



# The Rural Rundown

*A Summary of the  
2017-18 State Budget Package*

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## **RCRC'S ANALYSIS OF THE 2017-18 STATE BUDGET PACKAGE**

**E**arlier this week, Governor Jerry Brown and the California Legislature announced a deal on the 2017-18 State Budget Package. On Thursday, both houses ratified the \$183.2 billion spending plan (Assembly Bill 97) and a handful of budget trailer bills that assist in implementing the State Budget Package.

It should be noted that the State Budget Package remains incomplete – there are a number of remaining budget trailer Bills awaiting action, including measures pertaining to health care, public health, a State pre-payment to California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), and reforms to the California Beverage Container Recycling Program (Bottle Bill). Over the next several days and weeks, further items will be considered and adopted.

### **Overview**

The \$183.2 billion Budget reflects a spending plan that includes \$124 billion in General Fund expenditures, \$56 billion in special fund expenditures, and \$3.4 billion in bond expenditures.

While the revenue shortfall originally predicted in January has proven less severe, many cuts from the Governor's January proposed Budget remain in the State Budget Package. However, the "modestly improved fiscal outlook" allowed for increased funding for schools through the Local Control Funding Formula, and provided funding to mitigate the increase in In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) costs to counties.

The State Budget Package touts maintaining a balanced budget while preserving the State's core achievements from the past four years, including K-12 education, higher education, counteracting the effects of poverty, strengthening infrastructure, and paying down debts and liabilities.

### **Key Issues/Changes for RCRC Member Counties**

The Governor's 2017-18 State Budget Package:

- Provides \$400 million to mitigate the In-Home Support Services (IHSS) cost shift associated with the elimination of the Maintenance of Effort (MOE) within the Coordinated Care Initiative;
- Continues a modest amount of additional monies for state fairs;
- Includes \$97.6 million to continue/commence activities associated with the regulation of both medical and adult use cannabis, and creates a single, unified regulatory scheme for both medical and adult use commercial cannabis activities;
- Provides additional monies to expand the rural Certified Unified Program Agency support program to an additional eleven rural counties;
- Provides \$42.3 million to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to increase staffing and purchase equipment to complete a greater number of fuels reduction projects (including tree mortality mitigation projects) during off-peak season;

- Reduces and repurposes emergency drought response funding to address “drought legacy issues;”
- Provides additional funding to K-12 education and community colleges;
- Includes significant reforms to the State Board of Equalization;
- Includes \$3 million in economic development grant funding through the California Small Business Development Center;
- Fails to address an extension of Cap-and-Trade, or allocations from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund;
- Includes \$644,000 for the State’s Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program for 2017-18; and,
- Maintains only \$1,000 for the Open Space Subvention Program (Williamson Act), the lowest possible dollar figure that allows the program to remain in the Budget.

It is likely that additional portions of the State Budget Package will be adopted next week. The bills passed by the Legislature to construct a State spending plan include:

- AB 97, the main Budget Bill, which includes the bulk of the appropriations for the coming fiscal year;
- AB 98, the current year appropriations trailer bill, which makes a number of appropriations for the 2016-17 State Budget, as well as funding for homicide trial costs in Lassen and Mariposa Counties;
- AB 99, the K-12 education trailer bill, which enacts various education provisions;
- AB 102, the State Board of Equalization trailer bill, which reconstructs the functions and duties of the State Board of Equalization;
- AB 103, the public safety trailer bill, which makes a number of revisions to several public safety programs and addresses in-person jail visitation requirements;
- AB 107, the developmental services trailer bill, which addresses a number of reforms and appropriates funding for programs aimed at the developmentally disabled;
- AB 111, the General Government I trailer bill, which addresses a number of state government programs;
- AB 115, the transportation trailer bill, which addresses a number of state and local transportation programs;
- AB 119, General Government II trailer bill, which addresses a number of State government programs, including the mandate on all public employers to provide a new employee orientation seminar on behalf of collective bargaining entities;
- AB 120, the supplemental appropriations trailer bill, which makes additional appropriations connected with several health care related programs;
- SB 85, the higher education trailer bill, which enacts various changes to the University of California, the California State University system, and the community college system;
- SB 89, the human services trailer bill, which makes various changes to a wide variety of social service programs;
- SB 90, the In-Home Support Services (IHSS) trailer bill, which creates a new Maintenance of Effort (MOE) for funding IHSS services;
- SB 92, the resources trailer bill, which addresses a large number of resources issues including flood control and dam safety;

- SB 94, the cannabis trailer bill, which creates a single unified regulatory scheme for both medical and adult use commercial cannabis activities; and
- SB 96, the General Government II trailer bill, which addresses a number of State government programs, including revisions to the recall process.

The Legislature is set to reconvene on June 19, 2017 to consider additional budget trailer bills. RCRC staff will update *The Rural Rundown* with additional information on the State Budget Package as it becomes available.

### **Administration of Justice, Corrections, and Law Enforcement**

**2011 Realignment of Public Safety Responsibilities to Counties.** The funding mechanism for 2011 Realignment, including Assembly Bill 109 funds, resides outside the State Budget process. However, the State Budget Package does update estimates of expected base and growth revenue available in 2017-18 for all 2011 Realignment accounts and subaccounts, including the Community Corrections Subaccount that directly funds AB 109 programs and services. The most recent revenue estimates for 2011 Realignment show a decline in sales tax performance, but an expected uptick in Vehicle License Fee revenue. In 2017-18, it is anticipated that counties will see \$1.186 billion in AB 109 base funds, and \$24.7 million in growth – a growth amount that, given slowed sales tax receipts, is less than half of what was previously estimated.

The Governor and the Legislature enacted the realignment of an array of State programs to counties in 2011. As part of that shift, counties became responsible for various new criminal justice populations under the provisions of AB 109. The 2011 Realignment fiscal structure spelled out in statute ensures continued funding for several local public safety subventions (rural sheriff grants, COPS, etc.). Funding for Realignment is made primarily via a dedication of 1.065 percent of the State portion of the sales tax rate, and secondarily through a portion of Vehicle License Fee revenues. These revenue commitments are now constitutionally protected following the passage of Proposition 30 (Temporary Taxes to Fund Education) in 2012.

AB 109 funding is directed to counties from the State-level Community Corrections Subaccount. Annual funding from the Community Corrections Subaccount is dictated by the 2011 Realignment fiscal structure set forth in statute, and the overall funding level produced by the dedicated State sales tax within a given fiscal year. Actual allocations to counties are made according to a permanent formula developed several years ago by a nine-member County Administrative Officer committee, with the assistance of the California State Association of Counties.

