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PARTICIPATING COMMISSION STAFF

continued

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(Items 7 and 11)

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(Item 4)

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Senior Commission Counsel
(Item 3)

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PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Appearing Re Item 3:

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For Department of Finance:

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PUBLIC TESTIMONY

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Appearing for Item 7

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PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Appearing for Item 7

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For Department of Finance:

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i	Commission on State Managers 1714y 27, 2015
1	BE IT REMEMBERED that on Friday, May 24, 2013,
2	commencing at the hour of 10:00 a.m., thereof, at the
3	State Capitol, Room 447, Sacramento, California, before
4	me, DANIEL P. FELDHAUS, CSR #6949, RDR and CRR, the
5	following proceedings were held:
6	000
7	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Good morning, everybody.
8	This meeting of the Commission on State
9	Mandates will come to order.
10	Heather, will you please call the roll?
11	MS. HALSEY: Mr. Alex?
12	MEMBER ALEX: Here.
13	MS. HALSEY: Mr. Chivaro sorry, Mr. Placet?
14	MEMBER PLACET: Here.
15	MS. HALSEY: Mr. Gillihan?
16	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Present.
17	MS. HALSEY: Ms. Olsen?
18	MEMBER OLSEN: Here.
19	MS. HALSEY: Ms. Ramirez?
20	MEMBER RAMIREZ: Here.
21	MS. HALSEY: Mr. Rivera?
22	MEMBER RIVERA: Here.
23	MS. HALSEY: Mr. Saylor?
24	MEMBER SAYLOR: Here.
25	MS. HALSEY: Item 1, approval of the minutes,

Commission on State Mandates 17th 2-1, 2013
has been postponed to the July 26 th hearing.
Moving on now to public comment. We'll take up
public comment at this time for matters not on the
agenda.
Please note that the Commission cannot take
action on items not on the agenda. However, it can
schedule issues raised by the public for consideration at
future meetings.
CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you.
Is there any public comment?
(No response)
CHAIR GILLIHAN: Seeing none, we'll move to the
next item.
MS. HALSEY: The next item is the proposed
consent calendar which consists of Items 5 and 8.
CHAIR GILLIHAN: Are there any objections to
the proposed consent calendar?
(No response)
CHAIR GILLIHAN: Seeing none, what is the
pleasure
MEMBER OLSEN: Move adoption.
CHAIR GILLIHAN: We have a motion
MEMBER PLACET: Second.
CHAIR GILLIHAN: We have a motion and a second.
All in favor, say "aye."

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(A chorus of "ayes" was heard.)
1
2
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: All opposed?
3
                (No response)
4
                MS. HALSEY: Moving on to the Article 7 portion
5
     of the hearing, will the parties and witnesses for
      Items 2, 4, and 7 please rise?
6
7
                (The parties and witnesses stood to
8
                be sworn.)
9
                MS. HALSEY: Do you solemnly swear or affirm
10
      that the testimony you are about to give is true and
11
     correct based on your information, knowledge, or belief?
12
                (Parties and witnesses responded
13
                affirmatively.)
14
                MS. HALSEY: Thank you.
15
                Item 2 is reserved for appeals of Executive
16
     Director decisions. There are no appeals to consider
     under Item 2.
17
18
                Item 3, Senior Commission Counsel Eric Feller
19
     will present Item 3, a test claim on High School Exit
20
     Examination II.
21
                MR. FELLER: Good morning.
                This test claim seeks reimbursement for
22
23
     activities related to the California High School Exit
24
     Exam and related counseling programs to assist pupils in
25
     passing the exit exam.
```

1	Staff recommends that the Commission deny the
2	test claim.
3	The test-claim statutes require school
4	districts to perform counseling, instruction, reporting
5	activities as a condition of receiving funds. The
6	statutes do not legally compel school districts to
7	perform the activities, nor is there evidence that the
8	statutes practically compel districts to perform the
9	activities.
10	The 2007 amendment to the test-claim regulation
11	does not impose requirements that constitute a new
12	program or higher level of service.
13	Staff received claimant comments on Monday that
14	do not change the staff analysis. So staff recommends
15	the Commission adopt the proposed statement of decision
16	denying the test claim.
17	Would the parties and witnesses please state
18	your names for the record?
19	MR. PALKOWITZ: Good morning. Arthur Palkowitz
20	on behalf of the claimant, San José District.
21	MS. GEANACOU: Susan Geanacou, Department of
22	Finance.
23	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you.
24	Mr. Palkowitz?
25	MR. PALKOWITZ: Thank you, sir. Good morning,

everyone.

On behalf of the San José School District, I'm here to present our comments regarding the staff analysis.

What we have before us is the California High School Exit Exam. This exam was implemented by legislation years ago that required every student in the California high-school public system to pass the exam successfully.

The test-claim legislation that's before us today deals with intensive instruction for those students who do not pass the exam. The intensive instruction is required by the State, not by the school districts. The instruction is to be implemented to students who do not pass, and also includes students that graduate from twelfth grade but have not successfully completed the exam. Schools are required to provide them intensive instruction and services for a two-year academic period beyond their twelfth-grade graduation.

Clearly, it was the State's objective that every high-school student pass the exam; and that for those who do not pass, they be provided as much services that the schools can provide in an effort to have them pass.

This academic standard that was imposed by the

State is to enhance the public's academic success for the students that attend public schools. Now, in addition to what the schools have to do as far as this instruction and services that are to be available on weekends or Saturdays, if necessary, it also imposes that the counselors advise the students that do not successfully pass about the availability of the instruction for them to be successful. It also requires that the county superintendents, that generally have oversight for schools, be aware when they visit the sites to inform the students who have not passed, that they have an opportunity to take the instruction services that are offered by the school.

The Legislature also discusses how English learners are also to be provided with this instruction, to assure them that they have the opportunity, as all students, to pass the high-school exit exam.

The test-claim statute that's before us today came -- part of it -- from a lawsuit that is referred to as the "Valenzuela lawsuit." The Valenzuela lawsuit went on for a lengthy time, and the settlement included the Legislature passing this legislation. And the legislation took into effect what the Valenzuela lawsuit alleged, that all students were not given the same opportunity. In effect, the legislation that was enacted

is forcing the school districts to make this instruction available.

This is not an option for school districts to do. If they don't implement this, they, themselves, would be forced to defend legal action. And as a result, they are practically compelled to comply with this statute.

The analysis seems to focus in on a decision that the schools apply or not apply for funding. It's our perspective that that is a downstream decision. The decision that they have is mandatory, and that is, to provide that instruction.

Whether or not they apply for the funding is the option of the school districts. They contend they are practically compelled to comply with this funding. They are not in a financial position not to comply with this, or apply for the funding, or not to receive it; because the financial consequences for not receiving that funding are very consequential.

As we have cited in our comments, the

California Supreme Court case, San Diego Unified versus

the Commission on State Mandates, dealt with another

activity that was similar, in that they required

expulsions under certain circumstances. In that case,

the Court also ruled that the hearing that is related --

1 a downstream activity -- was also a reimbursable 2 activity. 3 That case held that the requirement of having 4 expulsions at hearings was creating an enhanced public safety; and there was a benefit to the schools and to the 5 6 public at large. 7 This is similar to the test claim in front of 8 us, allowing -- or requiring, rather -- that students 9 participate and successfully complete the exit exam, is 10 creating, for the public, a higher academic standard. 11 Part of the analysis done by staff included a review of regulations. Staff has recommended to the 12 13 Commission that the regulations that were not included, 14 they do not have jurisdiction. Staff, in that 15 analysis -- well, let me strike that. 16 What staff has done is, in conducting that 17 analysis, they used -- or they didn't use, rather -- was 18 the doctrine of judicial notice. When the staff analysis 19 first came out regarding this test claim, it was 20 concluded that the test claim was not timely filed. 21 was brought to the attention that the test claim was 22 filed subsequent to the one-year requirement due to the 23 anniversary date falling on a weekend and a business 24 holiday.

