



Summary of the 2014-15 State Budget Package

The Rural Rundown

June 15, 2014

**Rural County Representatives of California
1215 K Street, Suite 1650
Sacramento, California 95814**

RCRC'S ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNOR'S 2014-15 STATE BUDGET PACKAGE

Summary

Today, the California Legislature approved the 2014-15 State Budget Package. The State Budget Package including the Budget Bill (Senate Bill 852) and 16 trailer bills will now be forwarded to Governor Brown for his consideration prior to the July 1st constitutional deadline to have a state spending plan in place. *The Rural Rundown* details the State Budget Package as it impacts rural counties.

For the first time in many years, the Legislature was able to adopt a budget with significant increases to a variety of programs. The State's fiscal condition begins with a healthy balance, and due to surging income tax revenues, the Legislature enacted a near \$110 billion General Fund budget – the largest in the state's history. A significant portion of the Budget reflects the Governor's desire to commence paying off the "Wall of Debt." As such, the State Budget Package funds a healthy reserve, and commits funding to a number of debt obligations, primarily to public education and stabilizing the State Teachers' Retirement System.

Key Issues/Changes for RCRC Member Counties

- State Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program is not funded;
- Williamson Act subventions are not funded;
- Support for fairs is not provided;
- Enacts a process for awarding Cap and Trade monies to various programs, including high-speed rail, affordable housing, sustainable communities, forestry projects, and transit;
- Identifies funding allocations for the Governor's recently-released Water Action Plan;
- State Responsibility Area (SRA) Fees continue to serve as a source of funding for resource-related programs;
- \$100 million in payments are allocated for pre-2004 local government mandate claims;
- Medi-Cal provider reimbursement rates were not restored to their pre-2011 levels; and
- \$500 million in state revenue bonds are available for local jail construction.

Major Changes by Program Area

The following is a more detailed overview of certain Budget changes that are relevant to counties and rural areas.

Administration of Justice, Corrections, and Law Enforcement

2011 Realignment of Public Safety Responsibilities to Counties. The State Budget Package continues to fund the criminal justice realignment scheme enacted in 2011 by dedicating 1.06 percent of the state sales tax and portions of the vehicle license fee. Several public safety programs including rural sheriff grants, booking fees, Citizens Option for Public Safety, among others, are funded through the realignment scheme,

and remain in place. These revenue commitments are now constitutionally protected through the passage of Proposition 30.

Allocations to counties of key public safety realignment funds for the past three years were determined by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), in conjunction with selected County Administrative Officers (CAOs). A suggested and revised allocation formula is expected to be put forth by CSAC to the Administration in the coming weeks. It should be noted that the overall allocation will be reduced, due to expected lower sales tax receipts and caseload estimates. Despite the best efforts of county partners to provide additional monies to the overall public safety realignment accounts, these reductions are expected to materialize in the 2014-15 fiscal year.

Assembly Bill 109 Planning Grants. The State Budget Package maintains the \$7.9 million from the Governor's January proposed Budget for counties to construct and revise their Community Corrections Partnership plans (CCP), and to develop, administer, collect, and submit data to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to support competitive grants that fund community-based recidivism and crime reduction service strategies. These strategies include delinquency prevention, homelessness prevention, and reentry services. Funds are allocated on a per county basis, with minimum levels for small counties. The BSCC will require counties to report on the outcomes adopted by a county's CCP, and the progress in meeting those outcomes. **(Assembly Bill 1468)**

County Jail Construction Funding. The State Budget Package includes a \$500 million lease revenue bond capacity for adult local criminal justice facilities, which may also include custodial housing, with an emphasis on expanding reentry, rehab programs, mental health, or treatment space to manage the adult offender population.

Consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget and May Revision, the State Budget Package specifies that successful applications for jail construction grants will emphasize rehabilitation program and treatment space, including mental health treatment, and prioritizes counties that are replacing compacted, outdated, or unsafe housing capacity. Furthermore, there will be new reporting requirements related to matching funds, financing, and CEQA compliance as part of the application process.

RCRC has been a long-time advocate for local jail construction facility funding, and over the last several years has worked closely with the Legislature and the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to both develop funding eligibility criteria, and to secure dedicated funding for small-sized counties. RCRC expects to continue these efforts with the latest round of funding being made available. **(Assembly Bill 1468)**

Local Trial Court Operations/Court Facilities Construction. The State Budget Package includes a \$223 million increase from the 2013-14 fiscal year to support the state's trial courts. The State Budget Package builds upon increases outlined in both the Governor's January proposed Budget and May Revision. Much of this increase is specified to assist the trial courts in their operational costs, health and benefits costs, and court facility needs.

The State Budget Package provides capital funding for court facility projects in the following RCRC member counties: El Dorado, Glenn, Inyo, Lake, Mendocino, Merced, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Tuolumne. Furthermore, capital funds may become available later in the fiscal year for preliminary court facility work in both Imperial County and Nevada County.

