lower Mexican coast and then travel along the Catalina channel, often coming within a quarter mile of the Long Beach pier.” Los Angeles Times (October 4, 1911) p. I14.

**1911** The collection of whales at the American museum of natural history, already the largest in the world, is to be further reinforced by whatever finds may result from an expedition leaving New York today . The expedition is undertaken primarily in search of a gray California whale, the rarest of its species. There is no specimen of this variety in any institution in the western hemisphere.” Los Angeles Times (November 29, 1911) p. I5.

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT**

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## **Introduction to Studies in the News**

*Studies in the News* is a current compilation of items significant to the Legislature and Governor's Office. It is created weekly by the California State Library's [California Research Bureau](#) to supplement the public policy debate in California. To help share the latest information with state policymakers, these reading lists are now being made accessible through the California State Library's website. This week's list of current articles in various public policy areas is presented below. Prior lists can be viewed from the California State Library's Web site at [www.library.ca.gov/sitn](http://www.library.ca.gov/sitn)

- When available, the URL for the full text of each item is provided.
- California State Employees may contact the State Information & Reference Center (916-654-0261); [csinfo@library.ca.gov](mailto:csinfo@library.ca.gov)) with the SITN issue number and the item number [S#].
- All other interested individuals should contact their local library - the items may be available there, or may be borrowed by your local library on your behalf.
- Studies in the News is also available as an RSS feed at <http://www.library.ca.gov/sitn/crb/>

The following studies are currently on hand:

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT**

### **CHILDREN & YOUTH**

**Parental Incarceration, Termination of Parental Rights and Adoption: A Case Study of the Intersection Between the Child Welfare and Criminal Justice Systems. By Charlene Wear Simmons and Emily Danker-Feldman. IN: Justice Policy Journal, vol. 7, no. 2 (Fall 2010) 37 p.**

Full text at: [http://www.cjcj.org/files/Parental\\_Incarceration.pdf](http://www.cjcj.org/files/Parental_Incarceration.pdf)

["In this case study, we examine the intersection between the child welfare, judicial and correctional systems based on a review of all San Francisco child welfare adoption files from the years 2007 and 1997, when the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act was enacted. We found that less than a fifth of all parents, and only two percent with a history of incarceration, attended the dependency court hearings in which their children were detained, reunification requirements imposed, or parental rights terminated.... Improved access to the courts; priority substance abuse and other programming; intensive, supervised case management services, and; accountability for court-ordered service results could prove cost effective and beneficial for these mothers, their children and society."]

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**Children on the Outside: Voicing the Pain and Human Costs of Parental Incarceration. By Patricia Allard, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, and Judith Greene, Justice Strategies. (Justice Strategies, Brooklyn, California) January 2011. 54 p.**

Full text at: <http://www.justicestrategies.org/sites/default/files/publications/JS-COIP-1-13-11.pdf>

["As the United States' prison population has surged, so too have the number of incarcerated mothers and fathers. In particular, the number of incarcerated women, who are most likely to have been the primary caretakers of children prior to their incarceration, has skyrocketed by more than 400 percent since 1986. The consequences for children of inmates in our current system are legion: financial instability, compromised educational success, social stigma, and increased risk of drug abuse and criminal activity.... These impacts are not felt equally across racial groups. The estimated risk of parental imprisonment for white children by the age of 14 is one in 25, while for black children it is one in four by the same age."]

California Watch (January 14, 2011) 1.]

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## CRIME PREVENTION

**Reducing Gun Violence: Results from an Intervention in East Los Angeles. By George Tita and others, RAND. (RAND, Santa Monica, California) 2010. 83 p.**

Full text at: [http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph\\_reports/MR1764-1.html](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph_reports/MR1764-1.html)

["The intervention included increased police presence, more stringent enforcement of housing codes for properties used by gang members, more stringent enforcement of parole and probation conditions, referral of gun law violations to federal prosecutors, and rapid application of these elements after each violent incident -- in addition to social service components.... The researchers found that the intervention helped reduce violent and gang crime in the targeted districts, both during and immediately after implementation. The intervention did not disperse crime from the targeted areas and gangs to others; crime decreased in surrounding communities as well. However, the intervention was not implemented as designed, and it never developed in response to changing needs."]

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## CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

**Cognitive Neuroscience and the Future of Punishment. By O. Carter Snead, University of Notre Dame. (The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC) December 2010. 22 p.**

Full text at:

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/1228\\_neuroscience\\_snead/1228\\_neuroscience\\_snead.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/1228_neuroscience_snead/1228_neuroscience_snead.pdf)

["Whatever one thinks about the cognitive neuroscience project for criminal punishment, it deserves to be taken seriously and its arguments should be followed to their ultimate conclusions. This is my aim in the present chapter. In it, I will discuss the contours of the project and explore the radical conceptual challenge that it poses for criminal punishment in America.... The techniques of cognitive neuroscience are not yet sufficiently developed to support its aspirations. They may never be. But it is always wise to examine the consequences of a nascent moral-technological program before it is upon you and in widespread use. My purpose in this chapter is to take seriously the claims of the cognitive neuroscience project so that we may be clear-eyed about its consequences before we consider embracing it."]