**Assembly Bill 109 Planning Grants.** The State Budget Package includes another one-time \$7.9 million appropriation for counties to revise and update their Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) plans. Since the passage of 2011 Realignment, the State has provided funds to support local implementation of Assembly Bill 109, namely, the work in constructing and reviewing a county's CCP plan. Funds are allocated to each county as a fixed-dollar amount (\$100,000, \$150,000, or \$200,000) based on population. The Board of State and Community Corrections conditions receipt of the AB 109 planning grant on a county's submission of information on the outcomes adopted by a county's CCP, and the ongoing progress in meeting those outcomes. Funds will be distributed to

counties complying with the reporting requirements by January 31, 2018. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**Chief Probation Officers.** The State Budget Package contains language that aggregates in the Government Code the existing duties and responsibilities of probation departments and officers. While the language is not intended to expand probation's authority or duties, nor does it change current appointment authority or practices, it does prohibit a county from placing the department or its functions within another county department.

**Courthouse Construction Funding.** The State Budget Package includes provisions and appropriations related to three courthouse construction projects in the Counties of San Diego, Sacramento, and Siskiyou. As it relates to Siskiyou County, the State Budget Package allocates \$664,000 from the Immediate and Critical Needs Account to fund the demolition of the existing structures on the acquired site for the new Siskiyou County Courthouse. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**Homicide Trial Costs.** The State Budget Package includes approximately \$30,000 for Lassen and Mariposa Counties to offset the local costs of high-profile and expensive homicide prosecutions/trials. (**Assembly Bill 98**)

**Jail Visitation.** The State Budget Package enacts various reforms for in-person visitation at local adult detention facilities, including a prospective requirement that facilities offer in-person visitation, including any facilities that are constructed using a future award of funds relinquished from any jail construction grant program authorized since 2007. Further, the State Budget Package imposes new limitations on visitation practices and related charging of fees, including:

- Prohibiting counties that provided in-person visitation at a local jail as of January 1, 2017 from converting to video-only visitation;
- Prohibiting counties from charging fees for onsite visitation, regardless of mode (in-person or video); and,
- Requiring those counties that were, as of January 1, 2017, offering remote video visitation within a video-only facility to provide the first hour of video visitation per week for free.

The State Budget Package also prohibits a local detention facility from charging for visitation when visitors are on-site, and participating in either in-person or video visitation. Finally, the State Budget Package requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to begin collecting specified information on visitation practices as part of regular biennial inspections in order to ensure compliance with the new visitation requirements. (**Assembly Bill 103**)

**Limitation on Drivers' License Suspension.** The State Budget Package eliminates the ability to suspend, or impose a hold on a driver's license as a sanction for an individual's failure to pay court-ordered fines and fees. The authority to hold or suspend a license would remain for a person's failure to appear in court. (**Assembly Bill 103**)

**Mental Health Infrastructure (Proposed redirection from SB 844 Jail Construction Grants).** The State Budget Package rejects a proposed redirection of Senate Bill 844 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, 2016) jail construction grant authority, restores \$67.5 million in General Fund spending to provide mental health and substance use disorder community infrastructure grants, and approves a new mechanism by which \$16.7 million will be made available for the children's mental health crisis continuum services. Both the mental health infrastructure and children's mental health crisis services programs had previously been approved on a one-time basis in the 2016-17 State Budget, but the Governor's January proposed Budget sought to defund both in 2017-18.

During budget deliberations earlier this year, the Senate proposed providing funding for these two programs via a redirection of \$85 million in lease-revenue bond authority previously committed to the construction of local rehabilitative correctional facilities pursuant to SB 844. The State Budget Package does not redirect any jail construction bonds; instead, it rejects the revision of \$67.5 million General Fund for local infrastructure efforts for mental health or substance use disorder treatment, and approves \$16.7 million from the Mental Health Services Act Administration Fund for the children's mental health crisis service continuum. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**Offender Transitional Housing.** The State Budget Package includes a broadening of the purposes for which counties and cities may use their Community-Based Transitional Housing Program monies. The 2016-17 State Budget Package included \$25 million to provide cities and counties with incentive payments for siting new housing facilities that provide treatment and re-entry programming for criminal offenders. Under the program, cities and counties can apply for grants between \$500,000 and \$2 million through the Department of Finance, and monies must be used to partner with private entities to operate transitional housing facilities. Statutory changes made as part of the budget to expand eligible uses of these funds are meant to encourage additional applicants and further enhance the operational feasibility of the competitive grants. (**Assembly Bill 111/Senate Bill 95**)

**Prohibition on Federal Contracts.** The State Budget Package prohibits, beginning June 15, 2017, cities, counties, and local law enforcement entities from entering into a new, or expanding an existing, contract with federal immigration agencies for either detained undocumented youth or adults. The State Budget Package language does not affect extensions of existing contracts that do not otherwise expand the number of beds. Further, the Attorney General is granted – through July 1, 2027 – broad oversight authority over locked local facilities (public or private) that detain undocumented immigrants. (**Assembly Bill 103**)

**Proposition 47.** The State Budget Package reflects additional State savings associated with Proposition 47. In total, the Administration is estimating a State savings of \$45.6 million due to reduced levels of adult incarceration, and a reduction in felony filings. Approved by voters in 2014, Proposition 47 reduces penalties for a variety of specified offenses, and dedicates the 'savings' from prosecuting and housing these offenders into programs that support services for truant or at-risk K-12 students, victim services, and mental health and drug treatment recidivism reduction programs. Proposition 47 requires

the Department of Finance to calculate savings associated with implementation of the measure. The transfer of State correctional savings for the priorities identified in statute is executed via administrative authority granted in the initiative. Earlier this month, the Board of State and Community Corrections approved the first round of Proposition 47 recidivism reduction grants, which will be made available over a 38-month period.

**Proposition 57.** The State Budget Package reflects an estimated State correctional savings of \$38.8 million in the 2017-18 budget year from the accelerated implementation of Proposition 57. Approved by voters in November 2016, Proposition 57 allows certain non-violent felons serving a sentence in State prison to seek early parole consideration. The measure also empowers the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to adjust credits that inmates can earn to obtain earlier release opportunities. The Administration expects that early parole petitions and credit adjustments will result in a lowering of the adult prison population, thereby allowing those serving their sentences in out-of-state institutions to return to California facilities and assisting the state in meeting federal court-ordered population targets.

