



2018-19 STATE BUDGET June 14, 2018

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TO: CSAC Board of Directors
County Administrative Officers
CSAC Corporate Partners

FROM: Graham Knaus, CSAC Executive Director
Darby Kernan, CSAC Deputy Executive Director of Legislative Affairs

RE: **Legislature Sends Final Budget Deal to Governor**

Legislators sent a \$138.6 billion dollar General Fund budget to Governor Brown that leverages the benefits of unprecedented economic growth into newly created savings accounts and prioritizes one-time funding. The Legislature's 2018-19 Budget Act shores up a funding safety net to help California endure the difficult budget years predicted during the next governor's first term. When Governor Brown took office in 2012, there was a multi-billion dollar state deficit. The Administration has since worked diligently to eliminate the deficit and this budget deal marks a notable achievement in prudence and planning. Governor Brown's legacy from his final term as California's chief executive will not only be major infrastructure investments for transportation and water, but also a secure and stable budget that is fortified against the future economic challenges.

Overall, the State has realized record returns that are being directed to short term and long term savings accounts, the Local Control Funding Formula for K- 14 schools to achieve full funding, health and human services, and infrastructure. In addition, environmental sustainability and assistance for the most vulnerable Californians are supported through limited-term funding.

Specifically for counties, significant funding is offered in several CSAC priority areas that are the result of focused negotiations with the Administration and stakeholders.

- Over \$700 million to help jumpstart California's efforts to address homelessness and build affordable housing;

- Over \$280 to repay counties for debt related to repealed mandates owed for nearly a decade;
- Over \$67 million set aside for debris removal and lost property tax in counties impacted by the recent wildfires and debris flows; and
- Almost \$40 million in additional funding to cover county administrative costs for CalWORKS and In-Home Supportive Services.

Other notable areas of benefiting county service delivery and infrastructure include:

- \$1.3 billion in lease revenue funds for courthouse construction for ten courthouses; and,
- \$100 million over three years for counties who wish to contract with the Department of State Hospitals to provide mental health treatment and wraparound services.

The Rainy Day Fund and New Savings Accounts

The Legislature’s 2018-19 budget includes several savings accounts that represent a diversification of protections and an insurance policy against near-term revenue shortfalls. In total, it will amount to nearly \$16 billion in reserves.

First, The Budget Stabilization Account, also known as the Rainy Day Fund established by voters through Proposition 2 (2014), automatically receives 1.5% of general fund revenues and is deemed “full” when it reaches 10% of total general fund balance. Once full, additional “spill over” revenues are dedicated to eligible infrastructure and specified debt payments. The Legislature’s 2018-19 budget anticipates reaching the fully funded status with a discretionary additional allocation. As such, the “spill over” would dedicate \$415 million for costs related to state infrastructure and capital projects. Half of the funding that accrues after that amount is dedicated to rail corridor projects selected by the California Department of Transportation. The remaining half of the funding will be dedicated for Multifamily Housing Program funding.

The insurance policy to guarantee a fully funded Rainy Day Account is established through a new Budget Deficit Savings Account. The Legislature’s 2018-19 budget will temporarily hold \$2.6 billion in Rainy Day Fund payments in this account, should the Rainy Day Fund not be fully funded by May 2019 when the Governor’s May Revision is due. If the Rainy Day Fund achieves fully funded status without draining the Budget Deficit Savings Account at that time, half the dollars flow to the Safety Net Reserve Account.

The Safety New Reserve Account is the second account created in the 2018-19 budget proposal, which allows the State to set aside savings from lower caseloads and costs during good economic times to help pay for increased caseload costs during future downturns for CalWORKS and Medi-Cal. There is a specific CalWORKS Subaccount, which will receive an initial



allocation of \$200 million in 2018-19. (Please see page 14 of this publication for further information).

The savings account structure is in addition to the long-established Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, a legislative fund for emergencies that is intended to be used for unanticipated, major costs, such as disaster response. This fund will receive \$2 billion of fairly unrestricted dollars that can be allocated by a majority vote of the Legislature.

Additional Trailer Bill Work Continues

The final budget package includes more than a dozen trailer bills that offer further guidance on budget allocations as well as policy changes having a smaller direct connection to budget. (See page 4 for a full list of trailer bills and their status). Several were transmitted to the Governor along with the main budget bill and are captured in the policy area summaries in this publication. Additional measures may be approved at a later date without triggering a pay suspension for legislators since the trailer bills are considered ancillary to the state budget. CSAC will continue to advocate for county priorities in these trailer bills and report details as they develop.

Issues Not Addressed in Budget Package

While the Legislature and Administration were successful in agreeing to a number a key budget issues, they notably left two items out of the budget to allow for additional time and discussion. The Governor's January proposal to include a water tax was rejected by the Legislature, but the door was left open for ongoing discussions on this issue over the summer. In addition, the Legislature deferred action on a cap and trade allocation plan until later in the legislative session.

Please see the following policy sections for details on budget items of importance to counties or contact your [CSAC legislative staff](#).

2018 Budget Trailer Bills

Trailer Bill	Topic/Summary	Status
SB 840	Budget Act of 2018	Enrolled
SB 841	Budget Act of 2017: augmentation	Enrolled
SB 842/AB 1808	Education Omnibus	Budget Committee (hearing date: Monday, June 18)
SB 843/AB 1809	Higher Education	Budget Committee (hearing date: Monday, June 18)
SB 844/AB 1810	Health Omnibus	Budget Committee (hearing date: Monday, June 18)
SB 845/AB 1811	Human Services Omnibus	Budget Committee (hearing date: Monday, June 18)
SB 846/AB 1812	Public Safety Omnibus	Budget Committee (hearing date: Monday, June 18)
SB 847/AB 1813	Courts Omnibus	Budget Committee (hearing date: Monday, June 18)
SB 848	Transportation	Enrolled
SB 850	Housing (including homeless package)	Enrolled
AB 1817	General Government I (Small Business, CalSavers, Science Center)	Enrolled
SB 852	State public employment: memorandum of understanding: Bargaining Unit 6	Enrolled
SB 853	Developmental services	Enrolled
SB 854	Resources	Enrolled
SB 855/AB 1821	Taxes (EITC, Hiring Credit, CalCompetes)	Budget Committee (hearing date: Monday, June 18)
AB 1824	General Government IV (Voting Systems, Veterans)	Enrolled
AB 1825	Education finance: LCFF	Enrolled
AB 1826	State Capitol Building Annex: state office building	Enrolled
SB 861/AB 1827	No Place Like Home Act of 2018	Budget Committee (hearing date: Monday, June 18)
SB 863	Elections	Budget Committee (hearing date: TBA)
AB 1830	Budget Deficit Savings Account: Safety Net Reserve Fund	Enrolled
AB 1831	Proposition 2 Infrastructure	Enrolled
SB 866/AB 1832	Public Employment	Budget Committee (hearing date: Monday, June 18)
AB 1834	Corrections Omnibus	Enrolled
SB 870/AB 1836	911 Fee	Third Reading
SB 871/AB 1837	Film Tax Credit	Budget Committee (hearing date: Monday, June 18)

Administration of Justice

Judicial Branch

The final budget deal includes a significant investment in court facilities. In 2008, the state made an effort to invest in the construction, renovation, and operation of court facilities. However, revenues did not materialize in the amounts needed to renew and restore the state's court facilities. The 2018-19 budget renews the State's investment in court construction and includes \$1.3 billion in lease revenue bonds as follows:

County	Project	Amount
Glenn County	Renovation and Addition to Willows Courthouse	\$38,292,000
Imperial County	New El Centro Courthouse	\$41,944,000
Riverside County	New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse	\$45,327,000
	New Mid-County Civil Courthouse	\$75,792,000
Sacramento County	New Sacramento Courthouse	\$459,801,000
Shasta County	New Redding Courthouse	\$138,763,000
Siskiyou County	New Yreka Courthouse	\$59,203,000
Sonoma County	New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse	\$160,734,000
Stanislaus County	New Modesto Courthouse	\$237,243,000
Tuolumne County	New Sonora Courthouse	\$57,722,000
TOTAL		\$1,314,821,000

The budget also includes \$32.1 million for three counties to prepare working drawings:

County	Project	Amount
Riverside County	New Mid-County Civil Courthouse	\$5,666,000
Sonoma County	New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse	\$11,252,000
Stanislaus County	New Modesto Courthouse	\$15,252,000
TOTAL		\$32,170,000

Additionally, the courts trailer bill, SB 847/AB 1813, requires Judicial Council to conduct a reassessment of all remaining trial court projects and submit a fund condition statement with any new infrastructure proposals. Finally, the budget agreement includes two new judgeships in Riverside County, which will come with additional Trial Court Security Account funding.