The law is clear that when that happens, the

25

public of California is given an opportunity to file documents at the next available business day. And staff noted that in their final comments.

And in effect, what staff did is they looked at the calendar, back in 2008, and determined the anniversary date was on a weekend; and then the following day was Columbus Day, a holiday. And so they took common knowledge of information from a calendar that is really up to no dispute. And what we're saying here is, the regulations are the same thing. The Evidence Code allows a quasi-judicial body to use the doctrine of judicial notice to consider when making their decisions.

The Title 5 regulations, that was not part of this test claim, falls under that same doctrine. And we urge that that information from the Title 5 regulation be included in your analysis and that the Commission does have jurisdiction over that.

There is nothing in the analysis that says there's any dispute or it's unclear what the Title 5 regulation says. Rather, there has been the non-application of the judicial notice doctrine; and, therefore, that regulation has been barred. And it's recommended to you that it not be considered in your decision.

There was discussion in the comments regarding

1	funding as in other mandates if the districts do receive
2	funding, or partial funding for the activities related to
3	the test claim, that would be deducted from any filing or
4	claim form they find, and that should not be the basis of
5	denying this test claim.
6	I'd like to reserve any time to respond to any
7	other comments.
8	Thank you.
9	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you.
10	Ms. Geanacou?
11	MS. GEANACOU: Yes, thank you. Good morning.
12	The Department of Finance supports the final
13	staff analysis of the Commission staff.
14	The alleged statutory requirements, we believe,
15	attach as a result of the condition of the district's
16	choosing to take the money that is available to them.
17	I too am available for questions if members
18	have any.
19	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you.
20	Do any members have questions?
21	Ms. Ramirez?
22	MEMBER RAMIREZ: Thank you.
23	I'd like to ask staff to respond to the
24	jurisdictional issue. I'm a little confused now where
25	we're at with that in terms of the statute of

1 limitations. 2 MR. FELLER: Okay, yes, the statute of 3 limitations in this case is jurisdictional. 4 The claimant wants us to take judicial notice 5 of regulations prior to the 2007 amendments; but that is a jurisdictional issue for us, because we don't have 6 7 jurisdiction on anything that was filed over a year --8 that was enacted over a year prior to filing. 9 So because we had jurisdiction -- this was a 10 2008 claim, we had jurisdiction over the 2007 amendments 11 to the regulations, and those are what we analyzed. 12 But any prior amendments -- and this regulation goes back 13 to, I believe, 2004. So prior amendments, we did not 14 have jurisdiction over and that's why we found that those 15 were outside the statute of limitations. 16 MS. SHELTON: Let me just also add that judicial notice is a doctrine that allows you to admit 17 18 into evidence something that would support your 19 allegations or your pleading. Here, Mr. Palkowitz is 20 trying to use it to be the pleading. And the 21 Government -- it doesn't allow it that way. 22 The mandates statutes require specifically that 23 you plead what specific registers in the statutes that 24 you are requesting reimbursement for and that you plead 25 within the statute of limitations. And if you haven't

1 pled them properly within the statute of limitations, 2 then the Commission does not have jurisdiction. And we've used -- the Commission has used 3 4 judicial notice many times to support an allegation for a 5 request for reimbursement. MEMBER ALEX: Well, a couple of things. 6 7 I'm a lawyer, it's actually administrative notice since 8 we're not in a judicial proceeding. 9 MS. SHELTON: Right. 10 MEMBER ALEX: But that aside, is the point that 11 you're not able to look at the pre-2007 regs because --12 I mean, you could use them to see intent, for example, 13 right? I mean, you could evaluate that? 14 MS. SHELTON: Right. 15 MEMBER ALEX: So, I take it, there is something 16 else that they are asking you to use this for here. 17 MS. SHELTON: Let me try to articulate that a 18 little bit better. 19 Of course, you can look at whatever the law is 20 there to analyze what you have before you and what has 21 been pled. But when you're asking for reimbursement for 22 changes made by a 2004, 2005, or 2006 register as 23 implementing a new mandated activity, that's a 24 jurisdictional requirement. And under the Government 25 Code, it requires that you specifically plead those

1	within the statute of limitations.
2	MEMBER ALEX: If I may?
3	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Go ahead.
4	MEMBER ALEX: If I can ask staff to briefly
5	respond on the practical-compulsion issue as well.
6	MR. FELLER: Right. We looked at the statutes,
7	the two counseling programs that were pled, not finding
8	legal compulsion because they were based on as a
9	condition of funds. Practical compulsion requires
10	evidence in the record of what's the phrase?
11	MS. SHELTON: Certain and severe.
12	MR. FELLER: certain and severe penalties.
13	Thank you.
14	We didn't find any evidence in this record of
15	certain and severe penalties for not enacting these
16	counseling programs. And we have case law that says the
17	record has to include that, so that's the reason.
18	MS. SHELTON: Let me also add too a couple
19	things.
20	One, we did receive Mr. Palkowitz's late
21	filing. And we looked at it again; and, you know, there
22	is citation to regulations in this record under 1204.5.
23	And that section, if you read the whole thing I think
24	it's on page 35 of the analysis, the last sentence says
25	that those services should be offered to students that

1 don't pass. And it's not a legal compulsion for them to 2 provide the intensive instruction and services. And that 3 regulation is the authority and reference -- or states 4 the authority and reference as the statute that 5 Mr. Palkowitz has been referring to. 6 The other issue too even if we were to find --7 or you were to find this to be -- those activities to be 8 mandated, there has been funding appropriated with the 9 intent that the funding would pay for all of those 10 services per pupil. It's a per-pupil funding 11 appropriation based on the application from the school 12 district, identifying the number of students. So there 13 is no evidence that they have incurred any increased 14 costs. 15 In the past, the Commission has denied test 16 claims for no showing of increased costs because the 17 burden is on the claimant to show that they have incurred 18 those costs when it's been intended, based on the 19 statutory scheme, that the Legislature wanted to pay for the whole thing. 20 21 MR. PALKOWITZ: I believe when we submitted 22 our -- I'm sorry. 23 CHAIR GILLIHAN: Before you go, I was remiss in asking, is there any public comment on this item? 24 25 (No response)

1	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Seeing none
2	MR. PALKOWITZ: I believe when we filed the
3	claim, there was a declaration that there have been
4	increased costs filed in this matter.
5	Once again, the focus is on that there may or
6	may not be funding available. But that's not the
7	question. The question is, are these activities
8	required? If the funding is available, then there's no
9	claim form. If there is funding not available or not
10	enough funding, then there is a claim. And that has
11	historically been held as the basis of how these mandates
12	are decided.
13	There are other mandates out there that are
14	reimbursable, but there are no claims submitted because
15	the funding is adequate. The decision to do the
16	activities is not paramount on whether you have the
17	funding or apply for it.
18	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Mr. Saylor?
19	MEMBER SAYLOR: I appreciate this phrase,
20	"certain and severe consequences."
21	Have we had examples of those? And what might
22	they be in other cases?
23	MR. FELLER: Yes.
24	Help me out, Camille.
25	MS. SHELTON: Well, there has never been a case

that has been proved to be certain and severe. And the Courts have said the receipt of money -- doing something because the receipt of money is not certain and severe.

