



# **Governor's 2019-20 Proposed Budget**

## ***The Rural Rundown***

**January 10, 2019**

**Rural County Representatives of California  
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## RCRC'S SUMMARY OF GOVERNOR NEWSOM'S 2019-20 PROPOSED BUDGET

Earlier today, Governor Gavin Newsom released details of his first proposed spending package for the state. This report, *The Rural Rundown*, is an in-depth look at Governor Newsom's 2019-20 proposed Budget, its implications for member counties, details of RCRC's advocacy efforts on specific issue items, and an insider perspective into the reasoning and rationale behind elements of the proposal. In addition to *The Rural Rundown*, RCRC staff will present further findings and details on various items of interest to RCRC member counties at the January 16, 2019 Board of Directors Meeting in Sacramento.

### Overview

Governor Newsom's 2019-20 proposed \$209 billion Budget includes \$144 billion in General Fund spending, reflecting a four percent increase (\$8 billion) over the 2018-19 State Budget Package. Making good on promises made during his campaign, Governor Newsom's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes substantial funding for education, social services, and homelessness. In addition, following his inauguration on January 7<sup>th</sup>, Governor Newsom swiftly began indicating his Administration's priorities in funding forest management and wildfire safety activities, and has quadrupled the state's investment in operating reserves for wildfire and earthquake incidents, among others.

“This budget is primarily two things – education (53%) and health and human services (28%)...”

Enjoying the inheritance of a budget surplus, Governor Newsom highlighted his Administration's commitment to building budget resiliency, and paying down the state's unfunded pension liabilities in an effort to “build the foundation for the California dream.” Calling this \$13.6 billion investment “a significant milestone in California's history that should calm people's nerves,” Governor Newsom cited federal political uncertainty, risks to the current economic forecast, and the need for a solid fiscal foundation as drivers for this unprecedented investment.

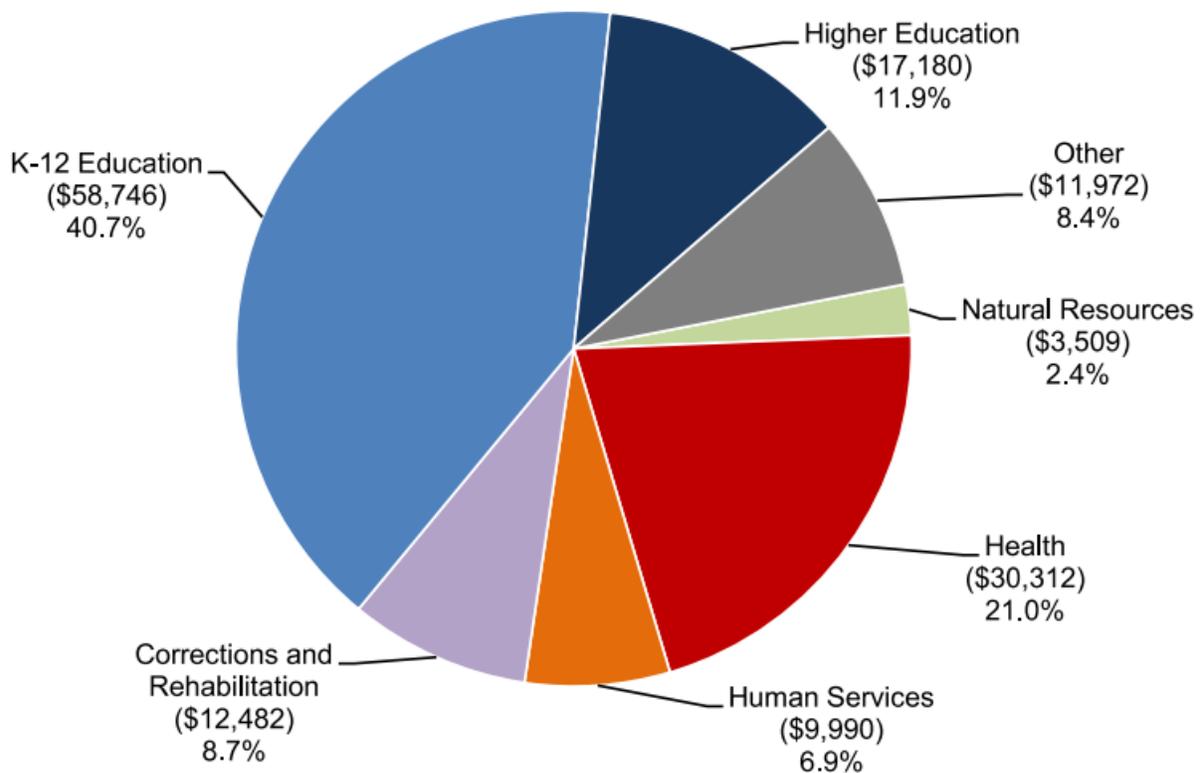
### Key Issues/Changes for RCRC Member Counties

Governor Newsom's 2019-20 proposed Budget:

- Continues to provide \$644,000 for the State's Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program for 2018-19;
- Includes significant funding to support wildfire recovery and prevention efforts, including:
  - new funding and programs to address a broad spectrum of wildfire response and recovery issues
  - property tax backfill for counties impacted by devastating wildfires in 2018
  - waiving of the local cost share of debris removal for the November 2018 wildfires
  - \$200 million from Cap-and-Trade revenues for forest health and wildfire prevention programs

- Proposes a one-time investment to enhance and improve the State 9-1-1 system,
- Implements a comprehensive, statewide public education campaign on disaster preparedness and public safety;
- Reduces county financial obligations for the In-Home Support Services program,
- Provides funding to allow first time students enrolled full-time at a California community college to attend the second year tuition-free; and,
- Includes significant one-time General Fund support for a variety of affordable housing programs.