ACTION

Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST)

The budget agreement includes \$100 million over three years for counties to enter into contracts with the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) to provide mental health treatment and wraparound services. There is also an accompanying trailer bill, SB 844/AB 1810, which would allow DSH to contract with counties for the development or expansion of pre-trial diversion programs under Penal Code Section 1001.35. This code section allows a court to divert mentally ill offenders if specific criteria are met. Procedurally, DSH may solicit contract proposals from the counties, which will be reviewed both by DSH and the Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health (CCJBH), within the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). When evaluating proposals, priority will be given to programs that demonstrate the potential to reduce referrals to DSH of felony ISTs and that demonstrate the following:

- Provision of clinically appropriate or evidence-based mental health treatment and wraparound services across a continuum of care, as appropriate, to meet the individual needs of the diversion program participant.
- Collaboration between community stakeholders and other partner government agencies in the diversion of individuals with serious mental illness.
- Connection of individuals to services in the community after they have completed a diversion program.

Although not in the 2018-19 Budget Act or trailer bill language, one of the additional considerations will be the number of county felony IST referrals. DSH may also provide funding for the cost of providing post-booking assessment of defendants who are likely to be found IST on felony charges to determine whether the defendant would benefit from the diversion program. DSH can, additionally, provide funding for in-jail treatment prior to placement in the community for up to an average of 15 days for defendants who have been approved by the court for the diversion program included in the contract. Finally, counties with a population of over 200,000 will be expected to demonstrate a 20 percent match in order to be awarded a contract with DSH. Counties with a population under 200,000 will only have to demonstrate a 10 percent match.

Diversion Programs

The budget provides \$87.3 million for diversion programs, which includes \$37.3 million for youth reinvestment grants and \$50 million for adult reentry. SB 846/AB 1812 specifies that the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) is tasked with administering the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program and will provide grants to support diversion of youth away from arrest and detention and provide specialized diversion services for Native American youth.

The adult reentry funds will also be administered by the BSCC as competitive grants to community based organizations to support offenders formerly incarcerated in state prison.

BSCC will create an Executive Steering Committee with members from relevant state agencies and departments with expertise in public health, housing, workforce development, and effective rehabilitative treatment for adult offenders, including, but not limited to, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), the Office of Health Equity, county probation, representatives of reentry-focused community based organizations, criminal justice impacted individuals, and representatives of housing-focused community based organizations, to develop grant program criteria and make recommendations to the BSCC Board regarding grant award decisions. The budget requires that the \$50 million be used as follows: \$25 million for rental assistance; \$15 million for the rehabilitation of existing property or buildings for housing offenders released from prison; \$9.35 million to support the warm hand-off and reentry of offenders transitioning from prison to communities; \$150,000 to support the Berkeley Underground Scholars Initiative at the University of California, Berkeley; and, \$500,000 to the BSCC for costs to administer the grant programs and report on program outcomes.

Law Enforcement Training

The budget restores proposed training expenditure reductions included in the Governor's January Budget. Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), additionally, received the following: \$15 million for use of force and de-escalation training (no more than \$5 million may be used for the purchase and operation of equipment); \$5 million for crisis mental health training; \$5 million for grants to foster innovations in training and procedures for law enforcement officers with the goal of reducing the number of officer-involved shootings statewide; and \$45,000 to update the model hate crimes policy and guidelines.

Rape Kit Backlog

The budget includes \$6.5 million for the processing of sexual assault evidence kits. This amount will be available for grants to counties and cities. In awarding grants, the Department of Justice (DOJ) will prioritize applications to eliminate existing backlogs of unprocessed evidence kits. All grantees will have to provide a dollar-for-dollar match to any state grant funds awarded. The budget also includes \$1 million for the compilation of information on the number of untested sexual assault kits statewide. This amount will be available for grants to counties and cities to count the number of untested sexual assault kits in their possession. DOJ is required to report to the Legislature on the cities and counties that received grants as well as the number of untested sexual assault kits by county and city no later than July 1, 2019.

Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

The budget includes \$28.177 million for county probation departments to supervise the temporary increase in the average daily population of offenders on Post Release Community

ACTION

Supervision (PRCS) as a result of the implementation of court-ordered measures and Proposition 57.

SB 678 (Chapter 608, Statutes of 2009) Funding

The budget includes \$109.3 million in SB 678 (Chapter 608, Statutes of 2009) funding reflecting counties' ongoing success under the 2009 performance-based probation funding program.

Proposition 47

Proposition 47 was passed by the voters in November 2014, which requires misdemeanor rather than felony sentencing for certain property and drug crimes and permitted inmates previously sentenced for these reclassified crimes to petition for resentencing. The budget includes \$64.6 million which will be allocated according to the formula outlined in Prop 47.

Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources

Wildfire Response and Recovery

The budget dedicates a significant amount of funding to help California recover from recent disasters and to improve our emergency preparedness and resiliency for future events. The budget includes over \$208 million for emergency response, including \$25 million to improve the State's mutual aid system, \$26.5 million to upgrade the state's emergency communications systems, \$15 million to complete the buildout of the California Earthquake Early Warning System, and an increase of \$82.6 million over baseline funding for the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). CDAA funding is used to repair, restore, or replace public property damaged or destroyed by disaster and to reimburse local government costs associated with certain emergency activities undertaken in response to a state of emergency.

The budget also includes \$67.4 million in direct funding to counties for property tax backfill and debris removal for counties impacted by the recent wildfires and debris flows. Specifically, northern California counties impacted by the 2017 wildfires will receive a total of \$21.8 million in property tax backfill and a waiver of the local match for debris removal, totaling \$29.1 million. Southern California will receive \$11 million in property tax backfill and a waiver of the local match for debris removal, totaling \$5.5 million (see Government Finance & Administration section on page 12 for more information).

With respect to resiliency and preparedness, the budget includes \$96 million for various departments in the Natural Resources Agency to:

- Increase pace and scale of forest management and restoration efforts;
- Build local capacity and strengthen regional collaborations; and,
- Innovate and increase economies around the use of materials from forest health projects.

This funding will help to implement the Governor’s Executive Order (EO) B-52-18 which he released earlier this year, focusing on improving forest management and resiliency. As part of the EO, the Governor established a new Forest Management Task Force which includes counties. The Task Force will focus on reducing barriers to prescribed fire as a mitigation tool, boosting education and outreach to landowners, proving regulatory relief and improving overall forest management and restoration.

Proposition 68 Allocations

On June 5, California voters approved Proposition 68, a \$4 billion parks, water and wildlife bond that was supported by a broad coalition of interest groups and statewide elected leaders. With its passage, funds are now available for appropriation in the 2018-19 budget. Legislative leaders and the Administration agreed to over a billion dollar allocation, including funding for several programs that will be of interest to counties.