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## PRISONS

**The Economic Impact of the California Prison Industry Authority on the California Economy for FY 2008/09. By Thomas R. Harris, University of Nevada, Reno, and others. (California Prison Industry Authority, Folsom, California) December 2010. 30 p.**

Full text at:

[http://pia.ca.gov/public\\_affairs/pdfs/CALPIA%20Economic%20Impact%20Study%2008-09.pdf](http://pia.ca.gov/public_affairs/pdfs/CALPIA%20Economic%20Impact%20Study%2008-09.pdf)

["In fiscal year 2008/09, the CALPIA had sales of \$234.2 million. Inmates work approximately 30 to 35 hours a week and receive wages of \$0.35 to \$0.90 per hour. CALPIA inmates contribute up to 40 percent of their wages to pay court-ordered restitution and fees. These contributions help crime victims as well as reducing court processing costs.... Total impacts of CALPIA activities on the economy of the state of California was \$497.1 million in sales, total household income impact of \$132.7 million, and total employment impact of 2,394. If CALPIA activities did not exist in the state of California, total economic activity in the state of California would decline by \$295.5 million in sales, state household income would decline by \$75.6 million, with 1,170.5 jobs lost statewide."]

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## DEMOGRAPHY

### IMMIGRANTS

**Unauthorized Immigrant Population: National and State Trends, 2010. By Jeffrey S. Passel, Pew Hispanic Center, and D'Vera Cohn, Pew Research Center. (Pew Hispanic Center, Washington, DC) February 2011. 32 p.**

Full text at: <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=133>

["After two years of declines, the number of illegal immigrants living in the U.S. was virtually unchanged last year. The annual report, relied upon by both sides in the contentious immigration debate, found 11.2 million illegal immigrants living in the U.S., statistically identical to the 11.1 million estimated in 2009. The number peaked in 2007 at 12 million and dropped steadily as the economy collapsed. The center's findings do not include reasons for the decline or for the stabilization in the illegal immigrant population, which has widely been attributed to the sluggish economy and tougher enforcement.... The report also found that illegal immigrants in 2010 were parents of 5.5 million children, 4.5 million of whom were born in the U.S. and are citizens." Los Angeles Times (February 2, 2011) 1.]

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## ECONOMY

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

**Commercial Data Privacy and Innovation in the Internet Economy: A Dynamic Policy Framework.** By the Internet Policy Task Force, U.S. Department of Commerce. (The Department, Washington, DC) 2010. 88 p.

Full text at:

[http://www.ntia.doc.gov/reports/2010/IPTF\\_Privacy\\_GreenPaper\\_12162010.pdf](http://www.ntia.doc.gov/reports/2010/IPTF_Privacy_GreenPaper_12162010.pdf)

["The following report -- or green paper -- recommends consideration of a new framework for addressing online privacy issues in the United States. It recommends that the U.S. government articulate certain core privacy principles -- in order to assure baseline consumer protections -- and that, collectively, the government and stakeholders come together to address specific privacy issues as they arise. We believe this framework will both improve the state of affairs domestically and advance interoperability among different privacy regimes around the world so that, globally, Internet services can continue to flourish."]

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### RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

**Economic Impact of Research Funded by the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine.** By José Alberro, BRG. (The Institute, San Francisco, California) December 2010. 29 p.

Full text at:

[http://www.cirm.ca.gov/files/PDFs/Publications/Economic\\_Impact\\_JANUARY\\_2011.pdf](http://www.cirm.ca.gov/files/PDFs/Publications/Economic_Impact_JANUARY_2011.pdf)

["The state's stem cell agency says the research it has funded so far in California will generate thousands of jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars in tax revenue.... The first \$1.1 billion in grant money is expected to generate 25,000 jobs -- from scientists to builders -- and \$200 million in tax revenue through 2014.... Nearly 13,000 jobs are expected to be created in the building trades through construction of stem cell facilities. Recipients of grants raised about \$844 million in matching funds from their institutions and donors." Sacramento Bee (February 8, 2011) 8B.]

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## SMALL BUSINESS

**Small Business Access to Credit: The Little Engine that Could. By the California Reinvestment Coalition. (The Coalition, San Francisco, California) December 2010. 18 p.**

Full text at: <http://calreinvest.org/system/assets/240.pdf>

["From 2007 to 2009, SBA lending to California's minority-owned businesses dropped by 81 percent for African American-owned businesses and 84 percent for Latino-owned businesses. Minority-owned businesses are particularly critical to struggling neighborhoods and the recovery of California's economy because they are more likely to hire people of color who are experiencing much higher unemployment rates in this economy. This hidden tragedy for neighborhoods is in stark contrast to the shameless public announcements of bank profits and high executive salaries. The Obama Administration and the U.S. Congress must focus their attention on supporting small businesses. Governor-elect Jerry Brown must do the same for California. It is a key element of reviving the economy and bringing financial opportunity to families and neighborhoods."]