**2019-20**  
**General Fund Expenditures**  
(Dollars in Millions)



**Administration of Justice**

**2011 Realignment of Public Safety Responsibilities to Counties.** In 2011, the Governor and the Legislature enacted the realignment of various state programs to counties. Specifically, a realignment of various criminal justice populations occurred under Assembly Bill 109, known as Public Safety Realignment. The 2011 Realignment fiscal structure ensured continued funding for several local public safety subventions (rural sheriff grants, COPS, etc.). Funding for Public Safety 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 (VLF) revenues. These revenue

commitments are constitutionally protected with the passage of Proposition 30 (Temporary Taxes to Fund Education) in 2012.

AB 109 funding is directed to counties from a state-level Community Corrections Subaccount. Annual funding for 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. Specific county-by-county allocations are made according to a permanent formula developed several years ago by a nine-member County Administrative Officer committee with assistance from the California State Association of Counties. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget estimates \$1.4135 billion statewide for counties in base Community Corrections Subaccount (AB 109) funds, representing an overall annual increase of nearly \$102.3 million. Additionally, the Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget projects \$102.3 million in 2018-19 growth funds (expected for receipt in Fall 2019), and an estimated \$93.6 million in 2019-20 growth funds (expected for receipt in Fall 2020). Actual growth amounts typically are not known until just before they are distributed (usually two to three months after the close of the fiscal year), but the Governor's May Revision will provide an update on both base and revenue estimates based on refined sales and VLF revenue projections.

**AB 109 Planning Grants.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes another one-time \$7.95 million appropriation for counties to revise and update their Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) plans. Each year since the passage of 2011 Realignment, the state has provided funds to support local implementation of AB 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 requires counties to report on the outcomes adopted by a county's CCP, and the ongoing progress in meeting those outcomes in order to receive the planning grant funds.

**Additional County Probation Funding.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$116.4 million in Senate Bill 678 (Leno; 2009) funding for County Probation Departments. SB 678 was enacted to provide counties with a financial incentive to reduce the number of felony probationers returning to state prison.

**Proposition 47.** Approved by California 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 K-12 truancy and dropout prevention, victim services, and recidivism reduction programs primarily focused on mental health and drug treatment. Proposition 47 requires the Department of Finance to calculate annual savings associated with the measure. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget estimates a savings of \$78.5 million comparing state correctional system savings in 2018-19 over 2013-14 (the fiscal year prior to Proposition 47 enactment), and subsequently dedicates those savings to the priorities specified in the initiative.

**Proposition 57.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget provides \$11.8 million to county probation departments to supervise a temporary increase in the offender population subject to Post Release Community Supervision associated largely with the enactment of Proposition 57 (2016). Proposition 57 allows certain non-violent felons

-serving a sentence in state prison to seek early parole consideration. Much of this population will be subject to county responsibility under Post Release Community Supervision.

**Courthouse Construction.** Given the legislative directive enacted as part of the 2018-19 State Budget Package that the Judicial Council reassess and report to the Legislature by the end of 2019 on capital projects not funded in the 2018-19 State Budget Package or previously cancelled, there is no new courthouse construction funding beyond that which was approved in the current fiscal year. The 2018-19 State Budget Package committed \$1.3 billion in lease revenue bonds (backed by the General Fund) for design activities and construction of 10 courthouses over a two-year period, including in the following RCRC member counties: Imperial, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Tuolumne (2018-19), and Glenn County (2019-20).

**Trial Court Security – New Court Facilities.** The Governor’s 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$7 million – the same amount in the last two budgets given that no new court facilities have qualified for the upcoming fiscal year – to address increased court security costs from new (post-Realignment) trial court construction.

In 2011, the Legislature realigned California’s trial court security funding scheme so the state would pay counties directly, rather than indirectly through the courts. Similar to other criminal justice realignment programs, a fixed percentage of sales tax revenue is allocated to each county to pay for trial court security. A number of recently-constructed courthouses have resulted in increased court security costs since enactment of 2011 Realignment, most notably in Calaveras County and San Benito County. To receive monies, counties must demonstrate to the Department of Finance the need for increased trial court security staff as a result of the post-Realignment (after October 9, 2011) opening of newer and oftentimes larger courthouses.

RCRC continues to work with the California State Sheriff’s Association and the California State Association of Counties to ensure that counties experiencing deficiencies in their trial court security funding are able to properly staff these recently-opened facilities.

**State Crime Laboratories.** The Governor’s 2019-20 proposed Budget provides an additional \$25 million to backfill the continued decline in revenues in the DNA Identification Fund, which will help assure continued processing of evidence for counties. Furthermore, additional monies are provided to maintain and replace forensic laboratory equipment. Local law enforcement agencies in 46 counties (nearly all rural) utilize state labs for analysis of forensic evidence. The purpose of the statewide laboratory system, which was established by the Legislature in 1973, was to provide quality and consistent forensic services.

