

CSAC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BRIEFING MATERIALS

Thursday, January 27, 2022

10:00 a.m - 1:30 p.m



Sutter Health Park Legacy Club | 400 Ballpark Dr., West Sacramento

Zoom: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89724378672?pwd=SE1vdUhPeHIJdXFvRVVgxeKdKTGhwQT09>

Conference Line: (669) 900-6833

Meeting ID: 897 2437 8672 - Passcode: 735789

California State
Association of Counties



CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
Thursday, January 27, 2022 | 10:00 am – 1:30 pm

Sutter Health Park Legacy Club | 400 Ballpark Dr., West Sacramento, CA 95691

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AGENDA

Presiding: Ed Valenzuela, President

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27

- 10:00 AM **PROCEDURAL ITEMS**
1. Pledge of Allegiance *Page 1*
 2. Roll Call *Page 2*
- SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS**
3. 2022 Budget Update
 - *Keely Bosler | Director, California Department of Finance*
 4. 2022 Initiatives Update
 - *Brandon Castillo | Bicker, Castillo & Fairbanks*
- DISCUSSION ITEMS**
5. Executive Director’s Report *Page 3-9*
 - *Graham Knaus | Executive Director*
 - 2022 CSAC Priorities
 - Your Role as an Executive Committee Member
 6. Discussion of Governor’s January Budget Impact *Page 10-45*
 - *Graham Knaus | Executive Director*
 - *Jacqueline Wong-Hernandez | Deputy Executive Director, Legislative Affairs*
- ACTION ITEMS**
7. Approval of Minutes from October 14 & November 30, 2021 *Page 46-50*
 8. Approval of Updated 2021 – 2022 Board of Directors Nominations *Page 51-53*
 - *Graham Knaus | Executive Director*
 9. Appointment of CSAC Treasurer, NACo Board, WIR Representatives, California Counties Foundation Board, ILG Board and Policy Committee Chairs/Vice Chairs *Page 54*
 - *Supervisor Ed Valenzuela | President*
 10. CSAC Finance Corporation Report & Appointment of Board Members *Page 55-72*
 - *Supervisor Leonard Moty | President, CSAC FC*
 - *Alan Fernandes | Chief Executive Officer, CSAC FC*
 11. The Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act *Page 73-76*
 - *Supervisor Bruce Gibson | GF&A Chair*
 - *Geoff Neill | Legislative Representative*
- 12:00 PM **LUNCH**

DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 12. Operations & Member Services Report *Page 77-81*
 - *Manuel Rivas, Jr. | Deputy Executive Director, Operations & Member Services*
 - *Jenny Tan | Senior Manager, Public Affairs & Member Services*
- 13. California Counties Foundation Report *Page 82-84*
 - *Manuel Rivas, Jr. | Deputy Executive Director, Operations & Member Services*
 - *Chastity Benson | Director, Operations & Educational Programs*
 - *Ryan Souza | Program Director, CSAC Support HUB for Criminal Justice Programming*
- 14. Minute Mics: Executive Committee Roundtable
 - What's going on in your County – in one minute?

INFORMATION ITEMS WITHOUT PRESENTATION

- CSAC Litigation Coordination Program *Page 85-89*
- 2022 Calendar of Events *Page 90*

1:30 PM **ADJOURN**

If requested, this agenda will be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability. Please contact Korina Jones kjones@counties.org or (916) 327-7500 if you require modification or accommodation in order to participate in the meeting.



United States of America
Pledge of Allegiance



California State Association of Counties®



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Siskiyou County

1st Vice President

Chuck Washington
Riverside County

2nd Vice President

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San Luis Obispo County

Past President

James Gore
Sonoma County



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Graham Knaus

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
2022

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2ND VICE PRESIDENT:	Bruce Gibson,	San Luis Obispo County
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT:	James Gore,	Sonoma County

URBAN CAUCUS

Kathryn Barger, Los Angeles County
Lisa Bartlett, Orange County
Keith Carson, Alameda County
Susan Ellenberg, Santa Clara County
John Gioia, Contra Costa County
Buddy Mendes, Fresno County
Kelly Long, Ventura County (alternate)

SUBURBAN CAUCUS

Luis Alejo, Monterey County
Diane Dillon, Napa County
Erin Hannigan, Solano County
Scott Silveira, Merced County (alternate)

RURAL CAUCUS

Jeff Griffiths, Inyo County
Sue Novasel, El Dorado County
Bob Williams, Tehama County (alternate)

EX OFFICIO MEMBER

Leonard Moty, Shasta County, Treasurer

ADVISORS

Rita Neal, County Counsel, San Luis Obispo County
Minh Tran, Napa County CEO, California Association of County Executives, President



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Graham Knaus

January 27, 2022

TO: CSAC Executive Committee

FROM: Graham Knaus | Executive Director

SUBJECT: Executive Director's Report

This item provides an opportunity to discuss the state of the Association and core priorities as well as refine the strategic approach to advocacy and communications through Executive Committee input.



Advocacy Priorities for 2022

California State Association of Counties

Response. Recovery. Resilience.

California counties continue to work on the front line as we approach the two-year mark since the start of the deadly COVID-19 pandemic. While this pandemic brought unprecedented community challenges – in public health, discourse, social service delivery, and economic disparities – counties have a long history of stepping up and adapting to new and unimaginable challenges. Counties serve all Californians. From massive annual firestorms to crippling economic downturns, counties are the boots on the ground delivering their communities’ most vital services. For 2022, CSAC will continue to advocate for the resources necessary to respond to the immediate and changing needs of all 58 counties.

CSAC’s 2022 priorities focus on Response, Recovery, and Resilience. Counties applaud the recent monumental investments made by state and federal partners to assist in ongoing COVID-19 response efforts and delivering needed services. CSAC is dedicated to working with the Administration and Legislature to ensure the county voice is heard as those investments are implemented in the most effective manner in each of our communities. We also recognize that while the state is experiencing a record-breaking budget surplus, millions of families and residents continue to struggle. The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated this issue, placing greater challenges on counties tasked with providing services to those in need. CSAC will advocate for targeted investments and programmatic changes to combat growing socioeconomic disparities and to strengthen communities for *all* Californians.

Building on unprecedented local, state, and federal investments in healthcare, broadband, housing, homelessness, infrastructure, and the forest management, CSAC will advocate for implementation of programs that advance community recovery and resilience. Investing in workforce development, particularly in public and behavioral health fields, proactive fire suppression, and supporting community safety are all examples of such investments.

CSAC’s 2022 Advocacy Priorities reflect an ongoing focus on ensuring counties have the resources necessary to respond to an ever-changing environment, promote equitable recovery, and invest in a resilient future. They also reflect the necessity of each community having the tools, flexibility, and authority to deliver services most effectively in our communities.

STATE ADVOCACY PRIORITIES

County COVID-19 Response and Recovery. CSAC will work to secure the resources, flexibility, and workforce necessary to maintain local ongoing coronavirus response efforts, including outreach to underserved populations and collaboration with schools and businesses. This includes negotiating a sustainable state investment in local public health activities while obtaining short-term funding and/or statutory flexibility for urgent needs. CSAC will partner with county affiliates to increase awareness of county public health activities while protecting the public health workforce and fostering a new generation of public health workers.

Behavioral Health Funding. The state is making historic investments in behavioral health housing, children’s behavioral health services, and CalAIM. To successfully harness these investments to make transformative change requires addressing underlying county mental health plan funding shortfalls and an ever-expanding set of roles and responsibilities threaten this progress. CSAC will advocate for behavioral health workforce assistance and adequate funding to match new responsibilities.

Addressing Wildfire in the Modern Age. CSAC will focus on seeking proactive, sustained investments from state and federal sources to match fire suppression funding and bring about investments in every community that builds lasting change to address wildfire. These investments should improve each county’s professional capital to match the challenge. A proactive policy and regulatory strategy is critical to developing a long-term, successful statewide wildfire prevention program.

Homelessness Funding Implementation. CSAC’s homelessness advocacy has focused on direct county funding to combat factors that contribute to homelessness, including the cost of housing and the need for additional support systems. In 2021, the state made significant multi-year investments in homelessness and housing programs and services. These investments highlight the state, county, and city roles in ending homelessness in California. CSAC will continue to advocate for resources and for the flexibility in the use of current and future homelessness funding. CSAC will also closely monitor and engage with our state partners on program guidelines and implementation efforts to ensure the successful completion and sustainability of county homelessness projects and services.

Illegal Cannabis. CSAC will continue to advocate for counties to secure resources and assistance as they deal with increasing levels and sophistication of illegal cannabis grows. Highlighting successes and replicating these throughout the state, from targeted enforcement to emphasizing the impacts of illegal cannabis, will be part of the CSAC strategy.

Felony Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST). CSAC continues to actively engage with the Newsom Administration in seeking solutions to address the wait list of individuals waiting for a state hospital bed, who have been charged with a felony and deemed incompetent to stand trial. The Governor’s January Budget proposal adds onto last year’s threat to suspend county LPS patient intake at state hospitals and return existing LPS patients back to counties, if sufficient progress is not made on reducing the wait list, with a new proposal to create an IST cap on each county and implement cost sharing if a county exceeds the cap. CSAC strongly opposes the state utilizing an LPS “trigger/backstop” and any cap and new county costs for those deemed IST by local judges.

Modernize the Brown Act and Promote Safe, Welcoming Public Meetings. The Brown Act ensures that public decisions are deliberated on and made in public, at noticed meetings in which the public can participate; however, some of its out-of-date provisions make it difficult for members of boards, commissions, and advisory bodies to participate. Without safe harbor limits on subject matter or participation, the same statutes that guarantee the public be heard lead to public meetings that are hours-long airings of vitriol, hate speech, and direct threats of violence directed at public officials and other members of the public. CSAC will pursue solutions to modernize the Brown Act and to foster public meetings that are safe and welcoming for all members of the community.

Affordable Housing. CSAC will continue to advocate for locally driven planning to implement statewide housing goals. CSAC will also advocate for flexibility and housing element reforms that recognize the unique characteristics and infrastructure limitations of unincorporated areas. Finally, CSAC will continue

to support affordable housing funding for all types of communities, with a focus on housing-supportive infrastructure in unincorporated areas.

Broadband. Last year's historic investments in last-mile and middle-mile broadband infrastructure lay the foundation for community resilience, economic, and educational opportunity; CSAC will focus its advocacy on successful implementation of those investments. CSAC will also lead the charge for affordability, digital literacy, and other efforts to ensure Californians can access, adopt, and meaningfully use broadband service.

Drought Preparedness. CSAC has built a strong connection with state and federal agencies to create ongoing funding streams, disaster aid, and planning funding for counties as they continue to grapple with a multi-year drought. CSAC will continue these efforts by advocating for increased local support for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Program, water storage infrastructure, continued health and safety disaster funding, and streamlining the processes that counties use to secure state and federal aid.

Organic Waste Recycling Implementation Counties are moving into the implementation phase of SB 1383's organic waste regulations. CSAC will continue to advocate for ongoing funding and implementation support, regulatory streamlining, and common-sense approaches to waste reduction. CSAC will advocate to make implementation of this mandate manageable, while reducing the impacts to customers. CSAC will also advocate to include funding for organic waste diversion infrastructure as a necessary component of any bond measure.

Aging Programs Initiative. The Department of Aging is leading an initiative to revisit the local leadership structure for Area Agencies on Aging (AAA). CSAC will advocate to ensure that counties maintain the flexibility and decision-making authority to determine locally how best to administer these critical aging services. In addition, CSAC will work with partner organizations to support additional funding for these services to meet the diverse and growing needs of this population.

FEDERAL ADVOCACY PRIORITIES

Infrastructure and Build Back Better. On November 15, President Biden signed the long-awaited *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)* in law. The Act (P.L. 117-58), which represents a major portion of the president's economic agenda, will provide historic, multi-year investments in local roads and bridges, public transit, broadband, aviation, and water infrastructure. As the Biden Administration begins the process of implementing new programs and funding authorized by the law, CSAC will work closely with federal departments and agencies to ensure that California's counties are best positioned to capitalize on the programmatic reforms and investments of the IIJA.

Congress will continue to consider the *Build Back Better Act (BBBA)*, a \$1.75 trillion social program and climate resiliency investment package, after progress stalled in late 2021. Passage of the legislation (H.R. 5376) will ultimately depend upon securing the support of all 50 Democratic senators. CSAC will continue to engage on key issues and county priorities within the BBBA.

Strengthening the Social Safety Net. While the BBBA would provide significant funding for housing, child care, adult protective services, health care and other key program areas, it is also expected that there will be opportunities in 2022 to further strengthen programs that support indigent families,

children, disabled, the elderly, persons experiencing homelessness, and other vulnerable populations. CSAC will continue to focus on prioritizing investments in programs that support these populations.

Climate Resilience. Both the IIJA and the BBBA include much-needed investments designed to address the ongoing impacts of climate change and extreme weather events. In addition to working with federal agencies on key issues stemming from the implementation of the IIJA, CSAC will continue to work closely with members of the California congressional delegation who are pursuing additional investments and reforms to various disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response programs.

American Rescue Plan Act Funding. The federal response to COVID-19 and the associated economic consequences included significant flexible fiscal relief for counties. CSAC will coordinate information and advocacy with NACo and relevant federal and state agencies to ensure California counties can not only use ARPA funding to support recovery in their communities, but also leverage additional dollars to maximize local investments.

Communications Priorities

CSAC Communications has the primary goals of supporting legislative advocacy and highlighting the vast work that Counties do. While the last year and a half has been fraught with a pandemic, local disasters, economic uncertainty and more, CSAC Communications is committed to supporting advocacy goals in a way that is strategic, adaptable, and innovative.

Before looking ahead, we must take a look back. Not only to learn from past successes and failures but to know where we have previously stepped. With the new energy and staff working in the Communications Team, 2022 provides an opportunity to re-center, re-focus and research what has worked well and why. This ranges from social media posting to media relations and from legislative priorities to internal policies. By acknowledging and understanding what's been done, the Association will be better situated to move forward.

Next is improving current efforts and we plan to prioritize engagement in the areas of advocacy, media relations, and public education. Advocacy is such an important part of CSAC's mission that this requires additional building and sustaining of relationships at the state, federal and local levels, including improving partnerships within and outside agencies. This includes prioritizing engagement at the local level by keeping Counties informed and, at the same time, supporting Counties in the areas they need. This includes press releases, social media campaigns, op-eds, recognition letters, and more.

In addition to improving efforts is revitalizing the County Story. This continues to be a main focus and driving force for Communications and in the next one to two years, the **Driven to Serve** campaign will be refreshed to help showcase county delivered services and their community impact. This initiative will help the public and stakeholders to deepen their understanding of what Counties do – including the people and the efforts required to sustain and improve County programs and resources. **Driven to Serve** will provide Counties with attractive and modern graphics, videos, and flyers and showcase the critical work being done by Counties and the value of local governance.

Finally, by looking back and improving current efforts, CSAC Communications will be able to look forward and help organize, consolidate, and maximize the momentum that has been gained through all these efforts. This includes spotlighting the work of County leaders, raising the visibility of Counties as a whole and continuing to provide education and networking opportunities for County leaders to build their social and political capital.

The CSAC Team is eager to continue to work closely with the CSAC Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and County Supervisors, while messaging and tactics will focus on enhancing our advocacy efforts and promote our membership and the critical role Counties play in our communities. CSAC Communications will analyze and determine the most effective ways to support the Association's advocacy and member service efforts while being strategic, adaptable, and resilient.



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Graham Knaus

YOUR ROLE AS AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER

As an elected leader of CSAC, your role is to guide the organization to meet the needs of the members and serve as an ambassador for CSAC.

Executive Committee Member Roles and Responsibilities:

- Support and defend the CSAC Constitution
- Guide the implementation of CSAC Policies and Procedures
- Appoint an Executive Director to advocate for adopted priorities, implement policies, and administer the activities and affairs of the Association
- Be available to participate in Board and Executive Committee meetings and conferences
- Be available to participate in the Premier Forum
- Be available to discuss and provide direction on CSAC priorities and strategies
- Be available to periodically participate in key meetings or strategic communications
- Understand and promote CSAC policy positions including recommending advocacy priorities to the Board
- Review and submit the CSAC Budget to the Board
- Understand and promote CSAC Finance Corporation programs to CSAC members.

Travel, Lodging, Meals, and other costs:

- Costs for travel, lodging, and meals are generally funded by each member county, or, when applicable, may be funded by CSAC. Costs funded by CSAC may be considered income or a gift for purposes of FPPC reporting.

The effectiveness of CSAC is critically dependent upon Executive Committee members as leaders on behalf of California's counties. CSAC staff will do everything possible to support success in your roles and responsibilities and to ensure the strongest and most unified voice of the organization.



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Graham Knaus

January 27, 2022

TO: CSAC Executive Committee

FROM: Graham Knaus | Executive Director
Jacqueline Wong-Hernandez | Deputy Executive Director, Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: Discussion of Governor's January Budget Impact

This item provides an opportunity to discuss the major investment areas included in the Governor's 2022-2023 budget proposal.



**GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 2022-23
JANUARY 10, 2022**

TO: CSAC Board of Directors
County Administrative Officers

FROM: Graham Knaus, CSAC Executive Director
Jacqueline Wong-Hernandez, Deputy Executive Director of Legislative Affairs

RE: Governor's January Budget Proposal for 2022-23

Governor Newsom spent the morning—and part of the afternoon—providing an overview of his initial 2022-23 budget proposals, emphasizing both the strength of California's economy and what he called the five existential threats facing the state. California's economic strength is resulting in higher state tax revenues, which the Governor proposes to spend largely to address those threats.

The major investments areas are:

- COVID-19, including increased vaccines, testing, and medical personnel.
- Homelessness, including mental health housing and encampments.
- Climate Change, including forest management and drought response.
- Affordability, including healthcare coverage, child care, housing, and small business relief.
- Safer Streets, including local law enforcement grants and gun buybacks.

Many of these priority areas align with the [2022 Legislative Priorities](#) adopted by CSAC's Board of Directors. We look forward to working on behalf of counties to refine those proposed investments with the Governor, his administration, and the Legislature to improve the lives of Californians in communities throughout the state.

Of particular interest to counties, the Governor is proposing the following new investments:

- \$1.3 billion for additional emergency COVID-19 response.
- \$2 billion for homeless behavioral health bridge housing and encampment cleanup.
- \$200 million ongoing for local public health infrastructure.
- \$1.2 billion over two years for wildfire and forest resilience.
- \$247 million for wildfire engines, helicopters and additional fire crews for surge capacity.
- \$750 million for drought.

- \$2 billion for affordable housing.
- \$571 million ongoing for a variety of felony IST solutions.

More details on these proposals and many others are available in the policy area summaries below.

The \$1.3 billion listed above for COVID-19 response is part of the Governor’s call for \$2.7 billion to enhance the state’s COVID-19 emergency response. As proposed, the package would fund increased testing capacity (\$1.2 billion), surge workforce (\$614 million), community outreach to underserved populations (\$583 million), contact tracing (\$110 million), and related state operations (\$200 million). Counties have identified testing capacity and workforce as top priorities to battle the Omicron variant, and the Governor’s package will assist counties, health care facilities, and other community partners who are on the front lines of the COVID-19 fight. Half of the funding is appropriated in the current year, meaning it could be deployed for testing and workforce immediately if acted upon by the Legislature.

The Governor estimated total revenues of \$286.4 billion for 2022-23, an increase of 9.1 percent over the current fiscal year, including \$213.1 billion General Fund. The Governor was quick to point out that the Administration’s economic forecast was finalized before the Omicron variant was known. Another risk to the forecast is the volatile nature of revenue from capital gains, which are a primary source of state funding and are approaching levels previously seen only in 2000 and 2007, right before devastating crashes. They estimate that in the short-term surging revenues will result in a surplus of \$45.7 billion and propose the following allocations:

- \$20.6 billion in discretionary funds.
- \$16.1 billion required to go to schools and community colleges.
- \$3.9 billion to pay down retirement liabilities.
- \$5.1 billion to increase budgetary reserves.

The state’s overall reserves would reach \$34.6 billion—including \$20.9 billion in the rainy day fund, which would be funded up to its constitutional limit.

Those interested in more details from the Governor’s Office can view the [press release](#), [fact sheet](#) (pdf), and [official budget summary](#), as well as [CSAC’s official response](#) (pdf).

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

**2022-23 Governor's Budget
Summary by Agency
(\$ in Millions)**

State Agencies	General Fund	Special Funds	Bond Funds	Total State Funds
Legislative, Judicial, Executive	\$9,061	\$3,631	\$146	\$12,838
Business, Consumer Services & Housing	\$1,078	\$1,210	\$937	\$3,225
Transportation	\$1,700	\$16,093	\$4,095	\$21,888
Natural Resources	\$8,744	\$1,757	\$611	\$11,142
Environmental Protection	\$1,226	\$4,296	\$15	\$5,537
Health and Human Services	\$64,701	\$28,805	---	\$93,506
Corrections and Rehabilitation	\$14,996	\$3,612	---	\$18,608
K-12 Education	\$70,350	\$325	\$1,488	\$72,163
Higher Education	\$21,846	\$232	\$736	\$22,814
Labor and Workforce Development	\$2,179	\$965	---	\$3,144
Government Operations	\$5,270	\$339	\$8	\$5,617
General Government				
<i>Non-Agency Departments</i>	\$1,796	\$1,786	\$2	\$3,584
<i>Tax Relief/Local Government</i>	\$640	\$3,464	---	\$4,104
<i>Statewide Expenditures</i>	\$9,510	-\$1,212	---	\$8,298
TOTAL	\$213,127	\$65,303	\$8,037	\$286,467

2022-23 Revenue Sources
(\$ in Millions)

Revenue Source	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	Change from 2021-22
Personal Income Tax	\$130,269	\$3,790	\$134,059	\$9,521
Sales and Use Tax	\$32,208	\$14,570	\$46,778	\$1,897
Corporation Tax	\$23,732	---	\$23,732	-\$9,131
Highway users tax	---	\$9,589	\$9,589	\$766
Insurance Tax	\$3,541	---	\$3,541	\$93
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes and Fees	\$421	---	\$421	-\$2
Cigarette Tax	\$51	\$1,677	\$1,728	-\$227
Motor Vehicle Fees	\$37	\$7,305	\$7,342	\$346
Other	\$7,024	\$27,256	\$34,280	-\$9,332
Subtotal	\$197,283	\$64,187	\$261,470	-\$6,069
Transfer to the Budget Stabilization/ Rainy Day Fund	-\$1,565	\$1,565	---	---
TOTAL	\$195,718	\$65,752	\$261,470	-\$6,069

Health and Human Services

Health and Human Services expenditures in the state continue to lead all state spending categories and are second only to education spending. The Governor’s January budget proposal includes \$217.5 billion (\$64.7 billion General Fund and \$152.7 billion other funds) for all health and human services programs in 2022-23.

