



Summary of the 2015-16 State Budget Package

The Rural Rundown

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RCRC'S ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNOR'S 2015-16 STATE BUDGET PACKAGE

Summary

Today, Governor Brown signed the 2015-16 State Budget and 19 associated budget trailer bills (State Budget Package).

As a part of the budget actions today, the Governor reduced six appropriations in the 2015-16 State Budget, including monies to establish an advisory council to oversee forest restoration grant programs, funding for the relinquishment of the Tower Bridge (Route 275), and a \$1 million grant to help restore Clear Lake in Lake County.

Key Issues/Changes for RCRC Member Counties

- **State PILT:** Changes existing law by making State Payment In-Lieu of Taxes (PILT) payments permissive as opposed to required; provides \$644,000 for PILT for the 2015-16 fiscal year, but does not provide the \$8 million in prior years payment arrears that was approved by the Legislature;
- **Water System Consolidations:** Authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to mandate the consolidation of two or more public water systems, state small water systems, or residences not served by a public water system in a disadvantaged community that is in an unincorporated area or served by a mutual water company;
- **School Bus Funding:** Allocates **no** funding for Home-to-School Transportation funding;
- **Cap-and-Trade:** Defers all programmatic allocations from the Cap-and-Trade auction proceeds to address as a separate matter in the coming months;
- **CalPERS:** Restores the exemption for elected officials in the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) who are currently retired;
- **Mandates:** Completes in full the repayment of all pre-2004 Mandate Claims;
- **Williamson Act:** Allocates virtually no funding (\$1,000) for Williamson Act subventions;
- **SRA Fees:** Continues to utilize State Responsibility Area (SRA) fees as a source of funding for resource-related programs;
- **Affordable Care Act:** Fully funds federal health care reform/ Affordable Care Act;
- **Medi-Cal:** Does not restore Medi-Cal reimbursement rate cuts for Medi-Cal or Distinct Part/SNF services, but does allocate \$245 million to address counties administration costs for Medi-Cal; and,
- **Fairs:** Provides a modest increase for state fairs.

Administration of Justice, Corrections, and Law Enforcement

Courthouse Construction Funding. The 2015-16 State Budget Package calls for allocating resources for several courthouse construction projects in the following RCRC member counties: a new Ukiah Courthouse in Mendocino County; the Willows Courthouse in Glenn County; a new Inyo County Courthouse; a new Placerville Courthouse in El Dorado County; a new Sonora Courthouse in Tuolumne County; a new Redding Courthouse in Shasta County; a new Lakeport Courthouse in Lake

County; and a new Yreka Courthouse in Siskiyou County. These actions in the State Budget Package are needed to ensure these projects move forward without delay. A number of other courthouse construction projects continue in their respective construction and funding processes absent language in the State Budget Package. This is primarily due to appropriations made in previous Budgets, as well as monies from other sources.

Local Trial Court Operations. The 2015-16 State Budget Package includes additional monies to support trial court operations above what was provided in last year's Budget. These additional monies would be provided for trial court employee health care and retirement costs, backfills for an expected decline in various trial court operational revenues collected from fines and fees, and efforts to reduce caseloads associated with the State Dependency Counsel. In addition, the 2015-16 State Budget Package maintains approximately \$27 million in trial court funding for Proposition 47 caseload activities related to resentencing petitions by offenders.

Trial Court Security – New Court Facilities. The 2015-16 State Budget Package includes \$2 million to address increased court security costs from new trial court construction. In 2011, the Legislature realigned trial court security funding so the State would pay counties directly, rather than indirectly through the courts. Like 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-opened, newly-constructed courthouses have resulted in increased court security costs, most notably in Calaveras and San Benito Counties. The 2014-15 State Budget Package provided \$1 million to assist counties and the State in meeting these obligations. To receive monies, counties must demonstrate to the Department of Finance the need for increased trial court security staff as a result of the recent opening of newer (and oftentimes larger) courthouses.

RCRC has been working 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.

Recidivism Reduction Programs. The State Budget Package includes approximately \$19 million for a variety of recidivism reduction programs, including \$1.3 million to the Judicial Council to support a competitive grant program for collaborative courts, \$6.8 million for substance abuse treatment efforts through the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, \$1.7 million for the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction grant program, and \$4 million for the Community Recidivism Reduction grant programs. Additionally, \$1.5 million is available for local Workforce Investment Boards to provide transitional employment and job training services.

County Probation Department Funding. The State Budget Package includes approximately \$126 million in Senate Bill 678 (Leno) funding for County Probation Departments. The Public Safety Trailer Bill, Assembly Bill 112, updates and revises the performance-based funding formula to further incentivize county probation departments to continue to decrease the number of offenders returning to State custody.

In addition, the State Budget Package provides approximately \$18.6 million in funding for county probation departments to supervise the temporary increase in the local offender population as a result of two new population reduction reforms – revisions to the parole determination process, and increased release credits for specific second-strike offenders.

Criminal Penalties Amnesty Program. The 2015-16 State Budget Package provides an 18-month amnesty program for those who have been convicted of traffic infractions and certain misdemeanors, with outstanding monetary penalties associated with these offenses. Participants in the program would pay their fines at a 50 percent level. Additionally, drivers who have had their licenses suspended as a result of their offenses are eligible to have their license reinstated as a condition of their participation. The amnesty program is anticipated to generate approximately \$150 million, and portions of those proceeds would help offset deficits of various special funds that are nearing insolvency. Courts and counties would be able to recover portions of their administrative costs by accessing some of the monies generated by the amnesty program.

Human Trafficking. The 2015-16 State Budget Package provides \$10 million in funding and establishes the Human Trafficking Victims Assistance Fund to provide grants to nonprofit organizations that offer programs and services, including housing assistance, counseling services, and social services for victims of human trafficking.

California Environmental Protection Agency

Air Resources Board. The State Budget Package provides \$573.5 million for the Air Resources Board (ARB), a \$245 million decrease from the 2014-15 State Budget due to the termination of the \$1 billion in funding provided by the Goods Movement Emission Reduction Program from Proposition 1B: Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction Air Quality, and Port Security Fund of 2006. The entire \$1 billion has been appropriated in State Budget Packages over the past four years. The remainder of the funds and program expenditures are consistent with prior years.

