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COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

ORIGINAL

PUBLIC HEARING

COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

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TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DATE: Friday, March 23, 2012

PLACE: State Capitol, Room 447

Sacramento, California

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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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Reported by:

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(Commission Chair)
Representative for ANA MATOSANTOS, Director
State Department of Finance

RICHARD CHIVARO
Representative for JOHN CHIANG
State Controller

KEN ALEX, Director
Office of Planning & Research

FRANCISCO LUJANO
Representative for BILL LOCKYER
State Treasurer

SARAH OLSEN Public Member

DON SAYLOR Public Member

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PARTICIPATING COMMISSION STAFF

NANCY PATTON
Acting Executive Director

CAMILLE SHELTON
Chief Legal Counsel

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APPEARANCES

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Appearing Re Item 5:

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RANDALL WARD Budget Analyst Department of Finance

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BE IT REMEMBERED that on Friday, March 23,
2012, commencing at the hour of 11:00 a.m., thereof, at
the State Capitol, Room 447, Sacramento, California,
before me, Carole W. Browne, CSR #7351, the following
proceedings were held:
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CHAIR DUCAY: Good morning.
The meeting of the Commission on State Mandates
will come to order.
The date is March 23rd, 2012.
Nancy, please call the roll.
MS. PATTON: Madam Chairperson, I'd like to
introduce our new member, Mr. Don Saylor.
He is a Yolo County Supervisor. He has
extensive state and local government experience,
including schools and local agencies, so I think he'll be
a wonderful asset to the Commission.
MEMBER SAYLOR: Thank you.
CHAIR DUCAY: Welcome, Don.
MS. PATTON: Mr. Alex?
MEMBER ALEX: Here.
MS. PATTON: Mr. Chivaro?
MEMBER CHIVARO: Here.
MS. PATTON: Mr. Lujano?
MEMBER LUJANO: Here.

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1	MS. PATTON: Ms. Olsen?
2	MEMBER OLSEN: Here.
3	MS. PATTON: Mr. Saylor?
4	MEMBER SAYLOR: Present.
5	MS. PATTON: Ms. Ducay?
6	CHAIR DUCAY: Present.
7	Item No. 1 is approval of the minutes.
8	MEMBER OLSEN: I'll move adoption.
9	MEMBER ALEX: Second.
10	CHAIR DUCAY: Any discussion?
11	(No response.)
12	CHAIR DUCAY: All in favor?
13	(A chorus of "ayes" was heard.)
14	CHAIR DUCAY: Opposed?
15	(No response.)
16	CHAIR DUCAY: The minutes are approved.
17	Item No. 3.
18	MS. PATTON: Item 2 is the consent calendar. It
19	is well, actually, our next item is the consent
20	calendar. It consists of Items 4, 7, 8 and 9.
21	CHAIR DUCAY: Are there any objections to the
22	consent calendar?
23	(No response.)
24	MEMBER OLSEN: I'll move it.
25	CHAIR DUCAY: Second?

1	MEMBER CHIVARO: Second.
2	CHAIR DUCAY: All in favor?
3	(A chorus of "ayes" was heard.)
4	CHAIR DUCAY: Opposed?
5	(No response.)
6	CHAIR DUCAY: Okay. Motion carried.
7	MS. PATTON: There are no appeals to consider
8	under Item 2, and our test claim that was scheduled for
9	hearing was postponed at the request of the Claimant.
10	That brings us to Items 5 and 6. Will the
11	parties and witnesses for Items 5 and 6 please rise?
12	(Parties stood to be sworn in or affirmed.)
13	MS. PATTON: Do you solemnly swear or affirm
14	that the testimony which you are about to give is true
15	and correct based on your personal knowledge, information
16	or belief?
17	(A chorus of "I dos" was heard.)
18	MS. PATTON: Thank you.
19	Chief Legal Counsel Camille Shelton will present
20	Item 5, Voter Identification Procedures, Parameters, and
21	Guidelines.
22	MS. SHELTON: Good morning. This item proposes
23	the adoption of parameters and guidelines for the Voter
24	ID program and is the first in a group of claims that
25	analyzes requests made to the Commission to adopt a unit

cost reasonable reimbursement methodology in the parameters and guidelines.

The Voter ID program requires local agencies to compare the signature on each provisional ballot envelope with the signature on the voter's affidavit of registration using the same procedures that apply to the comparison of signatures on absentee ballots.

If the signature do not compare, the ballot is required to be rejected.

The claimant has proposed the reimbursement of one-time costs and has proposed an optional unit cost in the amount of \$1.80 per ballot for the ongoing activity to check the signatures.

Staff recommends that the Commission deny the claimant's request to authorize reimbursement for the one-time activities. There is no evidence in the record showing why the one-time activities are necessary to comply with the mandated activity.

Staff further recommends that the Commission deny the claimant's unit cost proposal on the ground that there is no evidence in the record that the proposed unit cost reasonably represents the costs incurred by a county to comply with the mandate during the period of reimbursement, which begins July 1st, 2002, and for the fiscal years in the future.