MR. FELLER: Yes, I think we have the City of Sacramento case, where the California Supreme Court was looking at California's unemployment insurance program, and they found that the federal government's imposition of double-taxation and other severe economic consequences resulted in a practical compulsion for the state to comply with that. So that's about the closest example we have in case law. Other than that, we pretty much just have a description of it in that case.

MEMBER SAYLOR: So there have been several cases or several claims that have come before the Commission in the time that I've served, where it strikes me on sort of a non-evidentiary but practical-knowledge basis, that there is a practical compulsion in play.

So I'm wondering what kind of guidance we give to claimants for how they can complete their claims to reflect the materials that we would require to make a determination that such a thing would be in place?

Because on several occasions, we've got statements that the evidence doesn't show, the record doesn't have this material in it, even if the material might be available if someone had the right writing skills.

So how do we instruct claimants to bring 1 2 forward the evidence that we would require to make a 3 determination of a practical compulsion? 4 MS. SHELTON: Well, historically what has 5 happened, the Commission did take the same view that 6 you're expressing now in a case on Peace Officer 7 Procedural Bill of Rights, which imposed requirements on 8 all local government peace officers. And so the 9 Commission originally improved reimbursement for school 10 district and certain special district offices for 11 reimbursement for that program, kind of saying the same 12 thing that, of course, they've established, you know, 13 police departments; and they are, by the plain language, 14 required to comply with these programs. 15 There, the Third District Court of Appeals 16 said, "Well, but you haven't looked back far enough." 17 And here, it's very clear that the school districts have 18 discretion whether or not to form a police department or 19 not. And if they don't, they have alternatives. So they 20 said the only way for you to show or to find practical 21 compulsion would be if the claimant had evidence in the 22 record showing they had no reasonable alternative but to 23 comply with this program. 24 Here, this program is getting money for 25 providing these services. So they would have to show

here that they did not receive enough money for the 1 2 number of pupils because under the program, they apply 3 specifically for the number of pupils that have not 4 passed. 5 The money is intended to pay for that 6 instruction and services; and there's been no showing 7 that they didn't have enough money to pay for that. 8 MEMBER SAYLOR: So notwithstanding this 9 particular claim and how that plays out, do we give 10 claimants a manual or guidelines or instructions on how 11 to complete these claims? 12 MS. SHELTON: It would be very difficult to do 13 that because each case is individual, and based on the 14 facts of each individual case, the evidence is going to 15 be different. But the law is clear, the case law is 16 clear they have to show they have no reasonable 17 alternative but to comply, or that certain and severe 18 penalties would occur if they don't comply with the 19 program. And they have to describe what those are, and 20 describe what their alternatives are. 21 MS. HALSEY: And I would just add to that, 22 we're actually not sure what it's going to look like. 23 far, the Commission -- when the Commission has found the 24 Court has found against us when we've been sued, we 25 haven't really found a case where it exists yet.

1	MR. FELLER: May I just add one thing?
2	MEMBER SAYLOR: Then it's a pretty tough bar to
3	reach.
4	MS. HALSEY: It is.
5	MR. FELLER: As far as the alternatives that
6	the claimant has in this case, they're outlined in the
7	statute itself. The definition of "intensive instruction
8	and services" on page 2 of your analysis, "may include
9	but are not limited to," and it has a list of A through
10	H, of things that school districts can do. So they do
11	have alternatives. They have to provide it, but they
12	have the alternatives in the manner of how they provide
13	it, intensive instruction services.
14	MS. SHELTON: They have to provide it.
15	MR. FELLER: They have to provide it as a
16	condition of funding.
17	Pardon me for leaving that out.
18	MEMBER SAYLOR: One more question.
19	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Certainly, Mr. Saylor.
20	MEMBER SAYLOR: Has anybody alleged that the
21	funding is insufficient to cover the cost that's
22	identified for these activities?
23	MR. PALKOWITZ: I believe it's in numerous
24	documents that we filed includes that. We don't really
25	know you know, the way the process works, is that

districts are in a bind. Because for them to maintain records of the activities before it's approved is something that districts are reluctant to do because it may not be approved.

So when you have the period of time of four or five years for when the test claim is filed until we sit here today, making this decision, the record-keeping is not at the level it would be once it's approved.

And I think your points are well taken; but whether we are -- the districts are fully paid the amounts for the activities -- I mean, in the analysis, it talks about seventy-something million dollars -- and whether that's enough or not, I don't really think that's the core issue. Because the core issue is, are the activities required? Because if tomorrow the funding doubles or if the funding disappears, what is a district to do, okay.

And so the analysis that is referred to as "double taxation" or "severe consequences," as you astutely point out, it's hard to articulate to a layperson. But I think it's clear that millions of dollars to a school district is a serious financial consequence. And whether that meets what we believe the interpretation should be, I think it falls under your decision if millions of dollars is a severe consequence.

I submit to you, it is. That a school that is required to provide an activity that came out of a lawsuit, that came out of a legislation, where the Legislature said, "Even after they graduate, we need to make sure they pass this exam." I mean, this is a core requirement of schools: We want to have students pass this test. And when they complete high school, we know that they have reached a certain level of academic performance.

MS. SHELTON: Could I clarify the record, what was pled in the test claim as far as funding? The test claimant identified a thousand dollars of costs, because they had to do that under Government Code section 17564; and then they said the whole thing would cost about \$375,000, but they didn't allocate that, so I don't know what that is from. They identified an appropriation that -- I believe that's the one that we're talking about for the intensive instruction and services -- but then said none of the funds have been specifically identified as applicable to the increased activities required by Statutes 2007. And by law, that funding applies to this program, and by the plain language, is intended to pay for every pupil in that situation.

So there hasn't been -- the burden is on the claimant to show that they have increased costs.

1 MEMBER SAYLOR: Right. 2 MS. SHELTON: And it hasn't been shown here. 3 MR. PALKOWITZ: Let me also say here that I 4 believe due to the severe financial crisis, the funding 5 for this program got lumped in with other programs to 6 schools into the general fund; and that general fund 7 money was to give schools flexibility to use the money 8 they want to. And, therefore, what is happening is that 9 it is not easily earmarked for schools to take the money for this program and spend it on these specific 10 11 activities. The State did this with various programs 12 because they were dramatically reducing fundings; and 13 so instead of having this earmarked as they intended when 14 they passed this, they then said, "Look, here's this 15 money for this program and here's other programs, and you 16 get to decide locally how to use the money." 17 And that is the example that shows that the 18 focus is on the activities, not the funding. Because as 19 we go through highs and lows through our economy, over 20 the past decades and upcoming decades, this will be a 21 moving target. 22 And I would like the record to reflect on the 23 judicial notice, because the Ed. Code section of --24 Evidence Code section 452, section B, states that, "The

following matters may be identified for judicial notice,

25

1	and that would include regulations and legislative
2	enactments by the public entity." And I haven't really
3	heard why these regulations don't fall under that
4	Evidence Code section.
5	MR. FELLER: Because they're not evidence. The
6	regulations are part of the pleading, and they're
7	jurisdictional for us in what needs to be reimbursed
8	MR. PALKOWITZ: But what you're saying is that
9	they weren't
10	MR. FELLER: but they aren't used as
11	evidence.
12	MR. PALKOWITZ: part of the test claim, and
13	so you can't include them.
14	And judicial notice allows admissibility of
15	evidence, even though it wasn't properly admitted at the
16	time required.