The ARB Low Carbon Transportation Programmatic Cap-and-Trade funding will be subject to the Cap-and-Trade appropriations to be made later in the Legislative Session. **(Assembly Bill 93 and Senate Bill 97)**

Assembly Bill 32 Cap-and-Trade Proceeds. Although the Governor has signed the completed 2015-16 State Budget Package, the Administration and the Legislature have still not come to an agreement on a spending plan for the more than \$2 billion in estimated Cap-and-Trade auction proceeds. The 2015-16 State Budget Package maintains \$30 million to select agencies for monitoring, standards, and administrative functions related to various existing Cap-and-Trade programs, but defers all programmatic allocations to later in the Legislative Session. The State is still bound to the funding allocation scheme set in the 2014-15 State Budget Package for 60 percent of the funds – 25 percent to the High Speed Rail Authority, 20 percent to the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program, and 15 percent for the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program and Low Carbon Transit Operations Program – but there

is still disagreement on how the remaining 40 percent in discretionary funds should be distributed. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

RCRC has long advocated for Cap-and-Trade funds to be used for programs that specifically benefit rural communities, such as wildfire prevention and forest restoration, solid waste diversion, and rural transportation projects. RCRC will continue to encourage the State to allocate Cap-and-Trade funds to projects that benefit RCRC member counties as discussions continue. In addition, RCRC continues to advocate for the State to broaden the definition of “Disadvantaged Communities” beyond the mandated use of the California Environmental Protection Agency’s (CalEPA) CalEnviroScreen tool, as it eliminates 29 counties from qualifying for the Disadvantaged Communities dedicated funding. RCRC will continue to encourage the State to increase funds for these purposes during the Air Resources Board’s upcoming update to the Cap-and-Trade Investment Plan, as well as in future Budget years.

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The State Budget Package provides a \$2 million increase for the Beverage Container Recycling Program (BCRP) to improve oversight, enhance program integrity, and reduce expenditures resulting from fraud. The BCRP has been operating at a deficit for several years, surviving on repayment of previous loans from the General Fund, and program improvements. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

RCRC continues to monitor and engage in BCRP reform conversations to protect the city/county payments and payments to recyclers that are important to rural county programs.

The State Budget Package does not include any Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund revenues at this time for grants and loans for in-state development of infrastructure to process organic materials and recyclable commodities into new products. **(Assembly Bill 93 and Senate Bill 97)**

With the passage of Assembly Bill 1826 (Chesbro) in 2014, businesses that generate a certain amount of organic waste will be required to begin recycling such waste in 2016. However, there is insufficient infrastructure capacity to process the amount of waste generated under AB 1826. While many of our member counties qualify to be exempt from this requirement for five years, fifteen of our counties are subject to the diversion requirement beginning April 1, 2016. RCRC will advocate for increased Cap-and-Trade funds to support organic processing infrastructure projects.

Department of Toxic Substances Control. While the State Budget Package provides an overall decrease to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) fund, it provides a nearly \$6 million increase to continue implementation of reform initiatives to enhance and modernize the State’s hazardous waste management programs. DTSC’s “Fix the Foundation” initiative will implement reforms to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of cleanup, permitting, enforcement, and safer consumer products programs. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Office of the Secretary for Environmental Protection/Rural CUPA Assistance. The State Budget Package maintains the same level of funding (\$835,000) for the continued reimbursement of qualified Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA) located in low-population counties. This money is important to those counties to maintain a reasonable fee structure for their local CUPA programs. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Education

California State Library. The State Budget Package provides a one-time allocation of \$4 million to fund local library technology grants, including equipment upgrades to connect to a high-speed network. Additionally, Senate Bill 97 provides a one-time allocation of \$1 million for implementation of the Career Online High School pilot program which will allow students to earn their high school diploma while simultaneously earning a credentialed career certificate. In rural communities, where broadband access is limited, the California Public Library Broadband Project may be the foundation by which residents can obtain access to broadband. **(Assembly Bill 93/Senate Bill 97)**

California State Universities and University of California. The State Budget Package provides \$3.1 billion to fund the University of California (UC) system. Of this funding, \$25 million is allocated to the UC system on the condition the UC will increase student enrollment by 5,000 students by the 2016-17 academic year. Additionally, as part of the agreement reached between the Governor and the UC President, the UC system has committed to not increasing student tuition in 2015-16 and 2016-17. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Assembly Bill 108 directs the Legislative Analyst's Office to assess the potential need for additional CSU or US campuses in California, and to report their findings to the Administration. The report shall include data on enrollment demand and eligible students for each county. **(Assembly Bill 108)**

The State Budget Package provides \$3 billion to fund the California State University (CSU) system, and directs the CSU system to increase enrollment by 10,400 students by the Fall of 2016, increase the number of full-time faculty, and make progress in improving student graduation rates. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

California Student Aid Commission. The State Budget Package provides \$82 million for the Middle Class Scholarship Program (Program), which is in its second year of a four year phase-in. Assembly Bill 108 revises the eligibility requirements for the Program to exclude students with family assets above \$150,000 and sets a four-five year limit on participation in the Program. The Program provides undergraduate students with annual family incomes of \$100,000 to \$150,000 scholarship grants covering up to 10 percent of their tuition cost. The Program provides additional financial resources to students whose families may not be able to afford college otherwise, enabling rural students access to higher education. **(Assembly Bill 93/Assembly Bill 108)**

Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program. The State Budget Package establishes the Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program to support career

technical education in K-12 schools. Assembly Bill 104 provides \$400 million in 2015-16, \$300 million in 2016-17, and \$200 million in 2017-18. This program offers students additional courses that will enable students to better transition into higher education, or attain employment upon graduating from high school. **(Assembly Bill 104)**

Community Colleges. The State Budget Package provides \$6 million through Assembly Bill 108 to support implementation of a statewide Baccalaureate Pilot Program, as established in Senate Bill 850 from 2014. **(Assembly Bill 108)**

Home-to-School Transportation. The State Budget Package eliminates specific Home-to-School Transportation (HTST) allocations to support school districts. RCRC supports Senate Bill 191 (Block), which would increase State funding for HTST over a seven year period from the 2015-16 through the 2021-22 fiscal years. SB 191 is currently pending action in the Assembly Education Committee. **(Senate Bill 97)**

Assembly Bill 104 transfers HTST funding such that each school district can determine suitable funding allocations provided that funding continues to be spent on transportation services. **(Assembly Bill 104)**

School transportation funding levels have been stagnant since the early 1980's, and neglect to factor enrollment growth increases. This has created a disproportionate cost burden on many rural school districts that rely heavily on HTST to ensure all students have adequate access to education.