1	Therefore, on this record, staff recommends that
2	the Commission adopt the parameters and guidelines
3	identifying the one reimbursable activity identified in
4	the statement of decision that can be claimed based on a
5	showing of the actual costs incurred by the claimant.
6	Will the parties and representatives please
7	state your names for the record?
8	MR. BURDICK: Yes. My name is Allan Burdick and
9	I'm representing the California State Association of
10	Counties and the League of California Cities Advisory
11	Committee on State Mandates.
12	MS. FEREBEE: Donna Ferebee, Department of
13	Finance.
14	MR. WARD: Randall Ward, Department of Finance.
15	
16	CHAIR DUCAY: Okay. Mr. Burdick?
17	MR. BURDICK: Madam Chair and members, and I'd
18	also like to take the time to welcome your new member.
19	We're very pleased to see a member of local
20	government has been appointed. We're hoping
21	the Department of Finance will move forward and appoint
22	another one. But I'd like to welcome officially
23	welcome Supervisor Saylor.
24	The reason that I'm commenting on this is, it's
25	because this is the first RRM issue that is before you

and it's -- of the series, and I think it kind of lays the groundwork.

I want to just give a few comments on this to kind of -- I think which will be helpful for the members in terms of where we go.

This voter identification was one of two mandates, beginning in 2008, that CSAC and the League began working with the Department of Finance on in an attempt to develop an RRM for those two programs.

So this is -- this was kind of a pilot program. As you remember, the current RRM statute was adopted by Assembly Bill 1222, by Mr. Laird, staffed by Mr. Reyes, who promised me he'd be here today but is not, and that is the current language that we're dealing with in 1222, which was when it was back in, obviously, in January 2008. That's when we began this process.

This is a 2006 mandate of the Commission, mandated in 2006. In 2008 we began the process and continued for two years.

This, we -- one of the reasons we like this as a candidate, and I think, and it's good for you folks to look at, because it's a very simple, straightforward, low-dollar mandate.

My assumption is probably statewide the cost of this is less than a million dollars an election, so it's

not big dollars. This is -- this is rounding errors for the, you know, for the budget process.

We looked at it. It was surveyed to death by both the counties on behalf -- you know, working with Finance and separately by the Department of Finance, and the responses were sent in most cases by the registrar of voters.

Now, they do not have a signature that attests to the fact that the registrar, you know, these are true and correct. We were not doing that. I don't think --very little has ever been done that in state government.

When the Law Enforcement Department sends their number-of-cases statistics to the Department of Justice or they send them to any other state agency, I don't think they ever have to attest that these are true and accurate, and the state represents those as accurate and true facts.

And I think, you know, this hearsay thing is -just seems like it's an overreach, you know, as it
relates to RRMs, because the RRMs essentially, you know,
essentially were designed to say we want to find some
way, particularly early on, in the front end, to see if
we can't reach out and get an agreement on something.

So the other thing is, is not only was this survey over a two-year period, and I think all

58 counties or nearly all 58 counties responded at least once, if not two or three times, and as I say, in terms of the costs.

In addition, staff from the Department of
Finance actually went down to three counties and watched
them go through the process during an election and they
timed it.

I know in Sacramento County, as an example, they went down, they watched it, they timed it by the clock.

Two minutes and 13 seconds. So that was kind of probably in the middle of where counties are.

There happens to be one relatively -- or the largest county, Los Angeles County, in this particular case, they happen to have -- be able to do it in the shortest amount of time.

Because of their size and complexity or whatever, they developed some special electronic methodologies and things that allow them to do that.

So I just wanted to kind of look at this and say this is the first RRM we're looking at. You know, the whole thing is based, when we talk about, you know, general allocation formulas, and I think this was all developed, and as I say, I wish Pedro was here to help us so I'm not putting words in his mouth, because I worked with Pedro when we drafted this back with the Laird

Commission, you know, Special Committee on State Mandates back in I think it was 2005, 2006.

And, you know, I think we were looking at the kind of thing we typically do when locals and school districts are working with the state to come up with ways to look at costs or budget estimates and things that are there.

And it seems to me that, you know, this -- the staff, I know the attorneys have looked at it, and it seems to me they have overreached on this.

And what I'm hoping, and the reason I am is, I'm hoping that you will be looking at that and considering that and saying, well, you know, if the language doesn't mean that, maybe it should and -- or, you know, because you are a quasi-judicial body, do you feel you're, you know, totally restricted by the court decisions that were pointed out relative to hearsay evidence.

Anyway, I just wanted to -- the County of
San Bernardino would have preferred to have a unit cost,
but because this is now year four in an effort to develop
that, they've said we've had enough, let's just move
forward, file the costs.

And then, you know, what's going to happen is, after claims are going to file, the California State
Association of Counties, CSAC, will be filing a request

to provide an RRM for this program based on the claims that are filed.

So this is not the end of this program, but I think, you know, that's not the way this program is supposed to work. It's supposed to be -- the design was to do it before we go through this -- this claiming process and have to have people going out, spending a lot of time on programs and efforts, and then the Controller spending a lot of time figuring out if the claim's right or auditing those claims.

So anyway, I wanted to kind of put this one in place because, as Ms. Shelton pointed out, this is the first of a series of the four that were kind of identified, and there's going to be another long series, I think, of these that are going to be proposed.

So I just thought that this was a good opportunity to give you a little background and then see if there's any comments or discussions and where we go from here.

But as I say, the County of San Bernardino has basically leveled its frustration at this point and the county election officials to say go ahead, please, and adopt the actual costs.

