

BEFORE THE
COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE AMENDMENT TO PARAMETERS
AND GUIDELINES ON:

Elections Code Sections 3003 and 3024;

Statutes 1978, Chapter 77, and
Statutes 2002, Chapter 1032 (AB 3005);

Filed on September 28, 2002;

By the Legislature, Requestor.

No. 02-PGA-02

Absentee Ballots

ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT TO
PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES
PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE
SECTION 17557 AND TITLE 2,
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS,
SECTIONS 1183.2 AND 1185.3.

(Adopted on February 27, 2003)

AMENDED PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES

On February 27, 2003, the Commission on State Mandates adopted the attached Amended Parameters and Guidelines.

This Decision shall become effective on March 5, 2003.

PAULA HIGASHI, Executive Director

PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES AMENDMENT

Elections Code Sections 3003 and 3024

Statutes 1978, Chapter 77
Statutes 2002, Chapter 1032

Absentee Ballots

I. SUMMARY OF THE MANDATE

Elections Code section 3003, as added by Statutes 1978, chapter 77, and amended by Statutes 1994, chapter 920, requires that absentee ballots be available to any registered voter.¹ The Board of Control, predecessor agency to the Commission on State Mandates, determined at its hearing of June 17, 1981, that a reimbursable state mandate requiring an “increased level of service” exists in Statutes 1978, chapter 77. Under prior law, absentee ballots were provided only when the following conditions were met:

- a. illness,
- b. absence from precinct at day of election,
- c. physical handicap,
- d. conflicting religious commitments, or
- e. voter’s residence is more than ten miles from his polling place.

Elections Code section 3024, as added by Statutes 2002, chapter 1032² requires the Commission on State Mandates to amend these parameters and guidelines to “delete school districts, county boards of education, and community college districts from the list of eligible claimants.” AB 3005 specifies that the cost to administer absentee ballots when issues and elective offices related to school districts, as defined by Government Code section 17519, are included on a ballot election with non-education issues and elective offices shall not be fully or partially prorated to a school district.

II. ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS

“Local agencies,” as defined in Government Code section 17518, that have incurred increased costs as a direct result of this mandate are eligible to claim reimbursement of those costs. “School districts,” as defined in Government Code section 17519, that have incurred increased costs as a direct result of administering their own election program are eligible to claim reimbursement of those costs. School districts cannot claim reimbursement when the county election official administers a school district election.

III. PERIOD OF REIMBURSEMENT

Actual costs for one fiscal year should be included in each claim. Estimated costs for the subsequent year may be included on the same claim, if applicable. Pursuant to Government

¹ Statutes 1994, chapter 920 only renumbered Elections Code section 3003.

² Assembly Bill No. 3005 (2001-2002 Reg. Sess.), hereafter referred to as AB 3005.

Code section 17561, subdivision (d)(1), all claims for reimbursement of initial years costs shall be submitted within 120 days of issuance of the claiming instructions by the State Controller.

For initial claims and annual claims filed prior to September 30, 2002, including amendments thereof, if the total costs for a given fiscal year do not exceed \$200, no reimbursement shall be allowed except as otherwise allowed by Government Code section 17564. For initial claims and annual claims filed on or after September 30, 2002, if the total costs for a given fiscal year do not exceed \$1000, no reimbursement shall be allowed except as otherwise allowed by Government Code section 17564.

A. Local Agencies

Government Code section 17557, prior to its amendment by Statutes 1998, chapter 681 (effective September 22, 1998) stated that a test claim must be submitted on or before December 31 following a given fiscal year to establish eligibility for that fiscal year.

Statutes 1978, chapter 77 became effective on January 1, 1979. The test claim was filed on January 2, 1981. Therefore, in accordance with Section 17557, as in effect on the date of the filing of the test claim, all costs incurred by local agencies in compliance with Statutes 1978, chapter 77 are eligible for reimbursement on or after July 1, 1980. The first claim submitted will report costs incurred from July 1, 1980 through June 30, 1981.