**Juvenile Justice Realignment.** The Governor’s 2019-20 proposed Budget would shift the Division of Juvenile Justice (Division) into the State Health and Human Services Agency. Currently, the Division is part of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Governor Newsom believes the shift will provide youth offenders with services that are needed to be successful upon release. Currently, the Division houses and rehabilitates more than 750 youth offenders. In 2007, the state shifted responsibility

from the state to the counties for the custody and probation of a large number of low-level juvenile offenders. This shift was accompanied by significant resources for counties. Several years ago, the Legislature sanctioned that state-housed juvenile offenders be supervised, upon release, by county juvenile probation personnel. Previous state budget proposals would have shifted the custody, rehabilitation, and post-incarceration supervision for all juvenile offenders to counties.

### **California Environmental Protection Agency**

**Assembly Bill 32 Cap-and-Trade Proceeds.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget allocates a little more than \$1 billion from the state's Cap-and-Trade auction proceeds to support programs that decrease or sequester emissions from greenhouse gases (GHG). Most are existing programs, with an expansion of the Healthy Soils Program and the creation of a new program to support apprenticeships and job training to help transition the state's workforce to a low carbon economy.

The proposed Cap-and-Trade Expenditure Plan includes vital allocations to programs benefiting rural California communities, including:

- \$200 million to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) for forest health, resilience, and wildfire prevention programs, including prescribed burn projects, as prescribed in 2018's Senate Bill 901 (Dodd). These funds will aid in implementing the state's Forest Carbon Plan and Strategic Fire Plan, as well as the new forest health provisions passed as part of SB 901, and will include grants to local agencies, including counties, for forest health programs around communities. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget also continues the promise to invest \$1 billion in forest health programs from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund over the next five years.
- \$25 million to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) for waste diversion programs, including implementation of the Senate Bill 1383 (Lara) short-lived climate pollutant reduction requirements.
- \$18 million for the Healthy Soils Program to provide incentives to farmers to implement agricultural management practices that sequester carbon. This is an expansion from the \$5 million spent on the program in the 2018-19 State Budget Package.
- \$25 million to the Department of Food and Agriculture for methane reduction programs to help the agricultural industry with equipment replacements and upgrades such as dairy digesters and other GHG emissions reducing equipment.

RCRC will continue to advocate for allocation of auction proceeds to these and other programs and projects that benefit rural communities. RCRC will also continue to pursue a change in the current definition of "disadvantaged communities" to disseminate Cap-and-Trade proceeds, as the current definition excludes most rural communities from receiving these targeted funds. RCRC will also continue seeking funds focused on rural communities in the various funding programs.

The complete proposed 2019-20 Cap-and-Trade Expenditure Plan is as follows:

### 2019-20 Cap-and-Trade Expenditure Plan

Investment Category	Department	Program	Amount (In Millions)
Air Toxic and Criteria Air Pollutants	Air Resources Board	AB 617 - Community Air Protection	\$200
		AB 617 - Local Air District Implementation	\$20
		Technical Assistance to Community Groups	\$10
Low Carbon Transportation	Air Resources Board	Clean Vehicle Rebate Project	\$200
		Clean Trucks, Buses & Off-Road Freight Equipment	\$132
		Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program	\$50
		Agricultural Diesel Engine Replacement and Upgrades	\$25
Climate Smart Agriculture	Department of Food & Agriculture	Healthy Soils	\$18
		Methane Reduction	\$25
Healthy Forests	CAL FIRE	Healthy & Resilient Forests	\$165
		Prescribed Fire & Fuel Reduction	\$35
Short-Lived Climate Pollutants	CalRecycle	Waste Diversion	\$25
Integrated Climate Action: Mitigation and Resilience	Coastal Commission & SF Bay Conservation and Development Commission	Coastal Resilience	\$3
	Community Services & Development	Low-Income Weatherization	\$10
	California Conservation Corps	Energy Corps	\$6
	Strategic Growth Council	Transformative Climate Communities	\$40
Climate and Clean Energy Research	Strategic Growth Council	Climate Change Research	\$10
Workforce Training	Workforce Development Board	Apprenticeships for a Green Economy	\$27
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$1,001</b>

**State Water Resources Control Board.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes an additional \$193.4 million to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to fund safe drinking water for disadvantaged communities. This includes \$168.5 million from Proposition 68 funds to provide technical assistance, grants, and loans to public water systems in disadvantaged communities; \$10 million out of the General Fund to provide emergency water supplies; another \$10 million from the General Fund for the SWRCB to contract for administrative services in communities that are not achieving compliance with current drinking water standards; and, \$4.9 million from the General Fund to the SWRCB and California Department of Food and Agriculture to take initial steps toward implementing a "Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund." The "Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund" would be a new special fund with a dedicated source of funding from new water, fertilizer, and dairy fees as contemplated by Senate Bill 623 (Monning; 2018), a measure RCRC supported.

### **Education**

**California State University and the University of California.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget provides the California State University (CSU) system with \$300 million in ongoing General Fund support for operational costs, enrollment growth, and to continue the efforts of the Graduation Initiative 2025. An additional \$247 million is provided in a one-time General Fund augmentation for the expansion of on-campus child care facilities and deferred maintenance, and \$15 million in one-time General Fund support for student hunger and housing initiatives. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget also provides \$240 million in ongoing General Fund support for the University of California (UC) system for operational costs, student support initiatives, and mental health resources. \$138 million one-time General Fund support is also included for deferred maintenance at UC facilities.