Rural and Low-Income School Program. The State Budget Package provides \$1.4 million for the Rural and Low-Income School Program. The Rural and Low-Income School Program provides funds to rural, Local Educational Agencies that primarily serve districts with a high number of children from low-income families. Funds are allocated on a formula basis and determined by the U.S. Department of Education. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

General Government

County Revenues/Basic Aid Districts. The State Budget Package provides nearly \$5.8 million to reimburse Alpine, Amador, and San Mateo Counties, and the cities located within, for funding shortfalls in their "Triple Flip" and "Swap." This is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget and May Revision, which suggested an increased amount for San Mateo County. In the past several years, RCRC has joined lobbying efforts to secure these monies for all counties that are experiencing shortfalls in property tax allocations.

Funding shortfalls in their Sales & Use Tax and Vehicle License Fee Adjustment Amounts ("the Triple Flip" and "Swap") are triggered under a complex formula associated with having Basic Aid school districts within their counties. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Debt Service. The State Budget Package provides \$5.4 billion to debt service, which includes \$4.8 billion in General Obligation Bond, and \$535.8 million in lease revenue bond debt service. The General Obligation Bond debt service continues to hover at

approximately 6 percent of the proposed State General Fund Budget, which has been noted as an acceptable level of debt by the Legislative Analyst's Office and the State Treasurer.

General Obligation Bond debt service is constitutionally one of the highest priority General Fund expenditures, however, the debt service for general obligation bond debt service is "continuously appropriated," (meaning payments are made without the Legislature's approval in the Budget Act) and not a line-item part of the State Budget Package. This ensures investors that principal and interest are paid on time, and not waiting for legislative action.

Fairs. The State Budget Package provides \$3.1 million for the support of local fairs, in the 2015-16 Budget Year, to be directed to the Fairs and Expositions Fund for redistribution to improve the financial situation of smaller fairs, and to provide training for Fair Board Members. The State Budget Package also provides \$9 million to the California Department of Food and Agriculture for deferred maintenance projects, of which \$7 million is allocated to the Network of California Fairs. The funding is available until June 30, 2017. **(Assembly Bill 93/Senate Bill 97)**

Homicide Trial Costs/Mortgage Fraud Prosecution Costs. The State Budget Package provides approximately \$72,000 for Mariposa County (*People v. Cary Stayner*) and Lassen County (*People v. Joanna Lynne McElrath* and *People v. Robin Glenn James*) to offset the local costs of high-profile and expensive homicide prosecutions/trials. These allocation claims have already been approved by the State Controller. **(Assembly Bill 116)**

The State Budget Package provides \$393,000 for Nevada County to offset expensive public defender costs associated with a mortgage fraud case (*People v. Lester*). These funds must still be approved by the State Controller. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Local Property Tax Allocations. The State Budget Package allows San Benito County to participate in a property tax allocation program which ultimately forgives the County for obligations associated with allocating property tax proceeds from previous fiscal years. In past years, several other counties, including Riverside, Plumas, Santa Clara, and Santa Barbara have successfully attained relief in similar disputes of interpretation with the State Controller over the allocation of local property taxes.

The State Budget Package also provides \$6.9 million in annual payments to "negative bailout" counties. Stemming from the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978, and subsequent legislation, the method for retaining and sharing proceeds from local property taxes has created a unique situation for Alpine, Lassen, Mariposa, Plumas, Stanislaus, and Trinity Counties. In essence, the Counties' share of property tax proceeds were negatively impacted as these Counties were required to shift a significant portion of their proceeds to other local entities (commonly referred to as the 'negative bailout'). Complicating matters is the formula used in this method is in perpetuity, and continues to grow, to the detriment of each county. Monies provided in the State Budget Package would compensate those negative bailout counties for their "lost" property taxes on an ongoing manner, thereby ending the "negative bailout"

situation. Those negative bailout counties no longer impacted by the formula would remain eligible if their county's internal property tax allocation process changes.

Office of Emergency Services. The State Budget Package provides \$10 million for the Regional Railroad Accident Preparedness and Immediate Response Fund. The Office of Emergency Services (OES) will coordinate with local agencies to improve preparation for response emergencies involving hazardous materials transported by railroad tank cars. This funding source is subsidized by a fee on the transport of hazardous materials by rail, and will be used to support emergency response activities, purchase specialized equipment, and to deliver local response training. A number of northern RCRC member counties have rail lines that are used to transport hazardous materials, including North Dakota Bakken Crude Oil, which has been the topic of much debate and concern due to several major tank car disasters. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Assembly Bill 111 creates the Regional Railroad Accident Preparedness and Immediate Response Force within the OES, and would make them responsible for providing regional and onsite response services in the event of a rail accident involving hazardous materials. This bill would also impose a fee on the manufacturers of the 25 most hazardous materials. The fees will be collected by the Railroad. **(Assembly Bill 111)**

RCRC will work with OES to ensure our members are aware of funding opportunities and local response training. At least one RCRC county has already been awarded funding under this program, and two others are in the application and funding process in conjunction with the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) under the umbrella of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

State Mandates. The 2015-16 State Budget Package continues funding for a variety of mandates that were funded in previous years, while maintaining suspensions of mandates that are not related to law enforcement or property taxes. The 2015-16 State Budget Package also provides a one-time payment to local governments of \$9.6 million to fund the back costs incurred from 2001-2013 for activities performed under the Public Records Act (Act) mandate. The Act was placed in the California Constitution by voters via Proposition 42 in 2014, removing the State's responsibility to fund local responsibilities related to the Act going forward. A list of funded and suspended mandates for 2015-16 is attached. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

The 2015-16 State Budget Package suspends the Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect Investigation Reports Mandate (ICAN), which is eligible for repayment for the first time this Budget year. The State Budget Package instead creates a \$4 million grant program to help fund county probation and welfare departments' ICAN activities for those counties that choose to continue participating in the program. Two other first-time eligible mandates - Medi-Cal Eligibility of Juvenile Offenders, and State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders - are being funded at \$28,000 and \$245,000 respectively. The Commission on State Mandates adopted statewide cost estimates for all three mandates within the past year, which requires that the State now repay the costs if not suspended. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

In response to the annual suspension of election mandates, the 2015-16 State Budget Package requires the Department of Finance to convene a working group to explore funding alternatives for election-related mandates costs. The Department of Finance will also be required to submit a summary report of its findings to the Legislature, along with recommendations for potential funding sources. The Department of Finance must also conduct a survey of county election officials during years in which a statewide general election is held to determine whether or not counties are carrying out requirements in accordance with specific State mandates, and must report the results to the Legislature. **(Senate Bill 84)**

The State will also distribute \$765 million to fully repay local governments for pre-2004 State Mandate claims. This payment is independent of the 2015-16 State Budget Package, and is the result of a trigger mechanism approved by the Legislature and the Governor in the 2014-15 State Budget Package. Last year, the State paid \$100 million of the approximately \$900 million owed to local governments for pre-2004 mandates; however, the 2014-15 State Budget Package stipulated that if revenues exceed expectation during the 2014-15 fiscal year, additional repayment monies would be provided. It should be noted that \$589 million, or approximately 77 percent of these monies, will be distributed to counties proportionate to what each county is owed. The State Controller's Office is expected to send payments for the actual amount owed for cost claims before the end of June 2015, followed by payments for the interest owed in August 2015. A summary of funds due by county is attached.