In the last several years, the state's trial courts experienced a number of Budget reductions, many of them permanent. To offset those Budget reductions, trial courts were instructed to 'spend down' their accumulated operating reserves. The State Budget Package recognizes that trial court reserves available for operations are near exhaustion. During the last fiscal year, the Governor and Legislature strongly encouraged the judicial branch to alter its internal governance practices in order to reduce costs. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program. The State Budget Package reinstates \$18 million in funding for the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program (MIOCR). Funding for the MIOCR program was eliminated in the 2008-09 State Budget. Under the program, counties apply and receive grants from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to assist in reducing recidivism among individuals with mental health issues. In prior years, a number of RCRC member counties, including Butte, El Dorado, Madera, Merced, Nevada, Sierra, Trinity and Tuolumne, received MIOCR grants. **(Senate Bill 852 and Assembly Bill 1468)**

Split Sentencing. The State Budget Package authorizes trial courts to require an individual to serve a portion of their sentence in county jail, and the other portion under county probation officer supervision, commonly known as split sentencing. This action is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget calling for the Legislature to enact a split sentencing scheme. The State Budget Package also requires the Judicial Council to adopt rules of the court to implement this provision no later than January 1, 2015.

Since the enactment of criminal justice realignment (Assembly Bill 109), many of the State's county probation officers have encouraged the application of split sentencing as an anti-recidivism tool and to preserve appropriate jail space. **(Assembly Bill 1468)**

Trial Court Security – New Court Facilities. The State Budget Package includes \$1 million to address increased court security costs from new court construction, which is consistent with the Governor's May Revision. Counties must demonstrate to the Department of Finance the need for increased trial court security staff as a result of the recent (prior to October 9, 2011) opening of newer (and oftentimes larger) courthouses. While the State Budget Package specifically names Calaveras and San Benito Counties, it does not preclude other counties from seeking funding.

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.

In 2011, the Legislature realigned California’s trial court security funding scheme so the state would pay counties directly, rather than indirectly through the courts. Like other criminal justice realignment programs, a fixed percentage of sales tax revenue is allocated to each county to pay for trial court security. **(Senate Bill 852 and Assembly Bill 1468)**

California Environmental Protection Agency

Assembly Bill 32 Cap and Trade Proceeds. The State Budget Package establishes a scheme for the continuous appropriation of proceeds from the Assembly Bill 32 Cap and Trade auction. Annually, 35 percent will go to the newly created Transportation, Affordable Housing, and Sustainable Communities program (20 percent for the affordable housing and sustainable communities portion and 15 percent for transit and intercity rail), 25 percent will fund the High Speed Rail Authority, and the remaining 40 percent will be appropriated annually for resources, energy, low carbon transportation, and other programs. This differs from the Governor’s January proposed Budget by reshuffling the funding categories, placing an emphasis on affordable housing, and reducing the annual appropriation for high speed rail from 33 percent to 25 percent. The State Budget Package differs from the Governor’s January Proposed Budget by reducing funding for sustainable forest projects, intercity rail, waste diversion, wetlands and watershed restoration, agricultural energy and efficiency, and sustainable communities, while increasing funding for low carbon transit and affordable housing.

RCRC has consistently advocated for the allocation of more funding to resource projects such as fuel treatment and forest restoration projects, as well as funding for Williamson Act subvention payments. RCRC will continue to encourage the state to allocate funds for these projects in future budget years. **(Senate Bill 862)**

For the 2014-15 fiscal year, the State Budget Package appropriates the estimated \$872 million from Cap and Trade as follows:

Program	2014-15
High Speed Rail	\$ 250 million
Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program	\$ 25 million
Low Carbon Transit Operations	\$ 25 million
Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities	\$ 130 million
Low Carbon Transportation	\$ 200 million
Weatherization	\$ 75 million
Agricultural Energy and Operational Efficiency	\$ 15 million

Energy Conservation Assistance Act for Public Buildings	\$ 20 million
Water Action Plan—Water-Energy Efficiency (SB 103- has been appropriated)	\$ 40 million
Water Action Plan—Wetlands and Watershed Restoration	\$ 25 million
Sustainable Forests (Reforestation, Forest Management, Fuels Treatment)	\$ 25 million
Sustainable Forests—Urban Forestry	\$ 17 million
Waste Diversion	\$ 25 million
Total	\$ 872 million

CalEPA Environmental Justice Grants. The State Budget Package includes \$1.5 million from the Waste Discharge Permit Fund (WDPF) for grants under the Environmental Justice Small Grant Program. WDPF funds come from fees collected from water quality programs such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and storm water permitting, landfill disposal, and confined animal facilities. This item will likely cause an increase in those fees in 2015. **(Senate Bill 852)**

California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Bottle Bill). The State Budget Package does not contain any reforms to the Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (commonly known as the Bottle Bill). The Governor’s January proposed Budget contained a number of significant reforms to the program to protect the program’s solvency. Of concern to rural counties was the restructuring of the city/county payment, and the elimination of the curbside supplemental payment. Under the current program, cities receive a minimum of \$5,000, and counties receive a minimum of \$10,000 per year for programs associated with the Bottle Bill.

While the State Budget Package does not address this program, it is expected the Legislature will revisit reforms prior to the adjournment of the Legislature on August 31, 2014. RCRC will continue working with other stakeholders to provide responsible reform to the funding structure of the Bottle Bill, while safeguarding core recycling programs associated with the program.