Agency	Purpose	Amount
Natural Resources Agency	For grants to projects that improve cultural sites, convert former fossil fuel plants to parks, develop science centers, enhance natural resources for tourism and recreation, and develop or promote visitor centers or aquariums.	\$39,000,000
	For river recreation, creek, and waterway improvement.	\$28,700,000
	For competitive grants for the California River Parkways Program.	\$9,200,000
	For grants related to marine wildlife and healthy ocean and coastal ecosystem.	\$10,000,000
	For ocean related climate adaptation projects.	\$10,000,000
	For multi-benefit green infrastructure investments that benefit disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged communities.	\$18,500,000
Department of Conservation	For competitive planning grants to initiate and conduct agricultural conservation activities.	\$2,000,000



Wildlife Conservation Board	To facilitate the implementation of natural community conservation plans.	\$26,000,000
State Coastal Conservancy	For coastal forest watershed projects.	\$19,400,000
Department of Parks and Recreation	Funds for implementing recommendations of the Forest Carbon Plan.	\$15,000,000
	For competitive grants for the Safe Neighborhood Parks Development Program.	\$275,300,000
	For local park rehabilitation, creation, and improvement grants to local governments on a per capita basis.	\$185,000,000
Cal FIRE	Urban Forestry Grant Program	\$13,500,000
Department of Water Resources	For investments in drought and groundwater projects that improve regional sustainability.	\$46,200,000
	Funding for technical assistance for drought and groundwater projects.	\$9,600,000
	For flood protection and improvement projects in the Central Valley.	\$94,000,000
	For floodplain management protection and risk awareness.	\$2,000,000
	For using floodwater for groundwater recharge.	\$2,500,000
State Water Resources Control Board	For expenditures, grants, and loans for projects that improve water quality or help provide clean, safe, and reliable drinking water.	\$35,000,000
	For competitive grants for projects for treatment and remediation activities that prevent or reduce the contamination of groundwater that serves as a source of drinking water.	\$74,000,000
	For grants that improve water quality, improve regional water supply in the San Joaquin River hydrologic unit, or for technical assistance for	\$1,300,000

ACTION

	drought and groundwater investments.	
Santa Monica Conservancy	For local assistance grants.	\$33,000,000
San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy	For local assistance and capital outlay.	\$8,200,000
Sierra Nevada Conservancy	For grants to implement the Sierra Nevada Watershed Improvement Program.	\$20,600,000
	For grants to implement recommendations of the Forest Carbon Plan.	\$10,600,000
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy	For grants to support economic development, outreach and education, and technical assistance in the Delta.	\$939,000
Department of Food and Agriculture	Assistance to Fair and County Agricultural Activities	\$3,200,000

Department of Fish and Wildlife

The budget includes \$29.6 million on a three year limited-term basis to address the structural deficit of the Fish and Game Preservation Fund, with additional supplemental funding from the Tire Fund and General Fund. This compromise comes after an update from the Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Strategic Vision, which highlighted the need for sustainable funding for California’s Fish and Wildlife programs. The budget also includes trailer bill language in SB 854 that requires an independent entity to conduct a budget review, consult on the development of a budget tracking system, and fund a statewide department management team.

Department of Water Resources (DWR) — Enhancing Safety of Dams

In 2017, record rainfall and storm events caused significant damage in a number of counties across the state and also resulted in the evacuation of 188,000 people living near the Oroville Dam after the main spillway was damaged by heavy flows. To help address this issue, the budget includes trailer bill language in SB 854 that clarifies the process for dam owners and emergency action plans, and requires dam owners with partial emergency action plans to develop a timeline by which they will develop their comprehensive plan, among other things.

Department of Conservation

The budget includes language that authorizes the Department of Conservation to use the first \$5 million in revenue from Williamson Act contract cancellations fees for the purposes of farmland mapping and monitoring of the program.

Items Not in the Budget – Cap and Trade/ Water Tax

While the Legislature and Administration were successful in agreeing to a number a key budget items within the Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources policy area, they notable left two items out of the budget to allow for additional time and discussion.

First, the Legislature rejected the Governor’s January proposal to include a water tax proposal (also contained in SB 623, Monning) in the budget. The proposal would have imposed a fee on all users of public water systems, and a fee on fertilizer producers for the purpose of providing funding to struggling public water systems to deliver safe drinking water. The Legislature and Administration did agree to reserve \$23.5 million in General Fund revenues for allocation to safe drinking water actions that will be discussed later in this legislative session.

In addition, the Legislature deferred action on a cap and trade allocation plan until later in the legislative session. California will have \$1.25 billion in cap and trade funds available for appropriation in 2018-19.

Government Finance and Administration

Mandate Debt Reimbursement to Local Agencies

The 2018-19 Budget Act appropriates \$280.5 million to repay counties for the costs of providing “AB 3632” services for seriously emotionally disturbed children. As counties will recall, the May Revision previously proposed to fund a total of 14 mandates that have expired or been repealed. However, the Legislature subsequently amended the proposal to exclusively fund the three “AB 3632” mandates at \$280.5 million and not the 11 others which together total \$31.7 million for cities, counties, and special districts.

Payment is expected, both principal and interest, no later than November 1, 2018. Funds represent a repayment for costs already incurred and are discretionary revenues not legally restricted to any specific purposes.

Property Tax Backfill for Disaster-Impacted Counties

The 2018-19 Budget Act appropriates \$32.98 million to backfill counties for property tax losses incurred in the 2017-18 and 2018-19 fiscal years as a result of the 2017 wildfires and subsequent debris flows. CSAC has worked in close coordination with counties and Department



of Finance to ensure accurate figures and will continue to advocate for property tax backfill and other local revenue backfill in future budget years. The budget also leaves the door open for adjustments should final numbers be higher or lower than the allocation. Efforts to include a sales tax and transient occupancy tax backfill were tabled in lieu of debris flow funding augmentations. Please see AENR Section on page 8 for further disaster recovery funding information.

Elections Equipment Funding

The 2018-19 Budget Act appropriates over \$134 million for the replacement of voting systems in all 58 counties. This allocation marks the first in over 15 years and represents a much-needed investment which CSAC strongly supports.

The state government trailer bill, AB 1824, guides the expenditure of the funds, requiring a dollar-for-dollar state/local match. Additionally, the provisions apply retroactively, allowing counties to seek reimbursement for equipment already purchased or leased as of April 2015. The funds can be used for the purchase or lease of voting systems, research and development of a new voting system, and manufacture of the minimum number of voting system units necessary for testing.

2020 Census Outreach Funding

The 2018-19 Budget Act provides \$90.3 million for statewide outreach and other activities related to the 2020 Census count. This appropriation is significantly higher than the Governor's January Budget allocation of \$40.3 million. At time of this publication details on the allocation schedule was not available in the main budget bill or trailer bill language.

County Assessors Tax Roll Program Funding

The 2018-19 Budget Act provides \$5 million to fund the State Supplementation for County Assessors Program (SSCAP) which is a new three-year pilot program administered by DOF and intended to assist county assessors in the maintenance and equalization of property tax rolls. As outlined in SB 851/AB 1812, funding can be applied to a wide range of activities including new assessment staff, IT upgrades, and office procurement. In order to receive the funding, counties must match every \$2 received with \$1 of their own.

Sales Tax True-Ups Resume under CDTFA

Quarterly true-ups of sales tax disbursements are resuming after a long break. As such, counties will see small adjustments to the amounts they receive in their various sales tax funds, including the Bradley-Burns and any local add-ons, self-help transportation, 1991 and 2011 realignments, and Proposition 172. These true-ups do not affect past or future allocations.

ACTION

During the course of the long-running troubles at the state Board of Equalization and the resulting transfer of many of their responsibilities to the newly formed California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA), the State had paused its quarterly practice of “trueing up” disbursements. The true-ups are needed because the State Controller, over the course of a quarter, disburses sales tax revenue among the various state and local funds and among jurisdictions based on estimates; when retailers submit their tax returns at the end of each quarter the Controller adjusts future disbursements to make up any difference between the disbursements and the actual returns.

This first true-up will cover five fiscal quarters for most funds. As such, CSAC negotiated to have the State spread the adjustments over nine months to make any reductions to local disbursements more gradual. Again, the adjustments do not affect legal allocations for any programs. Rather, they are simple accounting adjustments to ensure the actual disbursements match the required allocations.