Veterans Affairs. The State Budget Package provides \$5.6 million to fund the operation of County Veterans Services Offices (CVSOs). RCRC supports Assembly Bill 171 (Irwin), which would appropriate \$5.6 million annually from the General Fund to counties to fund CVSO activities. The measure is currently pending in the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Additionally, the State Budget Package provides \$312 million for the Department of Veterans Affairs to operate Veterans Homes in Barstow, Chula Vista, Fresno, West Los Angeles, Lancaster, Ventura, Redding, and Yountville. California is home to 1.8 million veterans, many of whom reside in rural areas. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Williamson Act. The State Budget Package includes \$1,000 for the Open Space Subvention Program (Program), which is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget. 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. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. The State Budget Package maintains federal workforce investments for local Workforce Investment Boards, and provides nearly \$18 million in discretionary funding to support a variety of the Governor's workforce investment programs. Additionally, the State Budget Package eliminates the

\$670,000 allocated to the California Military Department for the Work for Warriors program.

Health and Human Services

Changes in Immigration Laws. The State Budget Package creates the policy framework and allocates funding for providing services to the potentially newly-legal U.S. residents under President Obama's Administrative actions regarding undocumented immigrants. The State Budget Package also allows for Medi-Cal eligibility for undocumented children starting in May 2016 at a State cost of \$40 million. **(Assembly Bill 93/Senate Bill 75)**

Coordinated Care Initiative. The State Budget Package continues to implement the Coordinated Care Initiative (CCI) in the seven counties currently participating in the program. The goal of the CCI was to shift those who were both Medicare and Medi-Cal eligible to a "health home" through a unified, coordinated health plan. It was expected that this shift would create extensive savings for the care of these individuals. However, it would appear that the CCI is not as cost-effective as predicted, due to low participation in the program, and increasing costs for In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS). If the CCI is not deemed to be a cost-saving program, or ultimately proves to be a cost to the State as currently projected to be, the CCI will cease to exist in January 2017. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

While there are no RCRC member counties participating in the current CCI, the ultimate outcome of the program will be telling as to how the State will address the needs of this dual-eligible population going forward – many of whom reside in rural areas.

County Administration of Medi-Cal/ CalHEERS. The State Budget Package provides \$245.3 million in state and federal funding for county administration of the Medi-Cal program, which includes funding to address ongoing manual work required due to problems with the California Healthcare Eligibility, Enrollment, and Retention System (CalHEERS). CalHEERS is the new Medi-Cal application process software system mandated as part of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) implementation. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Small and rural counties have struggled with the requirement to manage eligibility through CalHEERS since the inception of the ACA.. Complaints from all counties highlight that it takes longer to process applications, therefore requiring more staff time per client. RCRC will continue to advocate for improvements to the CalHEERS system, and for continued funding to account for its deficiencies at the local level.

County Medical Services Program. The State Budget Package restructures the funding stream and growth accounts for the County Medical Services Program (CMSP), the system that operates all but a few of RCRC member counties' indigent health care programs. No impacts are expected to the implementation of the CMSP program with these changes. **(Assembly Bill 106)**

Foster Care. The State Budget Package provides \$7.25 million in General Fund and additional related federal funds to counties to pay for relative and non-relative foster

parent outreach, recruitment, retention, and support for foster care services, and another \$25 million specifically geared toward specialty educational services in the community for foster youth. In addition to other foster care related services, the State Budget Package allocates funding towards the “Strengthening Families Act,” a federally-mandated program to help prevent youth sex trafficking. **(Assembly Bill 93/Senate Bill 97)**

State-funded foster care services and improvements to the existing system are important in rural areas where other safety net services are often thin or non-existent. Improved services at the State level, the official “parent” of these children, can reduce the burden these youth often pose to counties, and improve their lives such that they have better opportunities to thrive.

Health Home Program. The State Budget Package provides \$61.6 million for the Health Home Program, including \$50 million through Senate Bill 75, some of which can be utilized for grants to provide health care coverage for agricultural workers and their dependents. **(Assembly Bill 93/Senate Bill 75)**

In-Home Supportive Services. The State Budget Package provides \$9.7 billion to fund In Home Support Services (IHSS). Included in this funding is a restoration of the 7 percent across the board cut to allowable hours under the IHSS program instituted by the 2014-15 State Budget, implemented July 1, 2014. This restoration is proposed to be funded in 2016-17 (and beyond) through a new Managed Care Organization (MCO) Tax which is slated to be discussed and passed through one of the Special Sessions. However, many advocates and policymakers still believe that a tobacco-tax or other revenue stream would be a better fit to fund the IHSS restoration than the MCO tax. The current MCO tax, which has been deemed fatally-flawed by the federal government, is set to expire July 1, 2016. **(Senate Bill 97)**

IHSS – Implementation of Overtime Pay. The State Budget Package includes a structure by which the State can comply with the new labor regulations for IHSS and Department of Developmental Services (DDS) under the federal Home Care Rule (Rule). Because the regulations are under litigation, the measure accounts for delayed implementation of funding the Rule, but allows for immediate funding upon successful litigation through an allowance of usage of \$61.5 million in General Funds allocated to DDS for expenditures, including this program, as needed. **(Senate Bill 82)**

Local Emergency Medical Service Agencies. The State Budget Package maintains the \$2.1 million of General Fund support for the seven Local Emergency Medical Service Agencies (LEMSAs). Most RCRC counties participate in LEMSAs to meet their State obligations for emergency medical care services. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Medi-Cal. The State Budget Package provides approximately \$91.3 billion in total funding (state and federal) for Medi-Cal, including \$18.2 billion in General Fund revenue. This includes the costs of both the mandatory and optional components of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) implementation. Medi-Cal will serve approximately a third of the State’s total population - a predicted 12.4 million Californians - by the end of 2015-

16. Senate Bill 75 waives co-payments for medical services rendered to Medi-Cal recipients. **(Assembly Bill 93/Senate Bill 75)**

Any budget actions taken on Medi-Cal significantly impact rural counties due to the high percentage of rural residents that utilize Medi-Cal benefits. Additionally, those low-income individuals not served by Medi-Cal are likely to become the county's responsibility under a county's Welfare and Institution's Code Section 17000 obligation to serve indigent patients.