At the time of today’s release, the overall state economy continues to do well, and sales tax and vehicle license fee revenue is estimated to increase by 3.9 percent from 2021-22 to 2022-23. Please see the Realignment section below for more details.

The Governor proposes significant additional investments, including \$200 million General Fund ongoing for local public health infrastructure, \$1.5 billion in bridge funding for housing people living with a severe mental illness, and more than \$2 billion annually to expand Medi-Cal to the last slice of undocumented individuals aged 19-49. See below for details on these investments and more.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES WORKFORCE EXPANSION AND RETENTION

The Governor’s January budget proposal includes \$1.7 billion over three years to focus on combating existing workforce challenges across the state. A number of the workforce provisions direct funding to build out the health and human services workforce. The care economy workforce investment proposals include:

- **Community Health Workers** - \$350 million General Fund to recruit, train, and certify 25,000 new community health workers by 2025 for climate health, homelessness, and dementia workers.
- **Training Partnerships**—\$340 million General Fund for training and career advancement programs for people with barriers to employment. Partnerships will include community-based organizations, local workforce boards, labor unions, and educational institutions.
- **Comprehensive Nursing Initiative**—\$270 million General Fund to increase the number of health care workers including: registered nurses, licensed vocational nurses, certified nursing assistants, certified nurse midwives, certified medical assistants, and family nurse practitioner.
- **Expanding Social Workers**—\$210 million General Fund to support social work training programs through stipends and scholarships.
- **English Language Learners Health Careers**—\$130 million one-time General Fund for the Adult Education program to support healthcare-focused pathways for English language learners.
- **Psychiatric Resident Program**—\$120 million General Fund for psychiatric residents, psychiatric mental health nurse practitioners, psychology interns/fellows, and psychiatric nurse training positions.
- **Healthcare Workforce Advancement Fund**—\$90 million General Fund to support job entry and career advancement for entry-level and other workers in health and human service settings, with \$40 million intended for social worker training.
- **Multilingual Health Initiatives**—\$60 million General Fund to expand scholarships and loan repayment programs in healthcare and social work for multilingual individuals.
- **Emergency Medical Services Corps**—\$60 million General Fund to expand Emergency Medical Technicians, in partnership with local public health systems and their contracted emergency medical providers.
- **Opioid Treatment**—\$26 million to train providers to increase the number of licensed clinicians, including providers focused on addiction and provide opportunities for employment services for individuals with substance use disorder.
- **Indian Health Program Grant Restoration**—\$12 million one-time General Fund for Tribal Health Programs to retain health care workers that provide care for Native American programs and services.

ACTION

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

5

- **Workforce Council for Healthcare Training**—\$3 million General Fund to research on healthcare shortages, support research on best practices, and to build a diverse health care workforce.

REALIGNMENT

The Governor’s January budget proposal includes revenue assumptions for 1991 Realignment and 2011 Realignment. While Realignment revenues failed to reach base in 2019-20 due to the impacts of COVID-19, revenues rebounded strongly in 2020-21. The projections for 2021-22 and 2022-23 indicate that Realignment revenues will continue to grow for both 1991 Realignment and 2011 Realignment. The Governor’s January budget estimates revenues will grow by 6.4 percent in 2021-22 over 2020-21 levels and 3.9 percent in 2022-23 over 2021-22 levels. The Realignment revenue tables, including specific projections by subaccount, are included in the appendix at the end of this Budget Action Bulletin.

HEALTH

Pandemic Response

The Newsom Administration previewed a \$2.7 billion COVID-19 Emergency Response Package on Saturday as the Omicron Variant continues to spread throughout California. The Governor plans to spend \$1.4 billion in the current year, and \$1.3 billion in the budget year. The Governor will also begin a discussion on additional COVID-19 supplemental sick leave with the Legislature, but there are no funding estimates at this time.

The COVID-19 Emergency Response Package includes:

- \$1.2 billion to expand testing capacity, personnel, and supplies, including distributing “millions” of COVID-19 home antigen tests.
- \$583 million to increase vaccinations and boosters via community outreach and to combat misinformation.
- \$614 million for personnel resources to augment pandemic efforts, including those spearheaded by local public health jurisdictions.
- \$200 million for state-level duties, including emergency response.
- \$110 million to support vulnerable populations and to expand contact tracing activities in high-risk populations.
- \$74 million for the state to support continued COVID-19 Pandemic response and humanitarian efforts for newly arrived migrants and local border communities. For reference, \$360 million General Fund was already provided from the Disaster Response Emergency Operations Account in the current year to administer emergency response activities at the border.

Additional details of the COVID-19 Emergency Response Package can be viewed [here](#).

PUBLIC HEALTH

Local Public Health Infrastructure Funding

The Governor’s January budget proposal includes \$300 million in ongoing funding for public health infrastructure, \$200 million of which will go directly to local public health jurisdictions!

Each local health jurisdiction will receive a base allocation of \$350,000, and the rest of the funding will be allocated via the following formula: each local health jurisdiction’s population (50 percent), Race/Ethnicity index (25 percent), and the Poverty Index (25 percent).

While this funding is intended to be flexible, the state has identified three categories of focus: Workforce Expansion, Data Collection and Integration, and Community Partnerships. Local health jurisdictions will also need to adhere to key metrics, minimum requirements for use of the funds, and reporting requirements.

CSAC applauds the Governor for including this critical ongoing funding to rebuild and stabilize local public health jurisdictions in the wake of the pandemic. The Association will also continue to work with the California Can’t Wait Coalition to advocate for flexibility and additional funding to meet the challenges before local public health departments today.

View the final memo from the Future of Public Health Workgroup, on which CSAC served, [here](#).

CalAIM

California’s ambitious federal waiver package, titled “California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal” (CalAIM) was approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on December 29.

The January budget proposal includes \$1.2 billion (\$435.5 million General Fund) in 2021-22, \$2.8 billion (\$982.6 million General Fund) in 2022-23, \$2.4 billion (\$876.4 million General Fund) in 2023-24, and \$1.6 billion (\$500 million General Fund) in 2024-24 for CalAIM.

CalAIM initiatives being implemented in 2022-23 include mandatory enrollment into managed care of beneficiaries eligible for both Medi-Cal and Medicare; the requirement that all managed care plans cover long-term care; and possibly the provision of a targeted set of Medicaid services to eligible justice-involved populations prior to release. See also the Providing Access and Transforming Health Funding section below.

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Providing Access and Transforming Health Funding

The CalAIM initiative includes proposals to access new federal Providing Access and Transforming Health (PATH) funding.

The first area of focus for PATH funding centers on increasing capacity for pre-release and post-release services for justice-involved individuals, regardless of age. The goal is to build on some of the work of county Whole Person Care pilots that sought to reduce recidivism rates through jail in-reach efforts and case management both inside and outside of jail.

The state would also use PATH funding to support overall implementation of the new CalAIM Enhanced Care Management and Community Supports services, as well as the Whole Person Care transition, technical assistance; collaborative planning; and capacity and infrastructure funding for providers, community-based organizations, and counties.

Behavioral Health Quality Improvement Program

Note also that the Newsom Administration and Legislature approved significant General Fund spending in the current year budget for CalAIM, including \$21.8 million for the Behavioral Health Quality Improvement Program incentive funds. Each county is eligible for an initial \$250,000 in startup funds in the current year, and the remainder will be allocated based on claims data from 2019-20, with a \$100,000 per-year floor for each county that applies.

Directing Non-Profit Hospital Community Benefit Funding to Community-Based Organizations

The Governor's January Budget proposes to make two changes to community benefit laws in the state. The first would include a requirement of non-profit hospitals to report how they are investing in CBOs, specifically investments that address social determinants of health. Additionally, the budget proposes statutory changes that will require non-profit hospitals to allocate 25 percent of a non-profit hospital's community benefit towards efforts to address social determinants of health.

MEDI-CAL

Expand Eligibility to Undocumented Immigrants Aged 26-49

The Governor proposes expanding full-scope Medi-Cal coverage regardless of immigration status for those aged 26 to 49, who had represented the last uncovered age group of undocumented immigrants in California. The estimated cost is \$819.3 million (\$613.5 million General Fund) for half of 2023-24 and \$2.7 billion (\$2.2 billion General Fund) annually at full implementation, inclusive of In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) costs. Coverage will begin no sooner than January 1, 2024.

Provider Rates Restored

During the Great Recession in 2011, the state cut the Medi-Cal rates paid to providers by 10 percent in AB 97 (Chapter 3, Statutes of 2011). The Governor’s January budget proposal would restore rates for the last set of providers due to COVID-19 impacts and to further the state’s equity goals.

The restorations apply to nurses of all types, alternative birthing centers, audiologists and hearing aid dispensers, respiratory care providers, select durable medical equipment providers, chronic dialysis clinics, non-emergency medical transportation providers, and emergency medical air transportation providers.

The Governor estimates that the rate restorations will include fee-for-service costs of \$20.2 million (\$9 million General Fund) in 2022-23 and \$24 million (\$10.7 million General Fund) annually thereafter.

Cost Assistance

Reduced Premiums. The January budget proposal includes \$53.2 million (General Fund and federal funds) to reduce health insurance premiums for children, pregnant women, and working disabled adults in Medi-Cal.

One-Dollar Premiums. The Governor also extends the Covered California subsidy to support one-dollar premiums in 2022-23 for a cost of \$20 million General Fund.

Asset Limit Elimination. The Governor proposes to spend \$200.7 million (\$93.4 million General Fund) to phase in the elimination of the Medi-Cal asset limit for older and disabled Californians. This cost estimate includes IHSS costs, too.

The elimination of the Medi-Cal asset limit would be implemented no sooner than January 1, 2024 with a full fiscal year cost of \$434.7 million (\$201.3 million General Fund) ongoing.

Additional Affordability Efforts. The Governor also commits to working with Covered California and the Legislature to determine the best use for \$333.4 million from the General Fund that would have been used for state subsidies but was not needed due to supplemental federal funding. The Governor highlights improving affordability and access to health care coverage as a goal for the funding. The state will also need to consider potential additional federal funding for these purposes as well.

Increasing Preventative Care

The January budget proposal includes \$400 million (General Fund and federal funds) for provider payments focused on closing equity gaps for children's preventative care measures, maternity care, depression screenings and follow up behavioral health emergency visits.



Additionally, the Governor proposes to fund the state’s first-in-the-nation Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) initiative to train health care providers in administering ACEs screenings and recognizing the health effects of childhood trauma. The Governor proposes a one-time expenditure of \$135.1 million (\$67.6 million from the state’s Mental Health Services Fund, remainder is federal funds) over a three-year period to extend Medi-Cal provider training for ACEs screenings.

Medi-Cal Redeterminations

The January Budget proposal includes funding for counties to resume annual Medi-Cal redeterminations. In both 2021-22 and 2022-23, the budget proposal would provide \$36.5 million General Fund.

AB 85 Redirections

The AB 85 (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2013) true-up for 2019-20 estimates repayments to Merced County (\$669,000) and Tulare County (\$40,000). The state estimates redirecting \$595.6 million from counties under AB 85 in 2022-2023 and will update this estimate in the May Revision Budget. Please refer to the AB 85 charts in the Appendix for more information.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Behavioral Health Bridge Funding

The Governor included a \$1.5 billion investment in immediate housing solutions for individuals with behavioral health needs. The funding is to bridge the gap in housing and services for unhoused individuals living with behavioral health needs. The funds will assist with the current crisis until the \$1.4 billion Behavioral Health Infrastructure Continuum funding can be disbursed and implemented. More details will be provided soon, such as what types of housing qualify.

Implementation of 9-8-8 Behavioral Health Crisis Line

California faces a July 1 deadline to implement a 9-8-8 behavioral health crisis line, similar to 9-1-1. The Governor allocated \$20 million in the fall of 2021 to begin implementation and training efforts and proposes an additional \$7.5 million in the January budget for the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services to support call handling equipment and coordination between 9-1-1 and 9-8-8. CSAC is advocating for 2-1-1 to also be included in the transition and implementation efforts.

The state also proposes to add crisis services as a mandatory Medi-Cal benefit, starting no sooner than January 1, 2023, for a half-year cost of \$108 million in total funds. Additional work and discussion with counties, providers, consumers, and industry is anticipated for this proposal.

Furthermore, additional policy – and funding – is needed to implement 9-8-8 effectively and increase access to peer support and mobile crisis response. CSAC will be advocating for the creation of workable 9-8-8 policy and funding to support the services envisioned through the new hotline.

Opioid Response

The January budget proposal anticipates an opioid lawsuit settlement allocation, but does not specify the amount. However, the Governor proposes adding some of whatever the state receives to the existing California Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Expansion Project as well as dedicating \$96 million for the continuation of the project, especially in jail and prison settings.

County Public Hospitals

In a welcome move, the Governor’s January budget proposal commits to working with public hospital systems on possible financing structures to improve their overall long-term financial stability. These structures could include proposals to increase State General fund and reduce the use of county non-federal share for Medi-Cal payments. CSAC Affiliate California Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems (CAPH) is spearheading the effort to ensure fiscal stability for these safety-net public systems.

Department of State Hospitals

The January Budget proposal includes \$2.6 billion (\$2.4 billion General Fund) in 2022-23 for the Department of State Hospitals (DSH), and the patient population is expected to reach 8,064 by the end of 2022-23.

The Governor also earmarks \$64.6 million General Fund in 2022-23 for COVID-19 impacts on the DSH system. Just last week, DSH closed intake for all patients due to COVID-19 precautions.

Incompetent to Stand Trial

Please see the Administration of Justice section of this BAB for details on the Administration’s new proposals to reduce the waiting list and overall number of individuals deemed Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST). CSAC has concerns with the Administration’s approach.

HUMAN SERVICES

Aging Programs

The Governor’s January budget includes investments to continue forward with the implementation of the Master Plan for Aging. There is a proposed investment of \$2.1 million to enhance the state’s data dashboard to improve outcomes for statewide Master Plan initiatives. The January budget also includes a proposal for a new position at the California Department of



Aging to coordinate with county Public Conservators on best practices for serving people with probate conservatorships. In addition, there is \$10 million proposed for the Alzheimer's Healthy Brain Initiative to support activities to address dementia. This funding would be used to support the existing six local health jurisdictions and for an expansion of up to an additional six local health jurisdictions. CSAC is fully engaged with the Administration and the Legislature on the Master Plan for Aging, including proposals that aren't addressed specifically in the January budget, and will continue that advocacy moving forward.

In-Home Supportive Services

The In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program provides assistance and services to eligible older or disabled individuals to help them remain safely in their homes. For 2022-23, the Governor's January budget proposal includes \$18.5 billion for IHSS, of which \$6.5 billion is from the General Fund. These costs also reflect \$399 million General Fund in 2022-23 for the state minimum wage increases. The budget proposal estimates that average monthly caseload will be 599,000 recipients in 2022-23.

IHSS Back-up Providers

The Governor's January budget proposal includes the establishment of a permanent IHSS back-up provider system. There is \$24.8 million (\$11.2 million General Fund) included for this system that would allow recipients to get services from a back-up provider in case of immediate needs or emergencies.

Child Welfare and Foster Care

Child welfare services and foster care provide a range of services for children who are at risk of or have been victims of abuse and neglect. The Governor's January budget proposal includes \$665.8 million General Fund for services to children and families. Total funding for children's programs is more than \$8.5 billion when federal funding and 1991 and 2011 Realignment revenues are included. Importantly, the January budget proposal continues the significant multi-year investments to provide preventative services and enhance services to those foster youth with the most complex needs.

Resource Family Approval (RFA)

The Governor's January budget proposal includes \$6.1 million (\$4.4 million General Fund) for counties to address RFA applications. This funding is one-time, but available to use over three years, for applications that are pending approval for more than 90 days.

Former Foster Youth Tax Credit

The Governor's January budget proposes a refundable tax credit of \$1,000 for former foster youth who are 18 through 25 years old.

Child Support Programs

The Governor's January budget proposal would make changes to the pass-through for child support payments. Under current law, families receiving CalWORKs assistance do not get the full amount of child support payments passed through to them. Rather, they receive a certain amount depending on how many children are in the home, with the remainder going to federal, state, and county governments. The January Budget proposes to instead provide full pass-through for assigned arrears for families formerly assisted by CalWORKs. The state's share would be waived at estimated costs of \$52.3 million in 2022-23 and \$104.6 million ongoing. Combined with the waiver of the federal government recoupment, an estimated total of \$187 million would go to families. CSAC is working to gather further details on potential impacts to the county share.

CalWORKs

The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids program is California's version of the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which provides temporary cash assistance to low-income families with children to meet basic needs as well as welfare-to-work services to help families become self-sufficient. The Governor's January budget proposal includes \$6.6 billion for CalWORKs program expenditures. For 2022-23, the average monthly caseload is estimated to be 398,000 families.

CalWORKs Grant Increase

The Governor's January budget proposal estimates a 7.1 percent increase for the CalWORKs Maximum Aid Payment levels. This grant increase would cost \$200.7 million and be funded by the Child Poverty and Family Support Subaccount within 1991 Realignment.

CalFresh and Nutrition Assistance

The CalFresh program is California's version of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which provides food benefits to low-income individuals and families. For 2022-23, the average monthly caseload is estimated to be 2.5 million. At the federal level, the Thrifty Food Plan was updated in October 2021 to more accurately reflect the cost of a healthy diet. This resulted in an approximately 22.7 percent benefit increase compared to pre-pandemic levels.

Food Banks

The Governor's January budget proposal includes \$50 million one-time General Fund for the CalFood program to help meet the needs of low-income and food-insecure populations.

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

The federal Social Security Department administers monthly supplemental security income (SSI) payments to eligible aged, blind and disabled persons. California has augmented SSI payments

with a state supplementary payment (SSP) payment. The state also provides state-only funded monthly payments to the aged, blind and disabled legal immigrants who do not qualify for SSI/SSP, through the Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI). The Governor’s January budget proposal includes \$3.1 billion General Fund for SSI/SSP programs in 2022-23. There is also a 24 percent SSP increase proposed on January 1, 2024 that would fully restore SSP monthly payments to pre-Great Recession levels.

Early Childhood Programs

The Governor’s January Budget proposal includes several investments to support young children and families. These proposals include:

- Funding for an additional 36,000 subsidized child care slots above 2021-22,
- \$373 million to support a full year of rate increases,
- \$25 million for a Child Care Initiative Project to address areas underserved by child care providers, and
- \$10.6 million for the California Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation program focused on the behavioral health needs of children, families, and child care providers.

Homelessness

The Governor’s January budget proposal includes \$2 billion in homelessness funding over two years. The below proposals are designed to complement homelessness funding approved in the 2021-22 Budget, and aid in California’s response to the ongoing homelessness crisis.

Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program

The Governor’s January budget proposal includes \$1.5 billion, over two years, for immediate housing solutions for individuals with behavioral health needs. The Department of Health Care Services’ (DHCS) Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure program, which was approved in the 2021 budget, will administer the allocation of the \$1.5 billion. The funding will focus on purchasing, installing, and providing support for tiny homes, as well as operational support for other housing settings including assisted living settings.

Encampment Resolution Program

The Encampment Resolution program established through last summer’s budget trailer bill (AB 140 (Chapter 111, Statutes of 2021) allocated \$50 million for competitive grants for cities, counties, and continuums of care (CoCs) to support encampment resolution and the transition of individuals into housing. The Governor’s January budget proposes an additional \$500 million

in one-time General fund to expand the program for short and long-term rehousing strategies for the purpose of assisting in the safe transition of unhoused individuals from encampments.

Housing, Land Use, and Transportation

HOUSING AND LAND USE

The Governor’s January budget proposal builds on California’s previous investments in housing and provides an additional \$500 million in Low Income Housing Tax Credits in 2022-23 and an additional \$1.5 billion in General Fund over two years to support the construction of additional subsidized affordable homes.

The January budget states that the Administration is committed to partnering with local governments to streamline housing development and identify land well-suited for “diverse, new downtown-oriented housing” and notes that the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) will release the Statewide Housing Plan identifying the number of new housing units local governments will be required to plan for between now and 2030 in early 2022. CSAC will continue to advocate for policy changes in the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) process, especially through the Administration’s AB 101 (Committee on Budget, 2019) forthcoming RHNA report, as well as funding for infrastructure to support affordable housing development in unincorporated areas.

Infill Funding, State Excess Sites and Adaptive Reuse

The proposed budget notes that the Administration will continue to promote a comprehensive and integrated climate and housing planning framework. The budget proposal includes a \$1 billion one-time General Fund investment over two years to promote housing development in downtown-oriented areas across California, including suburban and rural communities, and includes the following funding allocations:

- Infill Infrastructure Grant Program—\$500 million one-time General Fund for the Infill Infrastructure Grant (IIG) program, which prioritizes prime infill parcels in downtown-oriented areas and brownfields. In prior rounds of IIG funding, CSAC has successfully advocated for set-asides and an over-the-counter grant process for small and rural communities, as well as a flexible definition of infill to account for the unique qualities of rural downtowns.
 - \$225 million to be allocated in 2022-23
 - \$275 million to be allocated in 2023-24
- Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities—\$300 million one-time General Fund for the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program to support land-use,

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housing, transportation, and land preservation projects for infill and compact development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This supplements the existing annual Cap and Trade auction proceeds available for this program.