But, you know, they will be back to revisit this and there will be another filing request to amend the

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1	parameters and guidelines to include an RRM.
2	Thank you.
3	CHAIR DUCAY: Any questions of Mr. Burdick
4	before listening to Finance?
5	(No response.)
6	CHAIR DUCAY: Ms. Ferebee? Mr. Ward?
7	MS. FEREBEE: Thank you.
8	Donna Ferebee, Department of Finance.
9	On this particular mandate, the Department
10	supports actual cost as opposed to the proposed RRM, and
11	we support the final staff analysis recommendation and
12	urge you to adopt that.
13	Thank you.
14	CHAIR DUCAY: Are there any questions from the
15	members?
16	(No response.)
17	CHAIR DUCAY: Any further discussion before we
18	move to a motion?
19	(No response.)
20	MEMBER CHIVARO: I'll move the staff
21	recommendation.
22	MEMBER OLSEN: I'll second.
23	CHAIR DUCAY: We have a motion and a second to
24	adopt the staff recommendation.
25	Nancy, can you call the roll, please?

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1	MS. PATTON: Mm-hmm.
2	Mr. Alex?
3	MEMBER ALEX: Aye.
4	MS. PATTON: Mr. Chivaro?
5	MEMBER CHIVARO: Aye.
6	MS. PATTON: Mr. Lujano?
7	MEMBER LUJANO: Aye.
8	MS. PATTON: Ms. Olsen?
9	MEMBER OLSEN: Aye.
10	MS. PATTON: Mr. Saylor?
11	MEMBER SAYLOR: Aye.
12	MS. PATTON: Ms. Ducay?
13	CHAIR DUCAY: Aye.
14	Motion is carried. Thank you.
15	MR. BURDICK: Thank you very much.
16	MS. PATTON: Ms. Shelton will present Item 6, a
17	request to amend the parameters and guidelines to revise
18	the RRM for the Peace Officer Procedural Bill of Rights
19	Program.
20	MS. SHELTON: This item addresses a request made
21	by the City of Los Angeles to amend the parameters and
22	guidelines for the POBOR program.
23	The POBOR program provides a series of rights
24	and procedural safeguards to peace officers employed by
25	local agencies that are subject to investigation and

1 discipline.

Under the existing parameters and guidelines, local agencies may claim reimbursement based on a unit cost in the amount of \$37.25 per officer or on actual costs to comply with the program.

The City requests that the Commission change the existing unit cost from \$37 to \$426 per officer for all reimbursable activities except for the administrative appeal and only for the City of Los Angeles.

Staff finds that the City's request does not comply with the requirements of Government Code section 17518.5. The proposal is not based on cost information from a representative sample of eligible claimants and does not consider the variation in costs among other local agencies mandated by the state to comply with the program.

Moreover, the City's suggestion that the

Commission should adopt a unit cost for each individual

local entity in the state contradicts the streamlined

class action test claim process established by the

Legislature to resolve disputes affecting multiple local

agencies.

Thus, staff recommends that the Commission deny this request.

Will the parties and representatives please

1	state your names for the record?
2	MR. BURDICK: Yes. Allan Burdick on behalf of
3	the Los Angeles Police Department and the City of
4	Los Angeles.
5	MS. GEANACOU: Good morning. Susan Geanacou,
6	G-e-a-n-a-c-o-u, for the Department of Finance.
7	MR. WARD: Randall Ward, Department of Finance.
8	
9	CHAIR DUCAY: Mr. Burdick.
10	MR. BURDICK: Madam Chair, members, thank you
11	very much.
12	First, just a couple of corrections.
13	One is the State Controller's Office pointed out
14	that our calculations were really \$411 and some-odd
15	cents, and the City of Los Angeles believes that the
16	Controller's calculation is correct.
17	So the proposal is \$411 and some-odd cents for
18	the City of Los Angeles and the existing RRM would remain
19	for everybody else.
20	Secondly, you know, somehow Ms. Shelton and I
21	had somehow a misunderstanding. I have never proposed
22	that every agency or every agency should have its own
23	RRM. However, in some cases I may think that it would be
24	the best case for some counties where there are only
25	50 counties

And sometimes if it was a mandate that led itself to have 58 RRMs, because I think a little work at the front end, as those came into the Controller's Office, they would be able to say, as they index it with an implicit price deflator, you know, we've got a number for every county.

So I'm not saying I would preclude it, but I think normally what I would look at is say that, you know, typically as somebody at the table said to me yesterday, one size does not fit all, which I would agree with. I think Randy and I agree on this particular matter, that most cases, you know, very often one size really does not fit all.

I don't think that our new member would feel that he and Los Angeles County very often have the same costs and process for things, but I won't hold him to that.

What I'd like to do is kind of walk through this little handout here, the blue thing that talks about the proposed RRM, and base my comments essentially on, you know, the RRM. And I've used the current statutes.

And one of the things that was pointed out is that LA did not consider the variations in costs. And I think that that's absolutely wrong.

They did consider the variation of costs and

they took them into effect, and that is why they're saying they need it. And I'll show you some figures coming up that I got from the State Controller to show you those variation of costs that were considered and why. So I think that, you know, you've got to look at them and decide whether you want to use them or not.

Secondly is the, you know, is the fact that, you know, we're talking about general allocation formulas.

And, you know, I think that very often we're saying that's not limited to a single number. That could be multiple numbers.

And I think the staff agrees with that, because very often in the county side -- I know CSAC had that in mind -- we talk about very often we'd like to have an urban, suburban and rural formula, because, you know, very often there's a difference between those groupings, and so that's normally kind of the minimum.