Medi-Cal Reimbursement Rates. Despite being included in the Conference Committee report, Medi-Cal reimbursement rate restorations for medical services continue to remain unaddressed by the 2015-16 State Budget Package. Assembly Bill 94 and Senate Bill 74 retain the 10 percent cut on reimbursement rates on fee-for-service Medi-Cal providers and provide no forgiveness of the "clawback" for Distinct Part Skilled Nursing Facilities (DP/SNFs). The 10 percent rate reduction for dental providers under Medi-Cal is restored at a \$60 million cost between General and Special Funds. Medi-Cal Reimbursement Rates are, however, one of the issues permitted to be addressed under the health care financing Special Session, so it is still possible for this issue to be addressed in this legislative year. **(Senate Bill 75)**

RCRC is a strong advocate for restoration of Medi-Cal reimbursement rates as they are key to accessing healthcare in rural areas.

Public Health. The State Budget Package provides funding for food safety, biomonitoring, beach inspections, medical waste, problem gambling, clinical laboratory improvement, genetic disease screening, Ebola preparedness, and infectious disease control under the auspices of the Department of Public Health. The State Budget Package provides \$209 million in a combination of federal funds, General Fund, and special funds for the Licensing and Certification Program, including \$21 million allotted for quality improvements. Senate Bill 75 outlines the structure of the quality improvement program of the Licensing and Certification Program regarding the health and safety of hospitals and health facilities in the state. This program ensures that hospitals and other health facilities are meeting all state and federal health and safety regulations.

Public Health is critically important for all counties, but even more so in rural counties where staffing is limited, and populated areas are geographically remote and challenging to access. **(Assembly Bill 93/Senate Bill 75)**

State Hospitals. The State Budget Package provides \$1.7 billion to fund the Department of State Hospitals, which principally focuses on corrections issues. The State Budget Package addresses key concerns, including capacity issues for Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) inmates, and provides \$8.7 million to activate 50 new IST beds at Coalinga State Hospital, and \$2 million to implement a mandatory medication of Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity patients. Senate Bill 97 includes \$4 million for the creation of a Restoration of Competency (ROC) program in county jails. It includes language that would allow the Department of State Hospitals to sign contracts with counties that develop ROC programs locally. The new program could reduce the

backlog of cases waiting to be heard, and could benefit counties with availability in their corrections or health facilities, where inmates could be housed and treated locally, at the State's cost, thereby reducing the time that inmate has to stay jailed prior to trial.

(Assembly Bill 93/Senate Bill 97)

Native American Affairs

Indian Gaming Special Distribution Fund. The State Budget Package does not address the ongoing insolvency of the Indian Gaming Special Distribution Fund (SDF). With a fund balance insufficient to allocate payments in 2014-15, it is unlikely that payments will be made in 2015-16, short of a radical reworking of the SDF, or of the way funding is provided to local governments to mitigate the effects of tribal gaming. RCRC will continue to work with coalition partners to craft a solution that results in mitigation funding flowing once more to counties.

Resources

California Conservation Corps. The State Budget Package provides \$2.7 million for the California Conservation Corps (CCC) to respond to natural disasters, including the fighting of forest fires. Additionally, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) will partner with CCC on forest health projects in the highest fire risk areas of the state throughout the fire season, with approximately \$5 million in funding provided through the CAL FIRE budget for the CCC.

The Governor's *2015 Five Year Infrastructure Plan* provides \$24.8 million for two infrastructure projects at existing CCC facilities over the next five years. The projects consist of constructing new dorms, kitchen, and mess hall at the Placer Center in Auburn; and acquisition and renovation of an equipment storage facility near the Tahoe Base Center in South Lake Tahoe. The State Budget Package provides \$2.6 million for the preliminary plans and drawings of the Auburn Campus, and \$2.5 million for the preliminary plans and drawings of the Tahoe Base Center. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

The funding also includes an additional \$3.1 million in General Fund revenue in the CAL FIRE budget to make needed repairs to the Butte County Fire Camp (Camp), which closed in 2004. The Camp is scheduled to reopen mid-year. The funding also includes an additional \$200,000 in General Fund revenue to begin identifying sites for additional residential centers on existing State property. **(Governor's Budget Summary)**

The CCC is intended to provide youth work experience in public service responding to fires, floods, and other natural disasters, as well as environmental restoration work, and educational opportunities. In addition to the CCC, there are 14 local Conservation Corps entities operating in all 34 RCRC member counties.

Delta Protection Commission. The State Budget Package provides \$1.3 million for the Delta Protection Commission (Commission) to protect, maintain, and restore the overall quality of the Delta environment consistent with the Delta Protection Act (Act), and the Land Use and Resource Management Plan for the Primary Zone (Management Plan). The funding is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Local government General Plans in the Delta are required to be consistent with the provisions of the Management Plan. The Commission serves as an appeal body if the action of a local entity on a project located in the Primary Zone is challenged as not being consistent with the Act or the Management Plan. To date, there has only been one appeal to the Commission.

Delta Stewardship Council. The State Budget Package provides \$25.1 million in funding for the Delta Stewardship Council (Council). This represents an increase of approximately \$6.7 million General Fund revenue over the 2014-15 State Budget Package. The increased funding is for the implementation of the Delta Science Plan, which is intended to provide integrated, collaborative, and transparent science to improve both the policy and management decision-making process. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

The Council's charge is to achieve the coequal goals of providing a more reliable water supply for California, and protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem. The Delta Plan was created as a long-term management strategy in order to achieve the coequal goals required by the 2009 Delta Reform Act. The Delta Plan became effective on September 1, 2013.

Department of Fish and Wildlife. The State Budget Package provides funding for various Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) programs and projects to assist local government with activities, including oil spill response, and enforcement relating to the cultivation of marijuana.