Trailer Bill Subverts Employee Relations Bills

AB 1832/SB 866 was not included in the main budget package, but is set to be heard by the Senate Budget Committee on Monday, June 18. It includes several harmful provisions that were previously introduced in stand-alone legislation related to employee orientations and the administration of union dues deductions by counties on behalf of unions. Specifically, the measure wipes out negotiated language in [AB 1937 \(Santiago\)](#) that preserves cost-sharing agreements between counties and union representatives. In addition, it subverts advocacy efforts on [AB 2970 \(Cooper\)](#), which CSAC opposes, that creates confidential communications about employee orientations and limits who can receive information about the time and place of orientations. In addition, it introduced a new proposal mandating that mass communications (written or verbal) between employers and employees regarding union dues and membership be collectively bargained before dissemination. The Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) previously ruled that while employers may not solicit employees to withdraw from union membership, they may bring to employees' attention factual information about their right to resign from the union and revoke dues-checkoff authorizations so long as the communication is free of threat and coercion or promise of benefit.

Health and Human Services

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

While the 2018-19 Budget Act and other budget trailer bills were acted upon by the Legislature today, the main health and human services-related trailer bills are expected to be heard by the budget committees on Monday.

Safety Net Reserve

AB 1830, the Budget Deficit Savings Account trailer bill, would create the Safety Net Reserve Fund at the state level to provide additional reserves in the case of an economic downturn. It would establish Medi-Cal and CalWORKs subaccounts within this new reserve fund. This funding would be utilized during a recession for program benefits and services for these two programs when caseload increases and state revenues decline during an economic downturn. The budget provides an initial deposit of \$200 million in the CalWORKs subaccount, with language outlining a methodology for funding the subaccount in the future based on the cost per case and caseload.

HUMAN SERVICES

In-Home Supportive Services

The Legislature adopted the May Revision estimates for In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) costs. CSAC secured a provision in the 2017-18 budget legislation that allows the new County IHSS Maintenance of Effort (MOE) to be adjusted downward if 2017-18 IHSS services costs are lower than the amount in the enacted 2017-18 budget. Based on the assumptions, the 2017-18 County IHSS MOE should decrease by about \$15 million and CSAC will work with the Department of Social Services and Department of Finance on this adjustment.

IHSS Administration

The Legislature provided an additional \$15.4 million General Fund for county IHSS administrative costs in 2018-19. This is on top of the \$24 million General Fund increase included in the Governor's May Revision that provided funding for both county IHSS administration (\$22.5 million) and Public Authority administration (\$1.5 million). CSAC appreciates this additional investment and worked closely with the County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA), the Department of Finance, and the Department of Social Services to ensure that funding was provided to address actual county costs of administering the IHSS program.

ACTION

Case Management, Information, and Payrolling System

The Legislature did not provide any funding to address the automation backlog in the IHSS automation system known as Case Management, Information, and Payrolling System (CMIPS). This funding was requested to address county-requested systems changes for CMIPS. The budget agreement does include supplemental report language that will require the Department of Social Services to provide an update to the Legislature and stakeholders on the engagement of counties in the implementation and prioritization of change requests for CMIPS.

Department of Social Services IHSS Staffing

The budget includes two-year limited-term resources for the Department of Social Services in order to address the increased workload associated with recent IHSS MOE and collective bargaining changes.

CalWORKs

CalWORKs Single Allocation

The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) Single Allocation is funding provided by the state to counties to administer the CalWORKs program. The Legislature provided an additional \$23.5 million General Fund for the Single Allocation in 2018-19. This is on top of the \$55.8 million in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funding that was included in the Governor's May Revision that was partially offset by a reduction for further caseload declines. With this additional investment, the overall funding for the Single Allocation is level with the current year. CSAC advocated for this restoration in partnership with CWDA and numerous counties and is pleased to see this additional funding. This will stabilize current service levels during the ongoing Single Allocation methodology conversations.

CalWORKs Grants

The budget agreement includes a ten percent increase in CalWORKs maximum aid payment amounts as part of Senator Holly Mitchell's proposal to end childhood deep poverty in the state. This increase will go into effect on April 1, 2019 and the budget agreement provides \$90 million General Fund for 2018-19 and \$360 million ongoing annually. AB 1811/SB 845, the human services trailer bill, also specifies legislative intent for two additional grant increases in subsequent years, subject to funding in the annual budget, which would result in bringing the total maximum aid payment amounts to 50 percent of the federal poverty level.

AB 1811/SB 845 specifies that counties will have the statutory 2.5 percent share of cost for the ten percent grant increase that begins on April 1, 2019. CSAC was able to secure a provision in the final budget agreement that will limit the county share of costs for future grant increases. AB 1811/SB 845 includes a provision that indicates counties will have a 2.5 percent share of cost of the incremental increase or of the cost of an increase based on the California Necessities Index (CNI), whichever is lower. If the incremental grant increase is higher than a CNI increase, counties will only have a 2.5 percent share of cost in the CNI amount of that increase.

The budget agreement also codifies a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for CalWORKs grants. This COLA would not begin until 2022-23 and would be subject to funding in the annual budget.

CalWORKs Home Visiting Initiative

AB 1811/SB 845 would establish the CalWORKs Home Visiting Initiative Program utilizing TANF funding. The home visiting services will be offered to first-time parents and caregivers, with potential extension to additional families with young children. The program would leverage existing evidence-based program models to help achieve positive health and development outcomes for pregnant and parenting women and their families, to expand their future educational and economic opportunities, and to help them exit poverty. The Department of Social Services is required to form a workgroup of stakeholders, including representatives of counties and county human services agencies, to implement this program and provide quality improvement.

CalWORKs Housing and Homeless Programs

The budget includes the Governor's May Revision investments in both the CalWORKs Housing Support Program and the CalWORKs Homeless Assistance Program. Please see the Homelessness Section beginning on page 22 for more details.

Medi-Cal County Administration

The final budget agreement includes the Governor's January budget proposal to provide an increase of \$54.8 million (\$18.5 million General Fund) for Medi-Cal county administration. This amount is based on an adjustment that incorporates the increase in the California Consumer Price Index and similar adjustments will be made in subsequent years.

Child Support Programs

The budget includes \$3 million General Fund for county child support programs, which is less than the amount that was adopted by both houses earlier in the budget process. AB 1811/SB 845 includes language that requires the Director of the Department of Child Support Services to work with the Child Support Directors Association to identify refinements to the child support budgeting methodology and to identify programmatic operational efficiencies. The Department of Child Support Services must submit a report to the Legislature with recommendations on those topics no later than July 1, 2019. In addition, the Department of Child Support Services must also submit an annual report on child support collections and case-to-staff ratios.

Adult Protective Services

The budget agreement includes the Governor's May Revision proposal, with some modifications, to provide funding to establish the Home Safe Pilot Program, a homelessness prevention demonstration grant program for victims of elder and dependent adult abuse and neglect served by county-run Adult Protective Services (APS). Please see the Homelessness Section beginning on page 22 for more details.

Child Welfare Services

CCR County Workload

The Legislature provided two additional investments above the May Revision amounts for county workload related to implementation of the Continuum of Care Reform (CCR). The budget includes an additional \$6.3 million to support county efforts related to the backlog for Resource Family Approval (RFA). For implementation of the Level of Care (LOC) assessment tool, the budget provides an additional \$4.8 million. CSAC advocated for this increased funding and appreciates this additional investment. The Legislature did not provide any funding for implementation of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessments. Instead, there is supplemental report language that requires the Department of Social Services to work with CWDA and CSAC to estimate the new one-time and ongoing workload and costs to implement the CANS assessment beyond existing assessment requirements. The Department of Social Services must report this analysis to the Department of Finance and legislative budget committees by October 1, 2018 to inform development of the January 2019 budget proposal.