B. School Districts

California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1185.3, prior to its amendment (effective September 13, 1999), stated that a parameters and guidelines amendment filed after the initial claiming deadline must be submitted on or before November 30 following a fiscal year in order to establish eligibility for reimbursement for that fiscal year. An amendment was filed on August 25, 1997. Therefore, in accordance with Section 1185.3, as in effect on the date of the filing of the parameters and guidelines amendment, all costs incurred by school districts in compliance with Statutes 1978, chapter 77 are eligible for reimbursement on or after July 1, 1996 through September 27, 2002.

Effective September 13, 1999, California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.2, states that a parameters and guidelines amendment filed after the initial claiming deadline must be submitted on or before January 15 following a fiscal year in order to establish eligibility for reimbursement for that fiscal year. This amendment, as required by AB 3005, was effective September 28, 2002. Therefore, only those costs incurred by school districts to administer their own election program in compliance with Statutes 1978, chapter 77 are eligible for reimbursement on or after September 28, 2002.

IV. REIMBURSABLE ACTIVITIES

To be eligible for mandated cost reimbursement for any fiscal year, only actual costs may be claimed. Actual costs are those costs actually incurred to implement the mandated activities. Actual costs must be traceable and supported by source documents that show the validity of such costs, when they were incurred, and their relationship to the reimbursable activities. A source document is a document created at or near the same time the actual cost was incurred for the

event or activity in question. Source documents may include, but are not limited to, employee time records or time logs, sign-in sheets, invoices, and receipts.

Evidence corroborating the source documents may include, but is not limited to, worksheets, cost allocation reports (system generated), purchase orders, contracts, agendas, training packets, and declarations. Declarations must include a certification or declaration stating, "I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct based upon personal knowledge." Evidence corroborating the source documents may include data relevant to the reimbursable activities otherwise in compliance with local, state, and federal government requirements. However, corroborating documents cannot be substituted for source documents.

The claimant is only allowed to claim and be reimbursed for increased costs for reimbursable activities identified below. Increased cost is limited to the cost of an activity that the claimant is required to incur as a result of the mandate.

For each eligible claimant, these parameters and guidelines shall provide reimbursement only for costs associated with the increase in absentee ballot filings, as determined under the formulas below.

A. Elections Done by the County Election Official and Billed to the Local Agency

Methods 1, 2 and 3, below, are intended for use where a local agency election is done by the county election official and billed to the local agency. When county election officials provide election services to other local agencies, the costs of those billed services pursuant to the Uniform District Election Law (Elections Code section 10500 et seq.) shall not be included in the county's reimbursement claim.

Method 1

This method applies when the county election official does all calculations and provides a billing that distinguishes the reimbursable amount and the non-reimbursable amount billed.

If the county election official determines the claimant's pro rata share of reimbursable costs and reports the pro rata share of these costs in a separate bill or as a line item on a bill, the claimant may claim the amount paid to the county for the reimbursable costs.

Method 2

This method assumes that the percentage increase in absentee ballots is uniform throughout the county, and uses the countywide figures to determine the percentage of reimbursable costs.

1. Obtain data from county election official on the number of reimbursable absentee ballots (n), the number of absentee ballots cast (z) for the fiscal year, and the amount billed to the local agency by the county for total absentee ballot costs.
2. Calculate the Reimbursable Cost Percentage

$$\frac{n}{z} \cdot 100 = \text{Reimbursable Cost Percentage (p)}$$

3. Calculate the Reimbursable Costs

$$\frac{p}{100} \cdot \text{amount billed by county} = \text{Amount of Reimbursable Costs}$$

Method 3

This method is more complex, and requires the local agency to have data on numbers of ballots and absentee ballots filed in the local agency area. It requires the collection of more data, which may or may not be readily available.

1. Base Year Calculation (remains the same for all fiscal years claimed)

w) Number of ballots cast in the district or local agency area from January 1, 1975 through December 30, 1978 (w)

x) Number of absentee ballots cast in the district or local agency area from January 1, 1975 through December 30, 1978 (x)

2. Calculation for Fiscal Year Claimed (compute for each fiscal year claimed)

y) Number of ballots cast in the district or local agency area in fiscal year claimed (y)

z) Number of absentee ballots cast in the district or local agency area in fiscal year claimed (z)

3. Formula for Calculating Number of Reimbursable Absentee Ballots Filed

$$z - \frac{(x \cdot y)}{w} = \text{Number of reimbursable absentee ballots (n)}$$

4. Calculation of Reimbursable Cost Percentage

$$\frac{n}{z} \cdot 100 = \text{Reimbursable Cost Percentage (p)}$$

5. Calculation of Reimbursable Costs

$$\frac{p}{100} \cdot \text{amount billed by county} = \text{Amount of Reimbursable Costs}$$

B. Local Agencies or School Districts that Administer their Own Elections

Method 4, below, is intended for use where local agencies and school districts do their own elections and thus have the information on both numbers of ballots and absentee ballots, as well as the per-ballot cost information needed for item 4.