Specifically, the State Budget Package provides \$1.3 million in grants to local governments to write or update their oil spill response plans, participate in oil spill drills, training, and related activities.

The State Budget Package provides \$503,000 from the Waste Discharge Permit Fund for enforcement relating to the environmental and resource damages associated with the cultivation of marijuana – much of which occurs in the state's rural counties.

The State Budget Package provides \$20 million to DFW for grants to government agencies and others for the Hunting, Fishing and Public Use program which are intended to facilitate sustainable hunting, fishing and other recreational activity and its economic benefits to the State. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

The Governor used his line item veto authority to veto \$1 million for a grant for Clear Lake, located in Lake County, for restoration work, water quality maintenance, and the prevention of invasive species that had been contained in the State Budget Package passed by the Legislature. **(Line Item Veto)**

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The State Budget Package funds the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) with \$688.9 million in General Fund, and \$79.5 million from the State Responsibility Area (SRA) Fee Fund, in addition to \$392 million in emergency funding "E-Fund" to be available only during fire disasters. The State Budget Package also provides \$9.2 million to expand CAL FIRE's

training academy, and allow for adequate position coverage while new permanent hires attend basic fire control classes to fill the need for additional firefighters.

Additionally, the State Budget Package provides \$6 million in 2015-16, and \$3.5 million in 2016-17 to replace the aerial firefighting tanker plane lost while fighting a fire in Yosemite in October 2014, and to cover the cost of contracting the services of a hired air tanker until a purchased replacement can be completed.

The State Budget Package also approves capital outlay projects for a dormitory project at the CAL FIRE Academy in Lone in Amador County (\$4.8 million), the replacement of the Los Posadas Forest Fire Station in Napa County (\$4.8 million), the replacement of the Vina Helitack Base in Tehama County (\$2.2 million), and an auto shop replacement at Angels Camp in Calaveras County (\$1.5 million). **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Department of Parks and Recreation. The State Budget Package provides funding for a number of minor capital outlay type-projects at a number of State Parks in RCRC member counties. Specifically, the State Budget Package provides \$1.7 million to the Mendocino Headlands State Park for the Big River Watershed Restoration project, and \$2.4 million for the water treatment system at MacKerricher State Park in Mendocino County.

The State Budget Package provides \$1.3 million for the South Yuba River State Park, in Nevada County, for the plans and construction of the historic covered bridge.

The State Budget Package also provides an additional \$1.3 million for the design and construction of the Hollister Hills State Vehicular Recreation Area: Waterline Expansion Project in San Benito County, which has incurred increased material costs due to seismic/soil conditions.

The State Budget Package provides \$26 million from the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund for local grants to cities, counties, federal agencies or special districts for the operation, maintenance, enforcement and related activities associated with the use of off-highway vehicles at State Vehicle Recreation Areas. The State Budget Package also provides \$5.7 million for Off-Highway Vehicle and Recreational grants from the Recreational Trails Fund.

The State Budget Package provides funding for the Division of Boating and Waterways to assist local agencies in improving and maintaining boating facilities, combating invasive species, and other various programs. Specifically, the State Budget Package provides \$34.9 million for local grants and loans from the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund, including \$15.35 million for launching facility grants, \$5 million for Quagga and Zebra Mussel infestation and prevention grants, as well as \$11.3 million for boating and safety enforcement programs. The State Budget Package provides \$26.4 million for local grants and loans from the Federal Trust Fund for boating and waterways, including boating facilities, recreational grants and historic preservation grants. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

Budget Bill Junior, Senate Bill 97, provides \$20 million to State Parks for deferred maintenance projects. However, it should be noted that deferred maintenance needs in the State Park system are close to \$1 billion. **(Senate Bill 97)**

Additionally, the Resource Trailer Bill, Senate Bill 83, includes language that would authorize State Parks to accept gifts and money valued at \$100,000 or less without approval from the Director of Finance. **(Senate Bill 83)**

Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. The State Budget Package provides \$11.5 million in funding for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta, and to support efforts that are intended to advance environmental protection and the economic well-being of the Delta residents. The funding is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget, and represents an increase of approximately \$9 million over the 2014-15 State Budget Package due to \$9.3 million in funding from Proposition 1. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy covers approximately 1,300 square miles and includes parts of six counties – Alameda, Contra, Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano and Yolo. Proposition 1 allocates a total of \$50 million to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy for multi-benefit water quality, water supply and watershed protection and restoration projects.

San Joaquin River Conservancy. The State Budget Package provides \$678,000 in funding for the San Joaquin River Conservancy to acquire, preserve, manage, and promote access to lands within the flood plain on both sides of the San Joaquin River from Friant Dam to Highway 99. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

The San Joaquin River Conservancy is comprised of approximately 5,900 acres and includes both Fresno and Madera County.

Sierra Nevada Conservancy. The State Budget Package provides \$14.7 million in funding for the Sierra Nevada Conservancy. The funding is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget, and represents an increase of \$10 million over the 2014-15 State Budget Package due to \$10 million in funding from Proposition 1. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

The Sierra Nevada Conservancy covers more than 25 million acres and includes 22 counties – 20 of which are RCRC member counties.

State Payment in Lieu of Taxes. The State Budget Package provides \$1.77 million to the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) for the Management of Department Lands and Facilities, which includes \$644,000 to pay current year State Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to 36 counties. Senate Bill 97 reduced the \$9.77 million appropriated by the Legislature to the DFW for the Management of Department Lands and Facilities to \$1.77 million, thus eliminating the \$8 million intended for arrearages of PILT payments to counties. **(Senate Bill 97)**

Additionally, the Resource Trailer Bill, Senate Bill 83, includes language that make PILT payments permissive by changing “shall” to “may.” (**Senate Bill 83**)

California 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.

RCRC has worked to secure current year and past due PILT payments over the last two budget cycles through both the legislative and State Budget process..