Since a portion of the State inmate population will be under county responsibility as a result of Proposition 57 and previous federal court orders, the State Budget Package includes an additional \$15.4 million in direct support to county probation departments for increased Post Release Community Supervision responsibilities. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**Trial Court Security.** The State Budget Package contains two court security related budget elements. First, the 2017-18 State Budget Package includes \$7 million in ongoing General Fund monies to offset increased trial court security costs associated with the new court facilities that were activated after October 9, 2011 (post-2011 Realignment). Calaveras and San Benito Counties receive supplemental court security funding from that source. Secondly, the State Budget Package provides \$280,000 in 2017-18, and \$560,000 ongoing General Fund monies to offset the security costs related to the transfer of judgeships affecting trial courts in four counties (Alameda, Santa Clara, Riverside, and San Bernardino). (**Assembly Bill 97**)

#### **California Environmental Protection Agency**

**Air Resources Board.** The State Budget Package includes over \$400 million for the Air Resources Board (ARB), more than a 50 percent decrease from the 2016-17 State Budget. This decrease is primarily due to the allocation of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund being withheld pending the outcome of the proposed legislation to extend the Cap-and-Trade auction program, through a two-thirds urgency vote, beyond its current 2020 sunset date. The ARB funding includes \$1.5 million for the completion of the Assembly Bill 32 Scoping Plan Update, \$826,000 for implementation of the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy, and \$857,000 for Environmental Justice implementation into ARB programs. ARB can be expected to aggressively develop, monitor, and enforce these programs, as well as their other programs. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**Assembly Bill 32 Cap-and-Trade Proceeds.** The State Budget Package does not address the Cap-and-Trade auction program, nor does it allocate Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) auction revenues for the 2017-18 fiscal year. The Governor has

reiterated his commitment since January to delaying allocation of the funds until the Legislature extends the Cap-and-Trade auction program, through a two-thirds urgency vote, beyond its current 2020 sunset date. The program is currently under legal challenge as an unconstitutional tax, and a two-thirds approval of the program and extension by the Legislature would effectively thwart the ongoing lawsuit. While there have been a number of legislative proposals to modify and extend the program and several more are in the discussion phase, the Legislature has yet to come to consensus on a revamped Cap-and-Trade auction program going forward. The Legislature could wait as late as the end of this session to pass legislation and related budget trailer bill language extending the program and allocating GGRF funds for 2017-18.

RCRC has consistently advocated for the allocation of more funding to natural resource projects such as fuel treatment and forest restoration projects, as well as dedicated funding for rural infrastructure projects. In 2017-18, it is also vital that the State provides Cap-and-Trade funds for the removal of dead and dying trees due to invasive pests, as well as providing funds for waste diversion infrastructure to implement Assembly Bill 1826 (Chesbro; 2014) and Senate Bill 1383 (Lara; 2016).

RCRC is also actively advocating for a modified definition of “disadvantaged communities” in any extended or modified Cap-and-Trade auction program to be more inclusive of the socioeconomically challenged areas in RCRC member counties.

**Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery.** The State Budget Package includes \$1.57 billion for the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), of which \$1.3 billion is attributable to the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. This is approximately \$40 million less than the 2016-17 State Budget Package, due to the withholding of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) monies. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

- Methane Emission Reductions: The State Budget Package includes \$1.1 million for implementation of Senate Bill 1383 (Lara; 2016), the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant bill requiring methane emission reductions from landfills. There is currently insufficient infrastructure capacity to process the amount of organic waste generated. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

RCRC has actively advocated for GGRF incentive funding for implementation of Assembly Bill 1826 (Chesbro; 2014), the mandatory commercial organics bill, and SB 1383. Specifically, GGRF monies would provide financial incentives for capital investments that expand waste management infrastructure, predominantly for composting and anaerobic digestion facilities, but also for fiber, plastic, and glass facilities.

- Beverage Container Recycling Program: The State Budget Package currently does not include Beverage Container Recycling Program (commonly known as the Bottle Bill) reform. CalRecycle provided a policy framework to outline key components of reform in the Governor’s 2017-18 proposed Budget, with the final work product to be developed throughout the budget process. While the Administration was committed to provide a long-term fix for a sustainable program,

no final program was proposed. However, a budget trailer Bill has been proposed to provide a short-term fix to provide incentives and encourage closed certified centers to re-open. This bill is expected to be acted upon in the coming weeks.

RCRC will participate in stakeholder discussions and work to preserve handling fees for certified centers, city/county payments, and programs to increase and improve recycling infrastructure in rural counties.

Aspects of the framework that could impact rural counties include restructuring of the processing payments and handling fees to support lower volume and rural sites, city/county payment programs, and the curbside operations/payments. Other sustainable key components for consideration include: incorporating wine and distilled beverages into the program beginning July 1, 2018; expanding additional container material types, such as aseptic and cartons; increasing beverage manufacturers' responsibilities; and, enhancing adaptability and sustainability provisions.

**Office of the Secretary for Environmental Protection/Rural Certified Unified Program Agency Assistance.** The State Budget Package maintains the same level of funding, \$835,000, for the continued reimbursement of qualified Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) located in low-population counties, plus an additional \$1.1 million one-time appropriation to expand the rural CUPA support program to an additional 11 rural counties.

RCRC has long advocated for the expansion of the program to those counties that do not receive the funding. This one-time funding was included as a Budget Change Proposal, and is the precursor to an expected permanent legislative fix in 2018. RCRC staff will seek to sponsor/support such a bill.

Each county CUPA is required to provide a number of hazardous material programs to ensure local environmental health. Under current law, thirteen RCRC member counties receive additional General Fund monies for the operation of their local CUPA, which is calculated based upon population thresholds and other criteria. This funding is important to the counties in order to maintain a reasonable fee structure for their local CUPA programs. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

### **Education**

**Career Technical Education.** The State Budget Package provides \$15.4 million in ongoing funding to support Career Technical Education programs through the California Department of Education. This includes funding for the Future Farmers of America program, which was redirected in the Governor's January proposed Budget. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**Community Colleges.** The State Budget Package provides \$5 million to support a one-time Veterans Resource Center grant program. The program will provide grants to Community Colleges to establish or improve on-campus veteran resource centers. Veteran resource centers provide support services to veteran students who are enrolled, or are attempting to enroll, at a community college.

RCRC is supporting Senate Bill 694 (Newman), which would require the Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to ensure that each of its campuses provides an on-campus Veterans Resource Center to assist student veterans in their successful transition from military service to the academic environment. SB 694 is not part of the State Budget Package; however, this measure has been approved by the Senate, and now awaits consideration in the Assembly. (**Assembly Bill 97/Senate Bill 85**)

Additionally, the State Budget Package includes \$8 million for Community Colleges to provide grants, in partnership with the Economic and Workforce Development Program, to support the expansion of workforce development programs in distressed economic areas. Priority will be given to regions with higher unemployment rates, or low job growth. (**Senate Bill 85**)

**Commission on Teacher Credentialing.** The State Budget Package provides \$11.3 million in federal funding to develop a competitive grant program to assist local educational agencies with teacher recruitment and retention efforts in high need subjects and schools. (**Assembly Bill 97/Assembly Bill 99**)

RCRC is supporting Senate Bill 577 (Dodd), which would allow community college districts to offer a teacher credentialing program. SB 577 is not part of the State Budget Package; however, this measure has been approved by the Senate, and now awaits consideration in the Assembly.