Method 4

1. Base Year Calculation (remains the same for all fiscal years claimed)

w) Number of ballots cast in the district or local agency area from January 1, 1975 through December 30, 1978 (w)

x) Number of absentee ballots cast in the district or local agency area from January 1, 1975 through December 30, 1978 (x)

2. Calculation for Fiscal Year Claimed (compute for each claim)
 - y) Number of ballots cast in the district or local agency area in fiscal year claimed (y)
 - z) Number of absentee ballots cast in the district or local agency area in fiscal year claimed (z)

3. Formula for Calculating Number of Reimbursable Absentee Ballots Filed

$$z - \frac{(x \cdot y)}{w} = \text{Number of reimbursable absentee ballots (n)}$$

4. Calculation of Cost Per Absentee Ballot Filing (See section V. Claim Preparation and Submission)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| a. Material | \$ _____ |
| b. Postage | \$ _____ |
| c. Labor | \$ _____ |
| d. Overhead | \$ _____ |
| e. Cost per Absentee Ballot
(a+b+c+d) | \$ _____ |

5. Computation of Reimbursement

- | | |
|--|----------|
| A. Number of reimbursable filings (Item 3)(n) | _____ |
| B. Cost per Absentee Ballot filing (Item 4)(e) | \$ _____ |
| Total Reimbursement (A • B) | \$ _____ |

V. CLAIM PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

Each of the following cost elements must be identified for each reimbursable activity identified in Section IV, Reimbursable Activities, of this document. Each claimed reimbursable cost must be supported by source documentation as described in Section IV. Additionally, each reimbursement claim must be filed in a timely manner.

A. Direct Cost Reporting

Direct costs are those costs incurred specifically for the reimbursable activities. The following direct costs are eligible for reimbursement.

1. Salaries and Benefits

Report each employee implementing the reimbursable activities by name, job classification, and productive hourly rate (total wages and related benefits divided by productive hours). Describe the specific reimbursable activities performed and the hours devoted to each reimbursable activity performed.

2. Materials and Supplies

Report the cost of materials and supplies that have been consumed or expended for the purpose of the reimbursable activities. Purchases shall be claimed at the actual price after deducting discounts, rebates, and allowances received by the claimant. Supplies that are withdrawn from inventory shall be charged on an appropriate and recognized method of costing, consistently applied.

3. Contracted Services

Report the name of the contractor and services performed to implement the reimbursable activities. Attach a copy of the contract to the claim. If the contractor bills for time and materials, report the number of hours spent on the activities and all costs charged. If the contract is a fixed price, report the dates when services were performed and itemize all costs for those services.

4. Fixed Assets and Equipment

Report the purchase price paid for fixed assets and equipment (including computers) necessary to implement the reimbursable activities. The purchase price includes taxes, delivery costs, and installation costs. If the fixed asset or equipment is also used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the purchase price used to implement the reimbursable activities can be claimed.

5. Travel

Report the name of the employee traveling for the purpose of the reimbursable activities. Include the date of travel, destination point, the specific reimbursable activity requiring travel, and related travel expenses reimbursed to the employee in compliance with the rules of the local jurisdiction. Report employee travel time according to the rules of cost element A.1, Salaries and Benefits, for each applicable reimbursable activity.

B. Indirect Cost Rates

Indirect costs are costs that are incurred for a common or joint purpose, benefiting more than one program, and are not directly assignable to a particular department or program without efforts disproportionate to the result achieved. Indirect costs may include both (1) overhead costs of the unit performing the mandate; and (2) the costs of the central government services distributed to the other departments based on a systematic and rational basis through a cost allocation plan.