- \$75 million to be allocated in 2022-23
- \$225 million to be allocated in 2023-24
- State Excess Sites Development—\$100 million one-time General Fund to expand affordable housing development and adaptive reuse opportunities on state excess land sites. This will leverage state land as an asset to accelerate housing opportunities by offering low-cost, long-term ground leases in exchange for affordable and mixed-income housing.
 - \$25 million to be allocated in 2022-23
 - \$75 million to be allocated in 2023-24
- Adaptive Reuse—\$100 million one-time General Fund for adaptive reuse incentive grants. These grants will help remove cost impediments to adaptive reuse (e.g., structural improvements, plumbing/electrical design, exiting) and help accelerate residential conversions. Projects located in downtown-oriented areas will be prioritized. These per-unit grants will be paired with other HCD awards to remove impediments in delivering adaptive reuse projects.
 - \$50 million to be allocated in 2022-23
 - \$50 million to be allocated in 2023-24

One-Time Affordable Housing Funding Supplements

The Governor’s January budget proposal includes another round of \$500 million in Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to support the development of affordable housing. It also provides a \$500 million one-time General Fund investment over the course of two years for the following programs:

- Mixed-Income Housing—\$200 million one-time General Fund for the California Housing Finance Agency to provide loans to developers for mixed-income rental housing, specifically for households with incomes between 30 percent and 120 percent of the Area Median Income.
 - \$50 million to be allocated in 2022-23
 - \$150 million to be allocated in 2023-24
- Portfolio Reinvestment Program—\$200 million one-time General Fund for the Portfolio Reinvestment Program to further preserve targeted units in downtown-oriented areas and continue increasing the state’s affordable housing stock.
 - \$50 million to be allocated in 2022-23
 - \$150 million to be allocated in 2023-24
- Mobilehome Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program—\$100 million one-time General Fund for HCD’s Mobilehome Park Rehabilitation and Resident

Ownership Program. These funds will finance the preservation and development of affordable mobilehome parks.

- \$25 million to be allocated in 2022-23
- \$75 million to be allocated in 2023-24

TRANSPORTATION

The Governor’s January budget proposal includes a new \$5 billion one-time General Fund allocation to transportation infrastructure, including programs with significant benefits to counties; a \$1.2 billion allocation for goods movement projects targeted at ports; and an additional \$100 million in General Fund for the Clean California local grant program.

The proposal also references the recent passage of the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), which will increase base federal funding received by California by an estimated \$4.5 billion during the first two years of this five-year bill. CSAC is working closely with counties to participate in the Administration’s implementation process and seeking additional funding for local bridge and safety projects consistent with CSAC’s 2022 legislative priorities.

Formula Funding for Local Streets and Roads

The Governor’s January budget proposal estimates year-over-year increases of 9.1 percent in gasoline excise tax revenue and 6.9 percent in diesel excise tax revenue from 2021-22 to 2022-23. These revenue streams fully fund county Highway User Tax Account allocations and provide approximately 70 percent of county Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) allocations. Transportation Improvement Fee revenues, which fund approximately 30 percent of county RMRA allocations, are estimated to grow by approximately 4 percent. CSAC will provide counties detailed revenue estimates for the current year and the budget year later this week.

The January budget also includes a proposal to suspend an estimated 5.6 percent inflationary adjustment to the SB 1 (Chapter 5, Statutes of 2017) gasoline and diesel excise tax rates, which would otherwise be effective July 1, 2022. The Administration proposes to backfill local government revenue losses attributable to this change in 2022-23 with funding from the State Highway Account. Inflationary adjustments would resume in 2023-24, but with a provision to “delay the adjustment should economic conditions warrant.” CSAC will carefully review this proposal and its potential revenue impacts on county road maintenance.

General Fund Allocations for Transportation Infrastructure and Programs

The Governor’s January budget proposal packages authorization for \$4.1 billion in Proposition 1A bond funding for the High-Speed Rail project with a one-time \$5 billion General Fund allocation to the following transportation infrastructure projects:

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- Statewide transit and rail projects - \$2 billion
- Southern California transit and rail projects - \$1.25 billion
- Active Transportation Program - \$500 million
- Rail Grade Separation Projects - \$500 million
- State and local climate adaptation transportation grants - \$400 million
- Reconnective Communities: Highways to Boulevards Pilot Program - \$150 million
- Highway Safety Improvement Program bicycle and pedestrian safety projects - \$100 million

The January budget also includes \$1.2 billion in General Fund for goods movement projects related to ports and \$6.1 billion (\$3.5 billion General Fund, \$1.5 billion Proposition 98, \$676 million Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, and \$383 million Federal Funds) in one-time funds over five years for deployment of Zero Emissions Vehicles (ZEV). The ZEV funding includes \$900 million to expand charging infrastructure in low-income neighborhoods. Finally, the January budget proposes an additional \$100 million for the Clean California Local Grant program, which provides grants for local agencies to beautify and mitigate litter on publicly owned property.

Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources

The Governor’s proposed budget includes significant investments to prepare for, and protect against, our changing climate. The proposal builds on legislative efforts, significant two-year investments passed in 2021, and ongoing policies focusing on wildfire prevention, drought, energy infrastructure and workforce development.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Wildfire and Forest Resilience

The January Budget proposes to continue significant investments in wildfire resilience given increasing wildfire activity throughout the state. Building upon 2021’s historic investments, the budget includes \$1.2 billion (\$800 million General Fund and \$400 million Greenhouse Gas Reduction Funds [GGRF]) over two years for wildfire and forest resilience. When added to the multi-year funding from 2021, this totals \$2.7 billion over four years for wildfire and forest resilience. Specifically, the budget proposes:

- \$482 million for forest thinning, replanting trees, expanded grazing, and utilizing prescribed fire.
- \$382 million for state investment in local fuel breaks, including grants to local communities to develop fire safety projects.

- \$44 million for community hardening, including improved defensible space, home and community retrofits, and education programs.
- \$50 million each year for reforestation.
- \$30 million (General Fund) over two years to support community colleges and vocational training programs to train, develop, and certify forestry professionals and expand the workforce available for forest health and fuels reduction.
- \$110 for targeted regional investments including technical support for cross-jurisdictional regional plans, partnering with the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program, and key state conservancies.
- \$44 million to expand the wood product supply.

Firefighting Workforce and Surge Capacity

The January Budget recognizes the changing state and local needs for a robust firefighting program, from individual firefighters to expanded infrastructure and equipment. The proposal focuses on both firefighter health as well as wildland fire aviation assets. Specifically, proposed investments include:

- \$400 million on an ongoing basis to improve the health and wellness of firefighters. Details are not available, but the proposal is intended to address the increasing demands of wildland firefighting in a year-round context.
- \$35.8 million (one-time, General Fund and \$2.8 million ongoing) for surge capacity fire engines and bulldozers. This would add two surge engines per CalFIRE unit and contract county, and ten additional bulldozers statewide.
- \$68 million in 2022-23 and \$81 million ongoing to convert 16 seasonal fire crews to year-round availability, and 20 new and permanent fire crews to the statewide system.
- \$144 million for additional aviation assets, including one Type 1 Helitanker and four Fire Hawk helicopters.

Mutual Aid System

The budget includes funding for mutual aid programs that are stressed by more frequent, complicated, and often simultaneous emergencies and disasters involving multiple counties at any given time. The proposal focuses on enhancing the fire and rescue mutual aid fire fleet with \$11.2 million proposed to flow through Cal-OES for surge capacity through the Fire and Rescue Division. In addition, the budget proposes \$30 million and 31 positions to permanently establish the Fire Integrated Real-Time Intelligence System (FIRIS) to increase the real-time information and situational awareness availability to all state and local mutual aid system responders and managers on all-hazards events.

The budget also proposes \$5.8 million to enhance key partnerships with local government and other local stakeholders to address heightened risks through enhanced partnerships.



California Earthquake Early Warning System.

The budget proposes \$17.1 million ongoing, to support education and outreach, operations, and research and development of the system for increased earthquake sensor density in rural parts of Northern California.

DROUGHT

The budget proposes \$750 million General Fund to address immediate drought response needs with \$250 million set aside for unspecified contingency. When added to the multi-year 2021 drought investments, the total reaches nearly \$6 billion for water resilience and drought response. New funding proposed includes:

- \$180 million for grants to large urban and small water suppliers for water efficiency, infrastructure leaks, demand reduction, and other local drought tools.
- \$145 million for local emergency drought assistance and grants to local water agencies facing loss of water supplies.
- \$75 million for fish and wildlife protection and development of resilient natural systems.
- \$40 million to repurpose irrigated agricultural land to reduce reliance on groundwater. Funding is intended to provide co-benefits for community and economic health, water supply, habitat, and renewable energy.
- \$30 million to local water districts for development of groundwater recharge projects.
- \$20 million for the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program (SWEET), which provides on-farm water reduction projects.
- \$10 million for technical assistance and drought relief for small farmers.

ENERGY

2022 Energy and Climate Initiative

The budget proposes a new initiative funded with \$2 billion General Fund over two years to continue to shift the state away from oil production. This builds off a 2021 investment of \$600 million allocated to the Community Economic Resilience Fund for regional strategies to support economic and workforce transitions caused by climate change. The proposal seeks to help local governments transition to clean energy. It includes \$450 million over three years to stabilize local governments, though details are not available on how counties can expect to access these funds. Specifically, the larger energy and climate proposal includes:

- \$215 million General Fund over two years to plug orphan or idle wells, decommission facilities, and complete environmental remediation. Of this amount, \$15 million is allocated to support a workforce training pilot program to train displaced oil and gas workers in remediating legacy oil infrastructure.

- \$50 million General Fund to establish a fund for displaced oil and gas workers as the state continues to phase out oil production.
- \$380 million General Fund over two years to invest in long-duration storage projects designed to support grid reliability and resilience in the face of increasing risks from wildfires and other grid destabilizers.
- \$85 million for grants to food producers to install technologies designed to reduce carbon emissions.
- \$45 million to create a new Offshore Wind Energy Deployment Facility Improvement Program.
- \$962 million for building decarbonization, including \$662 million for low-income building retrofits.
- \$200 million (climate funds) to invest in zero-emission demonstration and pilot projects in high carbon-emitting sectors such as maritime, aviation, rail, and other off-road applications.

Lithium Development

As a new initiative, the budget discusses a broad push to support areas developing lithium, including the Salton Sea, through the Lithium Valley Commission and future legislation. The focus is on both expedited permitting, royalties, labor and workforce investment, and business incentives.

ENVIRONMENT AND EQUITY

Community Resilience and Extreme Heat

The January Budget includes funding for several existing programs designed to help local communities and residents through extreme heat events. The proposal includes \$25 million for community resilience centers, \$25 million for direct programs and grants to reduce the impacts of extreme heat and the urban heat island effect, and \$100 million for nature-based cooling solutions including tree canopy and green infrastructure.

Outdoors for All Initiative (Parks)

The January Budget prioritizes funding for local and state park infrastructure under the umbrella of the Outdoors for All Initiative. This initiative intends to connect more people to the outdoors through community outreach and cultural heritage programs, among others. The proposal adds \$50 million for cultural and art installation in state parks, \$50 million for infrastructure projects to increase equitable access to state parks, and \$9.8 million to support California Native American’s engagement and interpretation in state parks.

Local Air Quality Protection and Equity Programs



The January Budget includes continued investments in climate programs, from zero-emission vehicles to air quality investments. Specifically, the budget includes:

- \$240 million to support the Community Air Protection Program (AB 617 [Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017]), which reduces emissions in communities with disproportionate exposure to air pollution through targeted air monitoring and community emissions reduction programs. This funding will provide grants to community-based organizations, implementation funding for local air districts, and incentives for cleaner vehicles and equipment.
- \$30 million for expanding monitoring in disadvantaged communities, to deploy local and real-time pollution monitoring, including climate, air, and toxic emissions, in disadvantaged communities across the state.
- \$350,000 General Fund for targeted biomonitoring studies in communities disproportionately impacted by air pollution.

Recycling

The 2021 legislative year brought many changes to county recycling, chief among them the implementation of organic recycling programs. CSAC, along with local government partners, successfully advocated for \$270 million over two years to provide direct support for local governments in the implementation of organic waste recycling. The 2022-23 budget proposal allocates the remaining \$65 million of this two-year investment but does not include additional funding for local government implementation.

The January Budget includes a proposal to implement labeling requirements for compostable and biodegradable products under the recently passed AB 1201 (Chapter 504, Statutes of 2021). While unclear at this time, the proposal may impact implementation of overall organics recycling programs.

CANNABIS

The 2020-21 Governor's Budget included a proposal to consolidate state cannabis operations into one entity. On July 12, 2021, the functions and positions of the Bureau of Cannabis Control, the Department of Food and Agriculture's CalCannabis Cultivation Licensing Division, and the Department of Public Health's Manufactured Cannabis Safety Branch, were consolidated into a new stand-alone Department of Cannabis Control. This consolidation is intended to streamline regulation and oversight and simplify participation in the legal market. In addition, the Governor's Budget includes \$5.5 million to begin planning for a single licensing system for all cannabis license types.

The Governor's Budget mentions the intention to develop a grant program for local governments to assist with expanding "legal retail access to consumers" by this spring.

However, no details were provided on what this program would look like or what the specific goal is. CSAC staff will continue to engage with the Administration on this, and all, cannabis issues.

Cannabis Taxes

The Governor’s Budget states the Administration’s support for cannabis tax reform to help stabilize the legal market, support small, licensed operators, and strengthen compliance with state law. Proposition 64, also known as the Adult Use of Marijuana Act, levies excise taxes on the cultivation and retail sale of both recreational and medical cannabis. The cultivation tax was increased, to adjust for inflation, to \$10.08 per ounce of flower, \$3.00 per ounce of trim, and \$1.41 per ounce of fresh cannabis plant on January 1, 2022. In addition, there is a 15 percent tax on the retail price of cannabis. Cannabis excise taxes generated \$770 million in 2020-21 and are projected to generate \$711 million in 2021-22, and \$787 million in 2022-23. The decline for 2021-22 reflects tax data for the first quarter of that fiscal year indicating that consumption in the quarter fell compared to 2020-2021.

Proposition 64 also established the Cannabis Tax Fund, and specifies expenditures are prioritized for regulatory and administrative workload necessary to implement, administer, and enforce the Cannabis Act, followed by research and activities related to the legalization of cannabis and the past effects of its criminalization. Once these priorities have been met, the remaining funds are allocated to youth education, prevention, early intervention, and treatment; environmental protection; and public safety-related activities. The Budget estimates \$594.9 million will be available for these purposes in 2022-23, a decrease of \$34.2 million compared to the allocation estimates in the 2021 Budget Act.

- *Education, prevention, and treatment of youth substance use disorders and school retention—60 percent (\$356.9 million)*
- *Clean-up, remediation, and enforcement of environmental impacts created by illegal cannabis cultivation—20 percent (\$119 million)*
- *Public safety-related activities—20 percent (\$119 million)*

AGRICULTURE

Climate Actions in the Farming Sector

The Governor’s January budget focuses on direct support to farms to assist with transitions to more climate-friendly practices. The budget proposes \$417 million to add to a multi-year climate smart investment program (\$1.1 billion in 2021 for two-years investments), including:

- \$150 million to support the replacement of equipment used in agricultural operations.
- \$85 million for the Healthy Soils Program that provides grants for on-farm conservation management practices.
- \$25 million for Climate Smart Agricultural loans.

ACTION

- \$22 million for technical assistance grants for the development of conservation plans, carbon sequestration plans and organics transitions designed to reduce carbon and water on farms.

Administration of Justice

Local Public Safety

Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Realignment

The Governor’s January Budget proposal acknowledges the need to upgrade local juvenile facility infrastructure to serve all realigned justice-involved youth, pending the full closure of the DJJ by June 30, 2023. The January Budget includes a \$100 million one-time General Fund investment to support improvements to county-operated juvenile facilities more conducive to serving justice-involved youth with a wide range of needs, focused on supporting trauma informed care, restorative justice, and rehabilitative programming. This builds off \$9.6 million in one-time funds for the Regional Youth Program and Facilities Grant Program authorized by SB 823 (Chapter 337, Statutes of 2020).

The Governor’s January Budget proposal also notes that DJJ is currently experiencing challenges with staff recruiting and retention. The Administration plans to engage with stakeholders to identify solutions to address the concerns given the critical role staff play in the delivery of programming and treatment, and impact they have on the outcomes of justice-involved youth.

Suspension of Intake to State Prisons

The state has provided \$243.9 million General Fund to counties for holding incarcerated persons on behalf of the state, reflecting payments for individuals held in county jails throughout the pandemic. Current projections suggest a total of approximately \$20 million in additional reimbursements will be issued in 2021-22 as the backlog is reduced and then eliminated.

Real Public Safety Plan

The Governor’s January Budget proposal includes investments to support a multifaceted strategy to crack down on organized retail theft and to remove guns and drugs from the community. The Real Public Safety Plan proposes a total of \$356 million General Fund over three years, \$132 million in 2022-23, including but not limited to \$85 million annually through 2024-25 in competitive grants for police departments, county sheriffs, and probation departments to enforce theft-related laws and \$10 million annually through 2024-25 for competitive grants to local District Attorneys to create dedicated retail theft prosecution teams handling cases from arraignment to sentencing.

Proposition 47 Savings Estimate

Proposition 47, approved by the voters in 2014, requires misdemeanor rather than felony sentencing for certain property and drug crimes and permits incarcerated persons previously sentenced for these reclassified crimes to petition for resentencing. Each year, state savings from the implementation of Proposition 47 is required to be transferred and re-allocated in grant programs as specified in the initiative. The Governor's January Budget proposal estimates total state savings of \$147.3 million in 2022-23.

Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

The Governor's January Budget includes \$23.2 million one-time General Fund for county probation departments to supervise the temporary increase in daily population of individuals on PRCS as a result of the implementation of Proposition 57, approved by the voters in 2016.

Community Corrections Performance Incentive Grant

The Community Corrections Performance Incentive Grant, established by SB 678 (Chapter 608, Statutes of 2009), was created to provide incentives for counties to reduce the number of felony probationers sent to state prison. The Governor's January Budget contains \$115 million one-time General Fund to support the incentive program.

Judicial Branch

The Governor's January Budget proposal includes a total of \$4.9 billion (\$3 billion General Fund and \$1.9 billion other funds) for the Judicial Branch, which includes \$2.8 billion to support trial court operations.

Reducing Criminal Fines and Fees for Low Income Californians

AB 1869 (Chapter 92, Statutes of 2020) eliminated the ability of state and local agencies to impose certain administrative fees for criminal offenses, such as fees imposed to recover costs related to providing public defense and probation supervision. AB 177 (Chapter 257, Statutes of 2021) eliminated the ability of state and local agencies to impose certain administrative fees for criminal offenses, such as fees to recover the administrative costs related to collection of restitution, among other fees, commencing January 1, 2022. A \$13.4 million investment is included in the Governor's January Budget to provide ongoing backfill for the estimated loss of revenue for trial courts as a result of the fees eliminated by AB 177. CSAC supported both AB 1869 and AB 177 as they included a General Fund backfill for the impact it will have on local revenue and program delivery. We will continue to work with stakeholders throughout the year on the allocation of these resources as criminal justice fees are one of CSAC's top priorities.

Additionally, in continuation of the Administration's efforts to provide further financial relief for individuals from the imposition of fines and fees, the Governor's January Budget includes

statutory changes to reduce civil assessment fees by half, from a maximum of \$300 to \$150. The proposal includes \$50 million ongoing General Fund to backfill the resulting loss in revenue for trial courts. Furthermore, the Governor’s January Budget includes \$117.8 million ongoing to continue backfilling the Trial Court Trust Fund for a decline in revenues expected in 2022-23.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

The Governor’s January Budget proposal includes a total of \$14.2 billion (\$13.8 billion General Fund and \$363.4 million other funds) for CDCR. Due to the impacts of COVID-19, state intake suspension from county jail, early release programs, and Proposition 57, the adult inmate population has declined substantially. The average daily adult incarcerated population for 2021-22 is now projected to total 104,554. Current projections show the adult incarcerated population is temporarily trending upward and is expected to increase by 8,310 individuals between 2021-22 and 2022-23, primarily because CDCR has resumed intake of individuals sentenced to prison, but who remain in county jails awaiting transfer to state prison. The population is projected to resume long-term downward trends to 100,361 in 2024-25.

Department of Justice (DOJ)

The Governor’s January Budget includes total funding of approximately \$1.2 billion, including \$433 million General Fund to support DOJ. More specifically, the Budget proposes:

- \$2.3 million General Fund in 2022-23, and \$1.6 million ongoing to investigate officer-involved shootings pursuant to AB 1506 (Chapter 326, Statutes of 2020).
- \$7.4 million (\$3.4 million General Fund) in 2022-23 and \$6.5 million (\$2.7 General Fund) ongoing to prepare records pertaining to police officer conduct for public disclosure pursuant to SB 16 (Chapter 402, Statutes of 2021).
- \$1.3 million General Fund in 2022-23 and \$1.2 million ongoing to respond to additional investigations that fall within the expanded definition of “law enforcement gangs,” pursuant to AB 958 (Chapter 408, Statutes of 2021).

Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)

The Governor’s January Budget includes resources to enable POST to hold peace officers accountable for serious misconduct, as well as to emphasize wellness programs for a broad range of law enforcement professionals:

- \$22.7 million General Fund in 2022-23, and \$20.6 million ongoing, for POST to support implementation of SB 2 (Chapter 409, Statutes of 2021), which authorized POST to suspend, revoke, or cancel any peace officer certifications under specified conditions.
- \$5 million one-time General Fund in 2022-23, to be spent over three years, to support the physical, mental, and emotional health of local law enforcement personnel through sustainable wellness programs, training, and research.

Department of State Hospitals (DSH)

The Governor's January Budget proposal includes \$2.6 billion (\$2.4 billion General Fund) in 2022-23 to support DSH.

Felony Incompetent to Stand Trial

DSH continues to experience a growing number of incompetent to stand trial (IST) commitments, who are referred from trial courts and are awaiting admission to the state hospital system. This increase has been further exacerbated by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, necessary infection control measures put in place by DSH, and the June 2021 *Stiavetti v. Clendenin* appellate court order, which requires DSH to provide substantive competency restoration services for all ISTs within 28 days receipt of the commitment packet from the court. The patient population is expected to reach 8,064 by the end of 2022-23.