**Community Colleges.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget provides for two years of tuition-free community college attendance. To accomplish this goal, an additional \$40 million is provided to fund the second year of community college. First-time students enrolled in classes full-time at any of California's 115 community colleges already have the first year of tuition waived at participating campuses. This additional funding builds on the "California College Promise" spearheaded by the Legislature, which passed Assembly Bill 19 (Santiago; 2017) providing state funding to community colleges to cover the first year of tuition for specified students. To qualify for the second-year program, colleges are required to meet requirements of the first-year program, which also give districts the flexibility to waive fees or use the money to expand programs. Additionally, the Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget provides \$5 million in one-time funding to the Chancellor's Office to expand outreach around the College Promise Program. Approximately 28,000 first-time students are projected to be eligible for the second year of free tuition. At \$46 a unit, the plan would save at least \$552 a semester for those who qualify. A 2017 Senate analysis suggested that the biggest beneficiaries of a fee-waiver program would be middle and upper-class students who previously paid the full per-unit fee as low-income students have long had their fees waived.

**Early Childhood Investments.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes broad child care and early learning proposals, including \$750 million one-time non-

Proposition 98 funding to construct new or retrofit existing facilities for full-day kindergarten programs, and \$124.9 million non-Proposition 98 funding to expand full-day preschool. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget also provides funding to develop a long-term plan to achieve universal preschool to all eligible low-income four-year olds by 2021-22.

**Proposition 51 Bond Funding.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$1.5 billion in Proposition 51 bond funds to support school construction projects, of which \$358.7 million will support 12 new, and 15 continuing community college projects. Proposition 51, the "Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2016," provided \$7 billion in bond funding for K-12 and community college facility construction projects and was endorsed by the RCRC Board of Directors.

### **General Government**

**Cannabis Regulatory Structure.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget maintains the funding for ongoing operations of the California agencies charged with regulating commercial cannabis activities, including the three main licensing agencies: Department of Consumer Affairs, Department of Food and Agriculture, and Department of Public Health; and the California agencies responsible for regulating ancillary activities: Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Pesticide Regulation, and Department of Tax and Fee Administration. The Governor's 2018-19 proposed Budget projects that cannabis excise taxes are expected to generate a more modest amount than previously forecast - \$355 million in 2018-19, and \$514 million in 2019-20. Much of the revenues from the excise taxes are dedicated to repay General Fund loans for startup costs of the state regulatory program. Also, the Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget indicates that additional expenditure proposals will be developed later in the budget process, once more definitive information regarding cannabis excise tax and license fee revenues becomes available. RCRC has been deeply involved in the development of the state's cannabis regulatory structure, and will continue to be engaged with the Newsom Administration as that structure is implemented.

**County Revenues/Basic Aid Districts.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$144,000 to reimburse Alpine County for funding shortfalls associated with their Sales & Use Tax and Vehicle License Fee Adjustment allocations. This shortfall is triggered by Basic Aid school districts having a strong presence within Alpine County. Recent State Budget Packages have provided monies to Alpine, Amador, and San Mateo Counties, and the cities located within, for shortfalls in their respective allocations to address the full loss occurring in these counties.

**County Assessor's Operations.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$5 million for the second of three years of grants to county assessors to assist in the maintenance and equalization of the county property tax rolls. Additionally, the state proposes to reappropriate \$976,000 in unused funds from 2018-19 that went unclaimed.

**Economic Development.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget notes an interest in improving existing economic development tools (as opposed to revisiting redevelopment). The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget encourages the formation of Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts (EIFDs) by removing the requirement for

voter approval. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget also suggests to pair EIFDs with changes to federal Opportunity Zones that are intended to facilitate investments into disadvantaged communities or other targeted areas. The state also plans to explore layering additional programs on Opportunity Zones and EIFDs to increase housing production.

**Fairs.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$7 million (Proposition 98 bond funds) to address deferred maintenance within the network of the state's fairs. It also maintains the ongoing commitment of approximately \$2.6 million for the support of local fairs, which is consistent with the last five enacted State Budget Packages. Commencing in the 2015-16 State Budget Package, \$2.6 million in ongoing monies was to be directed to the Fairs and Expositions Fund for redistribution to improve the financial situation of smaller fairs, as well as 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 General Fund support. The 2011-12 State Budget Package eliminated the \$32 million General Fund for the support of fairs. Subsequent State Budget Packages did not replace the funding for fairs until the 2015-16 State Budget Package.

In 2017, the Legislature enacted RCRC-supported Assembly Bill 1499 (Gray), which dedicates the state portion of the Sales and Use Tax collected from transactions at fairgrounds to support the network of fairs.

RCRC will continue to work with the California Department of Food and Agriculture and other stakeholders to ensure the long-term viability of fairs in light of the elimination of state funding in prior years. The previous lack of support placed several of the small and medium-sized fairs in jeopardy of closure, and the ongoing funding – both in operations and capital improvements – should provide some relief until a long-term solution is realized.