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 CUPA’s located in low-population counties. This money is important to those counties to maintain a reasonable fee structure for their local CUPA programs. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. The State Budget Package includes \$890,000 from the Safe Drinking Water Enforcement Fund to develop reforms of the Proposition 65 warning requirements for an enhanced Internet Website to better inform the public about their exposures to chemicals that cause cancer or reproductive harm to humans. **(Senate Bill 852)**

State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). The State Budget Package allocates \$1.8 million from the Waste Discharge Permit Fund (WDPF) for a coordinated effort with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to improve enforcement, and mitigate the impacts of marijuana cultivation on water quality. The increased enforcement on marijuana grows will be beneficial to rural water supply and wildlife; however, the allocation from the WDPF will likely trigger an increase in fees for water quality programs such as storm water, landfill disposal, and confined animal facilities. **(Senate Bill 852)**

The State Budget Package also transfers the state Drinking Water Program from the Department of Public Health to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) as of July 1, 2014. The transition will preserve all current agreements under the Program, align the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and place water system permitting applications under the purview of a Deputy Director at the State Water Board. The State Water Board will convene a Transition Advisory Group to advise the Board on the transition. **(Senate Bill 861)**

Education

California State Library. The State Budget Package includes \$3.3 million for public libraries to access a high-speed internet network. Of this amount, \$1 million in one-time grants is provided for libraries to purchase necessary network equipment and system upgrades in order to access the network. California residents, particularly those who reside in hard to reach rural areas, rely on their local libraries to perform a multitude of tasks, including employment search, school work, and access to other critical programs and services. The State Budget Package requires the State Librarian to prepare an annual report on the status of implementation, participation rates, cost analysis, and a summary of how the \$1 million grant was used. **(Senate Bill 852)**

California Student Aid Commission. The State Budget Package provides \$107 million for the first-year implementation of the Middle Class Scholarship Program (Program). The Program, phased in over the next four years, will provide scholarships to undergraduate students, with incomes up to \$150,000, to attend a UC or CSU campus. At full implementation, the Program grant awards, combined with all other federal and state assistance, could provide up to 40 percent of tuition costs. This program will help rural students, whom often reside in economically depressed areas, to access higher education. **(Senate Bill 852 and Senate Bill 860)**

Career Technical Education. The State Budget Package includes \$250 million for a second round of funding for the California Career Pathways Trust grant program, which provides regional grants to consortiums of school districts, county superintendents, charter schools, and community colleges for career technical education programs that

meet specific goals and criteria. Workforce development, especially career technical education, is a critical component to enhancing economic development in rural areas. **(Senate Bill 852 and Senate Bill 858)**

Home-to-School Transportation. Despite extensive discussion throughout the Budget process, and a Senate proposal to include set-aside funding for the Home-to-School Transportation Program (HTST), the State Budget Package does not change the existing funding structure for the program. Districts that received HTST funding in 2012-13 will continue to receive the same amount in addition to their Local Control Funding Formula allotment going forward, and are required to spend at least that amount on HTST only. Districts who did not receive HTST funds in 2012-13 will not receive these add-ons moving forward.

RCRC supported Senate Bill 1166 (Vidak), which would have provided each school district with 100 percent reimbursement for HTST costs. SB 1166 failed passage in the Senate Education Committee. RCRC ultimately supported an alternate measure, Senate Bill 1137 (Torres), which would provide all school districts with a 50 percent reimbursement rate for approved HTST expenses. SB 1137 is currently pending action in the Assembly Education Committee.

School transportation funding levels have been stagnant since the early 1980's, and neglect to factor for enrollment growth increases, which creates a disproportionate cost burden on many rural school districts that rely heavily on HTST to ensure all students have access to education. RCRC will continue to engage in advocacy efforts to secure a HTST funding mechanism that would eliminate the disparity among California's school districts. **(Senate Bill 859)**

Proposition 39: Energy Efficiency Grants. The State Budget Package includes \$28 million for schools and community colleges to access funding for specified projects which support the enhancement of career technical education training, and on the job work experience programs relating to energy efficiency work. **(Senate Bill 852)**

School Facilities Construction. The State Budget Package allocates funding from the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2006 to fund school infrastructure projects, including new construction, modernization, seismic retrofit, and repair and replacement of public school facilities. Up to \$200 million has been specifically set aside for small high schools and incentives for creating small learning communities. High schools with enrollment under 500 students would be eligible to receive funding under this set aside. Additionally, the State Budget Package includes \$500 million for career technical education facilities. Funding specifically for small high schools is especially useful in rural areas, where enrollment is often under 500 students. **(Senate Bill 869)**

General Government

County Revenues/Basic Aid Districts. The State Budget Package includes nearly \$13 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. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Department of Food and Agriculture. The State Budget Package includes \$375 million in funding (\$60 million General Fund) for the Department of Food and Agriculture (Department), which is consistent with the Governor’s January proposed Budget. The Department had sustained \$30 million in General Fund Budget reductions during the 2011-12 and 2012-13 Budget years as part of the effort to address the structural Budget deficit.

The State Budget Package allocates \$6.3 million in grants and subventions for county plant pest detection and county plant pest exclusion programs. The State Budget Package also re-appropriates \$40.4 million for the working drawings and construction of the Yermo Agricultural Inspection Station, and includes \$17.5 million for the purpose of combating Pierce’s disease and its vectors which have become endemic in Northern California and pose a real threat to the state’s wine industry. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Fairs. The State Budget Package does not provide any funding for the support of local fairs. This is consistent with the Governor’s January proposed Budget and May Revision.

RCRC has, and will continue to work with the Legislature, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), and other stakeholders to address a long-term solution to the viability of fairs in light of the absence of financial support from CDFA. There are currently two legislative efforts dealing with the governance and structure of fairs, Assembly Bill 1647 (Bigelow), and Assembly Bill 2490 (Eggman). Both bills would provide limited regulatory and contractual relief to the fairs, and RCRC supports both measures.