However, despite the additional investments outlined below, the Administration is proposing the creation of a growth cap on IST referrals that will include a county cost sharing methodology if the cap is exceeded. The intent of the proposed cap would be to support the goal of providing care in the least restrictive community-based settings without "creating unintended incentives that drive additional IST referrals."

Additionally, the state continues to maintain the "LPS trigger," which would allow DSH to discontinue the admission of new LPS patients, establish LPS reduction targets for counties, and charge counties that do not achieve reductions 150 percent of the current bed rate for these patients if the IST wait list is not reduced.

CSAC will continue to engage with DHS and the Administration on these worrisome policies.

In the fall of 2021, DSH convened an IST Workgroup to identify actionable solutions to address the increasing number of individuals with serious mental illness who are deemed felony IST. The Governor's January Budget proposal includes statutory language authorizing DOF to augment DSH's budget by an additional \$350 million General Fund building on the \$175 million already available in 2022-23 for the purposes of implementing solutions identified by the Workgroup.

Informed by the deliberations of the Workgroup, the Governor's January Budget proposal reflects spending of \$93 million General Fund in 2021-22, \$571 million General Fund in 2022-23 and ongoing funds that provide for:

- Early Stabilization and Community Care Coordination to provide immediate solutions to support access to treatment for the nearly 1,700 individuals currently found IST on felony charges and waiting in jail, and to reduce the flow of new referrals. This includes funding for:

ACTION

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

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- Early access to medication stabilization teams to encourage treatment in jail settings.
- Statewide funding for medication support.
- DSH case management teams to coordinate IST care with counties and other community providers.
- Expand Diversion and Community-Based Restoration Capacity to increase treatment alternatives for IST individuals by investing in the community infrastructure required to support the population.
 - Infrastructure to increase the number of residential beds in the community dedicated to DSH Diversion and Community-Based Restoration programs.
 - Increased funding for counties to expand DSH Diversion and Community-Based Restoration.
 - Supporting county partnerships for entities impacted by felony IST community placements.
 - Workforce development support for counties and community providers.

Government Finance and Administration

Revenue Estimates

California’s revenues continue to outpace previous predictions as the economy recovers from the COVID-19 Recession, with General Fund revenue higher than the 2021 Budget Act projections by nearly \$28.7 billion for the three fiscal years 2020-21 through 2022-23. This increase is largely attributed to three main factors: a greater proportion of wage gain in high-wage sectors, a stronger than predicted stock market, and accelerated inflation. Total General Fund revenue is expected to be \$196.7 billion in 2021-22 and \$195.7 billion in 2022-23.

Sales and use tax revenue generated \$29.1 billion to the General Fund in 2020-21 and is estimated to generate \$30 billion in 2021-22 and \$32.2 billion in 2022-23. These numbers reflect an increase in \$1.1 billion in 2020-21, \$1.9 billion in 2021-22, and \$3.1 billion in 2022-23. These increases are largely a result of greater spending on taxable goods and higher inflation.

Unlike sales and use tax revenue, property tax revenue remains largely unchanged from the 2021 Budget Act estimates. Despite the significant 22 percent increase in the median sales price of single-family homes, fewer transfers occurred in 2020-21 than anticipated and resulted in a modest 5.3 percent increase in 2020-21. Statewide property tax revenue is estimated to increase 6.2 percent in 2021-22 and 6.1 percent in 2022-23.

Economic Outlook

In April 2020, California’s unemployment rate reached a record-high 16 percent. While the unemployment rate has not yet gone back down to pre-pandemic levels, it decreased to 6.9 percent by November 2021. Although California saw a return of about 70 percent of the 2.7 million jobs lost in March and April 2020, low-wage sectors continue to struggle bouncing back. California’s low-wage sectors remain 6 percent below February 2020 levels, while high-wage sectors remain just 3.4 percent lower.

Despite optimistic economic forecasts, many uncertainties could significantly disrupt California’s recovery. For example, key assumptions do not consider additional COVID-19 surges from new variants, such as the Omicron variant. Omicron and other potential new variants have the potential to exacerbate low labor force participation, high inflation, and supply chain issues.

Gann Limit

The January Budget Proposal reflects \$34.6 billion in overall reserves, including \$20.9 billion in the rainy day fund, which would be funded up to its constitutional limit. Any contributions over that amount would count toward the state’s spending limit (often called the Gann limit, which counties also must abide by). Under current estimates, the state would go over its Gann limit by \$2.6 billion for the two-year period ending in June but would not go over it in 2022-23. Any revenue above the limit would have to be spent on unrestricted grants to local agencies, infrastructure, emergency response, or downward revisions to tax rates.

1991 Realignment Estimate at 2022 Governor's Budget

(Dollars in Thousands)

Amount	2020-21 State Fiscal Year						
	CalWORKs MOE	Health	Social Services	Mental Health	Family Support	Child Poverty	Totals
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$742,048	\$2,860	\$2,296,188	\$-	\$440,789	\$102,919	\$3,584,804
Vehicle License Fee Account	363,383	1,017,203	216,223	-	185,798	290,884	2,073,493
Subtotal Base	\$1,105,432	\$1,020,063	\$2,512,411	\$-	\$626,588	\$393,803	\$5,658,297
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$10,839	\$62,193	\$113,784	\$115,314	\$-	\$148,661	\$450,791
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(113,784)	-	-	-	(113,784)
General Growth Subaccount	(10,839)	(62,193)	-	(115,314)	-	(148,661)	(337,007)
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	4,280	53,748	-	104,743	-	128,475	291,246
Subtotal Growth	\$15,119	\$115,941	\$113,784	\$220,057	\$-	\$277,136	\$742,037
Total Realignment 2020-21^{1/}	\$1,120,551	\$1,136,005	\$2,626,195	\$220,057	\$626,588	\$670,939	\$6,400,334
Change From 2021 Enactment	\$-	\$26,047	\$4,196	\$93,894	\$20,242	\$110,646	\$255,024
2021-22 State Fiscal Year							
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$752,888	\$85,621	\$2,409,972	\$115,314	\$420,222	\$251,580	\$4,035,595
Vehicle License Fee Account	367,663	1,053,168	212,632	96,898	182,713	412,396	2,325,471
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,138,789	\$2,622,604	\$212,212	\$602,934	\$663,976	\$6,361,066
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$-	\$44,618	\$125,329	\$90,504	\$-	\$106,652	\$367,103
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(125,329)	-	-	-	(125,329)
General Growth Subaccount	-	(44,618)	-	(90,504)	-	(106,652)	(241,774)
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$44,618	\$125,329	\$90,504	\$-	\$106,652	\$367,103
Total Realignment 2021-22^{1/}	\$1,120,551	\$1,183,407	\$2,747,933	\$302,716	\$602,934	\$770,627	\$6,728,169
Change From 2021 Enactment	\$-	\$47,598	(19,354)	\$131,035	\$-	\$156,695	\$315,975
2022-23 State Fiscal Year							
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$752,888	\$137,542	\$2,535,301	\$205,818	\$412,919	\$358,231	\$4,402,698
Vehicle License Fee Account	367,663	1,053,168	212,632	96,898	182,713	412,396	2,325,471
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,190,710	\$2,747,933	\$302,716	\$595,631	\$770,627	\$6,728,169
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$-	\$16,465	\$75,530	\$33,398	\$-	\$39,356	\$164,749
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(75,530)	-	-	-	(75,530)
General Growth Subaccount	-	(16,465)	-	(33,398)	-	(39,356)	(89,219)
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	13,354	-	27,088	-	31,921	72,363
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$29,819	\$75,530	\$60,485	\$-	\$71,277	\$237,112
Total Realignment 2022-23^{1/}	\$1,120,551	\$1,220,529	\$2,823,463	\$363,202	\$595,631	\$841,905	\$6,965,281

^{1/} Excludes \$14 million in Vehicle License Collection Account moneys not derived from realignment revenue sources.

2011 Realignment Estimate at 2022 Governor's Budget

(Dollars in Millions)

	2020-21	2020-21 Growth	2021-22	2021-22 Growth	2022-23	2022-23 Growth
Law Enforcement Services	\$2,633.8		\$2,936.5		\$3,160.0	
Trial Court Security Subaccount	567.0	30.3	597.3	22.4	619.6	13.5
Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccou	489.9	242.4	489.9	268.0	489.9	297.3
Community Corrections Subaccount	1,366.0	227.0	1,593.0	167.7	1,760.6	101.5
District Attorney and Public Defender Subaccount	41.6	15.1	56.7	11.2	67.9	6.8
Juvenile Justice Subaccount	169.4	30.3	199.6	22.4	222.0	13.5
Youthful Offender Block Grant Special Accour	(160.0)	-	(188.6)	-	(209.7)	-
Juvenile Reentry Grant Special Account	(9.3)	-	(11.0)	-	(12.3)	-
Growth, Law Enforcement Services		545.0		491.6		432.5
Mental Health	1,120.6	28.1	1,120.6	20.8	1,120.6	12.6
Support Services	3,885.6		4,419.5		4,814.0	
Protective Services Subaccount	2,397.2	252.9	2,650.1	186.8	2,837.0	113.0
Behavioral Health Subaccount	1,488.4	281.0	1,769.4	207.6	1,977.0	125.6
Women and Children's Residential Treatment Services	(5.1)		(5.1)		(5.1)	
Growth, Support Services		562.1		415.2		251.2
Account Total and Growth	\$8,747.0		\$9,383.4		\$9,778.3	
Revenue						
1.0625% Sales Tax	8,002.7		8,612.5		8,985.1	
General Fund Backfill	12.0		12.9		6.0	
Motor Vehicle License Fee	732.3		757.9		787.2	
Revenue Total	\$8,747.0		\$9,383.4		\$9,778.3	

This chart reflects estimates of the 2011 Realignment subaccount and growth allocations based on current revenue forecasts and in accordance with the formulas outlined in Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012 (SB 1020).

FY 2019-20 Redirection Summary

CMSP	Previously Redirected	Calculated Redirection		Reconciliation
Alpine	\$ 13,150.00	\$ 13,150.00		\$ -
Amador	\$ 620,264.00	\$ 620,264.00		\$ -
Butte	\$ 5,950,593.00	\$ 5,950,593.00		\$ -
Calaveras	\$ 913,959.00	\$ 913,959.00		\$ -
Colusa	\$ 799,988.00	\$ 799,988.00		\$ -
Del Norte	\$ 781,358.00	\$ 781,358.00		\$ -
El Dorado	\$ 3,535,288.00	\$ 3,535,288.00		\$ -
Glenn	\$ 787,933.00	\$ 787,933.00		\$ -
Humboldt	\$ 6,883,182.00	\$ 6,883,182.00		\$ -
Imperial	\$ 6,394,422.00	\$ 6,394,422.00		\$ -
Inyo	\$ 1,100,257.00	\$ 1,100,257.00		\$ -
Kings	\$ 2,832,833.00	\$ 2,832,833.00		\$ -
Lake	\$ 1,022,963.00	\$ 1,022,963.00		\$ -
Lassen	\$ 687,113.00	\$ 687,113.00		\$ -
Madera	\$ 2,882,147.00	\$ 2,882,147.00		\$ -
Marin	\$ 7,725,909.00	\$ 7,725,909.00		\$ -
Mariposa	\$ 435,062.00	\$ 435,062.00		\$ -
Mendocino	\$ 1,654,999.00	\$ 1,654,999.00		\$ -
Modoc	\$ 469,034.00	\$ 469,034.00		\$ -
Mono	\$ 369,309.00	\$ 369,309.00		\$ -
Napa	\$ 3,062,967.00	\$ 3,062,967.00		\$ -
Nevada	\$ 1,860,793.00	\$ 1,860,793.00		\$ -
Plumas	\$ 905,192.00	\$ 905,192.00		\$ -
San Benito	\$ 1,086,011.00	\$ 1,086,011.00		\$ -
Shasta	\$ 5,361,013.00	\$ 5,361,013.00		\$ -
Sierra	\$ 135,888.00	\$ 135,888.00		\$ -
Siskiyou	\$ 1,372,034.00	\$ 1,372,034.00		\$ -
Solano	\$ 6,871,127.00	\$ 6,871,127.00		\$ -
Sonoma	\$ 13,183,359.00	\$ 13,183,359.00		\$ -
Sutter	\$ 2,996,118.00	\$ 2,996,118.00		\$ -
Tehama	\$ 1,912,299.00	\$ 1,912,299.00		\$ -
Trinity	\$ 611,497.00	\$ 611,497.00		\$ -
Tuolumne	\$ 1,455,320.00	\$ 1,455,320.00		\$ -
Yuba	\$ 2,395,580.00	\$ 2,395,580.00		\$ -
CMSP Board	\$ 246,481,354.74	\$ 246,481,354.74		\$ -
SUBTOTAL	\$ 335,550,315.74	\$ 335,550,315.74		\$ -
Article 13 60/40				
	Previously Redirected	Calculated Redirection		Reconciliation
Placer	\$ 3,235,327.44	\$ 3,235,327.44		\$ -
Sacramento	\$ 31,711,207.93	\$ 31,711,207.93		\$ -
Santa Barbara	\$ 8,088,398.56	\$ 8,088,398.56		\$ -
Stanislaus	\$ 10,851,727.88	\$ 10,851,727.88		\$ -
Yolo	\$ 943,110.00	\$ 943,110.00		\$ -
SUBTOTAL	\$ 54,829,771.81	\$ 54,829,771.81		\$ -
Article 13 Formula				
	Previously Redirected	Calculated Redirection		Reconciliation
Fresno	\$ 15,554,018.64	\$ 15,554,018.64	MAX	\$ (0.00)
Merced	\$ 3,518,516.92	\$ 2,849,234.46		\$ (669,282.46)
Orange	\$ 41,297,960.57	\$ 41,297,960.57	MAX	\$ (0.00)
San Diego	\$ 44,665,770.46	\$ 44,665,770.46	MAX	\$ (0.00)
San Luis Obispo	\$ 2,866,302.80	\$ 2,866,302.80	MAX	\$ (0.00)
Santa Cruz	\$ 3,728,890.02	\$ 3,728,890.02	MAX	\$ (0.00)
Tulare	\$ 6,325,238.16	\$ 6,284,396.84		\$ (40,841.32)
SUBTOTAL	\$ 117,956,697.57	\$ 117,246,573.79		\$ (710,123.78)
DPH				
	Previously Redirected	Calculated Redirection		Reconciliation

Alameda	\$	-	\$	-		\$	-
Contra Costa	\$	-	\$	-		\$	-
Kern	\$	16,385,619.36	\$	15,788,292.12	MAX	\$	(597,327.24)
Los Angeles	\$	-	\$	190,875,261.03		\$	190,875,261.03
Monterey	\$	6,117,761.52	\$	5,894,699.21	MAX	\$	(223,062.31)
Riverside	\$	8,274,191.04	\$	37,806,716.57	MAX	\$	29,532,525.53
San Bernardino	\$	30,960,660.24	\$	29,830,325.92	MAX	\$	(1,130,334.32)
San Francisco	\$	-	\$	-		\$	-
San Joaquin	\$	-	\$	-		\$	-
San Mateo	\$	-	\$	-		\$	-
Santa Clara	\$	10,541,260.44	\$	-		\$	(10,541,260.44)
Ventura	\$	15,468,579.73	\$	15,012,139.91	MAX	\$	(456,439.82)
SUBTOTAL	\$	87,748,072.33	\$	295,207,434.77		\$	207,459,362.44
DHCS Total	\$	205,704,769.90	\$	412,454,008.56		\$	206,749,238.66
Grand Total	\$	596,084,857.45	\$	802,834,096.11		\$	206,749,238.66

**FY22/23 Interim
Redirection Calculation**

CMSP	22-23 Realignment		Maintenance of Effort	60% Realignment + 60% MOE	Jurisdictional Risk Limitation	Adjustment to CMSP Board	Redirection
	Sales Tax	VLF					
Alpine	\$ 54,635.35	\$ 120,128.82	\$ 21,465.00	\$ 117,737.50	\$ 13,150.00	\$ 104,587.50	\$ 13,150.00
Amador	\$ 805,458.13	\$ 1,668,276.74	\$ 278,460.00	\$ 1,651,316.92	\$ 620,264.00	\$ 1,031,052.92	\$ 620,264.00
Butte	\$ 5,821,487.05	\$ 11,276,422.16	\$ 724,304.00	\$ 10,693,327.93	\$ 5,950,593.00	\$ 4,742,734.93	\$ 5,950,593.00
Calaveras	\$ 897,483.18	\$ 1,785,403.33	\$ -	\$ 1,609,731.91	\$ 913,959.00	\$ 695,772.91	\$ 913,959.00
Colusa	\$ 725,876.10	\$ 1,433,617.83	\$ 237,754.00	\$ 1,438,348.76	\$ 799,988.00	\$ 638,360.76	\$ 799,988.00
Del Norte	\$ 820,154.55	\$ 1,654,696.53	\$ 44,324.00	\$ 1,511,505.05	\$ 781,358.00	\$ 730,147.05	\$ 781,358.00
El Dorado	\$ 3,310,285.20	\$ 6,533,566.43	\$ 704,192.00	\$ 6,328,826.18	\$ 3,535,288.00	\$ 2,793,538.18	\$ 3,535,288.00
Glenn	\$ 796,867.22	\$ 1,596,414.79	\$ 58,501.00	\$ 1,471,069.81	\$ 787,933.00	\$ 683,136.81	\$ 787,933.00
Humboldt	\$ 5,953,131.76	\$ 11,556,820.66	\$ 589,711.00	\$ 10,859,798.05	\$ 6,883,182.00	\$ 3,976,616.05	\$ 6,883,182.00
Imperial	\$ 5,882,342.33	\$ 11,357,559.09	\$ 772,088.00	\$ 10,807,193.65	\$ 6,394,422.00	\$ 4,412,771.65	\$ 6,394,422.00
Inyo	\$ 1,089,651.45	\$ 2,178,349.40	\$ 561,262.00	\$ 2,297,557.71	\$ 1,100,257.00	\$ 1,197,300.71	\$ 1,100,257.00
Kings	\$ 2,867,494.38	\$ 5,574,979.05	\$ 466,273.00	\$ 5,345,247.86	\$ 2,832,833.00	\$ 2,512,414.86	\$ 2,832,833.00
Lake	\$ 1,216,173.35	\$ 2,396,698.71	\$ 118,222.00	\$ 2,238,656.44	\$ 1,022,963.00	\$ 1,215,693.44	\$ 1,022,963.00
Lassen	\$ 828,324.09	\$ 1,701,571.17	\$ 119,938.00	\$ 1,589,899.96	\$ 687,113.00	\$ 902,786.96	\$ 687,113.00
Madera	\$ 2,867,082.86	\$ 5,518,584.64	\$ 81,788.00	\$ 5,080,473.30	\$ 2,882,147.00	\$ 2,198,326.30	\$ 2,882,147.00
Marin	\$ 6,749,311.37	\$ 13,257,176.34	\$ 1,196,515.00	\$ 12,721,801.62	\$ 7,725,909.00	\$ 4,995,892.62	\$ 7,725,909.00
Mariposa	\$ 458,245.53	\$ 923,901.30	\$ -	\$ 829,288.10	\$ 435,062.00	\$ 394,226.10	\$ 435,062.00
Mendocino	\$ 1,791,965.38	\$ 3,508,745.44	\$ 347,945.00	\$ 3,389,193.49	\$ 1,654,999.00	\$ 1,734,194.49	\$ 1,654,999.00
Modoc	\$ 504,167.07	\$ 1,016,216.93	\$ 70,462.00	\$ 954,507.60	\$ 469,034.00	\$ 485,473.60	\$ 469,034.00
Mono	\$ 648,386.30	\$ 1,375,753.76	\$ 409,928.00	\$ 1,460,440.84	\$ 369,309.00	\$ 1,091,131.84	\$ 369,309.00
Napa	\$ 2,820,930.46	\$ 5,543,778.11	\$ 546,957.00	\$ 5,346,999.34	\$ 3,062,967.00	\$ 2,284,032.34	\$ 3,062,967.00
Nevada	\$ 1,783,023.86	\$ 3,497,353.58	\$ 96,375.00	\$ 3,226,051.47	\$ 1,860,793.00	\$ 1,365,258.47	\$ 1,860,793.00
Plumas	\$ 781,484.92	\$ 1,511,395.52	\$ 66,295.00	\$ 1,415,505.26	\$ 905,192.00	\$ 510,313.26	\$ 905,192.00
San Benito	\$ 1,053,870.97	\$ 2,104,230.00	\$ -	\$ 1,894,860.58	\$ 1,086,011.00	\$ 808,849.58	\$ 1,086,011.00
Shasta	\$ 5,075,343.85	\$ 9,735,175.63	\$ 184,049.00	\$ 8,996,741.09	\$ 5,361,013.00	\$ 3,635,728.09	\$ 5,361,013.00
Sierra	\$ 163,707.66	\$ 331,472.92	\$ 7,330.00	\$ 301,506.35	\$ 135,888.00	\$ 165,618.35	\$ 135,888.00
Siskiyou	\$ 1,363,476.01	\$ 2,710,763.09	\$ 287,627.00	\$ 2,617,119.66	\$ 1,372,034.00	\$ 1,245,085.66	\$ 1,372,034.00
Solano	\$ 7,092,191.23	\$ 13,686,412.16	\$ 115,800.00	\$ 12,536,642.04	\$ 6,871,127.00	\$ 5,665,515.04	\$ 6,871,127.00
Sonoma	\$ 11,749,328.24	\$ 22,628,453.61	\$ 438,234.00	\$ 20,889,609.51	\$ 13,183,359.00	\$ 7,706,250.51	\$ 13,183,359.00
Sutter	\$ 2,736,054.40	\$ 5,416,501.09	\$ 674,240.00	\$ 5,296,077.30	\$ 2,996,118.00	\$ 2,299,959.30	\$ 2,996,118.00
Tehama	\$ 1,824,930.11	\$ 3,622,710.57	\$ 446,992.00	\$ 3,536,779.61	\$ 1,912,299.00	\$ 1,624,480.61	\$ 1,912,299.00
Trinity	\$ 726,217.72	\$ 1,482,631.64	\$ 292,662.00	\$ 1,500,906.82	\$ 611,497.00	\$ 889,409.82	\$ 611,497.00
Tuolumne	\$ 1,401,994.33	\$ 2,798,954.85	\$ 305,830.00	\$ 2,704,067.51	\$ 1,455,320.00	\$ 1,248,747.51	\$ 1,455,320.00
Yuba	\$ 2,309,018.27	\$ 4,420,878.48	\$ 187,701.00	\$ 4,150,558.65	\$ 2,395,580.00	\$ 1,754,978.65	\$ 2,395,580.00
Yolo	\$ 1,767,934.34	\$ 3,895,398.36	\$ 1,081,388.00	\$ 4,046,832.42	\$ 943,110.00	\$ 3,103,722.42	\$ 943,110.00
CMSP Board	\$ 60,683,454.21	\$ 182,712,703.67	\$ -	\$ 146,037,694.73	NA	NA	\$ 243,396,157.88
SUBTOTAL	\$ 147,421,483.23	\$ 352,533,696.37	\$ 11,534,612.00	\$ 306,893,874.96	\$ 90,012,071.00	\$ 70,844,109.24	\$ 333,408,228.88