Payment at the Time of Placement

AB 1811/SB 845 includes language that outlines the requirements for counties and the state to provide emergency assistance payments to caregivers who are caring for children and nonminor dependents while awaiting approval as a resource family. For 2018-19, the emergency assistance payments would be provided for up to 180 days, with possible extensions for up to 365 days. Counties must meet certain conditions to extend these payments beyond the first six months. For 2019-20 and thereafter, the emergency assistance payments would be available for up to 90 days. The Department of Social Services can consider extending the payments beyond 90 days if there are circumstances outside of a county's control.

AB 1811/SB 845 also includes protections related to county costs and liability. For county costs, the Department of Social Services is required in 2018-19 and 2019-20 to determine on a county-by-county basis the net costs or net savings that result from these assistance payments, as well as examine the county-by-county impact on receipt of federal Title IV-E funding that results from implementation. After those two years, the Department must consult with CSAC to jointly determine the timeframe for additional reviews of county costs and savings. On liability, there is a provision that indicates that a county is not liable for any federal disallowance or penalty imposed on the state resulting from a county acting in accordance with the state's instruction on implementation.

CCR Costs and Savings Methodology

AB 1811/SB 845 would codify the requirement for a methodology to reconcile the state and county costs and savings that result from CCR implementation. The Department of Finance is required to consult with the Department of Social Services, CSAC, CWDA, and the Chief Probation Officers of California, to develop and implement this methodology. The methodology must take into account CCR-related assistance and administration costs and savings and be reconciled at least once each fiscal year. The first reconciliation must occur in 2018-19 and include costs and savings incurred since July 1, 2016. The Department of Finance must consult with the same stakeholders to determine the process for which any state funding that is owed to counties is provided or that any county savings are utilized to offset state funding.

CCR Group Home Extension

AB 1811/SB 845 would allow for the Department of Social Services to grant an extension for group homes beyond the December 31, 2018 deadline. The process outlined requires county child welfare departments to submit a written request and meet certain requirements including submitting a plan that details the plan to transition all foster youth out of group homes, to address Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) capacity, and to develop child-specific transition plans, among other requirements.

FPRRS Funding

The Legislature did not provide any additional funding for Foster Parent Recruitment, Retention and Support (FPRRS) and adopted the Governor's proposal. The budget includes \$21.6 million General Fund in 2018-19, which is a 50 percent reduction from the current year.

Law Enforcement and Group Homes

The budget includes \$4 million in one-time General Fund to establish an intervention program with the goal of reducing law enforcement involvement with older youth placed at group homes, shelters, and STRTPs. This funding will be administered by the Department of Social Services and eligible entities include counties and non-profit organizations.

Cal Grants for Former Foster Youth

The budget includes \$5.2 million General Fund for expanded eligibility to Cal Grants for former foster youth. AB 1809/SB 843, the higher education trailer bill, includes provisions that enable former foster youth to receive these grants up to age 26 and for up to eight years.

ACTION

Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) COLAs

AB 1811/SB 845 includes a provision to codify a COLA for the state portion of the SSI/SSP grant. This COLA would not begin until 2022-23 and would be subject to funding in the annual budget.

SSI Cash Out

The budget agreement would end California's current policy that prohibits SSI/SSP recipients from receiving CalFresh benefits. The budget provides \$200 million General Fund to support reversal of this policy and enact a "hold harmless" for current beneficiaries who would see a reduction or elimination of their CalFresh benefits. These changes will be implemented no later than August 1, 2019. Funding for county administrative costs associated with these changes is included for 2018-19 and AB 1811/SB 845 states intent to provide funding for county administrative costs for the duration of the hold harmless policy.

CalFresh Fruit and Vegetable Pilot

The budget provides \$9 million General Fund and AB 1811/SB 845 would establish the California Fruit and Vegetable Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Pilot Project to increase access to fruits and vegetables for low-income families. The Department of Social Services will administer the pilot within the EBT system through a supplemental benefit mechanism. This would allow CalFresh recipients to receive a dollar for dollar matching supplemental benefit when purchasing California-grown fruits and vegetables. The Department of Social Services is required to provide at least three grants for pilot projects to implement and test the supplemental benefits mechanism in existing retail settings.

HEALTH

340B Discount Drug Purchasing Program

Both houses of the Legislature rejected the Governor's proposal to discontinue the state's administration of the federal Medicaid 340B Discount Drug Pricing program. The 340B program currently allows health entities that serve large numbers of low-income or uninsured patients, such as public hospitals and county clinics, to purchase specific prescription medications with special pricing.

The reimbursement process for drugs purchased through the 340B program is handled by the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), which last year discovered irregularities in some of the billing for 340B drugs. This resulted in the state owing several million dollars to the federal government and appears to be the impetus behind the Governor's desire to discontinue the program in California.

While changes to the 340B program are not included in the proposed 2018-19 budget or current trailer bills, DHCS has continued to circulate draft language that would clarify how the program operates, including requiring a three-way agreement between DHCS, a Medicaid

provider – called a “covered entity” in the context of the 340B program – and any pharmacy contracted by the provider to provide the medications. The language further requires providers to bill for the actual acquisition cost on original claims. The state would also have to garner federal approval for these proposed changes.

At the federal level this week, Sacramento-area Congresswoman Doris Matsui introduced the Stretching Entity Resources for Vulnerable (SERV) Communities Act, which would clarify the intent of the 340B Program, enhance program integrity, and protect and expand the program to meet the needs of the opioid crisis.

The draft trailer bill language is not yet published, and at the time of this writing, no changes beyond some minor funding adjustments to the 340B program are included in the Legislature’s version of the 2018-19 Budget Act.

AB 85 Health Subaccount Redirections

Each May, the Governor includes the final 1991 Realignment Health Subaccount redirections for the budget year authorized under AB 85 (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2013). The total amount that will be redirected from the 1991 Health subaccount for 2018-19 is \$773.2 million. The Department of Finance and Department of Health Care Services are still calculating the “true up” costs for previous redirections. CSAC will continue to monitor this issue and update counties as information becomes available.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Federal Mental Health Audit

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General has nearly completed an audit of county mental health services billing practices in 2014. The initial draft audit initially indicated that the state – and by extension, counties – owed \$230.1 million in repayments identified by the audit. After considerable work with both the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) and counties, that figure has been reduced to \$180.7 million, but the audit is not yet final.

The Governor proposed and the Legislature agreed to include a \$180 million placeholder in the 2018-19 Budget Act. The Governor also proposed a four-year repayment timeline for counties. CSAC appreciates the Governor’s collaboration on this issue, but will continue to work with counties and the Administration on the timing, amount, and county shares of the total.

ACTION

No Place Like Home

The Legislature has agreed to include trailer bill language (AB 1827/SB 861) to place the No Place Like Home program on the November ballot. AB 1827/SB 861 will be heard by the budget committees next week.

Mandate Repayments

The budget includes a \$280.5 million repayment of county mandate costs incurred between 2004 and 2011 for the AB 3632 mandate. The Governor’s May Revision had included funding for various additional small mandates, but the final budget bill only includes the funding for the AB 3632 mandate. Please see the Government Finance and Administration Section on page 12 for more details.

State Oversight and Planning

The Health trailer bill (AB 1810/SB 844) includes a \$6.7 million augmentation and 48 state staff members for DHCS. The mission for this augmentation is to increase state oversight for Mental Health Services Act and county behavioral health program expenditures, as well as to support system, data, and evaluation efforts. This represents a much-needed investment in state-level efforts to oversee the behavioral health system and CSAC supported this augmentation.

Graduate Medical Education

The May Revision proposed an increase of \$55 million one-time General Fund to augment psychiatric graduate medical education programs serving Health Professional Shortage Areas or Medically Underserved Areas in rural portions of the state. The Legislature is expected to approve \$40 million for this purpose.