**Rural and Low-Income School Program.** The State Budget Package provides \$3.5 million for the Rural and Low-Income Schools Grant Program, which provides funds to rural, Local Educational Agencies that serve school districts with a high number of children from low-income households. Funds are allocated on a formula basis, and determined by the U.S. Department of Education. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

### **General Government**

**Cannabis Regulatory Structure.** The State Budget Package provides additional monies to commence and continue activities associated with the regulation of both medical and adult use cannabis, and includes substantial changes to the regulatory schemes for both uses. In 2015, the Legislature enacted a medical cannabis licensing/regulatory framework. In November 2016, California voters approved Proposition 64, which sanctions the adult use of cannabis, and puts forth a similar regulatory scheme; however, there were notable differences which required harmonization. The State Budget Package resolves these disparities by creating a single unified regulatory scheme for both medical and adult use commercial cannabis activities. The major components of the new scheme relevant to counties include:

- While largely based on Proposition 64, strong local control protections and certain valuable regulatory provisions from the 2015 medical cannabis framework have been retained. Counties may continue to regulate/ban both medical and non-medical commercial cannabis facilities;

- Does not require that applicants for State licenses first obtain a local permit. However, the State cannot issue licenses for facilities that violate local ordinances. There is an effective mechanism for communication between State agencies and local jurisdictions to ensure that only locally approved facilities receive State licenses;
- A temporary CEQA exemption (through July 1, 2019) for the adoption of local ordinances that regulate commercial cannabis facilities through discretionary permits;
- The medical cannabis identification card program has been retained. The Administration originally proposed to repeal the program (which is operated by counties, but administered by the State);
- Allows for extensive vertical integration (i.e., one business may be licensed as both a cultivator and retailer or manufacturer, or any combination thereof); however, cannabis must still be tested by independent laboratories; and,
- Since cannabis fees and taxes are typically paid in cash, a State office in Humboldt, Mendocino, or Trinity County will be established to ensure the safe payment and collection of fees and taxes in those/nearby counties.

The State Budget Package provides \$97.6 million towards the construction/implementation of the regulatory framework. Notable aspects include:

- Department of Fish and Wildlife: \$17.2 million to further support the Department of Food and Agriculture and the State Water Resources Control Board for a variety of environmental impacts (environmental compliance, streambed alteration permits, etc.), which includes \$1.5 million for the cleanup and abatement of illegal cannabis grow sites in Humboldt, Mendocino and Trinity Counties.
- State Water Resources Control Board: \$9.8 million to develop a statewide water quality permit and expanded water rights registration process for cannabis cultivations.
- Department of Food and Agriculture: \$23.4 million to provide administrative oversight, put forth regulations, issue licenses, and conduct an environmental impact review. In addition, \$3.9 million is being provided to assist in reviewing environmental impact activities. This will also be used to assist County Agricultural Commissioners with cooperative agreements.
- Department of Pesticide Regulation: \$1.3 million to develop and update guidelines for pesticide use on cannabis. These amounts are slated to increase in future years to assist County Agricultural Commissioners to provide training and outreach to the industry on proper use of pesticides.
- Cannabis Control Appeals Panel: \$1 million to provide for the operations of an Appeals Panel to handle cannabis licensing decision appeals.

- Bureau of Cannabis Control: \$600,000 to review environmental impact report activities.
- Department of Public Health: \$1 million for the licensing and regulation of medical cannabis product manufacturers, and an additional \$9.3 million to implement regulations upon cannabis product manufactures prior to the January 1, 2018 deadline for licensing this aspect of the cannabis industry.
- Department of Consumer Affairs: \$22.5 million to enhance the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Department within DCA.
- Board of Equalization: \$5.3 million to notify businesses of the new tax requirements, and update information technology systems to register businesses and process tax returns from retail sales.
- Department of California Highway Patrol: \$3 million for Drug Recognition Experts, which includes training, overtime, and backfill of State and local law enforcement officers to attend training.

The regulatory framework provided the authorization to use General Fund monies for regulatory activities. It is anticipated that once the regulatory scheme is launched, license fees, fines, and penalties will be redirected to backfill many of the initial General Fund costs.

**County Revenues/Basic Aid Districts.** The State Budget Package includes nearly \$138,000 to reimburse Alpine County for funding shortfalls in their Sales and Use Tax and Vehicle License Fee adjustment amounts (Triple Flip and Swap). Funding shortfalls in Alpine County's Triple Flip and Swap are triggered under a complex formula associated with having all of its school district(s) as Basic Aid. Over the past several years, RCRC has joined lobbying efforts to secure monies for a number of RCRC member counties that are experiencing shortfalls in property tax allocations. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**Fairs.** The State Budget Package continues the ongoing commitment of funding for the support of local fairs, providing \$2.2 million in ongoing monies to be directed to the Fairs and Expositions Fund for redistribution to both improve the financial situation of smaller fairs, and provide training for Fair Board members.

Prior to 2009-10, fairs received State support primarily from horse race wagering proceeds. In 2009, the State supplanted horse race wagering with State General Fund support. The 2011-12 State Budget eliminated the \$32 million General Fund for the support of fairs, and subsequent State Budgets did not replace the funding for fairs until the 2015-16 State Budget.

RCRC is supporting Assembly Bill 1499 (Gray), which would dedicate the State portion of the Sales and Use Tax collected from transactions at fairgrounds to support the network of fairs. This effort is expected to generate approximately \$15 million annually. AB 1499

is not part of the State Budget Package; however, this measure has been approved by the State Assembly, and now awaits consideration in the State Senate.

**Governor's Office of Economic Development.** The State Budget Package includes \$3 million to draw down the federal funds match available to the California Small Business Development Center to expand the State's small business presence. This funding will be administered through a one-time competitive grant application process with a particular emphasis on those areas with high poverty and/or high unemployment rates. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**New Employee Orientation.** The State Budget Package includes a mandate on public employers to provide an orientation seminar for new employees. This orientation allows representatives of collective bargaining entities to inform these recently hired individuals of their collective bargaining rights and services offered by the collective bargaining entity. The State Budget Package requires that employers provide collective bargaining entities with the name, address, personal email, and personal cell phone number of all new employees within 30 days of hire. The mandate upon public employers provides a prescriptive timeline and notification process for the orientation, and it does not require a similar orientation by management/employer. (**Assembly Bill 119**)