Local Agencies

Compensation for indirect costs is eligible for reimbursement utilizing the procedure provided in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87. Claimants have the option of using 10% of direct labor, excluding fringe benefits, or preparing an Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP) if the indirect cost rate claimed exceeds 10%.

If the claimant chooses to prepare an ICRP, both the direct costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B) and the indirect costs shall exclude capital expenditures and unallowable costs (as defined and described in OMB A-87 Attachments A and

B). However, unallowable costs must be included in the direct costs if they represent activities to which indirect costs are properly allocable.

The distribution base may be (1) total direct costs (excluding capital expenditures and other distorting items, such as pass-through funds, major subcontracts, etc.), (2) direct salaries and wages, or (3) another base which results in an equitable distribution.

In calculating an ICRP, the Claimant shall have the choice of one of the following methodologies:

1. The allocation of allowable indirect costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B) shall be accomplished by (1) classifying a department's total costs for the base period as either direct or indirect, and (2) dividing the total allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base. The result of this process is an indirect cost rate which is used to distribute indirect costs to mandates. The rate should be expressed as a percentage which the total amount allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected; or
2. The allocation of allowable indirect costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B) shall be accomplished by (1) separating a department into groups, such as divisions or sections, and then classifying the division's or section's total costs for the base period as either direct or indirect, and (2) dividing the total allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base. The result of this process is an indirect cost rate that is used to distribute indirect costs to mandates. The rate should be expressed as a percentage which the total amount allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected.

School Districts

School districts must use the J-380 (or subsequent replacement) non-restrictive indirect cost rate provisionally approved by the California Department of Education.

County offices of education must use the J-580 (or subsequent replacement) non-restrictive indirect cost rate provisionally approved by the California Department of Education.

Community colleges have the option of using: (1) a federally approved rate, utilizing the cost accounting principles from the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-21, "Cost Principles of Educational Institutions"; (2) the rate calculated on State Controller's Form FAM-29C; or (3) a 7% indirect cost rate.

VI. RECORD RETENTION

Pursuant to Government Code section 17558.5, subdivision (a), a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed by a local agency or school district pursuant to this chapter³ is subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller no later than three years after the date that the actual reimbursement claim is filed or last amended, whichever is later. However, if no funds are appropriated or no payment is made to a claimant for the program for the fiscal year for which the claim is filed, the time for the Controller to initiate an audit shall commence to run from the date of initial payment

³ This refers to Title 2, division 4, part 7, chapter 4 of the Government Code.

of the claim. All documents used to support the reimbursable activities, as described in Section IV, must be retained during the period subject to audit. If an audit has been initiated by the Controller during the period subject to audit, the retention period is extended until the ultimate resolution of any audit findings.

VII. OFFSETTING SAVINGS AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Any offsetting savings the claimant experiences in the same program as a result of the same statutes or executive orders found to contain the mandate shall be deducted from the costs claimed. In addition, reimbursement for this mandate from any source, including but not limited to, services fees collected, federal funds, and other state funds, shall be identified and deducted from this claim.

VIII. STATE CONTROLLER'S CLAIMING INSTRUCTIONS

Pursuant to Government Code section 17558, subdivision (b), the Controller shall issue claiming instructions for each mandate that requires state reimbursement not later than 60 days after receiving the adopted parameters and guidelines from the Commission, to assist local agencies and school districts in claiming costs to be reimbursed. The claiming instructions shall be derived from the statute or executive order creating the mandate and the parameters and guidelines adopted by the Commission.

Pursuant to Government Code section 17561, subdivision (d)(1), issuance of the claiming instructions shall constitute a notice of the right of the local agencies and school districts to file reimbursement claims, based upon parameters and guidelines adopted by the Commission.

IX. REMEDIES BEFORE THE COMMISSION

Upon request of a local agency or school district, the Commission shall review the claiming instructions issued by the State Controller or any other authorized state agency for reimbursement of mandated costs pursuant to Government Code section 17571. If the Commission determines that the claiming instructions do not conform to the parameters and guidelines, the Commission shall direct the Controller to modify the claiming instructions and the Controller shall modify the claiming instructions to conform to the parameters and guidelines as directed by the Commission.

In addition, requests may be made to amend parameters and guidelines pursuant to Government Code section 17557, subdivision (a), and California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.2.