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

Property Tax Collection Enhancements. The State Budget Package includes \$7.5 million for the State-County Assessors’ Partnership Agreement, a pilot project to assist in collecting local property taxes. This is consistent with the Governor’s January proposed Budget, as well as the reforms called for in the Governor’s May Revision. The program will be administered by the Department of Finance, and operate as a pilot program for the first three years, with specified collection goals and focus. The pilot program will be limited to nine counties, and include a mix of urban, suburban, and rural. County Boards of Supervisors would need to provide a dollar-for-dollar match to their respective assessor’s office in order to participate in the program.

RCRC has been working with representatives of the California Assessors Association to ensure that the program is viable for participation by small counties if those Boards of Supervisors and assessors believe participation would benefit taxing entities within their respective counties.

Counties rely on local property tax receipts as a major funding source, and property tax receipts are the primary source of funding for schools. Any deficiencies in property tax receipts for schools must be made up from the General Fund through the Proposition 98 guarantee. To ensure proper enforcement and collection of local property taxes, the state has initiated various programs to assist counties and their assessors. The most recent program was the Property Tax Administration Grant Program, which was eliminated in 2005 as a state cost savings. **(Senate Bill 852 and Senate Bill 854)**

Public Works Contracts/Prevailing Wage. The State Budget Package maintains the consolidation of the Department of Industrial Relations' (DIR) public works and prevailing wage enforcement units into a single office, to be funded by a new mandatory registration fee. This consolidation is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget. To be eligible to apply for/perform public works projects, the State Budget Package requires all contractors and subcontractors to register with the Department of Industrial Relations and pay a \$300 application fee and an annual renewal fee thereafter. Contractors and subcontractors are required to meet various qualification criteria to be eligible for registration. Additionally, information regarding mandatory registration fees and other related qualifying criteria requirements are required to be included in bid documents and public works contracts. The State Budget Package requires DIR to maintain a website of contractors who are currently registered to perform on public works contracts. The Governor's January proposed Budget anticipated the new fee would generate \$11.4 million to fund the Department's labor enforcement and compliance operations for public works projects. **(Senate Bill 854)**

Solar Property Tax Exemption. The State Budget Package extends the sunset for a solar tax exemption for new active solar energy systems on new construction until the 2023-24 fiscal year. In 2008, the Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 1451 (Leno) to continue an exemption for solar facilities from paying local property taxes until the 2015-16 fiscal year.

This issue appeared in the last week of Budget deliberations. RCRC immediately joined a number of coalition partners to advocate that the exemption is not necessary (since the exemption does not expire until the end of the next fiscal year) and could pose significant losses to county treasuries.

Counties rely on local property tax receipts as a major funding source and are the primary source of funding for schools, and any deficiencies in property tax receipts for schools must be made up from the General Fund through the Proposition 98 guarantee. **(Senate Bill 871)**

State Mandates. The State Budget Package continues the suspension of most mandates not related to law enforcement or property taxes including elections

mandates (see attached list of funded and suspended mandates). The State Budget Package also requires the Department of Finance to submit a report to explore alternate ways to pay for the elections mandates, as well as potential ways to modify mandates to achieve the same goals in a more cost-effective manner. The total allotment for funded mandates is \$33.8 million for post 2004-05 mandate claims.

The State Budget Package also includes the \$100 million payment to local governments for pre-2004 mandates proposed in the Governor's May Revision. The state owes local governments approximately \$900 million in total for pre-2004 mandates, and is required to repay pre-2004 mandates in full by 2021. The Governor proposed to begin repayment in 2014-15 as part of his plan to pay down the "Wall of Debt." Approximately 73 percent of the \$100 million will go to counties, proportionate to what each county is owed. The State Budget Package also adds a provision to allot revenues that exceed the Governor's projections in fiscal year 2014-15 to pay down the additional monies owed. The determination of the excess revenues will be made in the 2015 May Revision, although half of those revenues must first be used to meet the Proposition 98 mandate to raise expenditures on K-12 education. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Veterans Affairs. The State Budget Package includes a one-time augmentation of \$3 million over-and-above the standard budget allocation of \$2.6 million, for a total of \$5.6 million in the 2014-15 State Budget to fund the operations of County Veterans Services Offices (CVSOs). Despite the augmentation, the State Budget Package does not continuously appropriate or set aside funding from the annual Budget process, as supported by RCRC and veterans advocates.

CVSOs play a critical role in providing vital services and assistance to veterans, especially in rural areas where the veteran population is higher, and resources are limited. This increased funding will allow counties to provide their veterans with additional resources and a higher level of service. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Williamson Act. The State Budget Package does not include monies for Williamson Act subvention payments to counties. This is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget and May Revision.

The issue of Williamson Act subvention payments was heard in the Assembly Budget Subcommittee, but no action was taken. There was no hearing in the Senate Budget Subcommittee on Williamson Act subvention payments, and efforts to secure a place on the Joint Budget Conference Committee agenda were unsuccessful.

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.

Workforce Investment Act. The State Budget Package maintains approximately \$470 million in federal investments for the Employment Development Department, California Workforce Investment Board (CWIB) and local Workforce Investment Boards (WIB) to fund a variety of job training, employment, and career services and

programs. Additionally, the State Budget Package maintains \$3 million in funding for the CWIB to implement the job training component of Proposition 39 (2012), also known as the California Clean Energy Jobs Act, and \$1 million in funding to support job training recidivism reduction initiatives.

RCRC has been a strong advocate for WIA, and took a support position on the recently introduced bi-partisan, bicameral agreement, known as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (H.R. 803).