**Office of Emergency Services.** The State Budget Package includes approximately \$1.4 billion for the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, of which nearly \$1 billion is from the Federal Trust Fund. The State Budget Package has included \$10 million for homeless youth emergency service projects, and includes an appropriation of \$1.86 million, and reallocation of \$1.26 million, for the relocation of the Red Mountain Communication Site in Del Norte County. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**State Board of Equalization Reforms.** The State Budget Package includes a significant reconstruction of the functions of the State Board of Equalization (BOE). The five-member elected BOE currently employs 4,800 workers, sets certain tax rates, and collects \$60 billion in taxes annually (primarily State and local sales taxes). The reconstruction moves approximately 4,400 employees to a new California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (Department), which would handle day-to-day tax collections. The leadership of this new Department would be selected by the Governor, and the Director would be subject to Senate confirmation. As such, the BOE would no longer be involved in day-to-day oversight of collecting sales taxes. The BOE would continue to have responsibility for reviewing and adjusting property tax assessments, setting the rate for gas taxes and assessing taxes on pipelines, insurance companies, and alcoholic beverages. The State Budget Package also creates a new Office of Tax Appeals (Office), whose senior staff would be appointed by the Governor, to include tax appeal panels consisting of three administrative law judges chosen by the Director of the Office. The reconstruction of the BOE and the creation of both the Department and the Office takes effect on July 1, 2017. (**Assembly Bill 102**)

**State Mandates.** The State Budget Package maintains suspensions of mandates that are not related to law enforcement or property taxes, consistent with the 2016-17 State Budget. The State Budget Package also provides \$34.5 million in funding for a variety of mandates funded in previous years, and includes funds for the new Sheriffs Court

Security Services mandate. Additionally, the State Budget Package includes the \$4 million block grant program for the Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect Investigation Reports mandate, which was established in the 2015-16 State Budget. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

Suspending mandates has become a regular part of the State Budget as it allows the State to avoid making payments to local agencies by removing their responsibility to perform mandated functions. However, oftentimes a discontinuation of some of these mandates could lead to lawsuits and other county liabilities, making discontinuation of these mandates even less practical.

**Williamson Act.** The State Budget Package continues to only include \$1,000 for the Williamson Act program – the lowest possible dollar figure that allows the program to remain in the State Budget.

The Williamson Act, also known as the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, authorizes cities and counties to enter into agricultural land preservation contracts with landowners who agree to restrict the use of their land for a minimum of 10 years in exchange for lower assessed valuations for property tax purposes. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

### **Housing and Land-Use**

**Affordable Housing.** The State Budget Package does not include spending for affordable housing projects. While the Assembly approved \$400 million in one-time General Fund resources for a variety of housing programs, this funding was not included in the final State Budget Package, due primarily by the Governor's insistence that no General Fund monies be dedicated to this effort. In January, the Governor outlined a number of reforms and initiatives to streamline the homebuilding process and provide additional affordable housing units; however, none of those proposals were incorporated.

### **Health and Human Services**

**CalWORKs.** The State Budget Package directs the Department of Social Services (DSS) to establish, by July 1, 2019, the California CalWORKs Outcomes and Accountability Review for the purpose of improving best practices and service delivery among county CalWORKs programs. Additionally, the measure requires DSS to work with representatives of county human services agencies and the County Welfare Directors Association to develop recommendations for revising the methodology used for development of the CalWORKs single allocation annual budget. The State Budget Package also contains a \$108.9 million augmentation to offset the Governor's \$245 million cut to the CalWORKs single allocation. (**Senate Bill 89**)

**Continuum of Care Reform Resources.** The State Budget Package provides an increase of \$11.2 million to implement a higher hourly rate for county social workers and probation staff for administrative activities. This increase would also support higher rates for those involved in the foster care placement process. For several years, monies have been provided to county child welfare and mental health agencies and probation departments for costs associated with implementation of the continuum of care reforms pursuant to Assembly Bill 403 (Stone; 2015). These changes provide a better system of support for foster youth through increased payments to foster parents, improved outreach

and retention of foster parents, mental health care for foster youth, and other wraparound services. State funded foster care services and improvements to the existing system are important in rural areas where other safety net services are often limited or non-existent. **(Assembly Bill 97)**

**In-Home Support Services.** The State Budget Package creates a new Maintenance of Effort (MOE) associated with the In-Home Support Services (IHSS) program for all 58 counties, and reduces the estimated additional cost to counties from \$623 million to \$592.2 million. The Governor's January proposed Budget declared the Coordinated Care Initiative (CCI) no longer cost-effective, thereby reinstating a cost-share borne by counties for the IHSS program.

With the creation of a new MOE, the State Budget Package establishes the statewide IHSS cost base at \$1.769 billion (representing an increase of \$592.2 million over the previous IHSS MOE). The MOE cost will increase by five percent in 2018-19, and in future years the inflation factor will be adjusted on a sliding scale ranging from no annual cost up to a seven percent inflator. In addition to the increased cost of the IHSS MOE, the Administration is underfunding county IHSS administration costs by approximately \$30 million in 2017-18.

To offset costs to counties, all Vehicle License Fee (VLF) growth from the Health and the Mental Health Subaccounts, as well as the County Medical Services Program (CMSP) (for three years), will be redirected to lower county MOE costs. In years four and five, 50 percent of the VLF growth will be redirected. CMSP growth will be redirected only to the 35 participating counties. Additionally, if a county is experiencing financial hardship due to the increased IHSS costs, it may apply to the Department of Finance for a low-interest loan through 2019-2020. The total statewide loan allocation cannot exceed \$25 million a year. **(Senate Bill 90)**

#### MOE Cost Factors

| Fiscal Year | State General Fund Contribution to County Share | Redirection of 1991 Realignment Revenue Growth | Annual Inflator                           |
|-------------|---|--|---|
| 2017-2018   | \$400 million                                   | 100%   | 0%  |
| 2018-2019   | \$330 million                                   | 100%   | 5%  |
| 2019-2020   | \$200 million                                   | 100%   | 7% (unless decreased realignment revenue) |
| 2020-2021   | \$150 million                                   | 50%  | 7%  |
| 2021-2022   | \$150 million                                   | 50%  | 7%  |
| Out Years   | \$150 million                                   | none   | 7%  |

Other significant changes to the IHSS program in the State Budget Package include:

- Caseload Cost Calculations: The Administration will change the methodology for calculating program costs for IHSS. Instead of the current accrual method that essentially sets up a two-year lag for program payments to counties, costs will be paid in the year in which they are incurred, relieving counties of carrying costs on their books over multiple fiscal years.
- Institutions of Mental Disease: A suspension of the current obligation on counties to provide a 3.5 percent annual rate increase to institutions of mental disease in any year that the Mental Health Subaccount does not receive full growth allocation.
- Board of Equalization Debt: The Administration will forgive the Board of Equalization accounting errors that occurred from July 1, 2011 through June 20, 2016 that impacted 1991 Realignment, 2011 Realignment, and Proposition 172.
- Collective Bargaining: Repeals provisions for statewide bargaining, and requires local collective bargaining with IHSS unions, with some modifications.
- IHSS Wage and Benefit Increases: County IHSS MOE costs will be adjusted based on provider wages or health benefits that are locally negotiated, mediated, or imposed after July 1, 2017. If the Department of Social Services does not approve the wage or benefit increase, the county will be required to pay the entire non-federal share of the cost increase. The State will participate in IHSS wages/benefits up to \$1.10/hour above the State minimum wage and will pay 65 percent of wage increases, not to exceed 10 percent over three years, for counties above the state cap in wages.
- Public Employment Relations Board: If an employer fails to reach an agreement on an IHSS contract by January 1, 2018, mandatory mediation may be requested by either party. If an agreement cannot be reached through mediation, the matter will be referred to the Public Employment Relations Board.
- Lawsuit Nullification: Language is added to inhibit the ability of counties to file a lawsuit against the Administration for the Governor's Action repealing CCI and the IHSS MOE.
- Re-opener Language: Requires, as part of the 2019-20 State Budget, that stakeholders and Department of Finance (DOF) reexamine costs of the IHSS program as it relates to overall 1991 Realignment revenues, and requires DOF to report findings and recommendations based on that process.