**Paid Family Leave.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget provides six months of paid leave for parents after the birth of a child. California's current system offers six weeks of paid leave for new parents, at levels ranging from 60 to 70 percent of their compensation. The current paid family leave scheme is funded by a payroll tax on employees. The details on how to finance this expansion remain unclear; however, raising an employee payroll tax requires a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. It is expected that public employees would be eligible for this benefit and that some costs would be borne by the public employer (i.e. counties), and it is likely that some aspects of implementation of this benefit will be subject to collective bargaining.

**State Mandates.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget maintains suspensions of mandates that are not related to law enforcement or property taxes, consistent with previous years' budgets.

Suspending mandates has become a regular part of the State Budget Package 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.

The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget does include \$15.1 million in General Fund support to repay, with interest, the pre-July 1, 2004 debt associated with four expired or repealed state mandates: Binding Arbitration, Fire Safety Inspections of Care Facilities, Backgrounds Screening, and Racial Profiling - Law Enforcement Training.

**Williamson Act.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget does not provide funding for the Open Space Subvention Program; however, it is anticipated that the final 2019-20 State Budget Package will include \$1,000 for the program. This is the lowest possible dollar figure that allows the program to remain in the 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.

In Fiscal Year 2003-04, then-Governor Schwarzenegger proposed to save approximately \$39 million by ending the state subventions. The first cuts came in 2008-09 when a Budget trailer bill reduced the state subventions by 10 percent. The Legislature's 2009-10 State Budget reduced the subventions to \$27.8 million. However, Governor Schwarzenegger essentially eliminated the subventions by cutting the appropriation to \$1,000.

Given the ongoing reluctance of the Legislature and several Administrations to fund Williamson Act subventions, discussions relative to changes to the Williamson Act continue. RCRC will continue to work with agricultural, environmental, and local governmental organizations to explore sources of sustainable funding, as well as potential changes to the program itself.

### **Health and Human Services**

**Affordable Care Act.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes increased subsidies for families who already receive them under the Affordable Care Act with incomes between 200 and 400 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and to families that don't currently qualify for assistance with incomes between 400 and 600 percent of the FPL. In order to fund the increased financial subsidies, the Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget reinstates the individual mandate to maintain healthcare coverage at the state level. The Franchise Tax Board will implement the penalty, and Covered California will administer the subsidies.

**CalWORKs Grants.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$347.6 million in General Fund support for 2019-20 (\$455.4 million General Fund annually thereafter) to increase CalWORKs grant levels to 50 percent of the projected 2019 federal poverty level, effective October 1, 2019. This change will increase CalWORKs grants from \$785 to \$888 per month.

**CalWORKs Single Allocation.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes a one-time augmentation of \$93.6 million for the county single allocation. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget also includes language indicating that the Administration will continue to work with counties on a budgeting methodology for the Employment Services component.

**Child Support.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes an additional \$56 million (\$36.9 million federal funds and \$19.1 million General Fund) for Local Child Support Agency administrative costs. The investment is the first year of a three-year, phased-in implementation of new budgeting methodology. Full implementation of the plan is anticipated to increase annual child support collections by hundreds of millions of dollars. The funding is for the 21 counties with the lowest funding levels.

**Health Care Workforce.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$33 million in ongoing funding beginning in 2020-21 to support health care workforce initiatives at the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, as well as \$50 million in one-time General Fund support to increase training opportunities for mental health workforce programs.

**In-Home Support Services.** As part of the 2017-18 State Budget Package, Senate Bill 90 eliminated the previous Maintenance of Effort (MOE) within the Coordinated Care Initiative for the In-Home Support Services (IHSS) program. The primary purpose for elimination of the previous MOE was to reduce the state's long-term costs of IHSS; however, in reducing those state costs, the Brown Administration proposed dramatic increases to counties for the costs of the program. After much deliberation between the Brown Administration and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), the 2018-19 State Budget Package created a new MOE for all 58 counties and reduced the estimated additional cost to counties.

The new MOE established the statewide IHSS cost base at \$1.769 billion (representing an increase of \$592.2 million over the previous IHSS MOE). The MOE cost increased by five percent in 2018-19, and is scheduled to increase another seven percent in 2019-20. 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), were redirected to lower county MOE costs. Beginning in 2020-21, 50 percent of the VLF growth will be redirected. CMSP growth is redirected only to the 35 participating counties.

The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget makes several changes affecting the current IHSS program:

- **MOE Adjustments:** Reduces counties' IHSS MOE to \$1.56 billion, and increases State General Fund costs by \$241.7 million in 2019-20. Additionally, the proposal adjusts the annual inflation factor down from 7 percent to 4 percent beginning in 2020-21, and restores 1991 Realignment growth revenue for the health and mental health subaccounts.

- IHSS County Administration: Includes an ongoing increase of \$15.4 million in General Fund support for IHSS county administration.
- Restores the 7 percent Across-the-Board Services Hours Reduction: Existing law links the existing restoration to the existing managed care organization (MCO) tax. When the MCO tax expires on July 1, 2019, existing law requires a 7 percent across-the-board cut in IHSS hours. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget does not assume that the MCO tax will be extended. However, the proposal includes \$342.3 million General Fund support in 2019-20 to prevent a reduction in IHSS hours.