[Request #S11-3-5437]

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## TECHNOLOGY

**2010 State Technology and Science Index: Enduring Lessons for the Intangible Economy. By Ross C. DeVol and others, the Milken Institute. (The Institute, Santa Monica, California) January 2011. 49 p.**

Full text at: [http://www.milkeninstitute.org/pdf/STSI\\_exec.pdf](http://www.milkeninstitute.org/pdf/STSI_exec.pdf)

["With competition rising from abroad and federal budget allocations under fire, states are facing increasing pressure to nurture their own innovation assets in order to grow and sustain diverse economies for the future. Some states, including top-ranked Massachusetts, have successfully built and leveraged their science and technology resources through investment and long-term planning. These top-ranked states have successfully invested in and are leveraging the tech and science assets that are the engines of 21st century economic growth. The Index has tracked and evaluated states' tech and science capabilities and their ability to convert them into companies and high-paying jobs since 2002."]

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## EDUCATION

### ACADEMIC STANDARDS

**The State of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Education in California.** By Mitchell Chang, University of California, Los Angeles, and others. (California State Assembly, Sacramento, California) September 2010. 68 p.

Full text at: <http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a49/pdf/API-Education-Report.pdf>

["California has the largest and most diverse Asian American (AA) and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) population in the nation. This report on the state of AANHPI education in California highlights the achievements and challenges in public K-12 and public postsecondary education as they relate to AANHPI populations.... Contrary to the 'model minority' characterization of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander educational attainment, there are particular ethnic groups with disproportionately high rates of dropping out of high school.... Poverty and limited English proficiency alone and together heighten the risk for dropping out of high school and college/university. Most Asian American subgroups are limited English proficient, and specific Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander subgroups have very high poverty rates."]  
[Request #S11-3-5526]

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### SCHOOL CHOICE

**Estimating the Cream Skimming Effect of School Choice.** By Joseph G. Altonji, Yale University, and others. (National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts) December 2010. 52 p.

Full text at: <http://papers.nber.org/papers/w16579>

["We develop a framework that may be used to determine the degree to which a school choice program may harm public school stayers by luring the best students to other schools. This framework results in a simple formula showing that the 'cream-skimming' effect is increasing in the degree of heterogeneity within schools, the school choice takeup rate of strong students relative to weak students, and the importance of peers. We use the formula to investigate the effects of a voucher program on the high school graduation rate of the students who would remain in public school. We supplement the econometric estimates with a wide range of alternative assumptions about school choice and peer effects. We find that the cream skimming effect is negative but small and that this result is robust across our specifications."] [Request #S11-3-5529]

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## SCHOOL FINANCE

**Stretching the School Dollar: A Brief for State Policymakers.** By Michael J. Petrilli, Thomas B. Fordham Institute, and Marguerite Roza, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. (The Institute, Washington, DC) January 2011. 10 p.

Full text at:

[http://www.edexcellencemedia.net/publications/2011/20110106\\_STSD\\_PolicyBrief/20110106\\_STSD\\_PolicyBrief.pdf](http://www.edexcellencemedia.net/publications/2011/20110106_STSD_PolicyBrief/20110106_STSD_PolicyBrief.pdf)

["States can 'stretch the school dollar' in these difficult financial times. Budget cuts alone, without concurrent reforms, could set our schools back years. But by addressing state mandates around teacher tenure, 'last hired, first fired' policies, minimum class sizes, and more, states can free local leaders' hands to make smart, courageous cuts and do more with less. In other words, this challenging climate is an opportunity to make some real changes in education.... State officials like you don't actually control the bulk of school budgets; districts do. It will be local school boards, superintendents, and their staffs, as well as charter schools, intermediate agencies, and other sub-state consumers of education dollars that will decide, at the end of the day, what gets axed or repurposed."][Request #S11-3-5491]

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## SECONDARY EDUCATION

**Pathways to Prosperity: Meeting the Challenge of Preparing Young Americans for the 21st Century.** By the Pathways to Prosperity Project, Harvard Graduate School of Education. (The School, Cambridge, Massachusetts) February 2011. 52 p.

Full text at:

[http://www.gse.harvard.edu/news\\_events/features/2011/Pathways\\_to\\_Prosperty\\_Feb\\_2011.pdf](http://www.gse.harvard.edu/news_events/features/2011/Pathways_to_Prosperty_Feb_2011.pdf)

["The report calls for a much broader approach to secondary education than a college-prep curriculum for a four-year university. It should emphasize multiple career and college pathways in high school leading to associate's degrees and job skills certificates. An estimated two-thirds of jobs that will be created over the next decade will require some education beyond high school. But half of these will demand less than an associate's degree, for jobs in nursing, commercial construction, health-care technology and manufacturing that demand technical skills. More than a quarter of people holding licenses short of an associate's degree earn more than the average person with a bachelor's degree. Meanwhile, only 40 percent of young people who start college attain a bachelor's or associate's degree by their mid-20s." Educated Guess (February 4, 2011) 1.]