**Local Emergency Medical Service Agencies.** The State Budget Package includes \$2.6 million to support the seven Local Emergency Medical Service Agencies (LEMSAs), consistent with previous General Fund support in recent years. Most RCRC counties participate in LEMSAAs to meet their State obligations for emergency medical care services. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**Medi-Cal – Proposition 56 Revenue Spending.** The State Budget Package provides that \$546 million of the \$1.3 billion in Proposition 56 (tobacco tax) revenues be used for Medi-Cal provider rate increases, as follows:

- \$325 million for Medi-Cal physician rate increases;
- \$140 million for Medi-Cal dental provider rate increases;
- \$50 million to restore the 10 percent cut to provider rates for Family Planning, Access, Care and Treatment providers, and provide an increase in rates that were frozen for over a decade;
- \$27 million for rate increases for Intermediate Care Facilities-Developmentally Disabled (ICF-DD); and,
- \$4 million for HIV/AIDS rate increases.

The remaining \$754 million would be used for existing Medi-Cal costs, and to offset General Fund expenditures. Additionally, the Department of Health Care Services is required to develop the structure of these payments and post those parameters by July 31, 2017.

The Department of Finance (DOF) may increase provider payments up to a total of \$800 million for 2018-19 if the State's fiscal condition allows for it. DOF will provide updates in January and May on the State's fiscal condition. (**Assembly Bill 120**)

**Primary Care Workforce Training Funding.** The State Budget Package includes \$33.3 million per year for three years (\$100 million total) to fund grant awards for existing primary care residency slots, and student loan repayment programs. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

### **Resources**

**Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.** The State Budget Package includes \$42 million General Fund, and \$309,000 from various special funds, to extend staffing and purchase equipment for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) beyond peak fire season in an effort to allow CAL FIRE to complete a greater number of fuels reduction projects, including tree mortality mitigation projects. This allocation is a new, permanent, ongoing appropriation that will allow CAL FIRE to extend its on-the-ground resources beyond wildfire season.

The State Budget Package also includes a new allocation of \$10 million from the State Responsibility Area (SRA) Fund for fire prevention efforts, including tree mortality mitigation projects and prescribed burning programs. RCRC has been a vocal proponent of increased funding for wildfire prevention efforts, and was one of the leading advocates for this additional SRA funding.

Lastly, the State Budget Package allocates \$800,000 for a local assistance grant to replace Yolo County Road 40 Low Water Bridge over Cache Creek. The bridge, closed since 2009, is needed to provide critical access between Yolo County and Lake County for emergency response during wildfires and other natural disasters. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**Legacy Drought Response.** In light of the Governor's official declaration that the drought has ended in all but four counties, the State Budget Package includes \$62.9

million for “legacy” drought response actions, a decrease of \$115.8 million from the Governor’s January proposed Budget, and consistent with the Governor’s May Revision.

Notable allocations include \$8.5 million for the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) fund, with only \$2 million available for local governments to use for tree mortality mitigation. The remaining \$6.5 million is earmarked to provide water tanks, periodic refills of tanks, and tank storage and sanitization in those counties that continue to experience the effects of the drought through the next year. CDAA funds have been accessed by counties for emergency assistance in recent months for vital public safety activities such as tree mortality mitigation and flood relief projects. The Governor’s Office of Emergency Services will monitor CDAA funding requests for tree mortality mitigation, and will strive to make additional funds available if needed.

The drought response funds also include \$38.7 million from the General Fund, and \$3 million from the State Responsibility Area Fund, for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to support expanded fire suppression activities during the 2017 fire season. Additionally, the Department of Water Resources would receive \$5 million in General Fund monies to provide emergency drinking water supplies for small communities in the Central Valley still faced with dry private domestic wells, and \$2.6 million for at-risk fish monitoring. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

### Legacy Drought Response

| <b><i>Investment Category</i></b>                       | <b><i>Department</i></b>                   | <b><i>Program</i></b>                  | <b><i>State Budget Package Allocation</i></b> |
|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Protecting Water Supplies and Water Conservation</b> | Department of Water Resources              | Local Assistance for Small Communities | \$5   |
|   | Water Board                                | Water Rights Management                | \$0.6   |
|   | Department of Water Resources              | Save Our Water Campaign                | \$1   |
| <b>Emergency Response</b>                               | Department of Forestry and Fire Protection | Enhanced Fire Protection               | \$41.7  |
|   | Office of Emergency Services               | California Disaster Assistance Act     | \$8.5   |
| <b>Protecting Fish and Wildlife</b>                     | Department of Fish and Wildlife            | Emergency Fish Rescues and Monitoring  | \$2.6   |
|   | Department of Water Resources              | Delta Smelt Resiliency Strategy        | \$3.5   |
| <b>Total</b>  |  |  | <b>\$62.9</b>                                 |

**Sierra Nevada Conservancy.** The State Budget Package includes \$285,000 in Proposition 84 funds to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy for a new local assistance program to award grants and cooperative agreements to governmental agencies, eligible nonprofit organizations, and tribal organizations to initiate and support efforts that improve

the environmental, economic, and social well-being of the Sierra Nevada Region, its communities, and the citizens of California. (**Senate Bill 92**)

**State Payment in Lieu of Taxes.** Originally included in the Governor's January proposed Budget, the State Budget Package includes \$644,000 (full payment) for State Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

California State PILT was established in 1949 to offset adverse impacts to county property tax revenue that occur when the State acquires private property for wildlife management areas. However, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, prior to Fiscal Year 2015-16, had not made the annual State PILT payments in more than a decade, accumulating in an arrearage of more than \$8 million to 36 eligible counties.