17	MR. FELLER: But we don't use that regulation
18	as evidence; we use it as what the Commission has
19	jurisdiction over. So it doesn't tend to prove anything
20	other than what's reimbursable; and that's jurisdictional
21	for us. So that's why it's not really evidence in this
22	case.
23	MS. SHELTON: If the Commission were to take
24	judicial notice of those regulations, and then by doing
25	that, taking jurisdiction, then you would be violating

the statute of limitations. 1 2 MEMBER ALEX: I think that another way to say 3 it is that we can take judicial or administrative notice 4 of the existence of them and what's in them, but not to 5 take notice of them for purposes of the claim for which 6 the jurisdiction does not exist. Those are two different 7 things, I think. 8 MR. PALKOWITZ: But also Government Code 9 section 17554 allows an equitable amendment of a claim. And that could be another way for the regulations to be 10 11 part of the test claim. 12 MS. SHELTON: That allows a stipulation to 13 waive any procedural requirement, and jurisdiction is not 14 procedural. 15 MR. PALKOWITZ: Well, procedural would be the 16 filing of something timely. That, to me, is not a 17 substantive; that's a procedural requirement. 18 MS. SHELTON: The law is pretty clear on that 19 point, and the example --20 MR. PALKOWITZ: I agree, it is clear. 21 MS. SHELTON: -- and the example provided in 22 17554 is talking about setting matters for hearing or 23 consolidating existing claims. Those are procedural 24 matters, not dealing with issues that are jurisdictional 25 and dealing with issues related to the statute of

1	limitations.
2	CHAIR GILLIHAN: With that, is there any more
3	questions?
4	Ms. Olsen?
5	MEMBER OLSEN: I want to go back to the issue
6	of compulsion.
7	So in the absence of funding being provided by
8	the Legislature, is it your contention that the school
9	districts must still comply with this requirement for
10	remediation?
11	MR. PALKOWITZ: Correct.
12	MEMBER OLSEN: And where does that compulsion
13	come from? Does it come from the law or from
14	practicality?
15	MR. PALKOWITZ: Both. I believe the statute,
16	as it reads, the districts on page
17	CHAIR GILLIHAN: While he is looking that up,
18	though, isn't it true that funding has been provided?
19	MR. PALKOWITZ: There has been funding
20	provided, correct.
21	Once again, the funding has been provided. And
22	I think they refer to it as a tier 3, where it is
23	provided with other funding, and the district decides
24	locally how to spend that money. Whether that funding is
25	adequate or not has not been shown here. It hasn't been

shown that it's inadequate. 1 2 CHAIR GILLIHAN: But if funding is provided for 3 a specific purpose but the school district has 4 flexibility to use that funding in discretionary ways, 5 doesn't that sort of undercut your case, that money was given, but the districts chose to use it for other 6 7 purposes, even though it was provided for this purpose? 8 So it seems as though the funding test has been met; and 9 what the District chose to do with it was a discretionary 10 decision on the district. MR. PALKOWITZ: And that could be correct as 11 12 far as the district is not going to have a claim for any 13 reimbursement during that period. 14 MEMBER OLSEN: The issue for me is, is this an 15 issue for a finding of a reimbursable claim, or is this 16 an issue for a P's & G's? Because we have had ones 17 before that are in this sort of murky area. And I'm just 18 trying to find out, how murky is the murky area? 19 MR. PALKOWITZ: And to follow up in a question 20 you asked before, on page 8, the subdivisions require 21 school districts to perform the following activities: 22 Ensure that pupils receive intensive instruction, ensure 23 that they pass both parts, ensure that if they don't pass 24 it by grade 12, it's up to two years of additional --

MEMBER OLSEN:

But, Mr. Palkowitz --

25

1	MR. PALKOWITZ: Yes.
2	MEMBER OLSEN: if you go to the very top
3	line of that, of page 8, it says, "as a condition of
4	receiving funds."
5	MR. PALKOWITZ: Right. But, see, it's
6	flowing through the tier 3. So they're giving that
7	money, anyway.
8	MS. SHELTON: This statute was enacted before
9	the administration relieved or took away the categorical
10	restrictions. So you're talking about current budget,
11	not what was occurring when they enacted this statute.
12	MR. FELLER: And the statute that takes away
13	the categorical restrictions, I believe, sunsets in 2015.
14	It's a temporary.
15	MS. SHELTON: And it's not really relevant.
16	Because the issue when you're talking about mandates,
17	you're talking about what the Legislature intended when
18	they wrote the statute and when they appropriated the
19	money for the particular purpose; not necessarily how the
20	school district decides to spend the money.
21	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Okay, what is the pleasure of
22	the Commission?
23	MEMBER ALEX: I move the staff recommendation.
24	MEMBER SAYLOR: Second.
25	CHAIR GILLIHAN: We have a motion and a second.

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                Heather, please call the roll.
2
                MS. HALSEY: Mr. Alex?
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                MEMBER ALEX: Aye.
4
                MS. HALSEY: Mr. Placet?
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                MEMBER PLACET: Aye.
                MS. HALSEY: Mr. Gillihan?
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7
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: Aye.
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                MS. HALSEY: Ms. Olsen?
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                MEMBER OLSEN: Aye.
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                MS. HALSEY: Ms. Ramirez?
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                MEMBER RAMIREZ:
                                 Aye.
12
                MS. HALSEY: Mr. Rivera?
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                MEMBER RIVERA: Aye.
14
                MS. HALSEY: Mr. Saylor?
15
                MEMBER SAYLOR:
                                Aye.
16
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: The motion carries.
                MS. HALSEY: Item 4, Senior Commission Counsel
17
18
     Tyler Asmundson will present Item 4, a test claim on
19
     Immunization Records - Pertussis.
20
                (Off record from 10:36 a.m. to 10:37 a.m.)
21
                MR. ASMUNDSON: Good morning.
22
                This test claim requests reimbursement for
23
     cost incurred by school districts for activities
24
     pertaining to a new pertussis or whooping-cough
25
      immunization requirement for adolescent students.
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1	As discussed in the final staff analysis, staff
2	recommends that the Commission deny this test claim. The
3	only statutes pled in this test claim are Health and
4	Safety Code sections 120325 and 120335. These code
5	sections do not mandate school districts to engage in any
6	activity or task. Although the activities identified by
7	the claimant are addressed in emergency regulations
8	adopted by the Department of Public Health in June 2011,
9	those regulations were not identified or specifically
10	pled in the test claim as required by Government Code
11	sections 17521, 17551, and 17553.
12	In addition, the claimant's subsequent requests
13	to amend the test claim to add the DPH regulations was
14	not timely filed.
15	Staff recommends that the Commission adopt the
16	proposed decision to deny the test claim.
17	Will the parties and witnesses please state
18	your names for the record?
19	MR. PALKOWITZ: Good morning. Arthur Palkowitz
20	on behalf of the claimant, Twin Rivers School District.
21	MS. MALLORY: And Bonita Mallory, coordinator
22	of Student Health, Wellness, and Prevention, Twin Rivers.
23	MR. ROACH: Robert Roach, mandated cost analyst
24	for Twin River Unified School District.
25	MS. GEANACOU: Susan Geanacou for the

1	Department of Finance.
2	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you.
3	Mr. Palkowitz?
4	MR. PALKOWITZ: Yes, thank you.
5	The test claim before you is an Immunization
6	Records test claim. There have been several before the
7	Commission over the years that have been approved. This
8	immunization is for what is described as whooping cough.
9	What this test-claim legislation requires as
10	previous Immunization Records test claim, is that the
11	districts of California are to take safeguards to protect
12	the students from catching whooping cough while in a
13	school environment.