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## EMPLOYMENT

### JOB CREATION

**Creating 21st Century Jobs: Increasing Employment and Wages for American Workers in a Changing World. By the Center for American Progress and The Hamilton Project. (The Center, Washington, DC) December 2010. 17 p.**

Full text at:

<http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/12/pdf/capthpframingpaper .pdf>

["Even when the unemployment rate gradually declines from its elevated level, the U.S. labor market and the American worker will continue to face long-run challenges. These challenges reflect the fact that the world economy has changed, and America has not fully risen to the challenge of responding to those changes. The three policies outlined here have the potential to help advance these crucial goals, while also improving our nation's long-run fiscal situation that by itself is a threat to our well-being.... The country faces a choice of watching deep-seeded forces march inexorably forward, bringing growing inequality and diminished opportunities for too many American workers or undertaking smart, market-oriented strategies that will lift everyone up."]

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**How Can California Spur Job Creation? By David Neumark, Public Policy Institute of California. (The Institute, San Francisco, California) February 2011. 28 p.**

Full text at: <http://www.ppic.org/main/publication.asp?i=939>

["California has both short- and long-term unemployment problems. This report examines the effectiveness of two direct job creation policies: hiring credits -- subsidies to employers to hire workers -- and worker subsidies -- subsidies to individuals to enter the labor market. In the short-term, a well-designed hiring credits program is a more effective response to downturns in the business cycle. In the long term, worker subsidies are a better way to address the state's chronic unemployment problems."]

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## LABOR UNIONS

**Unions and Upward Mobility for Asian American and Pacific Islander Workers. By John Schmitt and others, Center for Economic and Policy Research. (The Center, Washington, DC) January 2011. 13 p.**

Full text at: <http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/unions-aapi-2011-01.pdf>

["Even after controlling for workers' characteristics including age, education level, industry, and state, unionized Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs) workers earn about 14.3 percent more than non-unionized AAPI workers with similar characteristics. This translates to about \$2.50 per hour more for unionized AAPI workers. Unionized AAPI workers are also about 16 percentage points more likely to have health insurance and about 22 percentage points more likely to have a retirement plan than their non-union counterparts. The advantages of unionization are greatest for AAPI workers in the 15 lowest-paying occupations. Unionized AAPI workers in these low-wage occupations earn about 20.1 percent more than AAPI workers with identical characteristics in the same generally low-wage occupations."]

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## WORKERS COMPENSATION

**Use of Compound Drugs, Medical Foods, and Co-Packs in California's Workers' Compensation Program: An Overview of the Issues. By Barbara O. Wynn, RAND Corporation. (RAND, Santa Monica, California) January 2011. 66 p.**

Full text at: [http://www.rand.org/pubs/working\\_papers/WR828.html](http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR828.html)

["Many California doctors are making large profits by prescribing and directly dispensing custom-made 'compounded' drugs to people with work-related injuries. Use of these pricey drugs -- mostly painkilling creams for patients who might need an alternative to pills -- has soared in recent years, driving up costs in California's workers' compensation system and alarming some legislators, who are now looking to rein in their use.... 'There are a number of incentives within the workers' compensation program that are leading to the use of these products in questionable situations,' said Wynn. 'Policies can be strengthened for determining the medical appropriateness of the products and that payments for covered products are reasonable for those that are medically appropriate.'" Los Angeles Times (January 31, 2011) 1.]

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## ENERGY

### ELECTRIC VEHICLES

**"The Effects of Electricity Pricing on PHEV Competitiveness." By Shisheng Huang and others. IN: Energy Policy, doi:10.1016/j.enpol.2010.12.029 (January 2011) Various pagings.**

Full text at: <http://tinyurl.com/4allax6>

["Californians may end up paying the highest electricity rates in the country to charge their electric vehicles. The state's tiered rate system, in which customers are charged higher rates as they use more electricity, could make plug-in hybrid and battery-powered vehicles more costly to own. Electric-car makers and utilities said most owners will probably charge their vehicles at night when the rates are lower. But because of the tiered rate system, their electricity bills will still probably be high.... Short of scrapping tiered pricing utilities, California should consider installing flat-rate meters for electric cars that are billed separately from the rest of the household. But local power companies said they are already experimenting with different rate formulas to help boost electric car use." Los Angeles Times (January 24, 2011) 1.][Request #S11-3-5504]

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### WIND POWER

**A National Offshore Wind Strategy: Creating an Offshore Wind Energy Industry in the United States. By Jacques Beaudry-Losique, U.S. Department of Energy, and others. (The Department, Washington, DC) February 2011. 52 p.**

Full text at:

[http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/pdfs/national\\_offshore\\_wind\\_strategy.pdf](http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/pdfs/national_offshore_wind_strategy.pdf)

["Since no wind turbines are installed in U.S. waters, there is a shortage of critical data on the environmental and siting effects of turbines and on the installation, operations, and maintenance of these turbines. This lack of data drives up the costs of financing offshore wind projects to the point where financing charges account for roughly half of the cost of offshore wind energy. This initiative, will guide the national effort to achieve a scenario of 54 gigawatts (GW) of deployed offshore wind generating capacity by 2030, at a cost of energy of \$0.07 per kilowatt-hour (kWh), with an interim scenario of 10 GW of capacity deployed by 2020, at a cost of energy of \$0.10 / kWh. To achieve this scenario, the initiative must accomplish two critical objectives: reduce the cost of offshore wind energy and reduce the timeline for deploying offshore wind energy."]