RCRC's advocacy efforts have focused on ensuring current year payments are included in the budget, as well as advocating for payment of the arrears, albeit with no success to date. In addition, RCRC sponsored Senate Bill 58 (McGuire), which would reverse the language that makes State PILT payments permissive. This measure was held by the Senate Appropriations Committee. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

### **Transportation**

The State Budget Package includes nearly \$1.5 billion in new transportation appropriations in association with the recent enactment of Senate Bill 1 (Beall). The State Budget Package also addresses a number of revisions to SB 1 to ensure projects are accelerated.

SB 1 provides approximately \$52 billion in new transportation revenues (over a 10-year period) to address the State and local transportation maintenance backlog. More than 60 percent of the proceeds raised directly from SB 1 are to be split evenly between the State and local governments. The anticipated local government share would be divided equally between cities and counties for local streets and roads under existing distribution formulas. The California Transportation Commission shall annually evaluate each agency receiving funds to ensure that the funds are spent appropriately. Much of the anticipated State share of the revenues would be directed to the State Highway Operation and Protection Program for addressing deferred maintenance on the existing State highways. (**Assembly Bill 97/Assembly Bill 115**)

### **Water**

**California Water Plan.** The State Budget Package includes \$78 million for the continued implementation of the California Water Plan. This Plan serves as the Administration's blueprint to address California's water and ecosystem needs. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

**Department of Water Resources.** The State Budget Package includes \$59 million for the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to support multiple statewide program areas, including drought-related activities. (**Assembly Bill 97**)

Of importance to RCRC member counties, the State Budget Package:

- Includes \$2.9 million, including \$200,000 from the Environmental License Plate fund, to support the development of the Open and Transparent Water Data Act. With this funding, DWR will track and maintain specified data related to water transfers, between users, including fisheries;
- Includes \$4 million to fund the Friant-Kern Reverse Flow Pump Back Project. This project includes three permanent pump-back facilities to increase the flexibility of water movement;
- Includes \$9.5 million from the General Fund for emergency drinking water projects and the Save our Water campaign;
- Includes \$1.26 million to support water quality improvements in the Lower San Joaquin River through the management of discharge of agricultural subsurface drainage;
- Includes \$6.13 million over three years to develop technology to remove and treat mercury-laden sediment coming from abandoned mines at the Combie Reservoir in the Nevada Irrigation District Service Area (which straddles Nevada and Placer county line);
- Includes a one-time \$2.6 million appropriation from the General Fund, and \$900,000 from the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving fund, to support four actions designed to address the decline of the Delta smelt;
- Includes \$21 million to construct facilities to improve fish populations in the San Joaquin River Watershed;
- Includes the Administration's dam safety and emergency response proposal, including a revised Proposition 1 flood expenditure plan. The State Budget Package requires a scheduling of the appropriations in specific expenditure categories, so that the Administration must come back to the Legislature to request a change if it wants to redirect the funding. Also included is a requirement that the funding be spent is consistent with the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan and Delta levees Investment Strategy;
- Includes \$2.2 million from the General Fund for the Central Valley Flood Protection Board to support the permitting process and encroachments of the State Plan of Flood Control and related facilities. The Central Valley Flood Protection Board also receives fee authority which it can exercise upon holding a least one public hearing. The fee authority is limited to reasonable and sufficient to cover the cost of service; and,
- Includes \$12 million for communities lacking access to safe drinking water. DWR is expected to receive \$4 million for the replacement of domestic wells from drought and similar emergencies, including connection of homes to community

water systems due to the contamination or failure of private wells. In addition, \$8 million is included for the State Water Resources Control Board to make emergency repairs to community water systems that lack funds to make immediate repairs where water does not meet primary drinking water standards.

## **2017-18 Proposed Funded Mandates**

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| Accounting for Local Revenue Realignments (Ch. 162, Stats. 2003; Ch. 211, Stats. 2004; Ch. 610, Stats. 2004) (05-TC-01)                          |
| Allocation of Property Tax Revenues (Ch. 697, Stats. 1992) (CSM-4448)  |
| California Public Records Act (Ch. 463, Stats. 1992; Ch. 982, Stats. 2000; Ch. 355, Stats. 2001) (02-TC-10 and 02-TC-51)                         |
| Crime Victims' Domestic Violence Incident Reports (Ch. 1022, Stats. 1999) (99-TC-08)   |
| Custody of Minors-Child Abduction and Recovery (Ch. 1399, Stats. 1976; Ch. 162, Stats. 1992; and Ch. 988, Stats. 1996) (CSM-4237)                |
| Domestic Violence Arrest Policies (Ch. 246, Stats. 1995) (CSM-96-362-02)   |
| Domestic Violence Arrests and Victims Assistance (Chs. 698 and 702 , Stats. 1998) (98-TC-14)   |
| Domestic Violence Treatment Services (Ch. 183, Stats. 1992) (CSM-96-281-01)  |
| Health Benefits for Survivors of Peace Officers and Firefighters (Ch. 1120, Stats. 1996) (97-TC-25)  |
| Local Agency Ethics (Ch. 700, Stats. 2005) (07-TC-04)  |
| Medi-Cal Beneficiary Death Notices (Chs. 102 and 1163, Stats. 1981) (CSM- 4032)  |
| Medi-Cal Eligibility of Juvenile Offenders (Ch. 657, Stats. 2006) (08-TC-04)   |
| Peace Officer Personnel Records: Unfounded Complaints and Discovery (Ch. 630, Stats. 1978; Ch. 741, Stats. 1994) (00-TC-24)                      |
| Post Election Manual Tally (2 Cal. Code Regs., 20120 to 20127, incl.) (10-TC-08)   |
| Rape Victim Counseling (Ch. 999, Stats. 1991) (CSM-4426)   |
| Sexually Violent Predators (Chs. 762 and 763)  |
| State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders (Chs. 336, 337, 886, Stats. 2006; Ch. 579, Stats. 2007) (08-TC-03)                       |
| Threats Against Peace Officers (Ch. 1249, Stats. 1992; Ch. 666, Stats. 1995) (CSM-96-365-02)   |
| Tuberculosis Control (Ch. 676, Stats. 1993; Ch. 685, Stats. 1994; Ch. 116, Stats. 1997; and Ch. 763, Stats. 2002) (03-TC-14)                     |
| Unitary Countywide Tax Rates (Ch. 921, Stats. 1987) (CSM-4317 and CSM-4355)<br>Sheriffs Court Security Services (Ch. 22, Stats. 2009) (09-TC-02) |