We look at areas and say yeah, we have three.

Sometimes you need to break them up differently.

Sometimes it may mean are they general off the charter,

other kind of factors to be considered. But anyway, so I

think, you know, the thing is that they consider it.

And secondly, because, you know, there are -- it is two uniform allowances. It's one allowance for the -- for the City of Los Angeles and one allowance for

everything else.

And I think, you know, part of that is based on, I think, you know, if you look at that, and I think the intent of the people, you know, in looking at it and dealing around the Capitol for the last 40 years is that whenever we get into discussions on state and local, many times the first thing people start looking for is those three very large agencies in Southern California -- LA County, LA City, and LA Unified School District -- to see first whether or not they are different or more cost related to those. I think they always get considered separately.

Now, very often they don't get a separate cost, but I think they're always looked at. I don't think -- I think in the state of California, due to the cost impact of that, if there's any cost sharing or relationship between the state and locals, I think, you know, always those three are looked at.

You may have other reasons to look at somebody unique. I think in this particular case, I think the City and County of San Francisco is unique, and I could -- I may comment on that as well, because being a city and county, you know, they're different than anybody else. They have a very large patrol staff and they have a very large jail staff and they have DA investigators

and others, and so they're -- as those two combined, you know, I think it could be -- it could well be that if we really took a look at this, that the City and County of San Francisco may deserve its own separate factor as well.

Secondly, you know, on the next page, you know, as we turn, you know, the LA proposed RRM is based on audited data. And in a minute we'll walk through that.

I brought the audited data I received from the State Controller's Office, and I thank the State Controller for making that available.

And I think the one thing about audited costs, and this was the preference of the Commission when they adopted the current RRM, and the Department of Finance at that time, was to use audited data.

And I think that's a real disservice to local government, because if you're using audited data, I think at least you know that the data that's there and the costs are there, yeah, those are good, but the other ones are a lot of costs that are excluded, because the State Controller would say, well, there's not sufficient documentation, not this evidence and other things.

So once you file your claim, normally that's the maximum you're going to get, and when you start getting audited, it goes down.

And so I think very often, you know, things may not be in those costs that are really true to the actual costs of carrying out that mandate.

So, you know, I think it does a little bit of a disservice and, I mean, a significant disservice, when you look at this later on and see some of the figures and costs that were used and which the Commission adopted this RRM.

I think the, you know, the other thing is that the City of Los Angeles assumed, because you have another request to amend your parameters and guidelines for this mandate that was filed by CSAC, that that would be the one to look at for a statewide program and cost.

The City of Los Angeles just wanted to make sure that it got in there in case that happened or got delayed, whatever, that theirs got considered.

And secondly, it's because they had such good data that they were willing to accept, which I think is below their actual costs, they thought this may be able to move forward quicker.

Now, the other thing I might want to point out for some of the members is POBOR is one of the constitutionally allowable deferred programs. Costs for this program have been deferred since 2005, which means the state was allowed to defer it.

1	We're in year seven now. I don't know, the
2	state has yet to tell local government what does how
3	long can they defer something under those provisions.
4	Does that mean forever? Is there any other plan to pay
5	these POBOR claims that have been out there for seven
6	years?
7	That's a little editorial. I got a little
8	carried away. Sorry about that.
9	Secondly, I think, moving forward on that
10	CHAIR DUCAY: I think that was directed at
11	Finance.
12	MR. BURDICK: Yeah. I apologize, Madam Chair,
13	for taking advantage of you and your
14	Secondly, I think, is that the current RRM we do
15	not believe is an RRM. The City of Los Angeles or CSAC
16	or others that testified at that hearing objected to the
17	fact that, you know, that you'd have an RRM.
18	Now, in this particular case, this is a unique
19	one, not totally unique, but relatively unique, the first
20	under the statutory provision, which allows for actual
21	costs for an RRM.
22	So if it had been only an RRM and you could not
23	file actual costs, then it would have been totally
24	opposed by CSAC and the League, by both CSAC and the
25	League and the City of Los Angeles at that hearing, which

was in . . . 1 MS. SHELTON: '08. 2 MR. BURDICK: '08. Yeah. March of '08. 3 Objected to it and made those comments. So it's not new 4 or different. You know, the position has not changed 5 over the last years. 6 So it is a methodology. We do not believe that 7 it is reasonable. And I think later on, as you look at 8 it, you know, you'd have to scratch your head and say 9 you'd need remove the word "reasonable." 10 Secondly, as I pointed out a little bit earlier, 11 you know, the Commission is a quasi-judicial body. And, 12 you know, I'm not sure what "quasi" means. I'm not an 13 attorney. And I should have probably done a little more 14 research on that. 15 I know you are the exclusive body that makes 16 determinations over what is or what is not a mandate. 17 But it seems to me that you should have the latitude to 18 be able to do something other than find the court case or 19 something that requires you -- or look at something that 20 says -- something that says this really isn't reasonable, 21 this is not what should be intended. 22 The other thing, you know, I'd like to do is, 23 finally, I think everybody knows, but LAPD is a very 24 unique law enforcement agency. They have 9,963 sworn

25

positions authorized this year, substantially bigger than the California Highway Patrol. You know, they have 21 essentially separate police stations — they call them area offices — each with over 300 sworn officers in almost all cases. Each of those is probably larger than the vast majority of all of the other city police departments that are out there.