Article 13 60/40	22-23 Realignment		Maintenance of Effort	FY 10-11 Total Realignment		MOE Capped at 14.6% of 10-11 Realignment	Redirection
	Sales Tax	VLF		Sales Tax	VLF		
Placer	\$ 1,786,459.22	\$ 3,755,023.92	\$ 368,490.00	\$ 1,223,351.24	\$ 3,475,002.90	\$ 368,490.00	\$ 3,545,983.88
Sacramento	\$ 16,295,865.18	\$ 34,993,961.18	\$ 7,128,508.00	\$ 11,073,547.81	\$ 32,428,453.58	\$ 6,351,292.20	\$ 34,584,671.14
Santa Barbara	\$ 4,033,082.22	\$ 9,046,873.66	\$ 3,794,166.00	\$ 2,695,565.51	\$ 8,405,681.53	\$ 1,620,782.07	\$ 8,820,442.77
Stanislaus	\$ 5,543,963.13	\$ 12,006,448.48	\$ 3,510,803.00	\$ 3,756,009.76	\$ 11,132,596.16	\$ 2,173,736.46	\$ 11,834,488.84
SUBTOTAL	\$ 27,659,369.75	\$ 59,802,307.24	\$ 14,801,967.00	\$ 18,748,474.32	\$ 55,441,734.17	\$ 10,514,300.74	\$ 58,785,586.64

Article 13 Formula	22-23 Realignment		Health Realignment Indigent Care %	Total Revenue FY 22-23	Total Costs FY 22-23	Savings	Calculated Redirection
	Sales Tax	VLF					
Fresno*	\$ 12,118,185.84	\$ 26,534,180.79	44.38%				\$ 17,153,920.31
Merced*	\$ 2,930,302.89	\$ 6,011,005.86	43.41%				\$ 3,881,422.13
Orange*	\$ 29,557,977.55	\$ 58,035,692.26	52.02%				\$ 45,566,227.04
San Diego*	\$ 35,107,213.67	\$ 64,821,427.31	49.33%				\$ 49,294,798.59
San Luis Obispo*	\$ 2,202,261.53	\$ 4,909,292.06	44.45%				\$ 3,161,085.57
Santa Cruz*	\$ 2,692,761.51	\$ 6,129,760.04	46.61%				\$ 4,112,177.30
Tulare	\$ 4,226,915.39	\$ 10,728,078.01	47.88%	\$ 9,455,788.94	\$ 840,887.10	\$ 8,614,901.84	\$ 6,891,921.47
SUBTOTAL	\$ 88,835,618.38	\$ 177,169,436.33		\$ 9,455,788.94	\$ 840,887.10	\$ 8,614,901.84	\$ 130,061,552.41

*Opted for Historical Percentage

DPH	22-23 Realignment		Health Realignment Indigent Care %	Total Revenue FY 22-23	Total Costs FY 22-23	Savings	Calculated Redirection
	Sales Tax	VLF					
Alameda	\$ 18,875,414.92	\$ 42,709,080.53	81.68%	\$ 607,305,102.89	\$ 681,318,404.49	\$ (74,013,301.60)	\$ -
Contra Costa	\$ 9,675,783.79	\$ 21,697,875.11	80.50%	\$ 499,658,602.34	\$ 597,072,034.12	\$ (97,413,431.78)	\$ -
Kern	\$ 8,211,380.24	\$ 18,066,381.59	66.26%	\$ 256,753,308.57	\$ 222,725,908.62	\$ 34,027,399.96	\$ 17,411,644.99
Los Angeles	\$ 150,172,801.27	\$ 341,842,797.91	83.00%	\$ 5,027,984,711.08	\$ 5,919,514,000.00	\$ (891,529,288.92)	\$ -
Monterey	\$ 3,908,414.27	\$ 8,791,096.79	51.19%	\$ 224,648,471.65	\$ 19,149,977.70	\$ 205,498,493.94	\$ 6,500,879.71
Riverside	\$ 15,602,782.22	\$ 33,780,242.80	84.44%	\$ 449,750,087.95	\$ 465,051,149.30	\$ (15,301,061.35)	\$ -
San Bernardino	\$ 18,538,612.84	\$ 37,675,204.71	58.54%	\$ 467,136,924.69	\$ 420,833,838.63	\$ 46,303,086.06	\$ 32,907,568.79
San Francisco	\$ 28,646,583.29	\$ 65,197,236.67	57.36%	\$ 644,999,791.50	\$ 808,994,744.86	\$ (163,994,953.36)	\$ -
San Joaquin	\$ 7,142,717.05	\$ 14,811,414.31	96.74%	\$ 232,687,281.61	\$ 276,155,008.33	\$ (43,467,726.72)	\$ -
San Mateo	\$ 6,728,782.01	\$ 15,142,684.37	80.82%	\$ 212,970,281.62	\$ 246,375,522.11	\$ (33,405,240.49)	\$ -
Santa Clara	\$ 16,286,720.87	\$ 36,413,347.08	85.00%	\$ 1,098,655,866.30	\$ 1,285,167,844.09	\$ (186,511,977.79)	\$ -
Ventura	\$ 6,384,541.12	\$ 14,151,190.25	80.62%	\$ 307,225,262.29	\$ 252,693,177.55	\$ 54,532,084.74	\$ 16,555,906.63
SUBTOTAL	\$ 290,174,533.89	\$ 650,278,552.11		\$ 10,029,775,692.49	\$ 11,195,051,609.79	\$ (1,165,275,917.30)	\$ 73,376,000.12

22-23 Interim Redirection \$ 595,631,368.03

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RETREAT
October 13-15, 2021
Vintners Resort | 4350 Barnes Rd., Santa Rosa

MINUTES

1. Roll Call

OFFICERS

James Gore | *President*
Ed Valenzuela | *1st Vice President*
Chuck Washington | *2nd Vice President*
Lisa Bartlett | *Immediate Past President*

CSAC STAFF

Graham Knaus | *Executive Director*
Manuel Rivas, Jr. | *Deputy Executive Director, Operations & Member Services*
Jacqueline Wong-Hernandez | *Deputy Executive Director, Legislative Services*

ADVISORS

John Beiers | *County Counsels' Association, San Mateo County (absent)*
Frank Kim | *Orange County CEO, California Association of County Executives, President (absent)*

SUPERVISORS

Keith Carson | *Alameda County*
Susan Ellenberg | *Santa Clara County*
John Gioia | *Contra Costa County*
Carole Groom | *San Mateo County (absent)*
Kelly Long | *Ventura County*
Kathryn Barger | *Los Angeles County*
Buddy Mendes | *Fresno County (absent)*
Luis Alejo | *Monterey County*
Diane Dillon | *Napa County*
Erin Hannigan | *Solano County*
Bruce Gibson | *San Luis Obispo County*
Craig Pedersen | *Kings County*
Sue Novasel | *El Dorado County*
Jeff Griffiths | *Inyo County*

EX OFFICIO MEMBER

Leonard Moty | *Treasurer, Shasta County*

2. Approval of Minutes from August 12, 2021

A motion to approve the Minutes from August 12, 2021, was made by Supervisor Alejo; second by Supervisor Long. Motion carried unanimously.

3. Consideration of the 2021-2022 Board of Directors Nominations

The CSAC Constitution indicates that each county board shall nominate one or more directors to serve on the CSAC Board of Directors for a one-year term commencing with the Annual Meeting. The CSAC Executive Committee appoints one director for each member county from the nominations received and was presented with the 2021-2022 nominations received to date.

A motion to approve the 2021-2022 Board of Directors Nominations was made by Supervisor Pedersen; second by Supervisor Washington. Motion carried unanimously.

4. Consideration of the 2020-2021 CSAC Consolidated Financial Statements

In consultation with the Treasurer, CSAC staff worked closely and collaborated with Moss Adams LLP to complete the review of the financial statements for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 2021. Moss Adams LLP presented the complete audit review to the CSAC Audit Committee, which approved the FY 2020-21 Financial Statements on October 8, 2021. The CSAC Audit Committee has recommended approval of the FY 2020-21 Audited Financial Statements.

A motion to approve the FY 2020-21 Audited Financial Statements was made by Supervisor Long; second by Supervisor Washington. Motion carried unanimously.

5. CSAC Finance Corporation Report

Supervisor Moty, CSAC Finance Corporation President and Alan Fernandes, CSAC Finance Corporation CEO, provided several updates to the Executive Committee and highlighted three key programs: the California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA), Easy Smart Pay (ESP) and the California Cannabis Authority (CCA). Mr. Fernandes informed the Executive Committee that Easy Smart Pay is now open to all counties.

6. NACo 2nd VP Election and Candidacy

CSAC President James Gore expressed his interest in running for the National Association of Counties (NACo) 2nd Vice President position and asked the Executive Committee to support his candidacy. Per NACo's 2nd VP Campaign Guidelines, candidates may spend up to \$25,000 on non-travel campaign related expenses.

A motion to support Supervisor James Gore's NACo 2nd VP campaign and authorize CSAC to make a \$25,000 campaign contribution was made by Supervisor Barger; second by Supervisor Gioia. Motion carried unanimously.

7. CSAC Membership Dues

The Executive Committee considered revisions to the CSAC membership dues structure to allow CSAC to achieve better alignment between operational costs and funding sources to help maintain the Association's viable fiscal condition. These changes included the following:

- Authorize a 3% Cost of Doing Business annual increase to membership dues.
- Start its implementation July 1, 2022 (FY 2022-23).
- Require a 5-year evaluation to ensure annual dues increases provide justified support to CSAC and member counties.
- Allow counties to request financial support and/or payment flexibility when facing hardships, subject to consideration and approval by CSAC Officers and Treasurer.
- Allow the Board of Directors to suspend indexed dues adjustment on any given year it deems appropriate.

A motion to approve the changes to the CSAC Membership Dues structure was made by Supervisor Ellenberg; second by Supervisor Hannigan. Motion carried unanimously.

8. Legislative Achievements Report

Advocacy Achievements

Graham Knaus and Jacqueline Wong-Hernandez highlighted CSAC's 2021 Advocacy Achievements in the areas of broadband, COVID-19 response, homelessness, wildfire/resiliency, in-home supportive services, fines and fees, infrastructure to support housing and development, behavioral health, organic waste/recycling, COVID-related transportation aid and the Master Plan for Aging.

At the Federal level, CSAC worked to secure funding for counties as part of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. At the end of the legislative session, CSAC engaged on the American Families Plan, dubbed the Build Back Better Act.

Operational Achievements

Manuel Rivas presented that CSAC continued to use social media and engage with key media outlets to advance and support its advocacy. The communications team produced 49 bulletins, wrote more than 600 articles which garnered more than 53,000 views, and highlighted the Association's membership through Profiles in Leadership and Membership Monday.

The CSAC Institute continued to offer virtual programming, including the New Supervisors Institute, and offered 12 new classes focused on crisis management and cultural responsiveness. It partnered with NACo's High Performance Leadership Academy, secured new satellite campuses for 2022 and increased the diversity of class offerings and instructors.

9. Consideration of 2021 Distinguished Service Award Nominees

The Distinguished Service Award is presented to the individuals who have made the greatest contribution to the improvement of government in California, particularly as it relates to county government. Examples include constitutional Officers, legislators, senior administration staff, and county officials. CSAC staff and the CSAC Officers recommended the following individuals for consideration:

- Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives
- Assembly Member Cecilia Aguilar-Curry, California State Assembly
- Senator Lena Gonzalez, California State Senate
- Ana Matosantos, Cabinet Secretary to Governor Newsom
- Jason Elliott, Senior Counselor to Governor Gavin Newsom

A motion to approve the Distinguished Service Award Nominees was made by Supervisor Washington; second by Supervisor Ellenberg. Motion carried unanimously.

Additionally, the Executive Committee agreed to send letters of recognition to the leadership of the California Health and Human Services Agency, to each county's public health officer and each member of the Broadband Coalition/Task Force in appreciation for their work during the COVID-19 pandemic.

10. Consideration of Circle of Service Award Nominees

The Circle of Service Award is presented to recognize county officials, employees and other members whose service to the county family, CSAC membership and the advancement of our goals is substantially above and beyond the norm. Examples include Policy Committee chairs, task force members, affiliate presidents, special legislative advocacy efforts, Corporate Associate members, and department officials whose service to CSAC or another county, not their own, sets them apart. CSAC staff recommended the following individuals for the Executive Committee's consideration:

- Michelle Gibbons, Executive Director, County Health Executives Association of California (CHEAC)
- Kat DeBurgh, Executive Director, Health Officers Association of California (HOAC)
- Karen Keeslar, California Association of Public Authorities (retired)
- Erin Hannigan, Solano County Supervisor
- Justin Crumley, Senior Deputy County Counsel, San Diego County
- Jim Erb, Director of Finance, Kings County (retired)
- Luis Alejo, Monterey County Supervisor
- John Peters, Mono County Supervisor
- Chuck Washington, Riverside County Supervisor
- Chastity Benson, Director of Operations & Educational Program, CSAC Institute

A motion to approve the Circle of Service Award Nominees was made by Supervisor Bartlett; second by Supervisor Long. Motion carried unanimously.

11. CSAC Annual Conference

In light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the Executive Committee requested that CSAC do the following at the 2021 CSAC Annual Meeting in Monterey:

- Require masks for all conference participants regardless of vaccination status
- Require proof of vaccination or a negative test within 72 of attending the conference
- Provide onsite antigen testing

12. 2022 Initial Advocacy and Communications Priorities

The Executive Committee and CSAC Staff discussed CSAC's 2022 Initial Priorities.

13. Special Presentation

Dr. David McCuan, Professor of Political Science at Sonoma State University, presented to the Executive Committee.

14. Closed Session

The Executive Committee met in Closed Session.

Meeting was adjourned. The next Executive Committee meeting will be held on January 27, 2022.

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RETREAT
November 30, 2021 | 4:30pm – 5pm
Monterey Marriott | San Carlos I

MINUTES

1. Roll Call

OFFICERS

James Gore | *President*
Ed Valenzuela | *1st Vice President*
Chuck Washington | *2nd Vice President*
Lisa Bartlett | *Immediate Past President*

CSAC STAFF

Graham Knaus | *Executive Director*
Manuel Rivas, Jr. | *Deputy Executive Director,
Operations & Member Services*
Jacqueline Wong-Hernandez | *Deputy Executive
Director, Legislative Services*

ADVISORS

John Beiers | *County Counsels' Association,
San Mateo County (absent)*
Frank Kim | *Orange County CEO, CACE President
(absent)*

SUPERVISORS

Keith Carson | *Alameda County (absent)*
Susan Ellenberg | *Santa Clara County*
John Gioia | *Contra Costa County*
Carole Groom | *San Mateo County (absent)*
Kelly Long | *Ventura County*
Kathryn Barger | *Los Angeles County (absent)*
Buddy Mendes | *Fresno County (absent)*
Luis Alejo | *Monterey County (absent)*
Diane Dillon | *Napa County*
Erin Hannigan | *Solano County*
Bruce Gibson | *San Luis Obispo County (absent)*
Craig Pedersen | *Kings County (absent)*
Sue Novasel | *El Dorado County*
Jeff Griffiths | *Inyo County*

EX OFFICIO MEMBER

Leonard Moty | *Treasurer, Shasta County (absent)*

2. Consideration of the 2021-2022 Board of Directors Nominations

The CSAC Constitution indicates that each county board shall nominate one or more directors to serve on the CSAC Board of Directors for a one-year term commencing with the Annual Meeting. The CSAC Executive Committee appoints one director for each member county from the nominations received and was presented with the additional 2021-2022 nominations received to date.

A motion to approve the additional 2021-2022 Board of Directors Nominations was made by Supervisor Gioia; second by Supervisor Hannigan. Motion carried unanimously.

Meeting was adjourned. The next Executive Committee meeting will be held on January 27, 2022.



OFFICERS

President
James Gore
Sonoma County

1st Vice President
Ed Valenzuela
Siskiyou County

2nd Vice President
Chuck Washington
Riverside County

Past President
Lisa A. Bartlett
Orange County

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Graham Knaus

January 27, 2022

TO: CSAC Executive Committee

FROM: Graham Knaus, Executive Director
Manuel Rivas, Jr., Deputy Executive Director of Operations and Member Services
Jacqueline Wong-Hernandez, Deputy Executive Director of Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: Approval of Nominations for the CSAC 2021 – 2022 Board of Directors

Background: The CSAC Constitution indicates that each county board shall nominate one or more directors to serve on the CSAC Board of Directors for a one-year term commencing with the Annual Meeting. The CSAC Executive Committee appoints one director for each member county from the nominations received.

For counties that do not submit nominations, the appointed supervisor from the preceding year will continue to serve until such county board nominates, and the Executive Committee appoints, a supervisor to serve on the CSAC Board.

The highlighted names denote additional responses received for 2021-2022.

2021 - 2022 CSAC BOARD OF DIRECTORS + ALTERNATES				
COUNTY	CAUCUS	DIRECTOR	ALTERNATE(S)	CHANGE FROM 2020-21
Alameda	U	Keith Carson	David Haubert	NONE
Alpine	R	Terry Woodrow	Ron Hames	NONE
Amador	R	Richard Forster	Jeff Brown	NONE
Butte	S	Debra Lucero	Tami Ritter	NONE
Calaveras	R	Merita Callaway	Benjamin Stopper	NONE
Colusa	R	Kent Boes	Merced Corona	
Contra Costa	U	John Gioia	Diane Burgis	NEW ALTERNATE
Del Norte	R	Chris Howard	Gerry Hemmingsen	NONE
El Dorado	R	Sue Novasel	John Hidahl	NONE
Fresno	U	Buddy Mendes	Nathan Magsig	NONE
Glenn	R	Keith Corum	Paul Barr	NEW ALTERNATE
Humboldt	R	Virginia Bass	Michelle Bushnell	NEW ALTERNATE
Imperial	S	Raymond Castillo	Jesus Escobar	
Inyo	R	Jeff Griffiths	Rick Pucci	NONE
Kern	S	Zack Scrivner	Phillip Peters	NEW ALTERNATE
Kings	R	Craig Pedersen	Doug Verboon	NONE
Lake	R	Bruno Sabatier	Tina Scott	NONE

Lassen	R	Chris Gallagher	Gary Bridges	NONE
Los Angeles	U	Kathryn Barger	Hilda Solis	
Madera	R	David Rogers	Leticia Gonzalez	
Marin	S	Damon Connolly	Stephanie Moulton-Peters	NONE
Mariposa	R	Miles Menetrey	Rosemarie Smallcombe, Thomas Sweeney, Marshall Long, and Wayne Forsythe	NONE
Mendocino	R	John Haschak	Maureen "Mo" Mulheren	NEW ALTERNATE
Merced	S	Scott Silveira	Josh Pedrozo	
Modoc	R	Ned Coe	Elizabeth Cavasso	NONE
Mono	R	John Peters	Jennifer Kreitz	NONE
Monterey	S	Luis Alejo	Wendy Root Askew	NONE
Napa	S	Diane Dillon	Ryan Gregory	NONE
Nevada	R	Heidi Hall	Ed Scofield	NONE
Orange	U	Lisa Bartlett	Doug Chaffee	
Placer	S	Bonnie Gore	Landon Wolf	NEW ALTERNATE
Plumas	R	Greg Hagwood ³	Jeff Engel	
Riverside	U	Chuck Washington	V. Manuel Perez	
Sacramento	U	Sue Frost	Rich Desmond	NEW ALTERNATE
San Benito	R	Bea Gonzales	Peter Hernandez	NEW ALTERNATE
San Bernardino	U	Janice Rutherford	Paul Cook	NONE
San Diego	U	Nora Vargas	Joel Anderson	NONE
San Francisco	U	Rafael Mandelman		
San Joaquin	U	Chuck Winn	Tom Patti	NONE
San Luis Obispo	S	Bruce Gibson	Dawn Ortiz-Legg	NEW ALTERNATE
San Mateo	U	Carole Groom		
Santa Barbara	S	Das Williams	Gregg Hart	NONE
Santa Clara	U	Susan Ellenberg	Cindy Chavez	
Santa Cruz	S	Bruce McPherson	Zach Friend	NONE
Shasta	S	Leonard Moty	Joe Chimenti	NONE
Sierra	R	Lee Adams	Peter Huebner	NONE
Siskiyou	R	Ed Valenzuela	Brandon Criss	NONE
Solano	S	Erin Hannigan	Monica Brown	NONE
Sonoma	S	Lynda Hopkins	David Rabbitt	NONE
Stanislaus	S	Vito Chiesa	Chance Condit	NONE
Sutter	R	Dan Flores	Mike Ziegenmeyer	NONE
Tehama	R	Robert Williams	Dennis Garton	NONE
Trinity	R	Keith Groves	Liam Gogan	NEW ALTERNATE
Tulare	S	Amy Shuklian	Pete Vander Poel	NEW ALTERNATE

Tuolumne	R	Ryan Campbell	David Goldemberg	NEW ALTERNATE
Ventura	U	Kelly Long	Matt LaVere	NONE
Yolo	S	Jim Provenza	Oscar Villegas	NONE
Yuba	R	Gary Bradford	Seth Fuhrer	NEW ALTERNATE



OFFICERS

President

Ed Valenzuela
Siskiyou County

1st Vice President

Chuck Washington
Riverside County

2nd Vice President

Bruce Gibson
San Luis Obispo County

Past President

James Gore
Sonoma County



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Graham Knaus

January 27, 2021

TO: CSAC Executive Committee

FROM: Graham Knaus | Executive Director

SUBJECT: Appointment of CSAC Treasurer, NACo Board of Directors, NACo Western Interstate Region Board (WIR), California Counties Foundation Board, Institute for Local Government Board (ILG), and CSAC Policy Committees Chairs & Vice Chairs

The CSAC Officers met on December 15th & 16th, 2021 to consider appointments to CSAC Treasurer, NACo Board of Directors, NACo Western Interstate Region (WIR) representatives, California Counties Foundation Board, Institute for Local Government Board (ILG), and CSAC Policy Committee chairs and vice-chairs. The following are the Officer recommendations for 2022:

CSAC Treasurer

Leonard Moty, Shasta County

NACo Board of Directors

Keith Carson, Alameda County
Miles Menetrey, Mariposa County
James Gore, Sonoma County

NACo WIR Board Representatives

John Peters, Mono County
Matt Kingsley, Inyo County | RCRC
Appointment

California Counties Foundation Board

Bruce Gibson, San Luis Obispo County | President
Terry Woodrow, Alpine County
John Gioia, Contra Costa County
Wendy Root-Askew, Monterey County

Institute for Local Government (ILG) Board

Sue Novasel, El Dorado County
Virginia Bass, Humboldt County

POLICY COMMITTEES

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Chair | Kelly Long, Ventura County
Vice Chair | Susan Ellenberg, Santa Clara County
Vice Chair | Oscar Villegas, Yolo County

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

Chair | Chris Howard, Del Norte County
Vice Chair | Daron McDaniel, Merced County
Vice Chair | Heidi Hall, Nevada County

GOVERNMENT FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

Chair | Amy Shuklian, Tulare County
Vice Chair | Luis Alejo, Monterey County

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Chair | Carole Groom, San Mateo County
Vice Chair | Belia Ramos, Napa County
Vice Chair | Zach Friend, Santa Cruz County

HOUSING, LAND USE & TRANSPORTATION

Chair | Jennifer Kreitz, Mono County
Vice Chair | Bonnie Gore, Placer County
Vice Chair | Nora Vargas, San Diego County



January 27, 2022

To: CSAC Executive Committee

From: Leonard Moty, President
Alan Fernandes, Chief Executive Officer

RE: CSAC Finance Corporation Update

CSAC Finance Corporation Board of Directors

The CSAC Finance Corporation Board of Directors is comprised of 11 directors designed to represent a multi-disciplinary cross section of California government and business. The CSAC Executive Committee will need to appoint 5 members to the CSAC FC Board as a result of the completion of terms and vacancies that have occurred. The following represents a list of candidates for these board appointments. This year the Supervisor seat representing the rural counties is up for appointment.