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## ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

### BAY DELTA

**San Francisco Bay Subtidal Habitat Goals Report: Conservation Planning for the Submerged Areas of the Bay. By the California State Coastal Conservancy and Ocean Protection Council and others. (The Conservancy, Oakland, California) 2010. 208 p.**

Full text at: <http://www.sfbaysubtidal.org/report.html>

["A new blueprint for the hidden world beneath San Francisco Bay's shimmering waters calls for thousands of acres of oyster beds and eelgrass, beach replenishment projects and research. The report, a four-year study by state and federal agencies, is a follow-up to an influential 1999 blueprint that paved the way for a major acceleration of wetlands restoration around the bay. The Subtidal Habitat report is less specific than the earlier Baylands Habitat Goals report because less is known about the ecosystem hidden underwater. But researchers hope it paves the way for more study and restoration projects over the next 50 years, leading to a healthier bay for bottom-dwelling organisms and for the salmon, herring, shorebirds, pelicans and sea lions that ride higher on the same food chain." Contra Costa Times (January 27, 2011) 1.]

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### FLOODS

**Overview of the ARkStorm Scenario. By Keith Porter, University of Colorado at Boulder, and others. (U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia) 2010. 183 p.**

Full text at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2010/1312/>

["California has more risk of catastrophic storms than any other region in the country -- even the Southern hurricane states. The two-year study is the most thorough effort yet to assess the potential effects of a 'worst-case' storm in California. It builds on a new understanding of so-called atmospheric rivers, a focusing of high-powered winds that drag a fire hose of tropical moisture across the Pacific Ocean, pointed directly at California for days on end. The team of experts that developed the scenario can't say when it will happen. But they do say it has happened in the past and is virtually certain to strike again. This storm, with essentially the same probability as a major earthquake, is potentially four to five times more damaging.... The Central Valley and the Sacramento region are likely to suffer the worst effects." Sacramento Bee (January 14, 2011) 1.]

[Request #S11-3-5463]

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## WATER RIGHTS

**The Reasonable Use Doctrine & Agricultural Water Use Efficiency: A Report to the State Water Resources Control Board and the Delta Stewardship Council. By Craig M. Wilson, Delta Watermaster. (State Water Resources Control Board, Sacramento, California) January 2011. 17 p.**

Full text at:

[http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/board\\_info/agendas/2011/jan/011911\\_12\\_reasonableusedoc/trine\\_v010611.pdf](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/board_info/agendas/2011/jan/011911_12_reasonableusedoc/trine_v010611.pdf)

["A newly appointed Delta water overseer wants to use the state constitution to enforce farm water conservation, contending that even small improvements could result in big savings. In his first report to regulators, Wilson argues that farmers who use water inefficiently are violating the constitution's requirement that its use be 'reasonable.' His recommendations, if adopted, would mark the first time the doctrine has been applied so broadly.... His recommendations include setting employees to policing wasteful practices and requiring water agencies that serve farmers to develop more sophisticated water-delivery systems. Farmers in California collectively use about four times as much water as the state's cities, suburbs and industries, and that is why Wilson focused his first report on water use on farms." Contra Costa Times (January 14, 2011) 1.][Request #S11-3-5469]

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## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

### ENTERPRISE ZONES

**California's Enterprise Zone Program: No Bang for the Buck. By Alissa Anderson, California Budget Project. (The Project, Sacramento, California) February 2011. 6 p.**

Full text at: [http://www.cbp.org/pdfs/2011/110207\\_Enterprise\\_%20Zones.pdf](http://www.cbp.org/pdfs/2011/110207_Enterprise_%20Zones.pdf)

["California's enterprise zones, which are designed to stimulate investment in hard-pressed geographic areas by providing tax credits, don't create jobs, according to an analysis. The analysis shows that the cost of enterprise-zone tax credits grew to \$465.5 million in 2008, from \$675,000 in 1986. The average cost per zone increased to \$11.1 million in 2008, from \$48,000 in 1986. In addition, 70% of tax breaks related to enterprise zones are claimed by corporations with assets of \$1 billion or more.... The report also says enterprise zones don't necessarily motivate companies to create new jobs. Because the credits are for new hires, not new jobs, companies can continually hire new employees into high-turnover positions and get credits although no new jobs are created." Los Angeles Times (February 8, 2011) 1.][Request #S11-3-5501]

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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**International Association of Fire Fighters, Local 188, AFL-CIO v. Public Employment Relations Board. California Supreme Court. S172377. February 24, 2011. 32 p.**