The Department of Finance (DOF) also released a report that re-examines IHSS costs and how the program relates to overall 1991 Realignment revenues. This report is a product of meetings between CSAC, DOF, and other stakeholders required by the 2017-18 State Budget agreement that implemented the new MOE. While not in the Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget, the DOF IHSS report states that the budget will eliminate growth allocations to CMSP beginning in 2019-20 until the Board's operating reserves fall below three months. CMSP currently has a reserve of over \$360 million.

Additionally, the DOF IHSS report states that once the state minimum wage reaches \$15 per hour, state participation in future county-negotiated IHSS wage and/or health benefit increases will be 35 percent and the implementing county will be responsible for 65 percent of the increase. Currently, the cost-sharing ratio is 65-percent state/35-percent county for wage/health benefit increases negotiated by counties.

**Medi-Cal County Administration Costs.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes a \$53 million funding increase from the 2018-19 State Budget Package based on a 2.93 percent adjustment to the California Consumer Price Index. Legislation enacted in 2013 required the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to create a new budgeting methodology for Medi-Cal county administration base costs, however, the Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget continues to utilize an interim methodology as DHCS remains unable to develop the new methodology.

**MediCal Coverage Expansion.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$260 million (\$916.5 million General Fund) to expand Medi-Cal eligibility to undocumented adults ages 19 through 25 who otherwise meet the program's requirements effective July 1, 2019.

**Whole Person Care.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes a one-time augmentation of \$100 million to provide counties or local entities with funding for supportive housing services for individuals who are homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless, with a focus on people with mental illness. The funds will be available for expenditure through June 30, 2025. The Department of Health Care Services will develop a funding allocation that considers factors such as prevalence of homelessness, cost of living, and performance. The funding is intended to be used to match local county investments in health and housing services with a focus on the mentally ill homeless population.

## **Homelessness**

**Homelessness Regional Planning.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget provides the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency \$300 million to distribute to jurisdictions that establish joint regional plans to address homelessness. The joint plans must include regional coordination between cities and counties, and report all funds being used to provide housing and services for homeless populations. Of the \$300 million, \$200 million will be allocated to federal designated areas, and the other \$100 million to California's 11 most populous cities. The funds are required to be spent on developing or expanding existing shelters or navigation centers.

**Housing Services Incentives.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget provides \$200 million in general purpose revenue to cities and counties that demonstrate progress towards developing housing and services, including new supportive housing units, construction emergency shelters, and navigation centers.

**California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Streamlining.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget highlighted the Administration's intention to introduce legislation that would streamline CEQA for the construction of homeless shelters, navigation centers, and new supportive housing units. Specifically, the legislation will replicate the CEQA streamlining process currently afforded to sports stadiums (Chapter No. 354, Statutes of 2011).

**CalTrans Airspace.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget outlines the Administration's plans to develop new statewide policy to use airspace from the state's highway right-of-way for emergency shelters, which is currently authorized in specific communities, including San Jose, Oakland and Los Angeles, among others.

## **Housing**

The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$1.3 billion in one-time General Fund support for a variety of affordable housing programs, expansion of state tax credits, a proposal for innovative uses of excess state property, and a new approach using incentives and rewards to spur housing development and economic activity.

**Housing Bond Funding.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget commits to accelerating funding awards through the No Place Like Home program as well as the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act. In November 2018, voters approved both Proposition 1, which authorizes \$4 billion in bond funding for numerous affordable housing programs, and Proposition 2, which clarified that the state could issue \$2 billion on bonds for permanent supportive housing.

**Short-Term Planning and Production Grants.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$750 million in one-time General Fund support to incentivize counties and cities to build more housing. Outside of the existing Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) targets, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) intends to develop higher short-term statewide goals for new housing production across all income levels with individual allocations to each city and county. Local agencies will receive grants (\$250 million of the \$750 million) for technical assistance and other development related costs, such as rezoning, environmental review,

permitting, etc., to help reach these goals. The remaining \$500 million would be utilized to reward those cities and counties that meet their goals with additional general purpose revenue.

**Long-Term Statewide Housing Production Strategy.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget proposes to revise the existing RHNA process and give HCD explicit, new authority to oversee and enforce regional housing goals and production. Moreover, the Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget outlines the Administration's intent to convene stakeholders, including local governments, to discuss ways to link transportation funding and other local government economic development tools to help achieve housing production goals.

**Moderate-Income Housing Production.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget provides \$500 million in one-time General Fund support for moderate-income housing. Specifically, the Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget requires the California Housing Finance Agency to expand its Mixed-Income Loan Program, which provides loans to developers for mixed-income development projects.

**Expanded State Housing Tax Credit Program.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes up to \$500 million in 2019-20, and every year thereafter subject to appropriation, to expand the state's existing state tax credit program. The state's tax credit program, in conjunction with federal tax credits, help close the gap in available funding for affordable housing developments. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget targets \$300 million of the total \$500 million to the underutilized four percent tax credit program, which is noncompetitive and provides up to 30 percent of a project's total costs, and the remaining \$200 million will be allocated to a new program that focuses on housing developments that support households with incomes between 60-80 percent of the Annual Median Income.

**Excess State Property Innovation Challenge.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget creates a new "innovation challenge" that calls upon affordable housing developers to engineer demonstration projects that use creative and streamlined approaches affordable and mixed-income housing. The state will use a competitive process to select proposed projects that will in return receive low-cost, long-term ground leases of excess state property with the potential to transfer the land permanently if it would result in the development of more housing.