They have four-hundred-plus million people they serve in a highly urbanized, very complex area, and so they have, you know, a very difficult area. So not only is it large and complex, they have a difficult -- a very difficult population that they serve.

Because of their structure and size and their 21 area offices and everything else, they have a very multi-level process to go through as they go through the POBOR process to consider these allegations that could lead to discipline.

And so I think one of the things I was thinking about is, as I was coming, is that this Commission a number of years ago decided that school districts had a more complex and bureaucratic process to consider and adopt agendas than cities and counties. And it was based on information provided by the San Diego Unified School District.

So there is a unit cost for school districts of

I think it's 40 or 45 minutes, I'm not sure which, for each agenda item it takes to do that and 30 minutes for cities and counties.

And that was based on the fact that the

Commission was convinced, you know, I believe, that the

schools' process is more complicated, and it's because, I

think, you know, they have all the school sites down

there that come up to the district or whatever there are,

they're a more fragmented organization, and so that led

to, you know, the Commission concluding that they should

have more levels and more time.

And I think that is exactly where LA is.

They're more complex, they're more spread out, I think,
as a direct comparison between the San Diego Unified

School District and most cities and counties in terms of
preparing the agendas for their legislative bodies.

So, you know, I think if you look at Los Angeles and say it is, you know, to kind of sum that up, it's just their activity, the number of complaints that are filed. The Department of Justice only prints statewide statistics, and the last one was in 2006, where they had 21,630, and so they don't know how many individuals.

LA normally has somewhere around between 3,300 to 4,000, and I think they actually should have more.

They've been doing a better job in reducing the number of

1	complaints. Those aren't the only citizen complaints
2	aren't the only thing that lead to POBOR, but they're a
3	significant contributor to POBOR.
4	So let me I'm going to very quickly go
5	through a couple of the charts I want you to look at. I
6	want you to take a look at the audited report.
7	I think I'll just pass on the LA organization
8	charts. These are just charts of LA to show you how
9	complex and big they are. I don't think you need to do
10	that, but if you want to look at that.
11	MEMBER ALEX: We can stipulate that
12	MR. BURDICK: But I think you can stipulate
13	they're complex.
14	MEMBER ALEX: And maybe you can kind of get to
15	the
16	MR. BURDICK: And I'm ready to sum up on this.
17	All right, Mr. Alex.
18	This is a very important issue for the City of
19	Los Angeles. We're talking about millions of dollars
20	here, so it's, you know, a year that may get paid at some
21	point.
22	So what I've done is I've given you four charts,
23	but I only really plan to talk about the first one.
24	I've provided the others so if you say, well,
25	how did you get to that number, you can get to it, the

very last one actually being the spreadsheet I got from the State Controller's Office that shows all of the POBOR audits they have conducted for them.

But I think that, you know, I just wanted you to see this so you could see how I got to this, if you wanted to do it, but I think you really only need to look at the first chart, which shows the average cost per officer for both fiscal years combined.

And what I did is I took the two years that were kind of the most recent with the most -- with the most audits and then I separated them by cities and counties, so the cities are obviously in the red and the counties are in the blue, and then I put the City and County of San Francisco down at the bottom. As I mentioned earlier, I think in this particular case they may need their own separate RRM.

And so if you look at that and look at the city side, and I think that's all we really need to look at, is that the City of Palo Alto had the -- for those two years had the largest average cost of \$603.19 per officer. And the two years that were audited for the City of Los Angeles for those two years had \$401.79. So that was their average for those particular two years.

So you can see LA is not saying, hey, we're the most, we're the highest. There could be others.

1	Now, I think the thing is for the City of
2	Los Angeles I mean the City of Palo Alto they had
3	two extremes. They had one over a thousand and one under
4	a hundred. And as a result, they ended up with 1200
5	bucks for the for the 12 1200 for the two years.
6	Half is 600.
7	So, you know, in some cases, looking at that and
8	looking at it this way may not lend itself if the costs
9	are not, you know, kind of consistent over periods of
10	time, and so I think there needs to look at it.
11	But I think, as you can see in looking at this,
12	and many of these, and I should have noted them, but I
13	would imagine the majority of the two, both the counties
14	and the cities, were included as the figures used when
15	the RRM was developed, the current RRM.
16	And as you can see, with the spread of those
17	costs in there, to come up and say you should have one
18	RRM for all agencies, I don't think that ever was the
19	intent of people and I don't think that makes any sense
20	at all.
21	So with that I will I will end and be
22	available for comments after my good friends from the
23	Department of Finance let you know how I'm so misguided.
24	CHAIR DUCAY: Thank you, Mr. Burdick.
25	Ms. Geanacou? Mr. Ward?

1 MS. GEANACOU: Good morning. 2 Susan Geanacou, Department of Finance. 3 This matter was continued from, I believe, the 4 October 2011 agenda at the request of the claimants. 5 To my knowledge, the Commission's recommendation -- Commission staff's recommendation to 6 7 deny the analysis has not changed since that time period, 8 nor has the Department of Finance's opposition to the 9 recommendation to deny -- or excuse me -- we support the 10 recommendation to deny. 11 I know that wasn't clear. My apologies. 12 The reason why we continue to oppose the proposed RRM that would be unique to Los Angeles is for 13 14 reasons very similar to those set forth by the Commission 15 staff. 16 The RRM would be unique to one claimant. 17 that reason, we do not believe it meets the statutory criteria for approval by the Commission. 18 19 The test claim process, as Camille commented, I 20 believe, in her introduction, is akin to a class action 21 process to be representative among claimants and not to 22 produce an individualized formula for each claimant. And 23 Finance does not believe the statute says their writ can 24 currently authorize the Commission to approve such a

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methodology.