Housing and Homelessness

The budget package approved by the Legislature and sent to the Governor includes more than \$700 million in funding to address homelessness. The centerpiece of the homelessness package, most of which is embodied in SB 850, is \$500 million for Homeless Emergency Aid to local governments, but the budget also includes more than \$200 million in additional investments to address and prevent homelessness and provide supportive services for vulnerable populations.

Emergency Homeless Aid Block Grants

The Homeless Emergency Aid Program, at \$500 million total, includes three pots of funding:

- \$250 million to Continuums of Care (CoC) divided into nine “groupings” based on their 2017 Point-in-Time (PIT) homeless count
- \$100 million to each CoC based purely on their 2017 PIT,

- \$150 million based on PIT count to large cities with a population of more than 330,000 residents.

Estimates of funding available to each Continuum of Care and the \$150 million allocation to cities are included in the additional resources section of this document.

Additional details of the three funding programs include:

- \$250 Million to CoCs by Point-In-Time Count “Groupings”: Funding will flow from the California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to local CoCs, who would then distribute the funding to cities and counties who have declared a shelter crisis, demonstrated collaboration, and submit an application to the CoC by December 31 of this year. For smaller cities and counties within CoCs with a 2017 PIT of fewer than 1,000 individuals, the provision to declare a shelter emergency could be waived on approval of the Agency. Each entity in a single grouping would receive an equal amount of the funding allocated to that grouping (see attached chart with estimates).
- \$100 Million to CoCs by Point-in-Time Count: Funding will be allocated to each CoC based on their share of the statewide 2017 PIT.
- \$150 Million to Large Cities: Funding will be directly allocated to cities with more than 330,000 residents based on 2018 Department of Finance estimates. This includes the cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, San Jose, Oakland, Long Beach, Sacramento, Fresno, Santa Ana, Anaheim, and Bakersfield.

The Homeless Emergency Aid program is designed to provide extremely flexible funding to local entities and includes the following requirement for entities receiving any part of the \$500 million in funding:

- Entities must use at least 5 percent of their total award to establish or expand services to homeless youth or youth at risk of homelessness.
- Entities must spend 50 percent of the funding by January 1, 2020
- Entities must spend 100 percent of the funding by June 30, 2021.
- Limits administrative costs to 5 percent and does not allow overhead costs or planning activities to be classified as administrative costs.
- Entities must report their contract expenditures, the number of persons served, and any progress toward state or local goals to the Agency by January 2020.

No Place Like Home on the Ballot

The Governor’s plan to place the “No Place Like Home” (NPLH) Program on the November 2018 ballot is included in the final budget agreement (SB 861/AB 1827) but has not yet passed the Legislature. The Legislature is expected to pass the trailer bill early next week. If approved by the voters, the program would authorize up to \$140 million in Mental Health Services Act

funding to be diverted in 2018-19 to “jump-start” NPLH, and allow the issuance starting in January of 2019 of up to \$2 billion in bonds to build permanent supportive housing units.

SB 2 Funding

The budget allocates half of the first year SB 2 revenues, estimated to be \$62.5 million, to the California Emergency Solutions Grant program and \$62.5 million to the new Housing for a Healthy California program. Both programs would be administered through the California Department of Housing and Community Development.

Mental Health and Social Services Programs to Address Homelessness

The budget supplements existing programs with revenues from the General Fund to address homelessness, as well as authorizing additional one-time revenues for new programs targeted at vulnerable populations. Specific allocations, spread among several trailer bills, are as follows:

- CalWORKs Housing Support Program: The Legislature approved the May Revision proposal to provide \$24.2 million in additional funding in 2018-19 for the Housing Support Program, which helps CalWORKs families secure permanent housing by allowing counties to provide move-in assistance, temporary rental subsidies and case management. The budget also includes an additional augmentation in 2019-20 to increase total funding for the program from \$47 million to \$95 million annually moving forward.
- CalWORKs Homeless Assistance Program: The budget includes \$8.1 million in 2018-19 and \$15.3 million in 2019-20 to increase the daily payment rate for temporary assistance to families experiencing homelessness or facing imminent eviction from \$65 to \$85 dollars per day for up to 16 days per year.
- Adult Protective Services Home Safe Pilot Program: The budget provides \$15 million in one-time General Fund to establish the Home Safe Pilot Program, a homelessness prevention demonstration grant program for victims of elder and dependent adult abuse and neglect served by county-run Adult Protective Services (APS). The Legislature adopted the Governor’s May Revision proposal with some modifications to expand eligibility for the services to include those at risk of homelessness. Participating counties can use the funding for housing-related supports and services and will be required to match the funding on a dollar-for-dollar basis (cash or in-kind).
- Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment Program: The budget agreement includes the Governor’s proposed Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment Program, with SB 850 providing \$50 million to the Department of Health Care Services for allocation to counties to provide multi-disciplinary teams for supporting intensive outreach, treatment and other services for homeless persons living with mental illness. Counties would be encouraged to match this one-time funding with local and federal matching funds, where appropriate. The Legislature has not yet passed SB 850, but is expected to do so early next week.

- Domestic Violence Shelters and Services: The homelessness package includes \$10 million to assist victims of domestic violence with shelter, both short and long-term. This funding will be administered through the Office of Emergency Services.
- Homeless Youth and Exploitation Program: The budget agreement includes \$10 million in 2018-19 to continue to fund the Homeless Youth and Exploitation Program through the Office of Emergency Services. The grant program in up to six counties helps provide for the immediate needs of homeless youth, including shelter, drop-in services, physical and behavioral health services, and support for those who are victims of sexual exploitation.

If you would like to receive the Budget Action Bulletin electronically, please e-mail Karen Schmelzer, CSAC Legislative Assistant at kschmelzer@counties.org.

ACTION

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

2018-19 State Budget – List of Mandates

FUNDED MANDATES – \$34,699,000

- (a) Accounting for Local Revenue Realignments (Ch. 162, Stats. 2003; Ch. 211, Stats. 2004; Ch. 610, Stats. 2004) (05-TC-01)... \$0
- (b) Allocation of Property Tax Revenues (Ch. 697, Stats. 1992) (CSM 4448)... \$630,000
- (c) California Public Records Act (Ch. 463, Stats. 1992; Ch. 982, Stats. 2000; Ch. 355, Stats. 2001) (02-TC-10 and 02-TC-51)... \$0
- (d) Crime Victims' Domestic Violence Incident Reports (Ch. 1022, Stats. 1999) (99-TC- 08)... \$164,000
- (e) Custody of Minors-Child Abduction and Recovery (Ch. 1399, Stats. 1976; Ch. 162, Stats. 1992; and Ch. 988, Stats. 1996) (CSM 4237)... \$12,964,000
- (f) Domestic Violence Arrest Policies (Ch. 246, Stats. 1995) (CSM 96- 362-02)... \$7,958,000
- (g) Domestic Violence Arrests and Victims Assistance (Chs. 698 and 702, Stats. 1998) (98-TC- 14)... \$2,033,000
- (h) Domestic Violence Treatment Services (Ch. 183, Stats. 1992) (CSM 96- 281-01)... \$2,441,000
- (i) Health Benefits for Survivors of Peace Officers and Firefighters (Ch. 1120, Stats. 1996) (97-TC-25)... \$2,416,000
- (j) Local Agency Ethics (Ch. 700, Stats. 2005) (07-TC- 04)... \$1,000
- (k) Medi-Cal Beneficiary Death Notices (Chs. 102 and 1163, Stats. 1981) (CSM 4032)... \$20,000
- (l) Medi-Cal Eligibility of Juvenile Offenders (Ch. 657, Stats. 2006) (08-TC-04)... \$3,000
- (m) Peace Officer Personnel Records: Unfounded Complaints and Discovery (Ch. 630, Stats. 1978; Ch. 741, Stats. 1994) (00-TC-24)... \$743,000
- (n) Rape Victim Counseling (Ch. 999, Stats. 1991) (CSM 4426)... \$497,000
- (o) Sexually Violent Predators (Chs. 762 and 763, Stats. 1995) (CSM 4509)... \$3,561,000
- (p) State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders (Chs. 336, 337, and 886, Stats. 2006; Ch. 579, Stats. 2007) (08-7C-03)... \$837,000
- (q) Threats Against Peace Officers (Ch. 1249, Stats. 1992; Ch. 666, Stats. 1995) (CSM 96-365-02)... \$0
- (r) Tuberculosis Control (Ch. 676, Stats. 1993; Ch. 685, Stats. 1994; Ch. 116, Stats. 1997; and Ch. 763, Stats. 2002) (03-TC- 14)... \$84,000
- (s) Unitary Countywide Tax Rates (Ch. 921, Stats. 1987) (CSM 4317 and CSM 4355)... \$347,000
- (t) Post Election Manual Tally (2 Cal. Code Regs., 20120 to 20127, incl.) (10-TC-08)... \$0
- (u) Sheriffs Court Security Services (Ch. 22, Stats. 2009) (09-TC-02)...\$0