There is one Supervisor seat representing the Rural Counties. The applicant for that position is:

- ***Supervisor Richard Forster from Amador County***

In addition, there are two designated public members of the CSAC FC Board. The following two applicants are seeking reappointment as public representatives:

- ***Vernon Billy, CEO & Executive Director, California School Boards Association***
- ***Elba Gonzales-Mares, Executive Director, Community Health Initiative Napa County***

Finally, there are two vacant seats for a county Agency or Department Head. The CSAC FC recommends the following appointments:

- ***Matt Jennings, Treasurer-Tax Collector, Riverside County***
- ***Mary Zeeb, Treasurer-Tax Collector, Monterey County***

The CSAC FC Board has enjoyed a tradition of outstanding leadership from all members of its Board of Directors and supports all of these applicants mentioned above. Therefore, staff is requesting a motion to appoint the above referenced applicants to the CSAC FC Board of Directors.

Easy Smart Pay

As you know, the Easy Smart Pay program has completed its pilot phase and now the platform is available to all counties that wish to allow its taxpayers to pay property taxes in monthly installments. Attached, please find sample county resolutions for counties that have previously onboarded on to the platform. We are requesting members of the Executive Committee to approve a similar resolution in their county before the April property tax deadline.

Corporate Associates Program

The Corporate Associates program is mid-way through the fiscal year with support from 72 partners across three levels. Staff has secured 2 additional Platinum partners as of this report: **GX Broadband** (Ben Korman), and **T-Mobile** (Angelo Mateo). **CGL Companies** (Jami Godkin) also have joined at the Gold level. All current and new partners are ready to engage at both virtual and live CSAC events in the next few months.

We had tremendous engagement at the recent CSAC Annual Conference in December. Many of our partners were in the Expo and actively participating in the meetings and workshops offered. In addition to live events, we are still hosting and promoting webinars with our partners so please be on the lookout for upcoming invitations. Thank you again for your willingness to meet with our Corporate Associates.

The most updated Corporate Associates roster is attached.



PLATINUM Partners (as of 1.2.2022)

1. Alliant Insurance Services, Inc.

Nazi Arshi, Senior Vice President
1301 Dove St. Suite 200
Newport Beach, CA 92660
(949) 660-8110
narshi@alliant.com
www.alliant.com

2. Anthem Blue Cross

Michael Pro시오, Regional Vice President, State Affairs
1121 L Street, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 403-0527
Michael.prosio@anthem.com
www.anthem.com

3. Alight

Keith Rahn, Regional Market Leader
4 Overlook Point
Lincolnshire, IL 60069
(303) 502-6308
Keith.rahn@aon.com
www.aon.com

4. AT&T

Mike Silacci, Regional Vice President
External Affairs – Greater Los Angeles Region
2250 E. Imperial Hwy, Room 54
El Segundo, CA 90245
(213) 445-6817
Michael.Silacci@att.com
www.att.com

5. Baron & Budd

John Fiske, Shareholder
11440 W. Bernardo Court
San Diego, CA 92127
(858) 251-7424
jfiske@baronbudd.com
www.baronandbudd.com

6. Blue Shield

Andrew Kiefer, VP, State Government Affairs
1215 K St. Suite 2010
Sacramento, CA 95815
(916) 552-2960
Andrew.keifer@blueshieldca.com
www.blueshieldca.com

7. California Statewide Communities Development Authority

Catherine Barna, Executive Director
1700 North Broadway, Suite 405
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
(800) 531-7476
cbarna@cscda.org
www.cscda.org

8. CalTRUST

Laura Labanieh, CEO
1100 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 745-6701
laura@caltrust.org
www.caltrust.org

9. CCHI

Mark Diel, Executive Director
1107 9th Street, STE 601
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 404-9442
mdiel@cchi4families.org
www.cchi4families.org

10. CGI

Monica Cardiel Cortez, Partner, Consultant
621 Capitol Mall, Suite 1525
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 830-1100
monica.cardielcortez@cgi.com
www.CGI.com

11. Coast2Coast Rx

John C. Stephens III, Executive Vice President
Financial Marketing Concepts
Db a Coast2CoastRx
1102 A1A North, Suite 202
Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082
(904) 543-4905
john.stephens@finmarkco.com
www.coast2coastrx.com

12. DLR Group

Dan Sandall, Business Development
1050 20th Street, Suite 250
Sacramento, CA 95811
(310) 804-7997
dsandall@dlrgroup.com
www.dlrgroup.com

13. Dominion Voting Systems

Steve Bennett, Regional Sales Manager
26561 Amhurst Court
Loma Linda, CA 92354
(909) 362-1715
steven.bennett@dominionvoting.com
www.dominionvoting.com

14. DRC Emergency Services

Kristy Fuentes, Vice President Business Development
110 Veterans Memorial Blvd.
Metairie, LA 7005
(504) 220-7682
kfuentes@drcusa.com
www.drcusa.com

15. Election Systems & Software

Chelsea Machado, Regional Sales Manager
11208 John Galt Blvd.
Omaha, NE 68137
(209) 277-6674
chelsea.machado@essvote.com
www.essvote.com

16. Enterprise Fleet Management

Lisa Holmes, State of CA Contract Manager
150 N. Sunrise Ave
Roseville, CA 95661
(916) 240-1169
Lisa.m.holmes@ehi.com
www.enterprise.com

17. GX Broadband

Ben Korman, Founder
P.O. Box 1869
Morrow Bay, CA 93433
(805) 748-6824
ben@gxbroadband.com
www.gxbroadband.com

18. Hanson Bridgett LLP

Paul Mello, Partner
Samantha Wolff, Partner
425 Market Street, 26th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 777-3200
swolff@hansonbridgett.com
pmello@hansonbridgett.com
www.hansonbridgett.com

19. Healthnet

Allison Barnett, Senior Director Government Affairs
1201 K Street, Suite 1815
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 548-2989
allison.barnett@healthnet.com
www.healthnet.com

20. IBM

Todd W. Bacon, VP / Managing Director
425 Market St. 21st floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
(310) 890-9535
tbacon@us.ibm.com
www.ibm.com

21. IEM

David Andrews, Director
Concourse Lakeside 1
2801 Slater Road, Suite 200
Morrisville, NC 27560
(206) 708-3775
David.Andrews@iem.com
www.iem.com

22. Invoice Cloud

Patty Melton, Regional Sales Director
30 Braintree Hill Office Park
Braintree, MA 02184
(248) 330-4339
pmelton@invoicecloud.com
www.invoicecloud.net

23. Kaiser Permanente

Kirk Kleinschmidt, Director, Government Relations
1950 Franklin St, 3rd Floor
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 987-1247
kirk.p.kleinschmidt@kp.org
www.kp.org

24. Nationwide

Rob Bilo, VP of Business Development
4962 Robert J Mathews Parkway, Suite 100
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(866) 677-5008
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www.nrsforu.com

25. NextEra Energy

Cara Martinson, Senior Director
One California, Suite 1610
San Francisco, CA. 94111
(916) 267-5536
cara.martinson@nexteraenergy.com
www.nexteraenergy.com

26. OMNIA Partners

Rob Fiorilli, Group Vice President, West - Public Sector
840 Crescent Center Drive, Suite 600
Franklin, TN 37067
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rob.fiorilli@omiapartners.com
www.omniapartners.com/publicsector

27. OpenGov

Greg Balter, CPA
Regional Sales Manager, US - West
955 Charter St
Redwood City, CA 94063
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gbalter@opengov.com
www.opengov.com

28. Pacific Gas & Electric Company

John Costa, Local Public Affairs
1415 L Street, Suite 280
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 584-1885
JB1F@pge.com
www.pge.com

29. Peraton

Cathy Varner, Vice President
4045 Hancock Street Suite 210
San Diego, CA 92110
(619) 929-5952
cathy.varner@peraton.com
www.peraton.com

30. PRISM

Rick Brush, Chief Member Services Officer
75 Iron Point Circle, Suite 200
Folsom, California 95630
(916) 850-7378
rbrush@prismrisk.gov
www.csac-eia.org

31. Procure America

Todd Main, Vice President of Government Services
31103 Rancho Viejo Rd. #D2102
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
(949) 388-2686
t.main@procureamerica.org
www.procureamerica.org

32. Qlik

Courtney Hastings, Sr. Field Marketing Manager, Public Sector
1775 Tysons Blvd.
McLean, VA 22102
(202) 277-4936
Courtney.hastings@qlik.com
www.qlik.com/us/solutions/industries/public-sector

33. SiteLogIQ

John Burdette, Director, State & Local Government Solutions
1501 El Camino Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95815
(530) 368-7886
John.burdette@sitelogiq.com
www.sitelogiq.com

34. Southern California Edison

Haig Kartounian, Public Affairs Manager
2244 Walnut Grove Ave.,
Rosemead, CA 91770
(626) 302-3418
Haig.Kartounian@sce.com
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35. Synoptek

Eric Westrom, Business Development Manager
3200 Douglas Blvd. Suite 320
Roseville, CA 95661
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ewestrom@synoptek.com
www.synoptek.com

36. T-Mobile for Government

Angelo Mateo, Segment Marketing Manager,
State and Local Government
3625 132nd Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006
(407) 789-5019
angelo.mateo13@t-mobile.com
www.t-mobile.com/business/government/state-local-government

37. UnitedHealthcare/Optum

Jeff Giadone, UHC, VP-CA Public Sector
(303) 881-0477
jgiadone@uhc.com
www.uhc.com

38. Vanir Construction Management, Inc.

Bob Fletcher, Vice President of Business
Development
4540 Duckhorn Drive, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95834
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bob.fletcher@vanir.com
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39. Wellpath

Patrick Turner, Director of Business
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12220 El Camino Real
San Diego, CA 92130
(281) 468-9365
patrick.turner@cmgcos.com
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40. Western States Petroleum Association

Catherine Reheis-Boyd, President
1415 L St., Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95816
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creheis@wspa.org
www.wspa.org

41. Zencity

Assaf Frances, Director of Urban Policy &
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GOLD Partners

1. Airbnb

Matt Middlebrook, Public Policy
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www.airbnb.com

2. CGL Companies

Jami Godkin, VP Director of Business
Development
2260 Del Paso Road, Suite 100
Sacramento CA 95834
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jgodkin@cglcompanies.com
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3. HdL Companies

Andrew Nickerson, President
120 S. State College Blvd., Suite 200
Brea, CA 92821
(714) 879-5000
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4. KPMG

William F. Zizic, Managing Director,
Government & Infrastructure | Strategy
1225 17th Street, Suite 800
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wzizic@kpmg.com
www.kpmg.com

5. Lockheed Martin Sikorsky

Robert Head, VP State, Local and PAC Affairs
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6. Paragon Government Relations

Joe Krahn, President
220 Eye Street, NE, Suite 240
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 898-1444
jk@paragonlobbying.com
www.paragonlobbying.com

7. Recology

Salvatore Coniglio, CEO
50 California Street, 24th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111-9796
(415) 875-11506
sconiglio@recology.com
www.recology.com



SILVER Partners

1. Aumentum Technologies

(a Harris Computer Company)
Ann Kurz – VP Sales & Marketing
510 E. Milham Ave.
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akurz@umentumtech.com

2. Comcast

Beth Hester, Vice President External Affairs
3055 Comcast Circle
Livermore, CA 94551
(925) 424-0972 x0174
beth_hester@comcast.com
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3. Deckard Technologies, Inc.

Nick Del Pego, CEO
1620 5th Ave, Ste 400
San Diego, CA 92101
(858) 248-9492
ndp@deckardtech.com
www.deckardtech.com

4. GEO Group

Jessica Mazlum, Business Development
Director - Western Region
7000 Franklin Blvd, Suite 1230
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jmazlum@geogroup.com
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5. Hospital Council of Northern & Central California

Brian L. Jensen, Regional Vice President
1215 K Street, Suite 730
Sacramento, CA 95814
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bjensen@hospitalcouncil.net
www.hospitalcouncil.net

6. Kofile

Dave Baldwin, VP Sales, Western Region
Eugene Sisneros, Western Division
Manager
1558 Forrest Way
Carson City, NV 89706
(713) 204-5734
Eugene.sisneros@kofile.us
www.kofile.us

7. Konica Minolta

Paul Campana, Gov. Accounts Manager
1900 S. State College Blvd. Ste 600
Anaheim, CA 92806
(714) 688-7822
pcampana@kmb.konicaminolta.us
www.konicaminolta.com

8. Kosmont Companies

Larry Kosmont, CEO
1601 N. Sepulveda Blvd., #382
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 507-9000
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9. LECET Southwest

Estela Penney, Director
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estela@lecetsw.org
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10. Liebert Cassidy Whitmore

Cynthia Weldon, Director of Marketing
6033 W. Century Boulevard, 5th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90045
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cweldon@lcwlegal.com
www.lcwlegal.com

11. LinkedIn Talent Solutions

Cecily Hastings, State and Local
Relationship Manager
6410 Via Real Drive
Carpinteria, CA 93013
(202) 355-3429
chastings@linkedin.com
<https://business.linkedin.com/talent-solutions/product-overview>

12. MuniServices

Fran Mancia, VP Government Relations
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Sacramento, CA 95814
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fran.mancia@avenuinsights.com
www.MuniServices.com

13. Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems

Joe Ahn, Manager, State and Local Affairs
101 Continental Blvd, MS-D5/140
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www.northropgrumman.com

14. PARS

Mitch Barker, Executive Vice President
4350 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 100
Newport Beach, CA 92660
(800) 540-6369 x116
mbarker@pars.org
www.pars.org

15. Precision Civil Engineering

Ed Dunkle, President and CEO
1234 O. Street
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 449-4500
edunkel@precisioneng.net
www.precisioneng.net

16. Rapid Covid Labs

Philip Dodge, CEO
Allianz Research Institute, LLC 14120
Beach Boulevard #101
Westminster, CA 92683
(833) 335-0106
info@rapidcovidlabs.com
www.rapidcovidlabs.com

17. RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Bob Williams, Managing Director
2 Embarcadero Center, Suite 1200
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 445-8674
bob.williams@rbccm.com
www.rbccm.com/municipalfinance/

18. Republic Services

Charles Helget, Director, Gov. Affairs
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chelget@republicservices.com
www.RepublicServices.com

19. SAIC

Francesca Keating, VP State & Local
12010 Sunset Hills Road
Reston, VA 20190
703.676.4837
Francesca.f.keating@saic.com
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20. Schneider Electric

Jennifer Jackson
1660 Scenic Ave
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Jennifer.jackson@se.com
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21. Sierra Pacific Industries

Andrea Howell, Corporate Affairs Director
PO Box 496028
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www.spi-ind.com

22. Sixth Dimension

Teri Cruz, Vice President
1504 Franklin Street, Suite 102
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teri.cruz@sixthdimensionpm.com
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23. Telecare Corporation

Rich Leib
1080 Marina Village Parkway, Suite 100
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rich.leib@dunleerstrategies.com
www.telecarecorp.com

24. Ygrene Energy Fund

Crystal Crawford, Vice President, Program
Development & Oversight,
815 5th Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
(866) 634-1358
crystal.crawford@ygrene.com
www.ygreneworks.com



B O A R D O F S U P E R V I S O R S

KEITH CARSON
PRESIDENT
SUPERVISOR, FIFTH DISTRICT

September 17, 2021

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County Administration Building
1221 Oak Street
Oakland, CA 94612

Dear Board Members:

SUBJECT: ADOPT A RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE USE OF EASY SMART PAY TO PROVIDE TAXPAYERS THE OPTION TO PAY SECURED PROPERTY TAXES IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS

RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt a Resolution to authorize promotion and use of Easy Smart Pay, a third-party service providing taxpayers with the option to pay secured property taxes in monthly installments.

DISCUSSION/SUMMARY:

California Revenue and Taxation Code (RTC) authorizes counties to collect property taxes in two installments per year (RTC §§2700-2708 et seq). While some property owners have the option to pay their property taxes in monthly installments through escrow services provided by banks owning mortgages, property owners who own their property outright do not have a similar option. For some, biannual tax bills instead of monthly tax bills are a financial hardship or considerable inconvenience.

Easy Smart Pay is a product and service of Smart Easy Pay, a privately held corporation founded in partnership with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) Finance Corporation with the aim of filling service gaps between government agencies and the public regarding taxes. Easy Smart Pay allows individual property owners to voluntarily assign their property tax bills to Easy Smart Pay, which will in turn bill them for that amount spread over monthly installments for a fee. The fees are currently 2.25% for Credit/Debit payments or 1.75% for electronic checks. County processing fees are 2.5% for Credit/Debit payments but 0% for electronic checks. The program has been reviewed by the Treasurer-Tax Collector and County Counsel. The Treasurer-Tax Collector is generally supportive of the program as it provides another alternative to taxpayers, and will collaborate with Easy Smart Pay on implementation.

The monthly payment program was designed as a collaboration between Easy Smart Pay and CSAC Finance Corporation to ease the burden of paying property taxes in larger lump sums. Any fees in excess of property taxes due are collected by Easy Smart Pay and not by the County. Smart Easy Pay has also

approached Alameda County about an opportunity to share a portion of Easy Smart Pay's fees to support local community benefits.

There is no financial impact to the County. Taxpayers voluntarily enroll in Easy Smart Pay and when taxes are due, Easy Smart Pay will remit the total taxes due for enrolled property owners to the County in the same manner used by other banks and financial institutions that interact with the County's property tax system. The Easy Smart Pay platform is available to taxpayers throughout the State on an individual basis.

FINANCING:

Approval of this item bears no financial impact to the County and will not result in an increase in net County Cost.

VISION 2026 GOAL:

Support of the Easy Smart Pay program supports the 10X goal pathway of **Accessible Infrastructure** and the operating principle of **Fiscal Stewardship**.

Sincerely,



Keith Carson
Supervisor, District 5

Attachment

c: Auditor-Controller
Treasurer-Tax Collector
County Administrator
County Counsel

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 2021- 456

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING USE AND PROMOTION OF THE EASYSMARTPAY PROGRAM FOR TAXPAYER PAYMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS

WHEREAS, the California Revenue and Taxation Code authorizes counties to collect property taxes in two installments per year; and

WHEREAS, many property owners have the option to pay their property taxes in monthly installments through escrow accounts with the bank owning the mortgage on their property; and

WHEREAS, other property owners who own their property outright do not have the option of monthly installment payments and for some the biannual tax bill creates financial hardship or considerable inconvenience; and

WHEREAS, under existing law, the Alameda County Tax Collector lacks or has limited authority to bill property owners for property taxes in monthly installments; and

WHEREAS, Smart Easy Pay, Inc., a partner company of the California State Association of Counties Financing Corporation, offers the "EasySmartPay" program to taxpayers on a voluntary basis for a fee comparable to the processing fee that the Tax Collector currently charges for credit card payments; and

WHEREAS, the County's constituency has expressed a need for a monthly installment option for the payment of property taxes to the Tax Collector; and

WHEREAS, use and promotion of the EasySmartPay program would not result in any financial impact to the County; and

WHEREAS, use and promotion of the EasySmartPay program on the County's website and/or with inserts provided at no cost to the County would benefit the County's constituency by satisfying an expressed need.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA HEREBY RESOLVES AND ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1

That the Alameda County Tax Collector is authorized to use and promote the EasySmartPay program as an option for property owners to pay property taxes in monthly installments for a fee comparable to the County's processing fees for credit card payments of property taxes.