And lastly, as the analysis also points out, the claimant, such as the City of Los Angeles, who perhaps believed the current RRM significantly under-reimburses them for their costs, has multiple options.

One is to continue to file using actual costs —
they're not precluded from doing that currently — or
they can revisit and possibly amend the current
parameters and guidelines, particularly the RRM
component, if the data — recent data reflects that the
current formula is no longer appropriate or adequate for
the claimants.

CHAIR DUCAY: Thank you.

MR. BURDICK: Can I make a brief comment?

Just a couple of quick things is that it is true in this case, for this RRM, you can't do actual cost.

The City of Los Angeles has not been using an RRM, obviously. They have been filing based on actual costs and costs that they have incurred.

But I think, you know, the intent of this is to have an RRM that would be used for everybody so that the Controller doesn't have to go out, audit and we spend all the time.

And these are not simple audits when they're done and they take a lot of time. And I $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ if you look at that list of audits the Controller did, there are

about 40 of them, you know, I would bet there's multi years of staff time spent on it, several multiple years of staff time completing all of those audits, so -- and it's very expensive.

So I want to make it clear in this case that yeah, they could, and they could still continue to do that. What they would really like to do is to have us say, okay, if -- you know, because we really haven't gotten the merits of the details. I mean, I think I have, but, you know, in this discussion, most of it's been it doesn't qualify, so just kind of, you know, it's, you know, it's not properly before you, in a sense, because it isn't there.

But I think it's in everybody's best interest, the state and the locals, to come up with a single one.

And the City of Los Angeles is -- would not object to continuing this or combining it with the CSAC one and having those both considered at the same time.

In this case, it got you before the CSAC one, which they're happy to -- they're pleased that it was, because it was -- which was one of their goals.

And I would think that this is a good issue for you to consider, because it's going to be coming back to you. And maybe the most appropriate thing might be is to -- is to combine it with the CSAC one and look at it.

You know, I would hope you would look at that and say that there's -- that there appears to be at least some merit here to take a harder look at this.

And also particularly I would like you to just focus on that question of, you know, if you are truly unique, you know, is it -- can you have a separate allocation formula.

MEMBER ALEX: Can I ask if, you know, there obviously are times when the size of Los Angeles increases costs, would you come here if it were the case that your uniqueness and the size of Los Angeles resulted in reduced cost?

MR. BURDICK: As I mentioned to you in the last issue, the County of Los Angeles estimated cost for doing the ID election was one dollar.

And if I was -- if this was a big-dollar mandate instead of a little-dollar mandate, if we sat down to do an RRM, I would doubt that the people from the Department of Finance, looking at that number and saying, with the number of the influence that had -- would have statewide, whether they needed to have a separate RRM for the County of Los Angeles.

I don't represent them and, you know, I mean, I represent all counties, and so I'm not commenting individually, but I think that was one of the issues that

was discussed going on as we went through and looking at this is to have multiple ones.

At that time, the Finance staff -- and none of them are here, so I -- you know, my feeling was they wanted a single number, you know.

And I, you know, always felt we have another election mandate that has to do with voter registration, and there are about five or six factors, and most of them -- and they're dollar amounts that get indexed. And they're pretty much tied to the size of the jurisdiction.

So the County of Alpine, the County of Sierra and Trinity, whatever, they get, like, \$3. Counties like Yolo, Napa, they get, like, \$2. Counties like LA and Sacramento and others get \$1.

So there is -- you know, we have done this, and I'm not saying -- and that's my point, I think, is there are cases where sometimes the larger agency -- and I think there are cases -- probably some cases, the City of Los Angeles may do things cheaper than others.

In this case, with the police department, with 21 separate police departments going through and going all the way up -- the disciplinary all the way up to the chief of police, in this particular case, it's more costly.

1	CHAIR DUCAY: Questions?
2	MEMBER OLSEN: This is a question, I think, for
3	Ms. Shelton.
4	Do we have a situation in the law or in the
5	regs, RRMs, where we could do a multiple RRM for a
6	program based on classes of counties or classes of cities
7	or classes of school districts or whatever it would be,
8	or does the RRM have to drive to only one number?
9	MS. SHELTON: I didn't catch the last phrase.
10	MEMBER OLSEN: Does the RRM have to drive to one
11	reimbursement number?
12	MS. SHELTON: No. In fact, there's nothing
13	precluding the Commission from adopting different RRMs
14	for one program. In fact, the Commission's done that
15	before this particular statute.
16	When the Commission had authority just to
17	include a unit cost in the parameters and guidelines
18	under the old law, there are programs where different
19	numbers were approved. And Mr. Burdick did mention one
20	of them where schools were given one number and counties
21	were given another number. So that's not precluded.
22	But the adoption of a number for one entity is
23	not consistent with the plain language of this process.
24	If you want one number, then you need to go to
25	the Controller's Office, work with the Controller's