WIA was passed by Congress in 1998 to establish a national public workforce development system by consolidating, coordinating, and improving employment, training, literacy, and vocational rehabilitation programs across all levels of government. WIA authorizes State and local WIBs; establishes funding formulas for youth, adult, and dislocated workers programs; establishes performance metrics; and authorizes the nation's American Job Centers, also known as One-Stop Career Centers. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Health and Human Services

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs). The State Budget Package provides a 5 percent increase above current levels to California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) recipients, effective April 1, 2015. This level of funding is consistent with the Governor's May Revision. Rural low-income families face many challenges and lack access to critical resources such as child care. **(Senate Bill 855)**

The Conference Committee rejected \$9.9 million in funding for implementation of the Parent Child Demonstration Pilot Project from the Governor's January proposed Budget. Had this project made it into the State Budget Package, it would have provided 2000 low income families with licensed child care and other work readiness skills and services.

The State Budget Package includes \$10 million to fund the Stage 2 CalWORKs child care program and \$28 million for the Stage 3 program. The CalWORKs program, initially designed as the welfare system in California, provides cash grants and services to needy families with children in California counties. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Department of State Hospitals. The State Budget Package funds the Restoration of Competency (ROC) program for inmates housed in county jails that are ineligible to be tried due to question of competency to stand trial. The State Budget Package includes \$3.9 million and 55 additional beds for the ROC program, and grants the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) flexibility to implement this program in county jails in the most appropriate manner for that particular local facility. While this is not a sufficient enough increase to the program to fully flush the backlog of inmates awaiting this treatment, better funding the program in county jails will save state revenue over transferring these patients to a state hospital. Additionally, treating these patients directly in the jail facility, rather than awaiting transfer to the state hospital for treatment, gets those patients competent to stand trial faster. This reduces backlog in the system, and further reduces costs to both the state and the local jurisdiction. These inmates can cost upwards of

\$300,000 per year to house, making it essential to get them ready for trial and traditional sentencing as quickly as possible.

While originally a key component of the state mental health system, more than 90 percent of the patient load of the DSH now comes from the criminal justice system. As a result, DSH is facing issues much more in line with those faced by corrections, such as staff security and interfacing with courts, jails, prisons, and other aspects of the criminal justice community. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Emergency Food Assistance Programs. The State Budget Package includes \$20 million to provide emergency food relief to communities who have been impacted by the drought. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Federal Health Care Reform Implementation/ Medi-Cal. The State Budget Package provides \$576 million in funding for implementation of the mandatory piece of Medi-Cal expansion under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). As for the county component, the State Budget Package includes a \$724.9 million redirection of funding from counties back to the state to account for savings as a result of county indigent care patients transferring to Medi-Cal under the expansion. This is a lower take-back than the \$900 million included in the Governor's January proposed Budget. Additionally, the State Budget Package acknowledges problems and additional costs stemming from implementation of the California Health Eligibility Enrollment and Retention System (CalHEERS) by allocating \$160.2 million for support of the new system, and acknowledging in other sections that it may take some time to be fully operational. The State Budget Package also includes \$4.2 million to implement mandatory mental health parity as required under the ACA. Implementation of federal health reform affects all counties because many individuals previously covered under county indigent care programs are now covered by one of the two prongs of Medi-Cal expansion.

RCRC's advocacy surrounding federal health reform has principally focused on protecting County Medical Services Program (CMSP) operations, and ensuring sufficient access to providers under the ACA in rural areas.

The ACA included two components of Medi-Cal expansion; "mandatory" and "optional." The mandatory piece expands benefits to the existing Medi-Cal eligible population, whereas the optional component increases Medi-Cal eligibility to all individuals, including single, childless adults (previously ineligible) with incomes under 138 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). California is in the process of implementing both components of health reform. **(Senate Bill 852 and Senate Bill 857)**

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS). The Governor's January proposed Budget and May Revision outlined some substantial changes in administering the IHSS program in response to new U.S. Department of Labor regulations. One of these proposed changes was to eliminate overtime. However, the Joint Budget Conference Committee rejected this proposal, and instead allocates additional revenues to account for overtime pay. In order to manage this additional expense, the State Budget Package includes framework language regarding how overtime should be utilized, including a cap of 66 hours per workweek for an individual provider. The State Budget Package also includes

a 7 percent across-the-board reduction of approved IHSS hours to take effect July 1, 2014. There is ongoing negotiation for a bill that would create a provider fee allowing for greater draw down of federal funding, with the goal of eliminating the 7 percent reduction.

RCRC continues to raise concerns that the pool of available IHSS workers in rural areas remains low, and changes to the way the system operates will need to be monitored especially closely in those areas. **(Senate Bill 855)**

Local Emergency Medical Service Agencies. The State Budget Package maintains the current amount of state 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. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board (MRMIB). The State Budget Package eliminates the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board (MRMIB) effective July 01, 2014, and shifts all responsibilities to the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS). This is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget, although a specific timeline was not provided in the January Budget. The elimination of MRMIB is one of government streamlining, given that all relevant patient-load has already been shifted to the Medi-Cal expansion, or to a health plan available through Covered California.