14	That requirement of safeguarding children has
15	been going on for decades in California; and that burden
16	has been on school districts during that period of time.
17	The test claim requires that the district
18	inform parents regarding this requirement of immunization
19	for whooping cough. The test claim requires schools to
20	train staff, to have the ability to review the records;
21	if necessary, provide the immunization, and to exclude
22	students that are not fully vaccinated.
23	Ms. Mallory has been kind enough to come today
24	and explain to you how this has worked in her district.
25	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Mr. Alex?

1	MEMBER ALEX: I wonder if we can get you to
2	respond directly to the specific staff determinations by
3	particular provisions, so it's a very clear-cut
4	determination that was made. One that 120325 simply
5	does not mandate any activity, and that 120335 is a
6	prohibition and not a mandate. If you could just go
7	directly to those, I think we can kind of move to the
8	issues here.
9	MR. PALKOWITZ: Are you referring to me here,
10	sir?
11	MEMBER ALEX: Whoever wishes to proceed, but
12	I'd like you to address the staff report.
13	MR. PALKOWITZ: Go ahead.
14	MS. MALLORY: Should we just do my stuff?
15	MR. PALKOWITZ: Yes.
16	Can you phrase or repeat what you just said,
17	sir, so we are clear on what you are asking?
18	MEMBER ALEX: Sure. The staff report is, in my
19	view, very clear that there were two provisions pled from
20	the legislation.
21	The first one, section 120325, the staff has
22	determined that it does not contain a mandate; and the
23	second is section 120335, and that the staff has
24	determined that it contains a prohibition, not a mandate.
25	And those are you know, in terms of the

jurisdiction of this Commission, that would be the beginning and end of our inquiry. So I just want to see where we are.

MR. ROACH: Can I answer that question for you?

The Assembly bill that brought about this new
law is AB 354. That law basically says that before a

student can enter seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth,
eleventh, and twelfth grades in the fiscal year 2011-12,
the student must have a Tdap immunization. What that
essentially meant for our school district is that we had
to review 14,000 cum. files and immunization records for
our students. That means in the '10-11 school year and
the '11-12 school year, that physically 14,000 files were
reviewed, if not more.

Now, as far as the staff analysis of whether the law -- the way the law is written, it was written to say that the students could not enter school after July 1st. That, of course, would be when we're in our summer break.

However, subsequent to AB 354, SB 614 was enacted, which caused school districts to have a 30-day grace period. In other words, students returned to school for 30 days, and then school districts had to make the assumption that they could either allow the students to attend or we had to exclude them.

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Now, I will add that these students that were excluded from our district were not eligible for ADA, average daily apportionment. So we're at the situation where we either provide the service as required by law or we lose those students. And this was a very, very significant loss to our district. We had to exclude 290 students. We lost \$1.6 million due to ADA loss. MS. MALLORY: Do you want me to talk about process? MR. PALKOWITZ: Yes, I would like you to cover the activities and the process that the district has gone through since implementing this statute. MS. MALLORY: Okay, in implementation of the Tdap 7/12 requirement for 2010 and 2011, like Mr. Roach said, that meant that we had to ensure that 14,000 students were vaccinated for Tdap. And in the spring of 2011, we conducted multiple tele-parent messages from the district and individual school sites in a variety of languages to all seventh through twelfth grade homes. Information was provided on our district Web site, school loop. Health assistants and nurses checked the

California immunization registry. And coincidentally,

when we go to that California immunization registry, a

significant percentage of our students are not in that

registry. Either they haven't obtained the vaccine or the providers aren't entering their records. So it's not a great resource for us in tracking down student immunizations.

Maintaining and tracking spreadsheets, and we provide individual notice to parents, also phone notice regarding noncompliance.

I personally work closely with the district attendance in tracking personnel, monitoring the Tdap compliance, and following up with the site health assistants and nurses. And our health staff, we have 12 RN credentialed school nurses for 30,000 students, and we have 23 health assistants.

During that process, we were a new district. We had only been organized for two years. We became a district July 1st, 2008. So consequently, we didn't have the resources that established districts have as far as our own immunization clinics, and so that was not part of our resource base. But we did work closely in providing five clinics for our students specifically related to the Tdap requirement in conjunction with Sacramento County Health Department.

We did joint staffing with my staff, including health assistants, nurses, and also some of their staff and volunteers.

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So this was a tremendous burden, in that trying to get that many students compliant in that short amount of time was overwhelming for our staff. And we worked on that for the entire fall part of that school year. And then beginning on July 1st, 2012, students entering just seventh grade were required to have that. And based on my experience -- 35 years as an R.N. in California, and I worked for Sacramento County Public Health for 11 years as a public health nurse, and I've been a credentialed school nurse for 23 years, and I've been coordinator in my district since the inception -- knowing that requirement was coming, I knew it was going to be a tremendous task for us to undertake. And getting 2,000 students compliant was a much easier task than getting 14,000 students compliant. I think our registration process in our district, we do not have central registration, like some districts. And we have a variety of school configurations: We have K-8s, 5-8s, 6-8s, 7-8s, and 9-12s. So we have school secretaries, office assistants, or registrars who receive immunization records. So there is no central registration.

Immunization records vary. When students and parents bring them in, they can be on the California immunization card or an out-of-state immunization card

or an out-of-country immunization card. 1 Sometimes 2 translation is necessary. And those services have been 3 cut in our district to where it's really difficult to get 4 a translator. 5 And historically, we would send the parents 6 to providers in the community and, you know, have them 7 translate. And some of those resources have gone as 8 well. 9 When immunization records come in from out of 10 country, usually those are incomplete. They do not meet 11 California requirements. So those students, nine times 12 out of ten, will have to be referred to area resources to 13 become compliant. So if their immunizations are 14 incomplete, the student cannot start school. They are 15 referred to their private provider, the Child Health 16 Disability Prevention Program or the County Immunization 17 Program. 18 We also provide a county resource list. 19 for your information, these services have declined over 20 the last five to ten years. 21 Our two area county clinics, the one at Rusch 22 Park in Citrus Heights and also the one in North 23 Sacramento, the Del Paso Health Center, have both closed. 24 Our families, we have about 40 to 50 percent 25 of our families receive Medi-Cal or are eligible and

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they meet the requirements for eligibility. And our
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      free and reduced-meal rate is 90 percent. And that
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     results in approximately 40 to 45 percent of our students
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     are probably uninsured, so they have no primary-care
5
     provider.
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               So with the cuts in the county programs, these
7
      families --
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                CHAIR GILLIHAN: Ms. Mallory?
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               MS. MALLORY: Yes.
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you for that explanation
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11
     of the process you're going through, but I don't think
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      that's necessarily on topic with the decision before the
13
     Commission today. So we do appreciate the background on
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     that.
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                Before we move on, is there anything you'd like
16
     to add in closing?
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               MR. PALKOWITZ: Myself?
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               CHAIR GILLIHAN: No, I was talking to
19
     Ms. Mallory.