State Responsibility Area Fees. The State Budget Package provides \$5 million in local grants from the collection of the State Responsibility Area (SRA) Fee for the 2015-16 fiscal year. The Governor did not include funding in his January or May Budget proposals for the local grants program, rather holding most of the funding in reserve against the possibility of refunds that could be owed following resolution of the Howard Jarvis Taxpayer Association lawsuit. The Legislature, however, chose to allocate some of the SRA Fee revenue to the grants. No change was made to the SRA Fee funding mechanism, which still funds \$79,518,000 of CAL FIRE’s Budget, \$8,697,000 of the Board of Equalization’s Budget, and \$6,991,000 of the California Conservation Corps’ Budget. (**Assembly Bill 93**)

Tahoe Conservancy. The State Budget Package provides \$20.2 million in funding for the Tahoe Conservancy to protect and sustain the natural resources and recreational opportunities in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The funding is consistent with the Governor’s January proposed Budget, and represents an increase of more than \$13 million over the 2014-15 State Budget Package. (**Assembly Bill 93**)

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. The State Budget Package provides \$375,000 to continue a bi-state invasive species boat inspection program at Lake Tahoe, to which the State of Nevada is also contributing \$375,000. The Governor’s January proposed Budget did not provide funding for this program. (**Assembly Bill 93**)

Transportation

Active Transportation Program. The State Budget Package eliminates the \$25 million in Cap-and-Trade funding for the Active Transportation Program (ATP). The \$125 million in state and federal funding for ATP is maintained.

Cap-andTrade. The State Budget Package eliminates the \$115 million in Greenhouse Gas Reduction Funding allocated to support a variety of transportation programs, including the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program, Active Transportation Program, and new local transit pass program.

Road Users Charge. The State Budget Package provides approximately \$8.7 million to implement the Road User Charge (RUC) Pilot Program. This will assist with the costs of developing an alternative transportation funding model under the enactment of Senate Bill 1077 (DeSaulnier) from last year. These additional monies will allow the State to complete the pilot program one year earlier than required by SB 1077. RCRC

has been working closely with RUC Technical Advisory Committee to ensure that the study reflects the concerns and issues of rural motorists.

State Highway Relinquishment. The State Budget Package does not address a provision from the Governor's January proposed Budget to broaden and streamline the State process for relinquishing portions of the State highway system to local governments. Budget subcommittees in both houses charged with reviewing the Governor's highway relinquishment proposal deferred the issue to their respective policy committees for further review and consideration. In response, Senator Ben Allen (D-Santa Monica) is authoring Senate Bill 254, which would revise the relinquishment process.

Water

The State Budget Package provides significant financial resources allocated to a number of departments to address a host of water and drought related issues impacting local government. Following are some of the highlights of interest to RCRC member counties.

Department of Community Services. The State Budget Package provides \$7.5 million for the Department of Community Services Development to provide emergency assistance to unemployed farmworkers. A recent University of California Study estimates the fallowing of 564,000 acres resulting in a loss of gross farm revenue of approximately \$856 million. Additionally, it is estimated that 18,600 full-time, part-time and seasonal jobs will be lost. **(Governor's Budget Summary)**

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. In the event that existing drought conditions continue through next year, the State Budget Package provides \$66.9 million for CAL FIRE firefighting and prevention efforts of the \$114.9 million total allocated on a one-time basis to continue critical drought response efforts. **(Governor's Budget Summary)**

Department of General Services. The State Budget Package provides \$15.4 million to the Department of General Services for water conservation projects at state facilities. **(Governor's Budget Summary)**

Department of Housing and Community Development. The State Budget Package provides \$6 million to the Department of Housing and Community Development to both assist and relocate families without potable water due to the drought, which has been particularly hard on parts of the Central Valley. **(Governor's Budget Summary)**

Department of Water Resources. The State Budget Package provides \$182 million from Proposition 1E to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) for public safety and damage prevention, which may be utilized for flood related major capital outlay projects and local assistance projects for the FloodSAFE California – a long term program to reduce flood risks statewide.

The State Budget Package provides an additional \$300 million from Proposition 1E to DWR for the Systemwide Flood Reduction Program for an array of flood protection activities such as the repair and construction of levees. **(Assembly Bill 93)**

The State Budget Package provides \$110 million to the DWR primarily to assist local agencies with implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014. Specifically, the State Budget Package provides \$60 million to support local groundwater planning efforts. This funding includes \$50 million over the next three years for technical and direct assistance as well as grants to local agencies for groundwater sustainability governance and planning.

The State Budget Package provides \$10 million for counties with stressed groundwater basins to update or develop local ordinances and plans that protect those basins and their beneficial uses. The funding is also to help facilitate basin-wide sustainable groundwater management under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014, in coordination with other local water managers.

The State Budget Package provides \$50 million over the next two years for local agency projects that develop new local water supplies through the construction of water desalination projects.

The State Budget Package provides \$11 million toward the removal of the temporary barrier currently under construction in the Delta to prevent contamination of water quality for municipal, industrial, agricultural and environmental needs. The barrier must be removed in November 2015 to avoid the flood season, and prevent harm to migratory fish.

The State Budget Package provides \$13 million to DWR for consumer rebate programs for the replacement of inefficient water appliances and \$10 million to implement the CalConserve Program, which will allow homeowners and businesses to finance water efficiency upgrades through a revolving-loan program. The State Budget Package also provides \$27 million to replace lawns in underserved communities with drought tolerant landscaping.

The State Budget Package provides \$13 million to DWR to provide technical assistance, data collection, and applied research that supports long-term water use efficiency, and \$4 million to augment the Save Our Water campaign, which provides education and outreach statewide.

The State Budget Package provides \$35 million to DWR for agricultural water conservation programs such as improved irrigation technology. **(Governor's Budget Summary)**

Office of Emergency Services. The State Budget Package provides \$22.2 million to provide financial assistance and/or reimbursement to local governments through the California Disaster Assistance Act for approved drought-related projects. **(Governor's Budget Summary)**

State Water Resources Control Board. The State Budget Package provides \$1.4 billion in Proposition 1 monies through the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) as part of the drought response package. The funding is slated for local assistance, primarily through competitive grants and loans, for critical local water infrastructure-type projects which should benefit local jurisdictions throughout the state.

Specifically, the State Budget Package provides \$783.4 million in grants and loans for projects that clean up or prevent contaminated groundwater which serves as a source of drinking water, and \$210.7 million in grants and loans for water recycling and treatment technology projects.

Grant funding includes \$175.3 million for projects with priority given to disadvantaged communities that help provide clean drinking water, and \$101 million for stormwater projects such as stormwater treatment facilities and stormwater and rainwater capture projects that add to the local water supply.

Additionally, there is \$158.4 million for small communities to either build or upgrade their wastewater system.

The State Budget Package also provides \$1.4 million for the State Water Board to increase enforcement of water use restrictions and conduct additional inspections of diversion facilities to verify compliance with water right laws. **(Governor's Budget Summary)**

Water Policy Budget Trailer Bills. In addition to the two State Budget bills, the Legislature passed a host of Budget trailer bills as part of the State Budget Package, affecting a number of significant policy issues such as the mandated consolidation of public water systems, several California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exemptions, enhanced local enforcement authority regarding water conservation, and increased fee authority.