Office either through a time study, which was done on the 1 audit for the City of Los Angeles, you can do it that way 2 or have documentation or whatever works out in the 3 auditing process for one entity. 4 MR. BURDICK: Could I comment on that? 5 CHAIR DUCAY: Mm-hmm. 6 MR. BURDICK: For the City of Los Angeles, they 7 did a time study, it was approved and the cost by; 8 however, a time study needs to be done every three years. 9 An RRM is good for ten years and it's indexed. 10 that's one of the things. 11 And secondly is when they come back out to 12 audit, the Controller can reopen that and look at that 13 and decide whether or not that is still there. 14 So it still leaves the City of Los Angeles, you 15 know, subject to scrutiny, and it also -- I mean, and 16 it's a no-win process, because if Los Angeles picks that 17 number and says -- all right, let's just say it's \$100 18 and make it easy, so it's \$100, and so you come out and 19 look at it and the Controller audits it, and they come 20 back and say, oh, it turns out it was really \$2, you 21 know, since you did the original time study, you know, 22 three years later it's \$2, your costs have doubled. 23 So LA is out of luck, because you can't increase 24

The audit

the amount claimed. It's stuck at the \$1.

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only drives it down. 1 On the other hand, you know, if they came out 2 and they looked at it and said, oh, your costs are 3 80 cents for the claims that were filed, okay, then they 4 can go back in and say, all right, we're going to reduce 5 those by 20 percent. 6 So it's one of the reasons why the RRM is so --7 and, you know, why the local agencies support it so much. 8 It doesn't have to be ten years. That's the general 9 rule. It can be more than ten years. It could be less 10 than ten years. 11 But it also prevents, you know, you can go in, 12 you can do it and say, hey, that's what we're going to 13 get, we agree to it, you know, and we feel comfortable 14 with it. 15 It could be win or lose either way. Hopefully 16 it's going to be a very accurate number, the costs will 17 not vary significantly. And typically you wouldn't 18 develop an RRM for programs that the costs are going to 19 vary significantly. 20 CHAIR DUCAY: Mr. Saylor? 21 MEMBER SAYLOR: So it is reasonable for us to 22 have multiple RRMs in a single mandate? 23 MS. SHELTON: It can be done. Yeah. 24 MEMBER SAYLOR: It can be done. So that part of 25

1	the argument, if we approve the recommendation that we
2	have from our staff today, we're not making a decision
3	that there would never be more than one RRM?
4	MS. SHELTON: No. In fact, that's in the
5	analysis. So if you adopt the analysis, that language is
6	a recognition in there that it's been done and that it
7	can still be done.
8	MEMBER SAYLOR: Okay. So I'm struck by the wide
9	array of costs that have been reported from the various
10	jurisdictions in this case.
11	One part of the conundrum for me is the
12	procedural requirement that a jurisdiction imposes upon
13	itself, that resulting cost when a mandate hits them. It
14	may not be reasonable for reimbursement. Do you follow
15	what I'm saying?
16	If LA County if the City of LA has multiple
17	procedural steps that they have adopted themselves, then
18	the state may not find it reasonable to reimburse them
19	MS. SHELTON: Right.
20	MEMBER SAYLOR: for each aspect of that
21	procedure.
22	MS. SHELTON: And that's correct. And if
23	this is this program has a lot of history. I'm not
24	sure that that RRM adopted by the Commission in 2008
25	reasonably represents the costs incurred by counties and

cities in the case. 1 In fact, you can make the argument that this 2 particular program is not even suitable for an RRM 3 because it's really driven by investigations. 4 I mean, you can certainly have a rampart-type 5 situation --6 MEMBER SAYLOR: Right. 7 MS. SHELTON: -- which is going to, you know, 8 9 drive costs up. MEMBER SAYLOR: A single incident could drive 10 Alpine County out of business. 11 MS. SHELTON: Right. 12 The other issue, too, when the Commission adopts 13 parameters and guidelines originally, then at that point 14 the claimant community can come forward and identify 15 activities that may not be expressed in a statute but 16 they believe are reasonably necessary to include for 17 reimbursement. 18 Offhand, I don't remember what this particular 19 set of parameters and guidelines did. I think we had a 20 lot of discussion. There were many hearings, a lot of 21 evidence produced at that point. It went through a 22 reconsideration, it came back, so that discussion is 23 already had. 24

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The Commission on its own doesn't have the

1	motion have the authority on its own motion to change
2	parameters and guidelines. It really is driven by
3	parties. And so they are what they are until somebody
4	requests that they be changed.
5	So this is what Mr. Burdick is suggesting with
6	the City of Los Angeles or wanting to change that
7	\$37 number.
8	I was going to ask, though, you know, your
9	proposal to consolidate this particular item with the one
10	that is pending, I have not looked at the request that is
11	pending that's made by CSAC.
12	And correct me if I'm wrong, is it a proposal
13	for one RRM for the entire state?
14	MR. BURDICK: Yeah. All I did in that one
15	and I filed that, and but I filed it for discussion
16	purposes and mainly to get it filed.
17	I just took the same agencies that the
18	Commission adopted and based on audit agencies, and
19	again, which I don't necessarily support using audited
20	reports, and I updated those to reflect the audits
21	that some of those were redone by the State
22	Controller's Office, which, once again, local government
23	is very pleased that the Controller did.
24	And so that number went from about \$40 to \$180
25	just on the fact that the Controller was going back and

took a second look and said, oops, you know, we were a little too harsh.

And so that number -- so if it had been using -- adopting the same agency, same methodology back in March of 2008, then that number would have been \$180.