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                MS. MALLORY: Well, I just think -- and
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     students, when they are excluded -- you know, if we
22
     exclude students, often parents will just keep them
23
            It's not like they go and get the shot. They will
24
     keep them home so students are missing school, and also
25
      they become behind academically. So that's another
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issue, that truancy becomes an issue. 1 2 CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you. 3 Ms. Olsen? 4 MEMBER OLSEN: It seems to me that when I 5 listen to this -- I mean, it's troubling, but much of it 6 doesn't have to do with the issue of does a mandate 7 exist. But I am somewhat swayed by the idea that the 8 prohibition does not necessarily mean that there isn't --9 that a prohibition can almost be a program. 10 And it seems to me that prohibiting the 11 unconditional -- oh, I just lost my screen -- the 12 unconditional advancement of a student suggests that you, 13 therefore, have created a program -- a requirement for 14 some sort of conditional evaluation, which I'm somewhat 15 swayed by what's being said, has costs related to it. 16 So I would like staff to address why that wouldn't be a 17 mandate. 18 MS. SHELTON: Well, we certainly discussed that 19 at our office. You know, a lot of us are parents with 20 junior-high kids who had to very much go through this 21 program when it was urgency and for those first group of 22 kids that had to submit their immunizations into their 23 school. 24 All of the activities that were discussed are 25 required by the regulations that have not been pled.

And in the past, the Commission has approved a mandate when statutory language is written in a prohibitory manner. But in those cases, the State had not yet acted on what it meant. So it was up to the Commission to determine, "Okay, what does this really mean?"

Here, the State has acted. And those regulations were adopted three months before the test

regulations were adopted three months before the test claim was filed. And when you look at the leg. history, the leg. history itself says the statutes don't create the mandate; the regulations would create the mandate.

And so because we have very specific statutory requirements on test-claim filings, that you are required to specifically plead your statute, regulations, and register numbers for each one of those regulations and they have not been filed, we presented the conservative view, which is legally correct, that the Commission does not have jurisdiction over regulations that have not been pled. It is, I think, a mistake in pleading.

I do think that if this were a court, you could file a motion to get relief from that mistake. But the courts have statutory authority to grant that relief, and the Commission doesn't have that authority.

MEMBER OLSEN: So, really, the option for this is to wait for the Commission to decide against the mandate and then go to court?

1 MS. SHELTON: Yes, they can do that. 2 It's a different case presented with this 3 prohibition because there are requirements that do 4 implement it. Where, in the past, when we've approved a 5 prohibition, there haven't been any requirements in law 6 stated. Here, you do have stated requirements, and 7 they're very specific. 8 And the two prior test claims that 9 Mr. Palkowitz was referring to pled the regulations. 10 Here, there's just been a mistake in pleading. 11 CHAIR GILLIHAN: Mr. Alex? 12 MEMBER ALEX: Camille, can I ask on this 13 one, since we were having a lesson in judicial and 14 administrative notice today, this seems closer to the 15 idea that you can take into account the existence of 16 regulations. 17 Any thoughts on that? 18 MS. SHELTON: Well, let me just say -- you 19 know, Tyler and I have talked about this a lot. 20 presented the view that I think is legally defensible, 21 okay. If we wrote it -- we can certainly, if the 22 Commission wants to go that direction to approve this 23 claim, we would have to write it that way. That, you know, the actual prohibition makes you do something to 24 25 comply with the prohibition and that you would take

notice of those activities. You can do that. 1 2 legally defensible than the other position. It's up to 3 the Commission. 4 It's gray. CHAIR GILLIHAN: Ms. Ramirez? 5 MEMBER RAMIREZ: I also find it painful, 6 7 actually, to hear what the district personnel went 8 through. 9 I'm very concerned about if we were to go 10 ahead and approve the claim, what would be the precedent 11 for other organizations, other claims that would come 12 forward? Because, you know, if this was the only case, 13 I could say, "Yes, let's do it." 14 MS. SHELTON: It's happened a lot where they 15 have missed a statute or something. And we have 16 routinely said we don't have jurisdiction over those 17 because the Government Code statute requires specific 18 pleading. 19 So it is really gray. And if you do that for 20 one case, then what happens on the future cases? 21 you really need to be very specific in your pleading. 22 CHAIR GILLIHAN: Ms. Olsen? 23 MEMBER OLSEN: So can we go completely to the 24 hypothetical now? Not talking about this case, but 25 talking about a hypothetical similar case. And if we

1 find against the mandate, we deny the mandate, and let's 2 say this hypothetical claimant then goes to the court and asks for some sort of relief, then does the case come 3 4 back here, or is it decided in the courts? 5 I'm just fascinated by the procedural issues 6 here. 7 MS. SHELTON: I don't know, it would be really 8 up to the judge's discretion. I mean, I could argue that 9 it would have to come back to the Commission, because the 10 Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to make those determinations. 11 12 The courts have, though, if it's a 13 public-policy issue that's significant enough, could take 14 it, too. But the mistake wasn't made in court; the 15 mistake was made before the Commission. And I think the 16 Court would look to see: Does the Commission have any 17 authority to grant relief? We don't have those -- the 18 Commission doesn't have those equitable powers that a 19 court would have. 20 MS. HALSEY: The Court has found that we don't. 21 MS. SHELTON: Right. And the Court has found 22 that a mandate determination is not an equitable 23 proceeding, so... 24 CHAIR GILLIHAN: Mr. Saylor? 25 MEMBER SAYLOR: Just practically speaking, in

1	this case where there is a prohibition of unconditionally
2	admitting or advancing any pupil, doesn't that
3	practically require some activity on the part of a
4	district to fulfill that statutory obligation?
5	MS. SHELTON: I think you can absolutely, yes,
6	make that argument. And as I've said, the Commission has
7	approved test claims with prohibitions before and has
8	defined it when the State has not defined it.
9	Here, the State has defined it, and those
10	regulations have not been pled.
11	MEMBER OLSEN: It really is gray.
12	MEMBER RAMIREZ: May I ask a question, a
13	follow-up?
14	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Yes, Ms. Ramirez?
15	MEMBER RAMIREZ: If it's appropriate, what
16	would be the alternative for the District if we were to
17	deny? Is there any alternative out there? I'd just like
18	to know. This may be a little bit beyond topic, but
19	MS. HALSEY: No, I don't think Commission staff
20	is arguing that these aren't things required, or even
21	that there wouldn't be a mandate if it had been properly
22	pled. They are required. It just would mean that the
23	school districts would be out a lot of money.
24	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Mr. Alex?
25	MEMBER ALEX: Is there any ability to either

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1	amend or re-file? Or are we past the time for that?
2	MS. SHELTON: That is the problem.
3	They were working on timing when all these laws
4	changed in the statute and the regulations that do
5	require that all your pleadings, including amendments, be
6	filed within the statute of limitations. And I think
7	I noted that the regulations were adopted three months
8	before the first test claim was filed, so we're beyond
9	the statute of limitations.
10	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Ms. Geanacou, does the
11	Department of Finance have any comments?
12	MS. GEANACOU: Yes, thank you.
13	Number one, we support the staff's analysis
14	with regard to recommendation of the finding of
15	non-existence of a statutory mandate; and we also support
16	the staff analysis as it regards the jurisdiction over
17	the regulations at issue here.
18	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you.
19	MR. PALKOWITZ: May I respond briefly?
20	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Certainly, Mr. Palkowitz.
21	MR. PALKOWITZ: Thank you.
22	Just to refresh the Commission's information
23	on this, this statute, the test-claim legislation refers
24	to the amended regulation. So it is included in the
25	test-claim statute in the filing.

1	Second of all, the test-claim form that was
2	adopted by the Commission in accordance with Government
3	Code sections, Section 7 states, "Documentation to
4	support the written narrative, with copies of all the
5	following: test-claim statute, bill number, executive
6	order, relevant portions of provisions, federal statutes,
7	executive orders, administrative decision, court
8	decisions." It nowhere mentions regulations.
9	That form is guidance for the public in moving
10	forward on filing test claims.
11	MEMBER ALEX: I'm sorry, that's at least for
12	me, that doesn't grab me. But, okay, understood.