Specifically, the Resource Trailer Bill, Senate Bill 83, requires the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to adopt, by regulation, a fee schedule to be paid annually by each public water system to reimburse the State Water Board for California Safe Drinking Water Act mandated activities relating to public water systems. The State Budget Package also requires a public water system under the jurisdiction of a local primacy agency to pay these fees to the local primacy agency in lieu of the State Water Board. Currently, 30 local primacy counties have been delegated authority to regulate public water systems with less than 200 connections.

SB 83 keeps the existing drinking water fee structure in place for one year, and creates a stakeholder process to provide input on proposed changes moving forward. It also requires the State Water Board to adopt the first round of changes through the regulatory process instead of by emergency regulation as previously proposed.

SB 83 requires well completion reports, filed with Department of Water Resources, to be made available to governmental agencies and the public, upon request. DWR is

authorized to charge a fee for provision of the report to the public that does not exceed the reasonable costs of providing the report. **(Senate Bill 83)**

The Drought Relief Trailer Bill, Senate Bill 88, includes language impacting local jurisdictions in a number of areas, including authorizing the State Water Board to mandate the consolidation of public water systems, expanding local water agency enforcement authority regarding water conservation requirements, and several CEQA exemptions.

Specifically, SB 88 includes RCRC opposed language that authorizes the State Water Board to mandate the consolidation of two or more public water systems, state small water systems, or residences not served by a public water system in a disadvantaged community that is in an unincorporated area or served by a mutual water company.

SB 88 provides for three CEQA exemptions intended to help with the drought. First, during a state of emergency declared by the Governor, a public agency may mitigate drought conditions through building or the expansion of a recycled water pipeline and directly related groundwater infrastructure within existing rights of way if certain conditions are met. Secondly, an exemption intended to streamline the adoption of new building standards by state agencies for recycled water systems. Lastly, there is a CEQA exemption for the adoption of an ordinance to impose stricter conditions on the issuance of well permits or changes in the intensity of land use that would increase demand on groundwater with certain exceptions. All three CEQA exemptions sunset on January 1, 2017, or when the drought state of emergency expires, whichever comes first.

SB 88 allows a court or public entity to hold a person civilly liable in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for a violation of a water conservation program ordinance or resolution or certain emergency regulations adopted by the State Water Board. Civil liability assessed by a court of public entity for the first violation by a residential water user may not exceed \$1,000 unless certain conditions are met. Funds from any penalties imposed by the public entity are required to be used for the water conservation program.

SB 88, effective January 1, 2016, requires water diversions in excess of 10 acre feet of water per year to have a measuring device or a method of measuring the rate of diversion, with certain exceptions. **(Senate Bill 88)**

Pre-2004 Mandate Claims Repayment Schedule

Claimant Name	Payable Balance	Interest*	Total
City & County of San Francisco	21,224,682	4,909,472	26,134,154
County of Alameda	19,096,848	4,417,283	23,514,131
County of Alpine	0	0	0
County of Amador	890,905	206,075	1,096,980
County of Butte	2,938,993	679,817	3,618,810
County of Calaveras	323,126	74,742	397,868
County of Colusa	73,096	16,908	90,004
County of Contra Costa	10,439,227	2,414,693	12,853,920
County of Del Norte	276,315	63,914	340,229
County of El Dorado	2,910,283	673,176	3,583,459
County of Fresno	9,614,979	2,224,037	11,839,016
County of Glenn	276,515	63,961	340,476
County of Humboldt	1,151,294	266,305	1,417,599
County of Imperial	1,276,201	295,197	1,571,398
County of Inyo	384,842	89,018	473,860
County of Kern	7,982,762	1,846,489	9,829,251
County of Kings	1,315,949	304,392	1,620,341
County of Lake	624,796	144,521	769,317
County of Lassen	228,849	52,935	281,784
County of Los Angeles	109,387,708	25,302,423	134,690,131
County of Madera	679,111	157,085	836,196
County of Marin	9,428,301	2,180,856	11,609,157
County of Mariposa	346,432	80,133	426,565
County of Mendocino	2,298,542	531,675	2,830,217
County of Merced	1,595,638	369,086	1,964,724
County of Modoc	115,388	26,690	142,078
County of Mono	224,429	51,913	276,342
County of Monterey	10,917,616	2,525,349	13,442,965
County of Napa	3,935,901	910,412	4,846,313
County of Nevada	1,281,148	296,342	1,577,490
County of Orange	48,693,646	11,263,306	59,956,952
County of Placer	8,133,881	1,881,444	10,015,325
County of Plumas	246,668	57,057	303,725
County of Riverside	33,159,116	7,670,021	40,829,137
County of Sacramento	18,117,459	4,190,741	22,308,200
County of San Benito	564,298	130,528	694,826
County of San Bernardino	15,584,574	3,604,861	19,189,435
County of San Diego	29,613,383	6,849,859	36,463,242
County of San Joaquin	4,867,872	1,125,985	5,993,857
County of San Luis Obispo	4,268,992	987,459	5,256,451
County of San Mateo	11,159,956	2,581,405	13,741,361
County of Santa Barbara	6,430,434	1,487,421	7,917,855
County of Santa Clara	26,969,236	6,238,242	33,207,478
County of Santa Cruz	4,383,911	1,014,041	5,397,952
County of Shasta	1,892,167	437,676	2,329,843
County of Siskiyou	1,617,343	374,107	1,991,450
County of Solano	6,880,023	1,591,415	8,471,438
County of Sonoma	6,018,132	1,392,051	7,410,183
County of Stanislaus	5,352,285	1,238,035	6,590,320
County of Sutter	1,495,217	345,858	1,841,075
County of Tehama	1,389,111	321,315	1,710,426
County of Trinity	132,915	30,745	163,660
County of Tulare	1,865,499	431,508	2,297,007
County of Tuolumne	912,089	210,975	1,123,064
County of Ventura	14,743,672	3,410,352	18,154,024
County of Yolo	2,799,457	647,541	3,446,998
County of Sierra	23,569	5,452	29,021
County of Yuba	570,860	132,045	702,905
TOTALS	\$479,125,641	\$110,826,341	\$589,951,982

*Interest amounts are estimates, and will be finalized when the State Controller's Office distributes payment in August.

2015-16 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)
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)

2015-16 Suspended Mandates

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)

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)

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. 1978) (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)