Full text at: <http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/opinions/documents/S172377.PDF>

["Cities and counties don't have to consult with unions before deciding to lay off workers to save money. The court unanimously upheld Richmond's decision to eliminate 18 of its 90 firefighting jobs in 2003, when the city said it faced potential bankruptcy. The International Association of Fire Fighters argued that the city could have avoided layoffs by cutting costs in other areas, and filed a complaint with the state Public Employment Relations Board. The board said decisions to cut the workforce for financial reasons are not subject to collective bargaining, and the court agreed." San Francisco Chronicle (January 25, 2011) 1.]  
[Request #S11-3-5515]

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## REDEVELOPMENT

**Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Report. By the California State Controller. (The Controller, Sacramento, California) December 2010. 710 p.**

Full text at: [http://www.sco.ca.gov/Files-ARD-Local/LocRep/fy0809\\_redevelop.pdf](http://www.sco.ca.gov/Files-ARD-Local/LocRep/fy0809_redevelop.pdf)

["By law, redevelopment agencies can retain property taxes on increased development within redevelopment projects, although they must share some of it with other local governments and schools. Each year, the state controller's office publishes a thick report on the activities of redevelopment agencies, most of which are operated by city governments. And the latest report reveals, for instance, that redevelopment agencies captured about 12 percent of all the property taxes collected in the state, \$5.7 billion. It shared \$1.2 billion of those revenues with schools and other local governments, but retained the other \$4.5 billion. That \$5.7 billion is well over three times as much tax money as redevelopment agencies captured 10 years earlier. And the debt incurred by redevelopment agencies also has grown sharply." Sacramento Bee (February 1, 2011) 1.]  
[Request #S11-3-5511]

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## STATE FINANCES

**Structurally Unbalanced: Cyclical and Structural Deficits in California and the Intermountain West.** By Matthew Murray, University of Tennessee, and others. (Brookings Mountain West, Las Vegas, Nevada) January 2011. 26 p.

Full text at:

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0105\\_state\\_budgets/0105\\_state\\_budgets.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0105_state_budgets/0105_state_budgets.pdf)

["This brief takes a careful look at the fiscal situation in Arizona, California, Colorado, and Nevada and examines the states' serious cyclical budget shortfalls -- those resulting from the recession and its aftermath -- as well as the critical longer-term structural imbalances between revenues and expenditures that have developed in Arizona, California, and, to a lesser extent, Nevada.... The authors highlight the dramatic impacts these states' fiscal challenges, and government responses to them, are having on service delivery as well as local governments. The brief concludes by suggesting some of the steps state policymakers must take to close their budget gaps over the short and longer term."]

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## HEALTH

### CHILDREN

**Securing a Healthy Future: The Commonwealth Fund State Scorecard on Child Health System Performance, 2011.** By Sabrina K. H. How and others, the Commonwealth Fund. (The Fund, New York, New York) February 2011. 92 p.

Full text at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Publications/Fund-Reports/2011/Feb/State-Scorecard-Child-Health.aspx>

["California fares poorly when it comes to delivering health care to children, especially those from low- and middle-income families. The study ranked the state 44th in comparison with the other 49 states and the District of Columbia. The study found California especially inadequate in delivering affordable care for children. The scorecard was based on 20 measures, including access to care, prevention and treatment.... The national picture remains a mixed bag, with 7.5 million children, 10 percent of the population under 18 years old, remaining uninsured in 2009. In California, 11.1 percent of children were uninsured and 23.5 percent of parents aged 19 to 64 were also uninsured at that time.... The state's low payments to doctors and hospitals that take Medicaid make it difficult for people to gain access to care." San Francisco Chronicle (February 2, 2011) 1.]

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## HEALTH CARE REFORM

**Lessons from the Field: Making Accountable Care Organizations Real. By Timothy K. Lake, Mathematica Policy Research, and others. (National Institute for Health Care Reform, Washington, DC) January 2011. 8 p.**

Full text at: <http://www.nihcr.org/Accountable-Care-Organizations.pdf>

["Policy makers hope that the development of accountable care organizations (ACOs) -- organized groups of physicians, hospitals or other providers jointly accountable for caring for a defined patient population -- can improve health care quality and efficiency. An examination of existing provider efforts to improve care delivery illustrates that substantial financial and time investments are required to accomplish changes in care delivery, even among groups of providers affiliated with one another for many years.... To achieve improvements in care delivery, the seven provider organizations studied tapped existing financial reserves or external grant funding. They also sought strong physician and organizational leadership and encouraged transparency and flexibility when making changes."]

[Request #S11-3-5523]

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## MALPRACTICE

**Reforming Medical Malpractice Liability through Contract. By Michael F. Cannon, Cato Institute. (The Institute, Washington, DC) November 2010. 22 p.**

Full text at: <http://www.cato.org/pubs/researchnotes/WorkingPaper-3.pdf>

["The paper describes the current medical malpractice liability 'system' and some of the more common reforms offered. It then discusses the economic rationale of allowing patients and providers to agree in advance of treatment on how the patient will be compensated in the event of simple negligence on the part of providers, explaining how contract liability may offer improvements in the areas of costs, patient preferences, the pursuit of more efficient liability rules, and quality of care. The paper then critiques select objections to contract liability -- those based on the superior bargaining power of providers, the lack of information available to patients, and possible reductions in quality -- and forwards possible limitations on the right to contract that may allay such concerns."]