### **Resources**

**Disaster Response and Recovery.** In 2018, California suffered its most devastating wildfire year to date, with more than 100 fatalities, and 22,700 structures and 1.8 million acres destroyed. As wildfire becomes the most urgent natural disaster facing California, the Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget contains several allocations and creates new programs in response to the ongoing wildfire crisis, as well as augmenting several programs to enhance the state's general disaster response capabilities, including:

**State Disaster Response Funds Access:** The Director of Finance (Director) was authorized until December 31, 2018 through the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) to immediately access funds from the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties

for critical response and recovery efforts. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes statutory amendments to the CDAA that would permanently authorize the Director's transfer authority in the event of a disaster, and the Administration will be seeking immediate legislative action to enact the authority. The state also intends to seek a 100 percent cost share from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for response and recovery for the 2018 wildfires, which are usually subject to a 25 percent state cost share.

Property Tax Backfill: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$31.3 million in General Fund support to backfill property tax revenue losses that cities, counties, and special districts will incur due to various wildfires over the past several years. This includes funding for the following:

- \$11.5 million for local agencies in Butte, Lake, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Shasta, and Siskiyou Counties for estimated losses in 2019-20 as a result of the 2018 wildfires;
- \$16.1 million for local agencies in Butte County for estimated losses in 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to the 2018 Camp Fire; and,
- \$3.6 million for local agencies in Lake County for estimated losses in 2019-20, 2020-21, and 2021-22 due to the wildfires in 2015, 2016, and 2017.

The Governor estimates that Butte County and Lake County will need additional time to rebuild and recover from the wildfires and to restore the impacted properties to the property rolls and is proposing a total of three years of property tax backfill.

Waiver for Local Share of Debris Removal Costs: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget assumes the state will waive the usual 25 percent match locals must provide for debris removal in the Camp, Woolsey, and Hill Fires. Total debris removal costs for the three fires are currently estimated at \$2.5 billion, which would result in costs of \$155.2 million to counties. These costs will be waived by the state.

California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA): The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes a one-time \$20 million augmentation of the CDAA from the General Fund, increasing the total to \$82.6 million in 2019-20. CDAA funds are most commonly accessed by local governments for use in response to emergency situations such as natural disasters like wildfires, floods, mudslides, etc.

Enhancing Wildfire Suppression Aviation Resources: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget allocates \$120.8 million in General Fund support to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to add aircraft with increased tactical capabilities to their aviation fleet to adapt to the challenges of more severe wildfire activity. This will include the continued replacement of CAL FIRE's Vietnam War-era helicopters with new state-of-the-art helicopters, as well as the initial year of operation for large air tankers being transferred from the U.S. Air Force.

Expanding Firefighting Surge Capacity: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$64.4 million in General Fund support to CAL FIRE for new year-round fire engines, expanded heavy fire equipment operator staffing during emergency wildfire

events, accelerated replacement of fire engines and other mobile equipment, and the operation of five additional CAL FIRE/California Conservation Corps fire crews.

Improving Use of Technology: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$9.7 million in General Fund support for CAL FIRE to dedicate staff to reviewing data gathered via remote sensing technology, satellite imagery and other technology to support development of more effective initial and extended fire suppression strategies. The funds will also be used to add 100 fire detection cameras linked into the existing command centers to provide additional data on conditions.

Mutual Aid System: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$25 million in ongoing General Fund support for repositioning of existing California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) and local government resources that are part of the statewide mutual aid system. This is a continuation of the funds that RCRC worked as part of the Disaster Readiness for Safer Communities (D-RiSC) coalition to secure in the 2018-19 State Budget Package.

9-1-1 System Upgrades: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes a one-time investment of \$60 million into the State Emergency Telephone Number Account (SETNA) to continue improvements to the state's current 9-1-1 system. The goal is to begin upgrading the California Public Safety Microwave Network from an analog system to a digital system in the current year to enhance emergency response communications. The investment would reduce reliance on the SETNA fee during the 9-1-1 enhancement process but is contingent on legislation to modernize the SETNA fee structure, which would be implemented January 1, 2020, and generate around \$170 million annually during the build-out. The fee would be adjusted annually based on actual costs and create a more stable funding structure to allow CalOES to implement a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 system.

Broadband Communication and 9-1-1 Integration: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget contains \$1 million from the SETNA fund to support the implementation of emergency communications coordination and First Responder Network Authority broadband network services to ensure that the State maintains an established 9-1-1 system while transitioning towards the Next Generation 9-1-1 system.

Implementation of the Wildfire Prevention and Recovery Legislative Package: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$20.5 million for implementation of the Wildfire Prevention and Recovery Legislative Package of 2018, which included Senate Bill 901 (Dodd), Senate Bill 1260 (Jackson), Senate Bill 1088 (Dodd), Senate Bill 894 (Dodd and McGuire), Senate Bill 824 (Lara), Senate Bill 917 (Jackson) and Senate Bill 833, many of which were RCRC supported bills. The funding includes \$9.2 million to the California Public Utilities Commission to address workload associated with wildfire cost recovery proceedings, \$3.4 million from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the Air Resources Board to enhance air quality and smoke monitoring, forecasting, and modeling activities to align with the anticipated increase in prescribed burns, and \$7.9 million to the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to support efforts to review timber harvest plan exemptions.