## **2017-18 Proposed Suspended Mandates**

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|---|
| Absentee Ballots (Ch. 77, Stats. 1978) (CSM-3713)   |
| Absentee Ballots-Tabulation by Precinct (Ch. 697, Stats. 1999) (00-TC-08)   |
| Adult Felony Restitution (Ch. 1123, Stats. 1977) (04-LM-08)   |
| AIDS/Search Warrant (Ch. 1088, Stats. 1988) (CSM-4392)  |
| Airport Land Use Commission/Plans (Ch. 644, Stats. 1994) (CSM-4507)   |
| Animal Adoption (Ch. 752, Stats. 1998) (04-PGA-01, 98-TC-11)  |
| Brendon Maguire Act (Ch. 391, Stats. 1988) (CSM-4357)   |
| Conservatorship: Developmentally Disabled Adults (Ch. 1304, Stats. 1980) (04-LM-13)   |
| Coroners' Costs (Ch. 498, Stats. 1977) (04-LM-07)   |
| Crime Statistics Reports for the Department of Justice (Ch. 1172, Stats. 1989, Ch. 1338, Stats. 1992, Ch. 1230, Stats. 1993, Ch. 933, Stats. 1998, Ch. 571, Stats. 1999, Ch. 626, Stats. 2000) (02-TC-04 and, 02- TC-11) and Crime Statistics Reports for the Department of Justice Amended (Ch. 700, Stats. 2004) (07-TC-10) |
| Crime Victims' Domestic Violence Incident Reports II (Ch. 901, Stats. 1984) (02-TC-18)  |
| Deaf Teletype Equipment (Ch. 502, Stats. 1980) (04-LM-11)   |
| Developmentally Disabled Attorneys' Services (Ch. 694, Stats. 1975) (04-LM-03)  |
| DNA Database & Amendments to Postmortem Examinations: Unidentified Bodies (Ch. 822, Stats. 2000; Ch. 467, Stats. 2001) (00-TC-27, 02-TC-39)   |
| Domestic Violence Background Checks (Ch. 713, Stats. 2001) (01-TC-29)   |
| Domestic Violence Information (Ch. 1609, Stats. 1984) (CSM-4222)  |
| Elder Abuse, Law Enforcement Training (Ch. 444, Stats. 1997) (98-TC-12)   |
| Extended Commitment, Youth Authority (Ch. 267, Stats. 1998) (98-TC-13)  |
| False Reports of Police Misconduct (Ch. 590, Stats. 1995) (00-TC-26)  |
| Fifteen-Day Close of Voter Registration (Ch. 899, Stats. 2000) (01-TC-15)   |
| Firearm Hearings for Discharged Inpatients (Chs. 9 and 177, Stats. 1990) (99-TC-11)   |

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| Grand Jury Proceedings (Ch. 1170, Stats. 1996) (98-TC-27)   |
| Handicapped Voter Access Information (Ch. 494, Stats. 1979) (CSM-4363)  |
| Identity Theft (Ch. 956, Stats. 2000) (03-TC-08)  |
| In-Home Supportive Services II (Ch. 445, Stats. 2000; Ch. 90, Stats. 1999) (00-TC-23)   |
| Inmate AIDS Testing (Ch. 1579, Stats. 1988; Ch. 768, Stats. 1991) (CSM-4369 and CSM-4429)   |
| Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect Investigation Reports Mandate (Ch. 958, Stats. 1977) (00-TC-22)                                 |
| Judiciary Proceedings (Ch. 644, Stats. 1980) (CSM-4366)   |
| Law Enforcement Sexual Harassment Training (Ch. 126, Stats. 1993) (97-TC-07)  |
| Local Coastal Plans (Ch. 1330, Stats. 1976) (CSM-4431)  |
| Mandate Reimbursement Process (Ch. 486, Stats. 1975) (CSM-4204 and CSM-4485)  |
| Mandate Reimbursement Process II (Ch. 890, Stats. 2004) (05-TC-05)  |
| Mentally Disordered Offenders' Extended Commitments Proceedings (Ch. 435, Stats. 1991) (98-TC-09)                                   |
| Mentally Disordered Offenders: Treatment as a Condition of Parole (Ch. 228, Stats. 1989; Ch. 706, Stats. 1994) (00-TC-28, 05-TC-06) |
| Mentally Disordered Sex Offenders' Recommitments (Ch. 1036, Stats. 1978) (04-LM-09)   |
| Mentally Retarded Defendants Representation (Ch. 1253, Stats. 1980) (04-LM-12)  |
| Missing Persons Report (Ch. 1456, Stats. 1988; Ch. 59, Stats. 1993) (CSM-4255, CSM-4368, and CSM-4484)                              |
| Modified Primary Election (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000) (01-TC-13)   |
| Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (Ch. 1114, Stats. 1979) (CSM-2753)   |
| Open Meetings Act/Brown Act Reform (Ch. 641, Stats. 1986) (CSM-4257 and CSM-4469)   |
| Pacific Beach Safety: Water Quality and Closures (Ch. 961, Stats. 1992) (CSM- 4432)   |

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| Perinatal Services (Ch. 1603, Stats. 1990) (CSM-4397)  |
| Permanent Absent Voters II (Ch. 922, Stats. 2001, Ch. 664, Stats. 2002, and Ch. 347, Stats. 2003) (03-TC-11)               |
| Personal Safety Alarm Devices (8 Cal. Code Regs. 3401 (c)) (CSM-4087)  |
| Photographic Record of Evidence (Ch. 875, Stats. 1985) (98-TC-07)  |
| Pocket Masks (Ch. 1334, Stats. 1987) (CSM-4291)  |
| Post Conviction: DNA Court Proceedings (Ch. 943, Stats. 2001) (00-TC-21, 01-TC-08)   |
| Postmortem Examinations : Unidentified Bodies, Human Remains (Ch. 284, Stats. 2000) (00-TC-18)                             |
| Prisoner Parental Rights (Ch. 820, Stats. 1991) (CSM-4427)   |
| Senior Citizens Property Tax Postponement (Ch. 1242, Stats. 1977; Ch. 43, Stats. 197 8 ) (CSM-4359)                        |
| Sex Crime Confidentiality (Ch. 502, Stats. 1992; Ch. 36, 1993-94 1st Ex. Sess.) (98-TC-21)                                 |
| Sex Offenders: Disclosure by Law Enforcement Officers (Chs. 908 and 909, Stats. 1996) (97-TC-15)                           |
| SIDS Autopsies (Ch. 955, Stats. 1989) (CSM-4393)   |
| SIDS Contacts by Local Health Officers (Ch. 268, Stats. 1991) (CSM-4424)   |
| SIDS Training for Firefighters (Ch. 1111, Stats. 1989) (CSM-4412)  |
| Stolen Vehicle Notification (Ch. 337, Stats. 1990) (CSM-4403)  |
| Structural and Wildland Firefighter Safety Clothing and Equipment (8 Cal. Code Regs., 3401 to 3410, incl.) (CSM-4261-4281) |
| Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (Ch. 1188, Stats. 1992) (97-TC-13)  |
| Victims' Statements-Minors (Ch. 332, Stats. 1981) (04-LM-14)   |
| Voter Identification Procedures (Ch. 260, Stats. 2000) (03-TC-23)  |
| Voter Registration Procedures (Ch. 704, Stats. 1975) (04-LM-04)  |