13	MR. ASMUNDSON: If I may respond?
14	The regulations are executive orders. And in
15	addition, his first comment that the regulations are
16	cited, they're not. Section 120335 says, "The Department
17	may adopt emergency regulations." It does not
18	specifically refer to any regulations.
19	MR. PALKOWITZ: But the regulations we're
20	talking about are emergency regulations, correct?
21	MR. ASMUNDSON: Yes. And they were not pled,
22	and the Commission doesn't have jurisdiction over those
23	regulations.
24	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Is there any public comment on
25	this item?

1	(No response)
2	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Seeing none, what is the
3	pleasure of the Commission?
4	MEMBER SAYLOR: I would like to move staff
5	recommendation for the first section, 120325, but to
6	change the recommendation on the second code section,
7	120335, to find that the statute does, in fact, contain a
8	mandate.
9	CHAIR GILLIHAN: We have a motion
10	MEMBER OLSEN: I'll second. I just can't get
11	my button to work.
12	CHAIR GILLIHAN: We have a motion and a second.
13	MS. SHELTON: Can I just if the Commission
14	goes that direction, I would recommend that we bring that
15	decision back to be adopted at a second hearing, because
16	it's not written that way.
17	MEMBER SAYLOR: I accept that as the maker of
18	the motion.
19	MEMBER RAMIREZ: Could I ask for more
20	information from the maker of the motion?
21	MEMBER SAYLOR: Based on the testimony provided
22	here and the discussion, it is my conclusion that to
23	implement the statute requires activities that are
24	mandated.
25	MS. GEANACOU: May I ask a question, please?

1	What would the mandated activities be? Would
2	they be those that are contained in the emergency
3	regulations?
4	MEMBER SAYLOR: Whether or not there are
5	regulations, in order to achieve the determination that
6	a student has been properly and fully immunized requires
7	an action by the district. The regulations are
8	irrelevant whether they happened or not. In order to
9	comply with the statute, actions had to be taken.
10	MEMBER RIVERA: And just another question.
11	As far as reimbursement of those costs, are we talking
12	about because I know we mentioned there was 290
13	students that
14	MS. SHELTON: It was 12,000, I think.
15	MEMBER RIVERA: Well, there was 290, I think
16	MR. ROACH: No, no, that may I respond to
17	that?
18	MEMBER RIVERA: Sure.
19	MR. ROACH: The 290 students that we had to
20	back out ADA on, those are students that those are not
21	costs that we are alleging in this claim.
22	MEMBER RIVERA: Okay, that's what I wanted to
23	find out.
24	MR. ROACH: Yes. Yes, we are alleging that is
25	down-the-stream cost to us.

1 MEMBER RIVERA: Okay, that's what I want to be 2 clear about. 3 MR. ROACH: Okay. 4 MEMBER ALEX: Camille, I have another question, 5 which is, if the Commission were to turn it back to 6 staff, I guess I want to know -- I mean, there may be a 7 number of options. For example, we could say, we think 8 there is a mandate in the statute, we could also ask for 9 further evaluation of that. Is that true, and also the 10 implications of what it would mean to find a mandate in 11 the statute, as opposed to the emergency regs? MS. SHELTON: Well, let me touch on the second 12 13 point first, because we sort of talked about that, too. 14 I mean, the regs are very specific. Yes, I 15 mean, you'd have to really ignore them, I think, and then 16 just look at the statute, and say, "What is minimally 17 mandated here just to comply with this prohibition?" 18 So you'd have to take a look at that and do it that way. 19 It would be a little bit squirrely, I think. 20 The option, though, going to your first point, 21 there are -- there is a motion on the table, and you need 22 to decide on that motion. If it fails for whatever 23 reason, you have opportunities to send the whole thing 24 back to the staff. 25 In the past, we could do something similar to

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     what we've done, where we present both options for you to
     decide, this one and a next one, and then you can do that
2
3
     as well, if you don't feel comfortable with maybe what it
4
     would look like now.
5
                MEMBER ALEX: We could ask staff to provide
      some different options.
6
7
               MS. SHELTON: Yes, absolutely.
8
                MEMBER ALEX: Okay, so what I would say about
9
      the pending motion is that I'm uncomfortable finding,
10
     as we sit here, that there is a statutory mandate. But
11
      I would like -- I share the same distress that everybody
12
     on the Commission has expressed, and I'd like to see if
13
     there are different options, whether they're in
14
     conjunction with recognizing the emergency regulations or
15
     the statute itself, to at least explore that. That would
16
     be -- that's my position.
17
                MEMBER SAYLOR: Do you want to make a
18
     substitute motion?
19
               MEMBER ALEX: I would -- can I do that, or do
20
     we have to --
21
               MS. SHELTON: There is a second. There's a
22
      second on the motion, so you need to vote on that.
23
                MEMBER OLSEN: We need to vote on that.
24
               MEMBER SAYLOR: Do we have procedures that
25
     prohibit substitute motions?
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	Commission on State Mandates – May 24, 2013
1	MS. SHELTON: No.
2	MEMBER SAYLOR: So you could do that.
3	MEMBER RAMIREZ: Withdraw your second.
4	MEMBER OLSEN: I can withdraw my second, if
5	that's a problem, yes.
6	MEMBER ALEX: Do you want to?
7	MEMBER OLSEN: Sure. Go ahead.
8	MEMBER ALEX: Okay, so I would make a
9	substitute motion that we remand the entire proceeding,
10	both parts of it, to staff, to evaluate options for a
11	potential mandate, either in connection with the statute
12	or the possibility of including incorporation of the
13	regulations to determine if that's a possibility.
14	MEMBER SAYLOR: Second.
15	CHAIR GILLIHAN: We have a motion and a second.
16	Is there any more discussion?
17	(No response)
18	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Heather, please call the roll.
19	MS. HALSEY: Mr. Alex?
20	MEMBER ALEX: Aye.
21	MS. HALSEY: Mr. Placet?
22	MEMBER PLACET: Aye.
23	MS. HALSEY: Mr. Gillihan?
24	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Aye.
25	MS. HALSEY: Ms. Olsen?

MEMBER OLSEN: Aye.
MS. HALSEY: Ms. Ramirez?
MEMBER RAMIREZ: Aye.
MS. HALSEY: Mr. Rivera?
MEMBER RIVERA: Aye.
MS. HALSEY: Mr. Saylor?
MEMBER SAYLOR: Aye.
CHAIR GILLIHAN: The motion carries.
MR. PALKOWITZ: Thank you.
MS. MALLORY: Thank you.
MR. ROACH: Thank you.
MS. HALSEY: Item 6, parameters and guidelines
for POBR II has been postponed to January 2014 at the
request of claimant.
Item 7, Chief Legal Counsel Camille Shelton
will present Item 7, a request for reconsideration of
statement of decision and parameters and guidelines on
the California Public Records Act.
MS. SHELTON: Good morning. This is request
for reconsideration filed by the California Special
Districts Association on the statement of decision and
parameters and guidelines that were adopted April 19 th ,
2013, for the <i>Public Records Act</i> program.
The Association contends that the decision and
the parameters and guidelines contain an error of law

with respect to the description of eligible claimants which omits special districts required to comply with the Public Records Act.

Pursuant to the Commission's regulations, reconsidering a statement of decision is a two-step hearing process. The first step is to determine whether to grant the request for reconsideration and schedule the matter for a hearing on the merits. Five affirmative votes are required to grant the request or reconsideration.

Staff recommends that the Commission grant the request in this case. Except for certain provisions relating only to school districts, the activities mandated by the Public Records Act apply equally to all levels of government. The test-claim statement of decision correctly acknowledges that local agencies are eligible for reimbursement under the program. And local agencies are defined in the mandate statutes to include special districts.