Forestry Corps Program—Assembly Bill 2126 (Eggman): The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$4.5 million to develop and implement the Forestry Corps Program, created via Assembly Bill 2126 (Eggman; 2018). The funding will support four Forestry Corps crews at the California Conservation Corps that will undertake forest health and hazardous fuel reduction projects in areas of high fire risk, as well as create educational and career pathways for corpsmembers to forestry and related fields.

CAL FIRE/Corps Fire Crews: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$3.1 million in General Fund support for five CAL FIRE/Corps fire crews at Los Padres, Camarillo, and Butte Fire Centers to perform wildland fire suppression, emergency incident mitigation, and fire prevention and hazardous fuel reduction work.

Public Safety Radios: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$126.4 million for CalOES, DFW, the Department of Justice, and the California Highway Patrol to replace aging radios, laptops, handheld devices, and for CalOES to develop and implement the California Interoperable Public Safety Radio System to allow various agencies the ability to communicate with each other more effectively during an emergency.

Supporting Emergency Responders: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget allocates \$6.6 million from various funds to expand CAL FIRE's health and wellness program to help maintain the long-term physical and mental health and wellbeing of CAL FIRE's firefighters.

Public Education: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget contains a one-time General Fund allocation of \$50 million to jumpstart a comprehensive, statewide educational campaign on disaster preparedness and safety. The effort will include local grants to address local and regional needs with an emphasis on public health and safety.

CAL FIRE Deferred Maintenance: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$6 million to CAL FIRE as part of the state's ongoing effort to address the statewide backlog of deferred maintenance.

California Earthquake Early Warning: The Governor's 2019-20 proposed budget includes \$16.3 million one-time General Fund support to complete the California Earthquake Early Warning System.

**Department of Parks and Recreation.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes additional funding of \$45.6 million to address the California Department of Parks and Recreation's deferred maintenance backlog: \$34 million from the General Fund, and \$11.6 million from Proposition 68 funds.

**State Payment in Lieu of Taxes.** The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget includes \$644,000 in funding to pay State Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to local governments, which is consistent with the last several State Budget Packages.

California's State PILT was established in 1949 to offset adverse impacts to county property tax revenues that result when the state acquires private property for wildlife

management areas. Funding was generally reliable until the early 2000's. Following a period of non-payment, the 2015-16 State Budget Package included \$1.77 million to Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) for the Management of Department Lands and Facilities. This funding included \$644,000 to pay the State PILT obligation to 36 counties and, initially, an additional \$8 million to fund previous annual commitments to State PILT counties. However, the final 2015-16 State Budget Package eliminated the \$8 million intended for arrearages.

Additionally, the 2015-16 State Budget Package included language making State PILT payments permissive by changing Fish & Game Code Section 1504 from "*shall*" to "*may*." In 2017 and 2018, RCRC worked with Senator McGuire (D-Healdsburg) in attempts to restore the language back to "*shall*" without success. RCRC will continue this effort with Senator McGuire's leadership in 2019, and will advocate, through the budget process, for the arrears in State PILT funding owed to counties from prior years of non-payment.

### **Transportation**

The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget continues to implement the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 (commonly known as Senate Bill 1), which provides monies for state and local transportation infrastructure. Funding for SB 1 is derived from recent increases in motor fuel taxes and vehicle registration fees. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget estimates an average of \$5.4 billion per year over the next ten years for a mix of state and local transportation projects.

The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget provides \$4.8 billion in new SB 1 funding. Of this amount, \$1.2 billion is available to all cities and counties for local road repairs, and another \$1.2 billion is for the repair and maintenance of the state highway system. \$400 million is available to repair and maintain the state's bridges and culverts. \$307 million is available to improve trade corridors and \$250 million is available to increase throughout on congested commute corridors. The Governor's 2019-20 proposed Budget also reflects \$458 million for local transit operations and \$386 million for capital improvements for transit, commuter, and intercity rail. The RCRC Board of Directors adopted a "support" position on SB 1 when it was considered in 2017, and reiterated that sentiment when members of the Board of Directors voted to oppose Proposition 6 (which had the effect of repealing the recent increases in motor fuel taxes and vehicle registration fees associated with Senate Bill 1).

## 2019-20 Funded Mandates

Allocation of Property Tax Revenues (Ch. 697, Stats. 1992) (CSM-4448)
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)
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)
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)

## 2019-20 Suspended Mandates

Absentee Ballots (Ch. 77, Stats. 1978) (CSM-3713)
Absentee Ballots-Tabulation by Precinct (Ch. 697, Stats. 1999) (00-TC-08)
Accounting for Local Revenue Realignments (Ch. 162, Stats. 2003; Ch. 211, Stats. 2004; Ch. 610, Stats. 2004) (05-TC-01)
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)
California Public Records Act (Ch. 463, Stats. 1992; Ch. 982, Stats. 2000; Ch. 355, Stats. 2001) (02-TC-10 and 02-TC-51)
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)
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)
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)
Post Election Manual Tally (2 Cal. Code Regs., 20120 to 20127, incl.) (10-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)
Sheriffs Court Security Services (Ch. 22, Stats. 2009) (09-TC-02)
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)
Threats Against Peace Officers (Ch. 1249, Stats. 1992; Ch. 666, Stats. 1995) (CSM-96-365-02)

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)