FUNDED EXPIRED AND REPEALED MANDATES – \$280,542,000

- (a) Handicapped and Disabled Students (Ch. 1747, Stats. 1982) (CSM-4282)
- (b) Handicapped and Disabled Students II (Ch. 1747, Stats. 1982) (04-RL-4282-10 (11-PGA-06))
- (c) Handicapped and Disabled Students II and Seriously Emotionally Disturbed Pupils: Out of State Mental Health Services (Ch. 1747, Stats. 1982) (02-TC-40/02-TC-49 (04-RL-4282-10)(11-PGA-06))

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS MANDATES NOT FUNDED AND NOT SUSPENDED (ALLOWED BY ART. XIII, SEC. 6)

Peace Officers' Procedural Bill of Rights Act (Ch. 675, Stats. 1990) (CSM 4499)...\$0

Peace Officers Procedural Bill of Rights II (Ch. 465, Stats. 1976; Ch. 786, Stats. 1998; Ch. 209, Stats. 2000; Ch. 170, Stats. 2000) (03-TC-18)...\$0

Local Government Employment Relations Mandate (Ch. 901, Stats. 2000) (01-TC-30)...\$0

SUSPENDED MANDATES

(a) Absentee Ballots (Ch. 77, Stats. 1978 and Ch. 1032, Stats. 2002) (CSM 3713)

(b) Absentee Ballots – Tabulation by Precinct (Ch. 697, Stats. 1999) (00-TC- 08)

(c) AIDS/Search Warrant (Ch. 1088, Stats. 1988) (CSM 4392)

(d) Airport Land Use Commission/Plans (Ch. 644, Stats. 1994) (CSM 4507)

(e) Animal Adoption (Ch. 752, Stats. 1998 and Ch. 313, Stats. 2004) (04-PGA- 01 and 98-TC- 11)

(f) Brendon Maguire Act (Ch. 391, Stats. 1988) (CSM 4357)

(g) Conservatorship: Developmentally Disabled Adults (Ch. 1304, Stats. 1980) (04-LM- 13)

(h) Coroners' Costs (Ch. 498, Stats. 1977) (04-LM- 07)

(i) 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; and 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)

(j) Crime Victims' Domestic Violence Incident Reports II (Ch. 483, Stats. 2001; Ch. 833, Stats. 2002) (02-TC-18)

(k) Developmentally Disabled Attorneys' Services (Ch. 694, Stats. 1975) (04-LM- 03)

(l) DNA Database & Amendments to Postmortem Examinations: Unidentified Bodies (Ch. 822, Stats. 2000; Ch. 467, Stats. 2001) (00-TC- 27 and 02-TC- 39)

(m) Domestic Violence Background Checks (Ch. 713, Stats. 2001) (01-TC- 29)

(n) Domestic Violence Information (Ch. 1609, Stats. 1984 and Ch. 668, Stats. 1985) (CSM 4222)

(o) Elder Abuse, Law Enforcement Training (Ch. 444, Stats. 1997) (98-TC- 12)

(p) Extended Commitment, Youth Authority (Ch. 267, Stats. 1998 and Ch. 546, Stats. 1984) (98-TC-13)

(q) False Reports of Police Misconduct (Ch. 590, Stats. 1995 and Ch. 289, Stats. 2000) (00-TC-26)

(r) Firearm Hearings for Discharged Inpatients (Ch. 578, Stats. 1999) (99-TC-11)

(s) Grand Jury Proceedings (Ch. 1170, Stats. 1996; Ch. 443, Stats. 1997; and Ch. 230, Stats. 1998) (98-TC- 27)

(t) Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN) Investigation Reports (Ch. 958, Stats. 1977; Ch. 1071, Stats. 1980; Ch. 435, Stats. 1981; Chs. 162 and 905, Stats. 1982; Chs. 1423 and 1613, Stats. 1984; Ch. 1598, Stats. 1985; Chs. 1289 and 1496, Stats. 1986; Chs. 82, 531, and 1459, Stats. 1987; Chs. 269, 1497, and 1580, Stats. 1988; Ch. 153, Stats. 1989; Chs. 650, 1330, 1363, and 1603, Stats. 1990; Chs. 163, 459, and 1338, Stats. 1992; Chs. 219 and 510, Stats. 1993; Chs. 1080 and 1081, Stats. 1996; Chs. 842, 843, and 844, Stats. 1997; Chs. 475 and 1012, Stats. 1999; and Ch. 916, Stats. 2000) (00-TC- 22)

(u) Identity Theft (Ch. 956, Stats. 2000) (03-TC- 08)

ACTION

- (v) In-Home Supportive Services II (Ch. 445, Stats. 2000 and Ch. 90, Stats. 1999) (00-TC-23)
- (w) Inmate AIDS Testing (Ch. 1579, Stats. 1988 and Ch. 768, Stats. 1991) (CSM 4369 and CSM 4429)
- (x) Judiciary Proceedings (Ch. 644, Stats. 1980) (CSM 4366)
- (y) Law Enforcement Sexual Harassment Training (Ch. 126, Stats. 1993) (97-TC- 07)
- (z) Local Coastal Plans (Ch. 1330, Stats. 1976) (CSM 4431)
- (aa) Mandate Reimbursement Process (Ch. 486, Stats. 1975 and Ch. 1459, Stats. 1984) (CSM 4204 and CSM 4485)
- (bb) Mandate Reimbursement Process II (Ch. 890, Stats. 2004) (05-TC-05) (Suspension of Mandate Reimbursement Process and Mandate Reimbursement Process II includes suspension of the Consolidation of Mandate Reimbursement Processes I and II)
- (cc) Mentally Disordered Offenders: Treatment as a Condition of Parole (Ch. 228, Stats. 1989 and Ch. 706, Stats. 1994) (00-TC-28 and 05-TC-06)
- (dd) Mentally Disordered Offenders' Extended Commitments Proceedings (Ch. 435, Stats. 1991; Ch. 1418, Stats. 1985; Ch. 858, Stats. 1986; Ch. 687, Stats. 1987; Chs. 657 and 658, Stats. 1988; Ch. 228, Stats. 1989; and Ch. 324, Stats. 2000) (98-TC- 09)
- (ee) Mentally Disordered Sex Offenders' Recommitments (Ch. 1036, Stats. 1978) (04-LM-09)
- (ff) Mentally Retarded Defendants Representation (Ch. 1253, Stats. 1980) (04-LM-12)
- (gg) Missing Persons Report (Ch. 1456, Stats. 1988 and Ch. 59, Stats. 1993) (CSM 4255, CSM 4368, and CSM 4484)
- (hh) Modified Primary Election (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000) (01-TC- 13)
- (ii) Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (Ch. 1114, Stats. 1979 and Ch. 650, Stats. 1982) (CSM 2753) (05-PGA-35)
- (jj) Open Meetings Act/Brown Act Reform (Ch. 641, Stats. 1986 and Chs. 1136, 1137, and 1138, Stats. 1993) (CSM 4257 and CSM 4469)
- (kk) Pacific Beach Safety: Water Quality and Closures (Ch. 961, Stats. 1992) (CSM 4432)
- (ll) Perinatal Services (Ch. 1603, Stats. 1990) (CSM 4397) (05-PGA- 38)
- (mm) Permanent Absent Voters II (Ch. 922, Stats. 2001, Ch. 664, Stats. 2002, and Ch. 347, Stats. 2003) (03-TC-11)
- (nn) Personal Safety Alarm Devices (8 Cal. Code Regs. 3401 (c)) (CSM 4087)
- (oo) Photographic Record of Evidence (Ch. 875, Stats. 1985; Ch. 734, Stats. 1986; and Ch. 382, Stats. 1990) (98-TC- 07)
- (pp) Pocket Masks (Ch. 1334, Stats. 1987) (CSM 4291)
- (qq) Post Conviction: DNA Court Proceedings (Ch. 943, Stats. 2001 and Ch. 821, Stats. 2000) (00-TC-21 and 01-TC-08)
- (rr) Postmortem Examinations: Unidentified Bodies, Human Remains (Ch. 284, Stats. 2000) (00-TC- 18)
- (ss) Prisoner Parental Rights (Ch. 820, Stats. 1991) (CSM 4427)
- (tt) Senior Citizens Property Tax Postponement (Ch. 1242, Stats. 1977 and Ch. 43, Stats. 1978) (CSM 4359)
- (uu) Sex Crime Confidentiality y (Ch. 502, Stats. 1992; Ch. 36, 1993- 94 1st Ex. Sess.; and Ch. 555, Stats. 1993) (98-TC-21)
- (vv) Sex Offenders: Disclosure by Law Enforcement Officers (Chs. 908 and 909, Stats. 1996; Chs. 17, 80, 817, 818, 819, 820, and 822, Stats. 1997; and Chs. 485, 550, 927, 928, 929, and 930, Stats. 1998) (97-TC- 15)
- (ww) SIDS Autopsies (Ch. 955, Stats. 1989) (CSM 4393)