The transfer of the patient-population from the Healthy Families program to traditional Medi-Cal enrollment has been a setback to rural residents that depended upon its services, and to rural health care providers who relied on the higher reimbursement rate in order to continue to offer services to these patients. **(Senate Bill 857)**

Provider Rate Reductions. The State Budget Package only grants clawback forgiveness (facilities having to pay back the amount that the state "overpaid" them during the period that the cut was in place) for certain categories of providers affected by the Assembly Bill 97 reimbursement rate cuts. Despite extensive advocacy, no further changes were made to the reimbursement rates or to extend the clawback forgiveness to all categories of providers. The State Budget package requires the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to actively monitor access to services, both across category of provider and geographically, such that the clawback payments can be forgiven for certain providers as needed to maintain access to services for Medi-Cal patients.

The Assembly Bill 97 (Committee on Budget) reimbursement rate cuts were catastrophic in rural areas where the population base is insufficient to support providers who widely accept Medi-Cal even at the pre rate-cut level, which is already the lowest in the country. Rural Distinct Part Skilled Nursing Facilities (DP-SNFs), skilled nursing facilities that are part of an acute care hospital, were hit particularly hard due to the way these facilities operate in rural areas.

RCRC has been a part of the coalition fighting these rate cuts from the very beginning (2011 Budget negotiations), and continues to engage strongly with its partners on this issue. RCRC will continue to work with these strategic partners and with concerned

legislators until this issue is resolved in a way that ensures access to care in rural areas. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Resources

California Conservation Corps. The State Budget Package includes \$78.3 million in funding for the Training and Work Program, which is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget. The Training and Work Program focuses on four areas: natural resource work (such as fire hazard reduction and meadow restoration), emergency response (such as fire and flood support), Corpsmember education to advance member academic skills, and development and training in the areas of teamwork, leadership, and firefighting certification. **(Senate Bill 852)**

The State Budget Package also allows individuals with felony drug convictions into the California Conservation Corps, which is currently statutorily prohibited. **(Assembly Bill 1468)**

The California Conservation Corps (CCC) is intended to provide young men and women 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 includes \$1.4 million in funding for the Delta Protection Commission, which is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget. The Delta Protection Commission's role is to protect, maintain, and restore the overall quality of the Delta environment consistent with the Delta Protection Act, and the Land Use and Resource Management Plan for the Primary Zone. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Delta Stewardship Council. The State Budget Package includes \$17 million in funding for the Delta Stewardship Council (Council), which is consistent the Governor's January proposed Budget. The Council's charge is to achieve the coequal goals of providing a more reliable water supply for California, while protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem. In order to achieve the coequal goals required by the 2009 Delta Reform Act, the Council created a long-term management plan for the Delta, called the Delta Plan. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Department of Conservation. The State Budget Package includes \$93.5 million in funding for the Department of Conservation, which is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget. The State Budget Package reflects a reduction of approximately \$32 million from prior years due to a substantial reduction in bond funding (Proposition 84). The reduction primarily impacts the Land Resource Protection Program.

The Land Resource Protection Program includes the California Farmland Conservancy Program, which provides grants to local governments for the acquisition of agricultural conservation easements, as well as the Farmland Mapping Program, which develops

maps, statistics, and reports relating to farmland conversion, farmland inventory, and land protection to assist local government in local land use decisions. **(Senate Bill 852)**

The State Budget Package also approves positions and funding to implement regulations for hydraulic fracturing, provides additional funding to complete the Independent Scientific Study on Well Stimulation Treatments and the related Environmental Impact Report (EIR), and approves funding for the Strong-Motion Instrumentation and Seismic Hazards Mapping Fund. **(Senate Bill 861)**

Department of Fish and Wildlife. The State Budget Package includes \$409 million in funding for the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), which is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget. The State Budget Package represents an increase of approximately \$40 million over prior years funding, however, it does not provide any funding for Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to counties. DFW manages 720 properties, including 110 wildlife areas.

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. However, the DFW has not made annual state PILT payments in more than a decade, resulting in arrearages of approximately \$18 million to 36 counties.

In addition to working to secure State PILT funding through the State Budget process, RCRC sponsored Senate Bill 1410 (Wolk/Nielsen), which would have provided immediate funding for past due State PILT payments, and the resumption of ongoing payments. SB 1410 failed passage in the Senate Appropriations Committee. Going forward, RCRC will work to secure State PILT funding in the Governor's proposed 2015-2016 State Budget.

The State Budget Package includes language that DFW shall identify and utilize any available existing appropriations including those supported by fees paid water contractors, bond funds and others to mitigate drought impacts on fish species and report to the Legislature any General Fund savings due to these efforts by January 10, 2015. **(Senate Bill 852)**

The State Budget Package authorizes \$500,000 annually through July 1, 2017 from the Waste Discharge Permit Fund (WDPF), \$500,000 from the General Fund, and \$500,000 from the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund (TRFRF) for a program to address the environmental issues and resource impacts associated with marijuana cultivation. The State Budget Package also extends existing civil penalties on environmental violations relating to the production or cultivation of a controlled substance on public land, or land within a timberland production zone, to private land where a controlled substance is produced or cultivated with consent of the landowner. Of the funds collected from those penalties, 40 percent will be used to pay back the TRFRF, with the rest split on an ongoing basis between Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and DFW for future environmental remediation and enforcement activities on marijuana cultivation sites. Use of General Fund monies to pay back the TRFRF is prohibited. The majority of marijuana cultivation in California takes place in RCRC member counties, and much of the environmental remediation and

enforcement efforts will benefit rural communities. **(Senate Bill 852 and Senate Bill 861)**

The State Budget Package also:

- Provides \$38.8 million (various sources) for a variety of actions focused on threatened and endangered species, as required by the Governor's proclamations and the California Water Action Plan;
- Provides \$6.2 million to support the expansion of the Office of Spill Prevention to inland areas of the state, as well as \$2.5 million to support the Oiled Wildlife Care Network. The expansion of the program from marine waters to all state waters is as a result of the increased transportation of crude oil and petroleum products via railroad and trucks thus creating an increased threat of accidents and environmental damage. An oil spill prevention and administration fee is imposed upon a person owning crude oil or petroleum products at the time the crude oil or petroleum products are received at a refinery; and,
- Provides \$1.5 million to implement a task force to address issues with marijuana cultivation. **(Senate Bill 861)**

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The State Budget Package includes \$607 million in General Fund revenue, principally used for baseline fire suppression activities. The emergency fund (E-Fund) is funded with \$209 million. The State Responsibility Area (SRA) Fee fund also contributes \$81.2 million in funding to CAL FIRE's Budget. Components of CAL FIRE's Budget are specifically designated for the enhancement of CAL FIRE's firefighting capacity due to high fire season expectations as a result of the drought. Additionally, funding will expand firefighter surge capacity, retain seasonal firefighters beyond the budgeted fire season, provide additional defensible space inspectors, and enhance air attack capabilities for wildfire suppression.

CAL FIRE has direct responsibility for fire prevention and protection over all State Responsibility Areas (SRA) in California, to protect the natural resource value of those lands. Additionally, CAL FIRE is the emergency response workforce for any major natural or manmade disaster in the State, regardless of location. **(Senate Bill 852 and Senate Bill 861)**

Department of Parks and Recreation. The State Budget Package includes \$553.3 million for the Department of Parks and Recreation, which is consistent with the Governor's May Revision. The State Budget Package allocates \$26 million for local assistance, payable from the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund, for grants to cities, counties, federal agencies and special districts for expenditure until June 30, 2017.

The State Budget Package allocates \$29.275 million local assistance for boating facilities, boating operations and beach erosion control. Specifically, this funding includes \$8.2 million for launching facility grants, \$2.5 million for Quagga and Zebra Mussel infestation grants, \$1.35 million for abandoned watercraft abatement fund grants, and \$10.6 million for boating safety and enforcement programs. The State Budget Package also allocates \$24.7 million for local assistance from the Federal Trust

Fund, including \$17 million for recreational grants, \$1.7 million for historic preservation grants, and \$6 million for the Division of Boating and Waterways.

The State Budget Package allocates \$2.5 million in Special Funds for the necessary renovations and update to the historic Governor's Mansion in Sacramento. The State Budget Package also includes \$2.7 million in grant funding to the City of Calexico (Imperial County) for the design, planning, and construction of recreational pool facilities within the Calexico Unified School District. The State Budget Package allocates \$581,000 for the preliminary plans to replace the water treatment system in MacKerricher State Park (Mendocino County), and \$1 million for construction on the Historic Covered Bridge at the South Yuba River State Park (Nevada County).

The State Budget Package includes language that establishes the Parks Project Revolving Fund in the State Treasury, and would make funding available for construction, alteration, repair, and improvement of state park facilities as specified without regard to fiscal years. Additional language extends the time period for encumbrance and expenditure from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2019 from the California State Park Enterprise Fund. Additionally, there is Budget language that extends the encumbrance of the \$11 million in the State Park Revenue Incentive Account from June 30, 2016 until July 1, 2021, and authorizes the expenditure for activities, programs, and projects that increase State Parks capacity to generate revenue. Many of these programs and resulting Budget language are a result of fiscal and management issues that were discovered during the 2011-12 Fiscal Year. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Department of Water Resources. The State Budget Package provides \$407.5 million to the Department of Water Resources (DWR), including **(Senate Bill 852)**:

- \$82.9 million for the continuing formulation of the California Water Plan;
- \$13.7 million for the Central Valley Flood Protection Board;
- \$45 million annual Paterno settlement payment. The 10-year repayment period ends in 2015;
- \$1 million for emergency flood response activities. The funds may also be used to augment the Save Our Water Campaign for education and outreach activities; and,
- \$2 million to assist local agencies with emergency water supply drought projects.

It is important to note that much of the funding in the Governor's January proposed Budget was included in Senate Bill 103/Senate Bill 104, enacted earlier this year to provide immediate drought relief. The legislation provided \$549 million for grants for local projects to increase local water supply reliability; \$30 million to improve water use efficiency; \$14 million for groundwater management; and, \$15 million for the Emergency Drinking Water Fund, among other things.

A variety of funds were also re-appropriated and made available for encumbrance until June 30, 2016. Some of these projects of interest to rural counties include:

- Yuba River Flood Protection Program;
- Water Recycling and Desalination Feasibility Studies;

- Agricultural Water Conservation Local Assistance;
- Delta Water Quality Improvement Projects. DWR, to the extent possible, is to allocate Delta water quality re-appropriations to projects identified by the Department of Fish and Wildlife in its drought proposal to effect immediate change in water supply and water quality;
- Water Supply Reliability Program;
- Water Desalination Grant Program and Water Use Efficiency grants;
- Delta Risk Reduction and Delta Levee Emergencies ;
- Central Valley Flood Protection Plan Implementation;
- Flood Protection Corridor Program;
- Water Supply Reliability Program Implementation; and
- Integrated Regional Water Management.