SECTION 2

That in one year Alameda County shall evaluate and report on the effectiveness of the use and promotion of the EasySmartPay program.

SECTION 3

That this resolution is effective immediately upon adoption.

SECTION 4

The foregoing is **PASSED** and **ADOPTED** by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda, State of California, on this 21st day of September 2021, by the following called vote:


AYES: Supervisors Chan, Haubert, Miley, Valle & President Carson
NOES: None
EXCUSED: None



PRESIDENT, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS


ATTEST:

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

By: 

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DONNA R. ZIEGLER, COUNTY COUNSEL

By: 

Farand Kan
Deputy County Counsel

copy to

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Tuesday, October 2, 2018

PRESENT: Supervisors Bruce S. Gibson, Adam Hill, Lynn Compton, Debbie Arnold and
Chairperson John Peschong

ABSENT: None

RESOLUTION NO. 2018 - 233

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, PROMOTING A SERVICE ALLOWING TAXPAYERS THE OPTION TO
PAY PROPERTY TAXES IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS**

WHEREAS, California Revenue and Taxation Code authorizes counties to collect property taxes in two installments per year (R&T §§2700-2708 et seq.¹); and

WHEREAS, many property owners have the option to pay their property taxes in monthly installments through escrow accounts with banks owning their mortgages, however, property owners who own their property outright do not have a similar option and for some the biannual tax bill creates financial hardship or considerable inconvenience; and

WHEREAS, under current law the Office of the Tax Collector lacks the authority to bill property owners in monthly installments, however, a newly formed corporation "EasySmartPay" provides this service to taxpayers on a voluntary basis for a fee commensurate with the processing fees that the Tax Collector currently charges for credit, debit, and electronic payments; and

WHEREAS, because this service fulfills an expressed constituent need, the Auditor-Controller-Treasurer-Tax Collector seeks Board authorization to promote EasySmartPay's service

¹ RTC 2700.1. Taxes on the secured roll payable in two installments. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, any tax, assessment, fee or charge to become a lien on land and to be collected with county taxes or other taxes or assessments collected on the secured roll shall be payable in two (2) installments as specified in this chapter.

to a subset of County property owners through a "Pilot Program," specifically to Los Osos property owners whose tax bills contain the additional sewer assessment (approximately 4,600 properties); and

WHEREAS, such promotion would be on the County website or paper inserts at no cost to the County; and

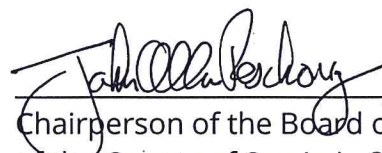
WHEREAS, such promotion would not result in financial benefit to the County but would satisfy an expressed constituent need.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo, State of California, hereby authorizes the County of San Luis Obispo Auditor-Controller-Treasurer-Tax Collector to promote EasySmartPay's service issuing property owners monthly property tax bills for a fee commensurate with County processing fees.

Upon motion of Supervisor Gibson, seconded by Supervisor Hill, and on the following roll call vote, to-wit:

AYES:	Supervisors Gibson, Hill, Compton, Arnold and Chairperson Peschong
NOES:	None
ABSENT:	None
ABSTAINING:	None

The foregoing resolution is hereby adopted:



Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Luis Obispo,
State of California

ATTEST:

Tommy Gong
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of
the Board of Supervisors, County of
San Luis Obispo, State of California

By: Sandy Currens
Deputy Clerk

[SEAL]

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:

RITA L. NEAL
County Counsel

By: /s/Adrienne Ratner
Deputy County Counsel

Dated: September 21, 2018

STATE OF CALIFORNIA) ss.
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO)

I, **TOMMY GONG**, County Clerk of the above entitled County, and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors thereof, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of an order entered in the minutes of said Board of Supervisors, and now remaining of record in my office.

Witness, my hand and seal of said Board of Supervisors on October 16, 2018.

TOMMY GONG,
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: Sandy Currens
Deputy Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2020 - 169

RESOLUTION OF THE SOLANO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AUTHORIZING THE TAX COLLECTOR TO PARTICIPATE IN AN EASYSMARTPAY PILOT PROGRAM THAT WILL PROVIDE A VOLUNTARY OPTION FOR PROPERTY OWNERS THAT DO NOT HAVE ESCROW ACCOUNTS THE ABILITY TO PAY SECURED PROPERTY TAXES IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS

Whereas, California Revenue and Taxation Code sections 2700 - 2708 authorizes counties to collect property taxes in two installments per years; and

Whereas, many property owners have the option to pay their property taxes in monthly installments through escrow accounts with the bank owning the mortgage on their property; however, property owners who own their property outright do not have that option and for some the biannual tax bill creates financial hardship or considerable inconvenience; and

Whereas, under current law, the Tax Collector lacks the authority to bill property owners in monthly installments; however, the corporation Smart Easy Pay, Inc. provides the "EasySmartPay" service to taxpayers on a voluntary basis for a fee commensurate with the processing fee that the Tax Collector currently charges for credit card payments; and

Whereas, EasySmartPay is a program overseen by the California State Association of Counties Financing Corporation; and

Whereas, because this service fulfills an expressed constituent need, the Tax Collector seeks Board authorization to promote the EasySmartPay service; and

Whereas, such promotion would be on the County website or paper flyers or inserts at no cost to the County; and

Whereas, such promotion would not result in a financial benefit to the County but would satisfy an expressed constituent need.


Resolved, the Solano County Board of Supervisors authorizes the Tax Collector to participate in the EasySmartPay pilot program to allow taxpayers the option of paying property tax bills monthly with a fee commensurate with County processing fees for credit card payment of property taxes.

Passed and adopted by the Solano County Board of Supervisors at its regular meeting on September 1, 2020 by the following vote:


AYES: SUPERVISORS Hannigan, Brown, Spering, Vasquez, Thomson

NOES: SUPERVISORS None.

EXCUSED: SUPERVISORS None.


ERIN HANNIGAN, Chairwoman
Solano County Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:
BIRGITTA E. CORSELLO, Clerk
Solano County Board of Supervisors

By: 
Page 72 of 90
Jeanette Neiger, Chief Deputy Clerk





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Sonoma County



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Graham Knaus

January 27, 2022

To: CSAC Executive Committee

From: Bruce Gibson, Chair, CSAC GFA Policy Committee
Geoff Neill, CSAC Legislative Representative

Re: Potential 2022 Ballot Initiative: “The Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act” — ACTION ITEM

Recommendation

The CSAC Government Finance and Administration Policy Committee will consider this measure and provide a recommendation to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee may recommend a position to the CSAC Board of Directors of support, oppose, neutral, or it may recommend CSAC take no position.

Summary

The Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act would amend the California Constitution to restrict the ability of the state, counties, other local agencies, and the electorate to approve or collect taxes, fees, and other revenues.

It would require voter approval of all state taxes, would further restrict local fee authority by limiting it to the “minimum amount necessary” to provide government services, and would require voter approval for local measures such as franchise fees. Its provisions would make it easier to challenge local revenue measures by increasing the burden of proof on local agencies while disallowing an agency’s characterization of a measure from being considered in court.

The measure would prohibit county charter amendments that provide for any revenue whatsoever from being submitted to the electorate. It would also disallow local agencies from placing advisory measures on the same ballot as any general revenue measure and would raise the threshold for voter approval of local revenue measures proposed by initiative to two-thirds, although this measure itself would only require majority approval to be adopted.

The proposed constitutional initiative is sponsored by the California Business Roundtable, an association comprised of the largest corporations in California. The initiative discussed in this memo is designated by the Attorney General as “21-0042A1” and has not yet received a fiscal impact estimate report or a title and summary. A previous version of the initiative that included even more onerous restrictions has since been withdrawn.

Background

Under current law, local revenue authority is limited by both statute and a number of voter-approved constitutional provisions, including those added by Proposition 13 (1978), Proposition 218 (1996), and Proposition 26 (2010). Due to these restrictions, counties have over time become more dependent on state and federal funding. These restrictions, combined with other factors, cause the taxes counties rely on for general

revenues not to keep pace with population and economic growth. In most counties, tax revenues are still lower per capita and are a smaller share of the economy than they were before the Great Recession, in real dollars.

Changes under Ballot Initiative

The purpose of the ballot measure is to make it more difficult for counties, cities, schools, special districts, and the state to raise revenue by any means. It places new and increased restrictions on every manner of revenue measure and narrows exceptions to its most onerous requirements. Its provisions are so broad that while the proponents cite specific examples they are targeting for change, the measure would no doubt have many unintended consequences.

The effect will be to increase county costs, reduce tax and fee revenue for counties, subject *de rigueur* charges such as franchise fees to voter approval requirements, and open more government actions to legal challenges while simultaneously making those challenges more difficult to defend against. Further, as is the case with many ballot measures, it would write into the California Constitution contradictory and confusing language that cannot be changed or clarified without another future ballot measure that receives voter approval.

The fundamental provision of the proposed initiative would be to designate every levy, charge, or exaction of any kind imposed by the state or a local agency as either a tax or an "exempt charge." Every revenue measure not defined as an exempt charge would be subject to voter approval requirements, some of which the initiative newly imposes or increases.

The list of exempt charges is based on the provisions of Proposition 26 (2010), with some changes. The list includes, charges for the actual cost of a government service (such as utilities), charges for the regulatory costs of issuing licenses and performing related inspections and audits, charges for the lease or sale of government property, fines and penalties to punish violations of law, charges for tourism promotion, health care charges to increase Medi-Cal reimbursement rates, and, for local agencies, charges imposed as a condition of property development.

As proposed, every state and local revenue measure not defined as an exempt charge would need to be submitted to the voters for approval. Those measures would be required to include in both the title and summary and the ballot label the type and amount or rate of the tax, the duration of the tax, and the use of the revenue derived from the tax. In the case of local general taxes, the phrase "for general government use" would be required and it would be prohibited to include an advisory measure on the same ballot to determine how the electorate would like to see those revenues used. By specifying that a duration must be provided, the proposed ballot measure appears to require taxes to be time limited.

Local voter initiatives that impose special taxes are currently subject to lower voting thresholds than those initiated by county and city governing boards. This measure would increase those thresholds from a majority vote to two-thirds.

This initiative would retroactively cancel other revenue measures passed by voters or approved between January 1, 2022, and the time this initiative goes into effect, if they do not comply with this measure's provisions, even if they complied with all laws in effect at the time they passed. The proposed initiative would give those cancelled revenue measures twelve months to re-comply. However, local tax measures can only be put to voters at regular elections where governing board members can also be elected, unless the governing board unanimously calls a special election, and no regular elections would take place in the twelve months after the initiative would take effect.

The initiative reduces counties' home rule authority by prohibiting certain types of amendments to county charters from even appearing before the voters. Whether they are proposed by the Board of Supervisors or by voters themselves, any charter amendment that provides for the imposition, extension, or increase of a tax, fee, charge, or exaction of any kind whatsoever would be prohibited.

One provision of the measure allows fines and penalties to be imposed by the judicial branch of government or imposed by a local administrative enforcement agency to punish violations of law, without voter approval. However, another section of the measure says that, notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution, only the governing body of a local government acting by ordinance, or an elector exercising the initiative power, can impose any kind of charge without voter approval.

The measure specifically prohibits any tax or fee regulating or related to vehicle miles traveled imposed as a condition of property development or occupancy.

For most local fees, the measure would prohibit them from exceeding the "actual cost" and defines actual cost to "the minimum amount necessary," opening up counties to litigation and judicial second-guessing about whether the county could have chosen a lower level of service or whether it could have achieved the result at a lower cost by other means.

The proposed measure would increase the burden of proof on local agencies to prove that a revenue measure is not subject to voter approval requirements—and that the amount of the charge is reasonable and does not exceed the "actual cost," or "minimum amount necessary"—from a preponderance of evidence to clear and convincing evidence. Furthermore, the measure prohibits a court from considering how a local agency describes, or characterizes, a revenue measure in making its determination, whereas the use of the funds would be required to be a factor in that determination.

To give an example of a normal county process that would be impacted by the proposed measure, consider a county's sale of a parcel of land, which falls directly under one of the categories of exempt charge, the one defined in proposed subparagraph (3) of paragraph (j) of Article XIII C Section 1, "a reasonable charge for...the purchase...of local government property." To impose an exempt charge under the terms of the initiative, the governing body must pass an ordinance specifying the amount of the exempt charge, in this case, the amount charged to purchase the property.

If anyone sued the county contesting whether the sale was an exempt charge or should instead have been treated as a tax, under the terms of the proposed initiative the court would be explicitly disallowed from factoring in the county's description of the charge "as being paid in exchange for a[n]...asset." Instead, the court would be required to consider as a factor "the use of revenue derived from the...charge." So while board members might think the county could use the proceeds from the sale of property for general purposes, in order to show by clear and convincing evidence that the charge was not a tax, it would need to prove to the court both that the amount of the charge was reasonable and "that the amount charged does not exceed the actual cost of providing the...product to the payor," with the "actual cost" defined as "the minimum amount necessary to reimburse the government for the cost of providing the...product to the payor...where the amount charged is not used by the government for any purpose other than reimbursing that cost." So in selling, renting, or leasing property, a county would be limited to the county's cost of providing the parcel to the buyer, instead of selling at market rate or to the person offering the highest amount.

At the state level, the measure would require all state taxes to receive voter approval, in addition to the current requirement for two-thirds approval of both houses of the Legislature. Any increase or imposition of any non-tax charge, however minor, would require approval of the Legislature if it results in any taxpayer paying a higher amount. This requirement would apply to everything from bar exam fees to State Fair ticket prices to any charge for a map, shirt, or deck of cards for sale at a state park. And due to the restrictions on the use of revenue from exempt charges, revenue from map, shirt, and playing card sales at state parks could not be used to support the maintenance of the park, but only to reimburse the minimum amount necessary to provide that map, sticker, or deck of cards to the purchaser.

Policy Considerations

Existing CSAC Policy

CSAC's Policies and Procedures Manual instructs that staff recommendations on propositions be presented based upon CSAC's existing platform and principles and based upon direct impact to county government.

The California County Platform could not be clearer about counties' opposition to the issues raised in this measure.

In its first chapter, the Platform lays out its three major planks based on the chief principle of local control, all of which speak against the proposed ballot measure:

- 1) to allow county government the fiscal resources that enable it to meet its obligations;
- 2) to permit county government the flexibility to provide services and facilities in a manner that resolves the day-to-day problems communities face; and
- 3) to grant county government the ability to tailor the levels of local revenues and services to citizens' satisfaction.

Chapter 9 of the Platform is dedicated to the topic of financing county services. It states that counties must have "the authority to collect revenues at a level sufficient to provide the degree of local services the community desires."

Under the heading of "Financial Independence" it states that "counties should be granted enhanced local revenue-generating authority to respond to unique circumstances in each county to provide needed infrastructure and county services. Any revenue raising actions that require approval by the electorate should require a simple majority vote." It continues: "Furthermore, counties should have the ability to adjust all fees, assessments, and charges to cover the full costs of the services they support."

CSAC's Policies and Procedures Manual states that in most circumstances, the Association will consider positions only on qualified ballot measures. However, it also provides for the CSAC Officers to direct a policy committee to review and make a recommendation on a proposed measure that has a direct impact on county governments, as is the case with this measure.

Staff Contact

Please contact Geoff Neill at gneill@counties.org or Danielle Bradley at dbradley@counties.org.

Resources

- 1) [Full text of Ballot Initiative](#)



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Graham Knaus

January 27, 2022

TO: CSAC Executive Committee

FROM: Graham Knaus, Executive Director
Manuel Rivas, Jr., Deputy Executive Director of Operations and Member Services
Jenny Tan, Senior Manager of Public Affairs and Member Services

SUBJECT: Operations & Member Services Report

With the start of 2022, the Communications Team is energized, motivated and ready to revitalize communications, marketing and messaging around CSAC’s priorities, goals and vision, including elevating member services, telling the County Story, and resuming the Driven to Serve initiative.

The past few years have been challenging on multiple fronts but through it all, the Communications Team has shown unwavering focus, commitment and dedication and will continue this tradition of excellence for 2022.

EARNED MEDIA

The CSAC Communications Team continues to highlight local and state successes and build relationships with local media, reporters and political influencers. Since the start of 2022, the Communications Team has added an additional 33 media contacts, expanding the reach and depth of CSAC’s network.

News Releases: News releases are one of the most reliable and proven ways to notify and attract media and reporters regarding CSAC updates and responses. In 2022, there will be a concerted effort to augment and improve the number of news releases published by CSAC while providing valuable and essential information about County support, CSAC advocacy positions and statewide efforts.

In the last quarter of 2021 (October 1 – December 31, 2021), CSAC has written and distributed six news releases, three about the Annual Meeting including [details about the conference](#), [the 2021-22 Officers elected](#) and [the awards honoring excellence in public service](#). The other three news releases included CSAC applauding the [Broadband Bill Signing By Governor Newsom](#), [the Intrastate Allocation Agreement for Opioid Settlement](#), and [the Governor's Swift Action to Advance Broadband](#).

Media Inquiries: CSAC’s successful advocacy and representation on County issues continues to build momentum and expertise for media reporters to utilize and employ. Though the planning and execution of CSAC’s 127th Annual Meeting required hefty investments of time and energy during the last half of 2021, CSAC fielded 15 media inquiries in the last quarter of 2021, including from major outlets such as: Capital Public Radio, the Atlantic, the San Francisco Chronicle, and the Los Angeles Times.

Media Mentions: In the last quarter, CSAC recorded 33 media mentions. Most of these mentions includes quotes from Legislative staff on topics such as infrastructure, broadband, or wildfire disaster. In addition, the Challenge Award winners and newly elected 2021-22 CSAC Officers also comprised a small number of the media mentions.

Bulletin and Blog: CSAC's weekly e-newsletter, the Bulletin, remains a steady source of priority and legislative information. From October 1 – December 31, 2021, the CSAC team produced eight Bulletins and wrote 55 articles, spanning topics such as cannabis, organic waste, broadband, new and relevant laws in 2022, professional development, grants and more. The Bulletin now has more than 5,775 recipients. Each newsletter viewed an average of 1,300 times, which is up from last fiscal year's average of 900 to 1,200 per issuance.

CSAC also produced six Blogs, ranging from [reconnection not recess](#), [the tale of sister cities and counties](#), [California Counties are key to community economic resilience fund](#), and [inspiring the next generation of leaders the Riverside County way](#). These articles let local stakeholders and county staff share the inspiring stories in their communities.

SOCIAL MEDIA

In September 2021, the Communications Team drafted CSAC's first ever [Social Media Plan](#) and they continue to test various frequencies, schedules, and posts on social media to assess reach, identify gaps, and improve engagement. Since September, the Communications Team has streamlined the publishing process, designated clear staff roles, created a list of social media topics, and established a brand voice, which helps when multiple staff are posting on the same social media account.

CSAC's continues to post about a variety of topics related to counties and their priorities, such as COVID-19, new laws impacting residents, broadband, wildfire, and cannabis. In the last quarter of 2021, CSAC shared 394 posts on Facebook, 508 posts on Twitter, and 125 posts on Instagram.

Facebook: CSAC has been working to increase the number of posts on Facebook and diversify from the main Twitter platform to reach a larger and deeper community audience. Since June 2021, CSAC has increased the number of Facebook posts by at least 300%. Additionally, in the last quarter of 2021, CSAC's Facebook account received 17,000 views, including 509 profile visits and 1,966 engagements. The most viewed post on Facebook during this period was on December 13, 2021, about the featured County of the Week, garnering 2,400 views.

Twitter: In the last quarter of 2021, CSAC's Twitter account received 258,800 views, including 16,734 profile visits and 4,760 engagements. The most viewed post on Twitter during this period was on December 23, 2021, about the Omicron variant accounting for 73% of new infections, garnering 10,728 views.

Instagram: In the last quarter of 2021, CSAC's Instagram account received 7,252 views, including 261 profile visits and 403 engagements. The most viewed post on Instagram during this period was on December 26, 2021, about the Department of Finance releasing their annual report on changes in the state's population over the last fiscal year, garnering 213 views.

ADVOCACY SUPPORT

The CSAC Communications Team continues to work closely with Legislative staff on ways to improve and heighten support for, and knowledge of, key state updates and bills, including attending meetings, taking photos of staff in action, and providing up to date and relevant information online.

MEMBERSHIP

CSAC also highlights the Association's membership in [Profiles of Leadership](#) and [Membership Monday](#). Profiles in Leadership focuses on the important role our members play in the Association while Membership Monday provides insight into key county leaders. From October 1 – December 31, 2021, county staff from five rural, suburban, and urban counties have been profiled, including Alameda County Supervisor Keith Carson, Butte County Supervisor Debra Lucero, Shasta County Principal Administrative Analyst Julie Hope, and Napa County Public Health Officer Dr. Karen Relucio.

In December 2021, CSAC completed its Challenge Awards program, listing 52 programs across 22 different counties as the most innovative programs developed and implemented in California. Out of the 52 awards, six rural Counties received 10 awards; nine suburban Counties received 13 awards; and seven urban Counties received 29 awards. In addition, there were three Innovation Awards, 21 Challenge Awards, and 28 Merit Awards. The following is a list of Counties and how many awards they received: Amador: 1; Humboldt: 2; Kern: 1; Lassen: 1; Los Angeles: 10; Madera: 1; Marin: 1; Monterey: 1; Nevada: 4; Orange: 2; Placer: 2; Riverside: 5; San Bernardino: 3; San Diego: 4; San Luis Obispo: 1; Santa Barbara: 2; Santa Clara: 2; Santa Cruz: 2; Sonoma: 1; Tuolumne: 1; Ventura: 3; and Yolo: 2.