- (xx) SIDS Contacts by Local Health Officers (Ch. 268, Stats. 1991) (CSM 4424)
- (yy) SIDS Training for Firefighters (Ch. 1111, Stats. 1989) (CSM 4412)
- (zz) Stolen Vehicle Notification (Ch. 337, Stats. 1990) (CSM 4403)
- (aaa) Structural and Wildland Firefighter Safety Clothing and Equipment (8 Cal. Code Regs., 3401 to 3410, incl.) (CSM 4261 and CSM 4281)
- (bbb) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (Ch. 1188, Stats. 1992; Ch. 843, Stats. 1994; and Ch. 333, Stats. 1995) (97- TC-13)
- (ccc) Voter Identification Procedures (Ch. 260, Stats. 2000) (03-TC-23)
- (ddd) Voter Registration Procedures (Ch. 704, Stats. 1975) (04-LM-04)

ACTION

Estimated Homelessness Emergency Aid Block Grants to Large Cities

City	2017 CoC PIT Count	Share	Allocation
Los Angeles	55,188	56.7%	\$ 85,013,607
San Diego	9,160	9.4%	\$ 14,110,398
San Jose	7,394	7.6%	\$ 11,389,987
San Francisco	6,858	7.0%	\$ 10,564,313
Oakland	5,629	5.8%	\$ 8,671,117
Santa Ana/Anaheim	4,792	4.9%	\$ 7,381,772
Sacramento	3,665	3.8%	\$ 5,645,700
Fresno	2,016	2.1%	\$ 3,105,520
Long Beach	1,863	1.9%	\$ 2,869,833
Bakersfield	810	0.8%	\$ 1,247,754

Estimated Homelessness Emergency Aid Block Grants to CoCs

Continuum of Care	2017 PIT Count	Share	\$250m by PIT Groups	\$100m by PIT	Total Allocation
Los Angeles City/County	55,188	41.1%	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 41,099,808	\$ 81,099,808
San Diego City/County	9,160	6.8%	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 6,821,668	\$ 18,821,668
San Jose/Santa Clara City/County	7,394	5.5%	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 5,506,487	\$ 17,506,487
San Francisco	6,858	5.1%	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 5,107,315	\$ 17,107,315
Oakland/Alameda County	5,629	4.2%	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 4,192,049	\$ 16,192,049
Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County	4,792	3.6%	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 3,568,716	\$ 15,568,716
Sacramento City/County	3,665	2.7%	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,729,412	\$ 12,729,412
Salinas/Monterey/San Benito	3,364	2.5%	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,505,250	\$ 12,505,250
Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County	2,835	2.1%	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,111,291	\$ 12,111,291
Riverside City/County	2,406	1.8%	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 1,791,805	\$ 9,791,805
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City/County	2,249	1.7%	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 1,674,883	\$ 9,674,883
Fresno/Madera County	2,016	1.5%	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 1,501,363	\$ 9,501,363
San Bernardino City/County	1,866	1.4%	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 1,389,654	\$ 9,389,654
Long Beach	1,863	1.4%	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 1,387,420	\$ 9,387,420
Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County	1,860	1.4%	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 1,385,186	\$ 9,385,186
Turlock/Modesto/Stanislaus County	1,661	1.2%	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 1,236,986	\$ 7,236,986
Richmond/Contra Costa County	1,607	1.2%	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 1,196,771	\$ 7,196,771
Stockton/San Joaquin County	1,542	1.1%	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 1,148,364	\$ 7,148,364
Daly City/San Mateo County	1,253	0.9%	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 933,139	\$ 4,933,139
Mendocino County	1,238	0.9%	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 921,968	\$ 4,921,968
Vallejo/Solano County	1,232	0.9%	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 917,500	\$ 4,917,500
Chico/Paradise/Butte County	1,195	0.9%	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 889,945	\$ 4,889,945
Imperial County	1,154	0.9%	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 859,411	\$ 4,859,411
Oxnard/San Buenaventura/Ventura County	1,152	0.9%	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 857,922	\$ 4,857,922
San Luis Obispo County	1,125	0.8%	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 837,814	\$ 4,837,814
Marin County	1,117	0.8%	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 831,856	\$ 4,831,856
Roseville/Rocklin/Placer, Nevada Counties	979	0.7%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 729,084	\$ 2,729,084
Redding/Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties	934	0.7%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 695,572	\$ 2,695,572
Visalia, Kings, Tulare Counties	853	0.6%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 635,249	\$ 2,635,249
Bakersfield/Kern County	810	0.6%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 603,226	\$ 2,603,226
Yuba City and County/Sutter County	760	0.6%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 565,990	\$ 2,565,990
Humboldt County	759	0.6%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 565,245	\$ 2,565,245

Estimated Homelessness Emergency Aid Block Grants to CoCs

Continuum of Care	2017 PIT Count	Share	\$250m by PIT Groups	\$100m by PIT	Total Allocation
El Dorado County	602	0.4%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 448,324	\$ 1,448,324
Pasadena	575	0.4%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 428,216	\$ 1,428,216
Davis/Woodland/Yolo County	459	0.3%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 341,828	\$ 1,341,828
Merced City and County	454	0.3%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 338,105	\$ 1,338,105
Lake County	401	0.3%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 298,634	\$ 1,298,634
Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties	367	0.3%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 273,314	\$ 1,273,314
Napa City and County	315	0.2%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 234,588	\$ 1,234,588
Colusa, Glenn and Trinity Counties	176	0.1%	\$ 500,000	\$ 131,071	\$ 631,071
Glendale	168	0.1%	\$ 500,000	\$ 125,114	\$ 625,114
Tehama County	124	0.1%	\$ 500,000	\$ 92,346	\$ 592,346
Inyo, Mono and Alpine Counties	121	0.1%	\$ 500,000	\$ 90,112	\$ 590,112
TOTAL	134,278	100.0%	\$ 249,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 349,000,000