Funds were also re-appropriated and made available for encumbrance until June 30, 2017. Some of these projects of interest to rural counties include:

- Systemwide Levee Evaluations and Repairs;
- American River Flood Control Project; and
- Lower San Joaquin River Regional Project.

The State Budget Package also:

- Makes a one-time appropriation of \$18 million (General Fund) to address the current drought emergency. The funding will be used for the Drought Emergency Operations Center and for the Save Our Water campaign. \$2 million of these funds are to be used to assist local agencies with emergency water supply drought projects;
- Appropriates \$5 million (Propositions 84 and 50) for continued water conservations activities, water recycling, water desalination, and water demand evaluation activities in support of the California Water Plan (multi-year);
- Provides \$13.8 million (General Fund) to support the continued implementation of the Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) Program, and to create the Online Well Completion Report Submission System; and,
- Provides \$2.5 million (General Fund) for Expanding Water Storage Capacity and Improved Groundwater Management (Action 6, Governor’s California Water Action Plan). **(Senate Bill 861)**

Natural Resources Agency. The State Budget Package includes \$26.3 million for the administration of the Natural Resources Agency, which includes \$5 million for a fourth climate change assessment, which shall be available for encumbrance until June 30, 2016. Of the \$5 million in total funding, \$2.5 million is available for expenditure in the 2014-15 fiscal year.

The State Budget Package allocates \$4.5 million for local assistance for the California Cultural and Historical grant program. The program supports capital projects that preserve and protect the state’s rich cultural and historical resources. \$1.1 million of this funding is available to the California River Parkways Program. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. The State Budget Package includes \$1.8 million in funding to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta and to support efforts that advance environmental protection and the economic well-being of the Delta residents. This level of funding is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget. **(Senate Bill 852)**

San Joaquin River Conservancy. The State Budget Package includes \$675,000 in funding for the San Joaquin River Conservancy to acquire, preserve, manage, and promote access to lands within the floodplain on both sides of the San Joaquin River from Friant Dam to Highway 99. This level of funding is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Sierra Nevada Conservancy. The State Budget Package includes \$4.6 million in funding for state operations, which is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget, and \$1.5 million for local assistance funding, which is available for encumbrance until June 30, 2017. **(Senate Bill 852)**

State Responsibility Areas (SRA). The State Budget Package includes a one-year, \$10 million local grant program funded from the proceeds collected under the State Responsibility Area (SRA) Fee. Grants will be awarded for local fire prevention projects relating to drought issues, such as completing vegetation reduction projects, creating and updating local fire plans, and community messaging. Entities eligible to apply for grant funding include fire districts, Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs), local Fire Safe Councils, Fire Wise Communities, and other entities with shovel-ready fire prevention projects awaiting a funding source. While details of the grant program are still forthcoming, the ultimate goal is that grant funding flows to counties proportional to the amount of SRA Fee revenue being paid in by that county. Most RCRC counties contain significant amounts of designated SRA land.

The current SRA Fee was adopted in the 2011-12 State Budget package and is currently subject to a lawsuit contesting the legality of the fee. The current cost of the fee is \$152.33 per structure, with a \$35 discount available for those residences that are under the responsibility of a local fire protection district. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Tahoe Conservancy. The State Budget Package includes \$6.375 million in funding to protect and sustain the natural resources and recreational opportunities in the Lake Tahoe Basin, which is consistent with the Governor's January proposed Budget. **(Senate Bill 852)**

Transportation

Aeronautics Program. The State Budget Package includes a transfer of funding from the Local Airport Loan Account to support state-match requirements for federal project grants that fund a variety of general aviation needs and airfield capital improvements/repairs. This is consistent with Governor's January proposed Budget. Additionally, Senate Bill 853 authorizes additional transfers from the Aeronautics Account with approval of the California Transportation Commission and the California Department of Finance, and requires that transfers do not reduce the Aeronautics Account below \$5 million.

RCRC has made it a priority to protect these programs, and took a support position on the issue in the Governor’s January proposed Budget. **(Senate Bill 853)**

Early Repayment of Highway Users Tax Account Loan. The State Budget Package maintains the Governor’s January proposed Budget to provide cities and counties \$100 million out of a \$337 million early repayment of loans derived from local gas tax receipts (formerly known as Highway Users Tax Account (HUTA) loans). RCRC anticipates additional revenues well beyond the \$100 million; however, it remains unclear what the final funding amount will be at this time, and/or how these funds will be allocated among counties. During Budget Conference Committee discussions, the Department of Finance and legislative leaders announced that a compromise had been reached to provide cities and counties an additional \$142 million from excess revenues in the State Highway Account (beyond the \$100 million).

RCRC partnered with the California State Association of Counties, the Urban Counties Caucus, and the League of California Cities to advocate for a higher share of HUTA funding to be repaid to cities and counties, which ultimately resulted in the agreement provided by the State Budget Package. **(Senate Bill 852)**

2014-15 State Budget and Trailer Bills

Bill Number	Subject Matter
SB 852	Budget Bill
SB 853	Transportation
SB 854	General Government
SB 855	Human Services
SB 856	Developmental Services
SB 857	Health
SB 858	Education
SB 859	Education-LCFF
SB 860	Higher Education
SB 861	Resources
SB 862	Cap and Trade
AB 1468	Public Safety
AB 1469	State Teachers’ Retirement System (STRS)
SB 865	Supplemental Appropriation
SB 869	Education Facilities
SB 870	Health
SB 871	Solar Tax

2014-15 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)
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)
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)

2014-15 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)

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)