The decision on the parameters and guidelines, however, authorized reimbursement for cities, counties, and school districts only, but did not address the issue of special districts, which will require further legal analysis. Not all special districts are eligible to claim reimbursement under the Constitution because they

i	
1	receive their revenues from fees, and are not subject to
2	the tax-and-spend provisions of the Constitution.
3	Staff recommends that the Commission grant the
4	request for reconsideration and direct staff to schedule
5	a second hearing on the merits of the request.
6	Will the parties please state your names for
7	the record?
8	MS. HOLZEM: Good morning. Dorothy Holzem with
9	the California Special Districts Association.
10	MR. KAYE: Good morning. Leonard Kaye with the
11	County of Los Angeles.
12	MR. WARD: Randy Ward, Department of Finance.
13	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you.
14	Ms. Olsen?
15	MEMBER OLSEN: I'd love to move the staff's
16	recommendation.
17	CHAIR GILLIHAN: We have a motion on the staff
18	recommendation.
19	Is there a second?
20	MEMBER RIVERA: Second.
21	CHAIR GILLIHAN: We have a motion and multiple
22	seconds.
23	Is there any public comment on this item?
24	(No response)
25	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Seeing none, Heather, please

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1
     call the roll.
2
                MS. HALSEY: Mr. Alex?
3
                MEMBER ALEX: Aye.
4
                MS. HALSEY: Mr. Placet?
5
                MEMBER PLACET: Aye.
6
                MS. HALSEY: Mr. Gillihan?
7
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: Aye.
8
                MS. HALSEY: Ms. Olsen?
9
                MEMBER OLSEN: Aye.
10
                MS. HALSEY: Ms. Ramirez?
11
                MEMBER RAMIREZ: Aye.
                MS. HALSEY: Mr. Rivera?
12
13
                MEMBER RIVERA: Aye.
14
                MS. HALSEY: Mr. Saylor?
15
                (No response)
16
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: The motion carries.
17
                Thank you.
18
                MS. HOLZEM: Thank you.
19
                MR. KAYE: Thank you.
20
                MS. HALSEY: Item 9 is reserved for County
21
     applications for a finding of significant financial
22
     stress, or SB 1033. No SB 1033 applications have been
23
     filed.
24
                Item 10, Assistant Executive Director Jason
25
     Hone will present Item 10, the Legislative Update.
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1	MR. HONE: Good morning. Staff has identified
2	two bills introduced this session related to the mandates
3	process, and those are AB 392 and AB 1292.
4	AB 1292 is a spot bill, and staff will continue
5	to monitor the legislation. There has been no updates
6	to this bill since it was first read on the floor in
7	February 25 th .
8	AB 392 is sponsored by the State Controller and
9	proposes changes to the allocation method and reporting
10	requirement for prorated state mandate claims. This bill
11	has passed the Assembly, and just yesterday was referred
12	to the Senate Governance and Finance Committee.
13	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you.
14	MS. HALSEY: Item 11, Chief Legal Counsel
15	Camille Shelton will present the Chief Legal Counsel
16	report.
17	MS. SHELTON: Just a report that that hearing
18	case on the Water Permit matter for L.A. County, the
19	Court this week, on its own motion, moved that up to
20	July 24 th .
21	Also, to report in the Grad Requirements
22	litigation, there were no appeals filed. So that became
23	a final decision.
24	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you, Heather.
25	MS. HALSEY: Item 12 is the Executive

Director's report. And I have an update on workload,
budget, and our tentative agenda items for next meeting.

The written report contains a summary of

pending claims, including a breakdown of the claims filed and completed this fiscal year.

After this hearing, the Commission will have 25 -- is that right? No, sorry, 26 pending test claims remaining, ten of which are *Stormwater Permit* test claims.

The budget update on the Assembly and Senate

Sub 4 committees both met in May and unanimously approved

the Commission's BCP for one new attorney III and a

senior legal analyst. We're currently in the recruitment

process, and will fill these positions effective July 1st

upon budget approval.

These new positions will help the Commission to work the backlog more quickly and come closer to meeting the statutory deadline for adoption of statewide cost estimates.

Also, in the budget, the subcommittees took up suspension of mandates. The Senate Sub 4 committee voted to suspend all of the mandates proposed for suspension by the Governor, and the Assembly Sub 4 did likewise, except for the four mandates that were proposed for suspension, for which there was no adopted statewide cost estimate.

And those include the California Public Records Act, 1 2 Local Agency Ethics, ICAN, and Tuberculosis Control 3 mandates. And then on May 21st, Assembly Sub 4 voted to 4 5 reject the suspension of the four mandates without statewide cost estimates, and also conform with the 6 7 Subcommittee 1 action to reject suspension of the ICAN 8 mandate and establish a working group to evaluate ICAN. On May 22nd, the Senate Sub 4 rescinded its 9 10 vote on ICAN, to rescind the suspension and conform to 11 the Assembly actions. So they're creating a working 12 group on ICAN reform. 13 At the end of my report, you can see the 14 tentative agenda items for July and September. 15 represent any of the parties in these matters, please 16 review the claims and comments on file which you can find 17 on our Web site, and make sure they're complete. 18 have anything you want to add, the sooner the better, so 19 that staff can consider that in their analysis. 20 And if you have any questions or need help 21 finding anything, just give us a call. 22 Thank you. 23 CHAIR GILLIHAN: Thank you. 24 So we're on to the closed-session item? 25 MS. HALSEY: Yes.

1	All right, moving on to closed-session.
2	CHAIR GILLIHAN: Okay, the Commission will meet
3	in closed executive session pursuant to Government Code
4	section 11126(e) to confer and receive advice from legal
5	counsel for consideration and action, as necessary and
6	appropriate, upon the pending litigation listed on the
7	published notice and agenda; and to confer with and
8	receive advice from legal counsel regarding potential
9	litigation.
10	The Commission will also confer on personnel
11	matters pursuant to section 11126, subdivision (a)(1).
12	We will reconvene in open session in
13	approximately 15 minutes.
14	(The Commission met in closed executive
15	session from 11:14 a.m. to 11:22 a.m.)
16	CHAIR GILLIHAN: The Commission met in closed
17	session pursuant to Government Code section 11126(e)(2)
18	to confer with and receive advice from legal counsel for
19	consideration and action, as necessary and appropriate,
20	upon the pending litigation listed on the published
21	notice and agenda, and to confer with and receive advice
22	from legal counsel regarding potential litigation, and
23	pursuant to Government Code section 11126, subdivision
24	(a)(1), to confer on personnel matters.
25	With no further business to discuss, I'll

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1
      entertain a motion to adjourn.
2
                MEMBER PLACET: So moved.
3
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: We have a motion --
4
                MEMBER OLSEN: Second.
5
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: We have a motion and a second.
                All in favor, say "aye."
6
7
                (A chorus of "ayes" was heard.)
8
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: All opposed?
9
                (No response)
10
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: No?
11
                (No response)
                CHAIR GILLIHAN: Appearing none, the meeting is
12
13
      adjourned.
14
                (The meeting concluded at 11:23 a.m.)
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were duly reported by me at the time and place herein specified; and

That the proceedings were reported by me, a duly certified shorthand reporter and a disinterested person, and was thereafter transcribed into typewriting by computer-aided transcription.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand on the 15^{th} of June 2012.

Daniel P. Feldhaus California CSR #6949

Registered Diplomate Reporter Certified Realtime Reporter