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## RESEARCH

**California Institute for Regenerative Medicine: Report of the External Advisory Panel. By the CIRM External Advisory Panel. (The Institute, San Francisco, California) December 2010. 19 p.**

Full text at: [http://www.cirm.ca.gov/files/PDFs/Administrative/CIRM-EAP\\_Report.pdf](http://www.cirm.ca.gov/files/PDFs/Administrative/CIRM-EAP_Report.pdf)

["CIRM's rapid and considerable impact is further evidenced in the conclusion of a recent study by the National Science Foundation which noted that CIRM's \$300 million investment in stem cell facilities, people and programs of research has already been leveraged to more than \$1 billion in support.... CIRM now has the opportunity to build on these successes and make the key strategic changes required for continued progress as it transitions into Stage II of its development. California stands out for its boldness of vision in creating CIRM and funding it to scale. With continued strong leadership and vision, outstanding science, and a commitment to partnerships, the EAP believes that CIRM is well positioned to deliver significant health and economic benefits for the State of California."]

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## HOUSING

### HOUSING

**A Study of Real Estate Markets in Declining Cities. By James R. Follain, Rockefeller Institute of Government. (Research Institute for Housing America, Washington, DC) December 2010. 84 p.**

Full text at:  
[http://www.housingamerica.org/RIHA/RIHA/Publications/75154\\_10296\\_Research\\_RIHA\\_ShinkingCities\\_Report.pdf](http://www.housingamerica.org/RIHA/RIHA/Publications/75154_10296_Research_RIHA_ShinkingCities_Report.pdf)

["A new study says the most recent recession may make many regions around the country -- especially in the South and West -- the Rust Belts of the 21st century. The burst housing bubble may mean the economy in those places never fully recovers. Follain says a look at how Rust Belt cities recovered -- and in many cases didn't -- might give useful insights into what happens to more recently overbuilt parts of the United States. The causes may be different -- the departure or failure of cities' corporate base in the Rust Belt, or the foreclosures and short sales that occurred when the prime loan scandals wrecked the market for overbuilt communities in the Sun Belt and elsewhere. But the result is the same: There are lots of houses standing empty." National Public Radio (January 12, 2011) 1.]

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## RENTAL HOUSING

**Worst Case Housing Needs 2009: Report to Congress. By Barry L. Steffen and others, Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (The Department, Washington, DC) February 2011. 78 p.**

Full text at: [http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/worstcase\\_HsgNeeds09.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/worstcase_HsgNeeds09.pdf)

["This document provides national data and information on critical problems facing low-income American renting families.... As the nation slowly emerges from a deep recession, a sharp increase in severe housing problems has come into focus. In 2009, 7.10 million households had worst case needs -- 20 percent more than the number just 2 years earlier. These worst case needs households are defined as very low-income renters who do not receive government housing assistance and who either paid more than one-half of their income for rent or lived in severely inadequate conditions, or both. This report makes clear that worst case needs cut across all regions of the country; all racial and ethnic groups; boundaries of all cities, suburbs, and rural areas; and all household types."]

[Request #S11-3-5509]

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## HUMAN SERVICES

### CHILDREN

**California Report Card: Setting the Agenda for Children. By Children Now. (Children Now, Oakland, California) January 2011. 108 p.**

Full text at: [http://www.childrennow.org/uploads/documents/reportcard\\_2011.pdf](http://www.childrennow.org/uploads/documents/reportcard_2011.pdf)

["This year's Report Card breaks new ground by providing The Children's Agenda, which details the top ten high-priority, high-impact actions California policymakers should take to reverse the declining status of children.... Topics covered in the Agenda include a comprehensive P-to-12th-grade education reform and revenue package, coordinating and streamlining the delivery of children's services, effectively implementing federal health care reform and reducing childhood obesity rates, among others.... As in previous years, the Report Card analyzes and grades the key domains of children's wellbeing. The grades remain so low year-over-year largely due to disproportional state budget cuts to children versus other budgetary items."]

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## FAMILY LEAVE

**Leaves That Pay: Employer and Worker Experiences With Paid Family Leave in California.** By Eileen Appelbaum, Center for Economic and Policy Research, and Ruth Milkman, City University of New York. (The Center, Washington, DC) January 2011. 36 p.