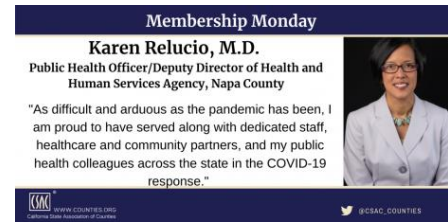
The recipients were announced during the Awards Breakfast at CSAC's 127th Annual Meeting on December 3, 2021, then each program and their Board of Supervisors were notified in mid-December. On January 2, 2022, a press release was sent to the media regarding the winning programs and in late January distribution of the physical awards will begin.

ANNUAL MEETING

CSAC successfully held its 127th Annual Meeting from November 29 - December 2, 2021, in Monterey County with 70+ meetings, three amazing keynote speakers, and more than 550 participants. Under the Executive Committee's Leadership, CSAC created and implemented a robust COVID-19 policy, a pre-verification portal that housed 400+ entries, and multiple health and safety measures including free face masks, alignment with each venue's protocols, and steps to take if there was a positive case. Due to the diligence of staff and the participant of those attending, there were no positive COVID-19 cases from the in-person Annual Meeting.

In addition, the 2021-22 CSAC Officers were elected and installed by Mrs. Barbara Valenzuela: President – Siskiyou County Supervisor Ed Valenzuela; First Vice President – Riverside County Supervisor Chuck Washington; Second Vice President – San Luis Obispo County Supervisor Bruce Gibson; and Immediate Past President – Sonoma County Supervisor James Gore.

CSAC also recognized more than 15 individuals for their service to local communities and the public at large, including County Supervisors, Assembly members and Senators. CSAC also honored county health officers for their



service during the COVID-19 pandemic and various organizations that were a part of the broadband coalition for their advocacy and support for California's historic \$6 billion broadband infrastructure investment.

An updated 2021 Annual Meeting webpage with photos, videos, and more will be available on the CSAC website in late January 2022.

RECRUITMENT

The Communications Team has been quickly working to fill the Communications Manager vacancy previously held by Sara Floor. During the four-week recruitment from November 12 - December 10, 2021, more than 45 people applied for the position, many of them with relevant experience in communications and government. First round of interviews was the week of January 3, 2022, with a final selection expected to occur at the end of January. The Communications Team is hoping to introduce the new Communications Manager by the end of February.

Some photos from the 127th Annual Meeting in Monterey County



The Registration Area



The Conference Center



The Monterey Board of Supervisors



Watsonville Campesino Appreciation Caravan



Swearing In by Barbara Valenzuela



CSAC Officers with Francisco Beltran

January 27, 2022

TO: CSAC Executive Committee

FROM: Manuel Rivas, Jr., Chief Executive Officer
Chastity Benson, Interim Director of Operations & Educational Services
Ryan Souza, Program Director, CSAC Support Hub for Criminal Justice Programming

SUBJECT: California Counties Foundation Report

The California Counties Foundation (Foundation) is the non-profit foundation of CSAC that houses the CSAC William “Bill Chiat” Institute for Excellence in County Government, the CSAC Support Hub for Criminal Justice Programming, and manages charitable contributions and grants to improve educational opportunities for county supervisors, county executives, administrators, and senior staff. The update below provides a brief overview of current Foundation activities.

Winter-Spring 2022 Course Schedule. Registration for the Institute’s Winter-Spring session is now open. The first class, *Talent Development and Succession Planning*, was held on January 6, 2022. Popular courses such as Effective Performance and Outcome-based Contracting, Intergenerational Leadership, and the History of Financing California Counties, are available for enrollment in various formats. The schedule also includes new courses such as Working with High-Risk Populations and Policy Analysis for Everyone. Please note that the Institute is eager to begin in-person classes, however with the growing number of COVID/Omicron cases, the Institute will continue virtual courses through March 31, 2022. For more information, including registration details, please visit www.csacinstitute.org.

County Campuses. The Alameda County cohort completed their program in mid-December. Average attendance for the Alameda County satellite campus is 55 participants. The next Alameda cohort will begin in March 2022. The Mendocino/Lake County cohort participants are halfway through their 10-class series. This county campus has also enjoyed an average enrolment of 55 participants per class. To date, both campuses have operated 100% online. The Institute will open new campuses in Solano County and Fresno County in January and February 2022, respectively.

So, you want to be the CAO Executive Leadership Program. Plans are underway to host our next Executive Leadership Program, *So you want to be the CEO*. The program has been re-designed and will now include two in-person sessions and three virtual sessions over the course of four months. Veteran Institute faculty member Rich Callahan is working closely with Chastity Benson to curate a leadership program that offers attendees the opportunity to explore leadership skills and practices required of executives as they consider transitioning from senior managers to chief executive officers. The first session is scheduled for May 11-13, 2022, in Napa County. Registration details will be released in early February.

NACo Professional Development Academy Partnership. In 2021, the Foundation has partnered with the National Association of Counties (NACo) Professional Development Academy (PDA) to enhance our educational programming and allow us to offer their High-Performance Leadership Academy (HPLA). We are pleased to announce that the inaugural California cohort of the CSAC High Performance Leadership Academy was a great success! Seventy-six participants completed from 18 different counties! We will offer a second California cohort in the spring of 2022. HPLA will also offer a leadership development program for newly elected county officials in January 2022. This program will allow newly elected county

officials the opportunity to become better leaders while building a national network of colleagues. You can learn more at www.naco.org/skills.

CSAC Support Hub for Criminal Justice Programming

Grants Overview – There are four primary grant agreements under the CSAC Support Hub for Criminal Justice Programming. These grants are provided by:

- The Laura and John Arnold Foundation,
- The Pew Charitable Trusts, and
- The Blue Shield of California Foundation (two grants).

Both the Laura and John Arnold Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts grants focus on continuing, expanding, and sustaining previous work between the Support Hub for Criminal Justice Programming and local counties to improve data-driven and evidence-based practices through the Support Hub's [Strategic Framework](#). These grants were set to expire in 2021, but with the continuation of the pandemic, some grant-related convening work and site visits were reduced, allowing for no-cost time extensions on both grants through the end of March 2022.

The final two grants provided by The Blue Shield of California Foundation have helped create and fund the CSAC Initiative on Improving Domestic Violence Programs and Systems. The initial grant has helped support the implementation of [AB 372](#), which became effective on July 1, 2019. CSAC co-sponsored this legislation, which allowed six counties (Napa, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, and Yolo) to pilot alternative interventions, creating an opportunity for change to stop future incidents of domestic violence. This legislation required that alternative programs meet specific conditions, including that the pilot counties perform risk and need assessments and that programs include components that are evidence-based or promising practices, as defined in the legislation.

Most recently, the Blue Shield of California Foundation provided an expansion grant to help continue to understand and drive positive change in the field of domestic violence programming.

Strategic Framework Grant Operations

In addition to direct technical assistance provided, the Support Hub continues engagement on several fronts within counties. In November of 2021, the Support Hub released an online survey to all seminar participants to gather feedback on the Support Hub work, including delivery of the seminar series, technical assistance, and Strategic Framework understanding and engagement. Survey responses were positive and reinforced the expectations and assistance needed by the Support Hub. While 93% of respondents had a moderate to detailed familiarity with criminal justice programs and processes, 53% had some or no experience in the Strategic Framework components prior to the seminar series. Maybe most importantly from the survey respondents is that even though a significant majority (83%) felt the seminars were valuable as practitioners, 88% felt that they would still need technical assistance in addition to the series. This really reinforces the complexity that underscores the work provided by the Support Hub as a resource to counties.

County Collaboration and Site Visits

Beginning in October 2021, the CSAC Support Hub began small-scale, informal, in-person meetings to provide an opportunity for counties to have face-to-face discussions between the Support Hub and leaders in each partner county. Discussions have included County Community Corrections Partnership work/priorities, general policy discussions around criminal justice and closely intersecting programming, and the sustainment of Support Hub assistance and county work being done. With the new COVID-19 variant and increased outbreaks, these in-person meetings have been temporarily postponed and are hopeful to pick back up in early 2022.

Initiative on Improving Domestic Violence Programs and Systems Operations

Following the AB 372 Legislation implementation, the Support Hub immediately began collaborating with local counties and stakeholders on the development and future implementation of this legislation. This work initially included convening various strategy meetings with the pilot counties and finalizing the development of a new domestic violence analytical tool created to help counties determine the efficacy of alternate interventions. In addition, collaboration and data-synthetization have continued within the Support Hub and the pilot counties.

In early 2021, the Support Hub, using data from pilot counties, published the [Year 1 Legislative Report](#) and in November, 2021, published a brief on [Incorporating Behavioral Health Responses to Reduce Intimate Partner Violence](#). Presently, we are finalizing the Year 2 Legislative Report with an anticipated release in late January 2022.

A Look Ahead

The Support Hub is exclusively funded through grants, and because of that, is provided as a free resource to county partners. The Support Hub plans to continue seeking opportunities for additional funding in the 2022 calendar year, hoping to continue and expand the critical work in counties around improving criminal justice programs related to Strategic Framework components.

Recent discussions have included pursuing bridge funding, funding additional counties, offering different framework components, or potential expansion into juvenile justice program development. To aid in these future opportunities and continue solidifying the assistance provided to counties, the Support Hub has partnered with the California Policy Lab located at the University of California, Berkeley. This partnership (pending future funding) is designed to continue direct technical assistance while allowing counties to voluntarily participate in data analyses, data dashboards, and localized research.

The Support Hub remains enthusiastic about assisting forward-thinking counties to improve their criminal justice programming through evidence-based and data-driven decision-making and is incredibly proud to partner with California Counties on this incredible challenging but critical work.



County Counsels' Association of California

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Jennifer B. Henning

MEMORANDUM

**To: Supervisor James Gore, President, and
Members of the CSAC Executive Committee**

From: Jennifer Henning, Litigation Coordinator

Date: January 27, 2022

Re: Litigation Coordination Program Update

This memorandum will provide you with information on the Litigation Coordination Program's new case activity since your August 12, 2021 Executive Committee meeting. Recent CSAC court filings are available on CSAC's website at: <http://www.csac.counties.org/csac-litigation-coordination-program>.

The following jurisdictions have received or are receiving amicus support in the new cases described in this report:

COUNTIES	CITIES	OTHER AGENCIES
Alameda Inyo Los Angeles (2 Cases) Monterey	Berkeley Los Angeles	-----

Chevron USA v. County of Monterey

70 Cal.App.5th 153 (6th Dist. Oct. 12, 2021)(H045791), *petition for review pending* (filed Nov. 19, 2022)(S271869)

Status: Petition for Review Pending

The Sixth Appellate District has determined that an ordinance banning "land uses in support of" new oil and gas wells and "land uses in support of" wastewater injection is preempted by Public Resources Code section 3106. The ordinance was adopted by an initiative measure (Measure Z), and it amended the Monterey County General Plan and other land use plans governing unincorporated areas of the County to: (1) prohibit land uses in support of hydraulic fracturing and other forms of well stimulation; (2) prohibit and phase out land uses in support of oil and gas wastewater injection or impoundment; and (3) prohibit the drilling of new oil and gas wells. Plaintiffs (oil companies and mineral rights holders) challenged Measure Z on state and federal preemption. The trial court ruled in favor of plaintiffs, and the Sixth Appellate District affirmed: "Section 3106 explicitly provides that it is the State of California's oil

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and gas supervisor who has the authority to decide whether to permit an oil and gas drilling operation to drill a new well or to utilize wastewater injection in its operations. These operational aspects of oil drilling operations are committed by section 3106 to the State's discretion and therefore local regulation of these aspects would conflict with section 3106." A petition for California Supreme Court review, which CSAC supported, is pending. [Note that CSAC filed an amicus brief in the Court of Appeal in this case.]

California Restaurant Association v. City of Berkeley

Pending in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (filed September 16, 2021)(21-16278)

Status: Amicus Brief Due February 8, 2022

In 2019, the City Berkeley adopted an ordinance prohibiting natural gas infrastructure in any new building applying for permits after January 1, 2020. The California Restaurant Association (CRA) challenged the ordinance as preempted by the federal Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA), which concerns the energy use and efficiency standards for specified appliances, including many large building systems like furnaces, water heaters, and heating and cooling systems. CRA alleged that the Ordinance improperly regulates EPCA-covered appliances by essentially requiring EPCA-covered appliances to consume zero natural gas. The trial court upheld the ordinance, finding no preemption because the EPCA pertains to the energy use or energy efficiency standards of covered appliances, and the Ordinance "facially does not address any of those standards, let alone mandate or require any particular energy use of a covered product." The Court further noted that: "Nothing in the EPCA requires that localities provide let alone continue to maintain natural gas connections. Indeed, . . . Congress has historically and explicitly deferred local natural gas infrastructure to states and localities." CSAC will file an amicus brief focused on the importance of local control and limited preemption principles.

City of Los Angeles v. County of Inyo

67 Cal.App.5th 1018 (5th Dist. Aug. 17, 2021)(F081389), *request for depublication denied* (Nov. 18, 2021)(S271309)

Status: Case Closed

This lawsuit is a CEQA challenge to Inyo County's use of eminent domain to acquire three properties owned by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power that have been leased to and used by Inyo as landfills for decades. Inyo County wants to continue to use the properties as landfills, but as an owner instead of a tenant. The County determined that the project was exempt from CEQA because it was merely a change in ownership, not in operations. LADWP argued that the County intended to make future changes to the water system, and that the County intended to start taking waste from neighboring jurisdictions. Though the County argued that any such future changes would be evaluated under CEQA if and when they occur, the trial court sided with LADWP, finding that the County should have evaluated future changes to the project, notwithstanding that no plans are pending to make any changes to the landfill's operations. The County has appealed, but the Court of Appeal affirmed. The Court found the County described the project in overly narrow terms, which "impermissibly omitted foreseeable consequences of the project." The court also held that development and changes to water use should have been part of the project description because the record showed the County's interest in making those

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changes in the future. CSAC filed an amicus brief in support of Inyo County in the Court of Appeal, and also requested that the opinion be depublished, but the request was denied.

Garcia v. City of Los Angeles

11 F.4th 1113 (9th Cir. Sept. 2, 2021)(20-55522), *petition for rehearing denied* (Dec. 13, 2021)

Status: Case Closed

This case involves a challenge to LA’s ordinance limiting the storage of personal property in public areas. The ordinance allows the City to remove and discard certain “Bulky Items” which are not designed to be used as shelters, with “Bulky Items” defined as an item too large to fit in a 60-gallon container. Tents, bicycles, walkers, crutches, and wheelchairs are exempted. The ordinance also contains a severability provision, which states that if a part of the ordinance is invalidated, the rest of the ordinance remains in effect. A group of homeless individuals who have had their personal property destroyed pursuant to the ordinance sued, arguing the ordinance violated the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. The Ninth Circuit concluded, in a 2-1 opinion, that the ordinance’s provision allowing for **destruction** of property violates the Fourth Amendment. Even though the severance clause should have been invoked to allow the **removal** provisions of the ordinance to remain intact, the court found that the unconstitutional “destruction” part of the ordinance was integral to the ordinance as a whole and could not be severed. The city sought rehearing, which CSAC supported, but rehearing was denied.

Harrington v. County of El Dorado

--- Cal.App.Unpub. ---, 2021 Cal.App.Unpub.LEXIS 7223 (3d Dist. Nov. 18, 2021)(C092559), *request for publication denied* (Dec. 9, 2022)

Status: Case Closed

Plaintiff appealed a trial court order awarding the County attorney fees and costs under Code of Civil Procedure section 1038 after it found she acted without good faith and lacked a reasonable cause to maintain her tort claim against the County. The Court of Appeal affirmed, deeming her argument that the trial court lacked sufficient evidence forfeited since she omitted court orders and large, relevant portions of testimony from the appellate record, including the evidence the trial court relied on in issuing its order. The court also rejected plaintiff’s argument that the “mere existence of the unresolved conflict on a material issue of fact establishes ‘reasonable’ and ‘probable’ cause as a matter of law,” instead reiterating that reasonable cause must be determined objectively as a matter of law and “on the basis of the facts known to the plaintiff when he or she filed or maintained the action.” Here, plaintiff’s attorney knew a proof of service to the County did not exist before the original complaint was filed, and because this knowledge was imputed to plaintiff, she knew she was filing a complaint barred under Government Code section 905. The court affirmed the trial court’s conclusion plaintiff’s cause was unreasonable. Finally, the court found plaintiff’s claim she had been denied a jury trial frivolous since she had received a two-day trial during which her attorney submitted arguments and a witness. “The right to a jury trial is not the right to win. Instead, the right to a jury trial encompasses the opportunity to present evidence and to have a jury determine the pertinent factual issues. The right to present evidence, however, is not unlimited. Instead, the right extends only to

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the opportunity to present reliable evidence.” CSAC requested that the opinion be published, but the request was denied.

In re D.P. (Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services v. T.P.)
Unpublished Opinion of the Second Appellate District, 2021 Cal.App.Unpub.LEXIS 860 (2d Dist. Feb. 10, 2021)(B301135), *petition for review granted* (May 26, 2021)(S267429)
Status: Case Fully Briefed and Pending

The LA Dept of Children and Family Services sought jurisdiction over two minor children after one of them was found to have an unexplained rib fracture. The juvenile court sustained jurisdiction and released the children back to the parents with supervision. The parents timely appealed the jurisdictional and dispositional orders. The Department did not pursue any further action against the parents, and the juvenile court ultimately terminated jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal in an unpublished opinion dismissed the appeal as moot. The parents argued that the appeal should go forward because the juvenile court order finding them responsible, or at least negligent, for their child’s injury would prevent them from serving as legal caregivers for their relatives’ children should the need ever arise, and would subject them to CACI registration, potentially impacting future employment. The Second District disagreed. The court noted that it is an investigator’s determination that abuse occurred that triggers the Department’s duty to report, not the juvenile court order. Further, the County has a policy not to report these types of allegations to CACI, and in fact, no report was made the CACI in this case. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court granted review. CSAC has filed a brief in support of Los Angeles County.

Ruelas v. County of Alameda
Pending in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (filed July 7, 2021)(21-16528)
Status: Amicus Brief Due February 2, 2022

This is a class action brought by pre-trial detainees confined in Alameda County. Plaintiffs allege that they performed work for a for-profit company that contracts with the County under Proposition 139. Proposition 139 amended the California Constitution to allow for state prisons and county jails to establish prison-work programs by contract with for-profit companies. Plaintiffs claim they are entitled to minimum wages for that work under Labor Code section 1194. The County argues that Proposition 139 gives the County exclusive authority to set compensation for detainees by local ordinance and, because the County has not adopted such an ordinance, plaintiffs are not entitled to any monetary compensation. Instead, they are entitled only to the sentence reductions prescribed by the Penal Code. The trial court rejected that argument, finding that plaintiffs have a claim for minimum wages under the Labor Code in the absence of a local ordinance setting a different compensation rate. However, the court also acknowledged this was a question of first impression that would benefit from immediate review by the circuit court. As a result, the Ninth Circuit has certified the following question for interlocutory review under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b): *Do non-convicted incarcerated individuals performing services in county jails for a for-profit company that sells goods produced by incarcerated individuals to third parties outside of the county have a claim for minimum wages and overtime under Section 1194 of the California Labor Code in the absence of any local ordinance prescribing or*

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prohibiting the payment of wages for these individuals? CSAC will file a brief in support of Alameda County.

Tekoh v. County of Los Angeles

985 F.3d 713 (9th Cir. Jan. 15, 2021)(18-56414), *petition for rehearing denied* (June 3, 2021), *cert. petition pending* (filed Oct. 1, 2021)(21-499)

Status: Case Fully Briefed and Pending

The question raised in this case is whether the failure to provide a *Miranda* warning alone can support a Section 1983 civil rights claim against an officer and a public agency for constitutional violations. In the facts of this case, there is no dispute that the *Miranda* warning against self-incrimination was not given, but also no dispute that the officer did not coerce plaintiff into confessing. Plaintiff's conviction that was obtained in part based on that confession was ultimately overturned. He then brought this civil action against the interrogating officer and the County. A jury found in favor of the officer and the County. But the Ninth Circuit reversed on appeal, concluding that "the use of an un-*Mirandized* statement against a defendant in a criminal proceeding violates the Fifth Amendment and may support a § 1983 claim" against a police officer. The Court denied rehearing, but seven judges vigorously dissented from the denial, explaining that prior case law confirmed the "constitutional underpinnings" of *Miranda*, but did not upset "the long line of cases characterizing *Miranda* as a prophylactic rule and not a 'constitutional right.'" LA County is seeking review in the United States Supreme Court, and CSAC has filed a brief in support.

California State Association of Counties 2022 Calendar of Events

JANUARY

- 17 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- 27 CSAC Executive Committee Meeting | Sacramento

FEBRUARY

- 2 – 4 Executive Committee Leadership Forum | San Diego
- 12 – 16 NACo Legislative Conference | Washington DC
- 21 Presidents Day

MARCH

- 3 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting | Sacramento
- 23 CSAC Executive Committee Meeting | Los Angeles (*Wednesday afternoon meeting*)
- TBA CSAC Regional Meeting | TBA

APRIL

- 1 Cesar Chavez Day (observed)
- 7 - 8 CSAC Finance Corp. Spring Meeting | Napa County
- 20 - 21 CSAC Legislative Conference | Sacramento
- 21 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting | Sacramento

MAY

- 18 – 20 Western Interstate Region (WIR) Conference | Anchorage, Alaska
- 30 Memorial Day

JUNE

- 20 Juneteenth (observed)
- TBA CSAC Regional Meeting | TBA

JULY

- 4 Independence Day
- 21 - 24 NACo Annual Conference | Adams County - Aurora, Colorado

AUGUST

- 11 CSAC Executive Committee Meeting | Sacramento

SEPTEMBER

- 1 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting | Sacramento
- 5 Labor Day
- TBA CSAC Regional Meeting | TBA

OCTOBER

- 12 - 14 Executive Committee Retreat | TBA
- 10 Indigenous Peoples Day

NOVEMBER

- 11 Veterans Day
- 14 - 18 CSAC 128th Annual Meeting | Orange County
- 17 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting | Orange County
- 24 - 25 Thanksgiving Holiday

DECEMBER

- 7 - 9 CSAC Officers Retreat | TBD
- 26 Christmas Day (observed)

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