Full text at: <http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/paid-family-leave-1-2011.pdf>

["California's landmark family leave program didn't turn out to be the costly 'job-killer' that businesses initially feared and has produced significant economic, social and health benefits for both male and female workers. Researchers examined the effects of the state's Paid Family Leave law, which passed in 2002 and took effect for most workers in 2004. The program allows eligible employees to take up to six weeks off at 55 percent of their usual salary (with a cap that is adjusted for inflation) to care for a new child or a seriously ill relative.... Most employers surveyed reported that the program had either a 'positive effect' or 'no noticeable effect' on productivity, profitability and performance, turnover and morale." Sacramento Bee (January 12, 2011) 1.]  
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## HOMELESS

**Hunger and Homelessness Survey: A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: A 27-City Survey.** By City Policy Associates. (U.S. Conference of Mayors, Washington, DC) December 2010. 102 p.

Full text at: [http://www.usmayors.org/pressreleases/uploads/2010\\_Hunger-Homelessness\\_Report-final%20Dec%2021%202010.pdf](http://www.usmayors.org/pressreleases/uploads/2010_Hunger-Homelessness_Report-final%20Dec%2021%202010.pdf)

["Every city surveyed reported that requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year, and those requests increased by an average of 24 percent across the cities. Among those requesting emergency food assistance, 56 percent were persons in families, 30 percent were employed, 19 percent were elderly, and 17 percent were homeless.... Over the past year, the number of persons experiencing homelessness increased across the survey cities by an average of two percent, with 52 percent of the cities reporting an increase, 36 percent reporting a decrease, and three cities saying it stayed the same. Among families, the number experiencing homelessness increased across the survey cities by an average of nine percent, with 58 percent reporting an increase, 21 percent reporting a decrease, and 21 percent saying it stayed the same."]  
[Request #S11-3-5451]

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**Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress. By Jill Khadduri, Abt Associates Inc., and others. (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC) 2011. 66 p.**

Full text at: <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/2009AHARVeteransReport.pdf>

["For the first time ever, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) published the most authoritative analysis of the extent and nature of homelessness among American veterans. According to HUD and VA's assessment, nearly 76,000 veterans were homeless on a given night in 2009 while roughly 136,000 veterans spent at least one night in a shelter during that year. This unprecedented assessment is based on an annual report HUD provides to Congress and explores in greater depth the demographics of veterans who are homeless, how veterans compare to others who are homeless, and how veterans access and use the nation's homeless response system."]

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## **TRANSPORTATION**

### **HIGH-SPEED RAIL**

**High-Speed Rail in America. By Petra Todorovich and Yoav Hagler, America 2050. (America 2050, New York, New York) January 2011. 56 p.**

Full text at: <http://www.america2050.org/2011/01/high-speed-rail-in-america.html>

["A new study identifies the high-speed rail corridors with the greatest potential to attract ridership in each of the nation's megaregions. Corridors connecting populous regions with large job centers, rail transit networks, and existing air markets scored best. The study also recommends that the federal government adopt a quantitative approach to evaluating future investment in high-speed rail. The report cites ridership potential as the number one factor in determining if a corridor is suitable for investment, identifies the specific conditions that generate ridership demand, and scores each corridor according to strength in those areas. The top performing corridors in each region determined to have the greatest potential demand for high-speed rail ridership include corridors such as: New York-Washington, DC; Chicago-Milwaukee; Los Angeles-San Diego; and Tampa to Miami."]

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## HIGHWAY SAFETY

**Effects of Red Light Camera Enforcement on Fatal Crashes in Large US Cities. By Wen Hu and others, Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. (The Institute, Arlington, Virginia) January 2011. 18 p.**

Full text at: <http://www.iihs.org/research/topics/pdf/r1151.pdf>

["Red light cameras may be controversial, but they save lives, according to a new national study of 62 large U.S. cities. The rate of fatal red light crashes has decreased in large cities across the country since the mid-1990s, regardless of whether they had red light cameras or not. But the biggest drops came in cities that installed red light cameras: 35 percent compared with 14 percent in cities without cameras.... Notably, the insurance institute based its findings on an analysis of all intersections in the study cities, not just intersections with red light cameras. Institute officials said accurate data exclusively from intersections with cameras would have been difficult to obtain. They defended the decision by saying the different crash rates between cities with cameras and those without is substantial enough to indicate a 'halo effect' is in play." Sacramento Bee (February 1, 2011) 1B.]

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## RAILROADS

**Suicides on Commuter Rail in California: Possible Patterns: A Case Study. By Jan L. Botha and others, Mineta Transportation Institute. (The Institute, San Jose, California) December 2010. 92 p.**

Full text at:

[http://www.transweb.sjsu.edu/MTIportal/research/publications/documents/2926\\_10-05.pdf](http://www.transweb.sjsu.edu/MTIportal/research/publications/documents/2926_10-05.pdf)

["The primary intent of the data analysis was to determine whether suicides along the Caltrain tracks exhibited patterns. Pattern detection in this study was conducted primarily on the basis of time and location. Because the data were readily available, the gender factor was also included in the analysis, although this is not a factor that is connected to the rail system. It was concluded that the data did show some patterns for suicides with respect to time and location. Some of the patterns can be explained while the reasons for some are not immediately obvious. However, the patterns in the latter category did not indicate a particularly attractive location or possible source for suicides."]

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