So CSAC filed on the basis that hopefully that would start the discussion and we'd have something and then we could figure out what the methodology is.

I think what the preference for local government is, is to say let's sit down and figure out what's the best methodology, how do we approach this, how do we want to do that, what do we survey, what costs and things, and then do that.

We don't want to predispose necessarily that this is, you know, we have the answer as to methodology. This was to get it on the table and to preserve the fiscal years in which we can go back and file the claims.

Now, in the City of Los Angeles case, as an example, this RRM, originally the City of Los Angeles, the years audited, filed about \$15 million for these multiple years. The State Controller allowed \$500,000.

The State Controller went back, re-examined it, came back; they then approved nearly \$20 million. So the State Controller had agreed that the Los Angeles costs

were about 40 percent of what they had claimed.

Now, the 60 percent that was not supported is -the majority of those are costs which there is a legal
dispute about whether those activities are eligible or
not.

And the City of Los Angeles will be filing an incorrect reduction claim saying that's wrong so they can get through the administrative process to go to court, because we know this Commission is going to deny it.

But unfortunately, in order for it to get to the court and say how do you interpret this, we have to go through filing an incorrect reduction claim. So that's the situation.

The City of Los Angeles did have probably \$5 million or so, or 10 percent of those costs, which, you know, probably weren't documented well enough, or they may have slightly overreached and said, you know, we do this and we think this is mandated, and the Controller came in and said, well, that's consistent with it, but it's not really necessary -- absolutely necessary or mandated; it's an extra step that you do.

It's kind of like sometimes we have election mandates where they send stuff out to voters and the cost of certain activities they're doing and the Registrar puts an extra page in there to help the voter out, and

then the Controller will come in and say, well, you 1 didn't have to do that, and that, you know, you know, 2 it's consistent and everything, but it wasn't mandated. 3 And so, you know, you overreach and so they deduct it. 4 So it wasn't somebody trying to cheat or anything; it was 5 just the way you performed it. 6 And the Controller went in and said -- and they 7 were right. I mean, most of those cases, the locals 8 don't dispute the Controller wasn't right or not; it's 9 just normally when somebody does something, like an 10 election official or a police officer or whatever, they 11 have a process and a methodology, they adopted that to 12 comply with the mandate. 13 In some cases, if you look at it, you say, well, 14 you didn't actually have to add that step in there. 15 added an extra step, and that's not really reimbursable. 16 It was nice you did it, but the state doesn't have to 17 pay for that, because what we're telling you to do is to 18 do it really totally to the mandate and in a 19 cost-efficient manner. 20 CHAIR DUCAY: Thank you. 21 Any other questions? 22 Camille? 23 I would not recommend that we MS. SHELTON: 24 consolidate this particular item with the other ones 25

1	because the proposals are very different. They're going
2	to raise different issues of law. And I would recommend
3	that the Commission rule on the analysis that's before
4	you.
5	CHAIR DUCAY: Thank you.
6	Any other questions?
7	(No response.)
8	CHAIR DUCAY: Do we have a motion on this
9	Item No. 6?
10	MEMBER CHIVARO: I'll move to accept the staff
11	recommendation.
12	CHAIR DUCAY: I have a motion to accept staff
13	recommendation. Do I have a second?
14	MEMBER OLSEN: I'll second.
15	MEMBER LUJANO: Second.
16	CHAIR DUCAY: We have a motion and a second.
17	Nancy, will you call the roll?
18	MS. PATTON: Mr. Alex?
19	MEMBER ALEX: Aye.
20	MS. PATTON: Mr. Chivaro?
21	MEMBER CHIVARO: Aye.
22	MS. PATTON: Mr. Lujano?
23	MEMBER LUJANO: Aye.
24	MS. PATTON: Ms. Olsen?
25	MEMBER OLSEN: Aye.

1	MS. PATTON: Mr. Saylor?
2	MEMBER SAYLOR: No.
3	MS. PATTON: Ms. Ducay?
4	CHAIR DUCAY: Aye.
5	Motion carried. Thank you.
6	MR. BURDICK: Thank you very much.
7	And I'd also like to particularly thank
8	Member Lujano for allowing this to be continued or moving
9	to continue it and the other members that supported that.
10	Thank you very much.
11	CHAIR DUCAY: Thank you.
12	Moving on to Item 10? Is that right?
13	MS. PATTON: That's right.
14	CHAIR DUCAY: Item 10, we have no SB 1033
15	applications.
16	Item 11 is our legislative update. And I do
17	have one update to report that we issued a couple weeks
18	ago.
19	AB 2028 was amended yesterday and it removed all
20	the provisions that had anything to do with mandates, so
21	it no longer affects us.
22	And the next item is the Chief Legal Counsel
23	report.
24	MS. SHELTON: Just an update from our last
25	hearing. The water permit case from San Diego has been

1	appealed to the Third District Court of Appeal, and
2	that's a new filing with no hearing date scheduled at
3	this point.
4	And then, as I reflected on this chart, we do
5	have a hearing on June 1st for the graduation
6	requirements litigation.
7	CHAIR DUCAY: Okay.
8	MS. PATTON: Our final item is the Acting
9	Executive Director report.
10	I have two updates.
11	We've had a couple additional test claims
12	withdrawn, so we now have 40 pending test claims.
13	And I wanted to let you know that on March 13th
14	the Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 4 approved our
15	budget on consent, but they have quite a few things to
16	say about the mandate process.
17	CHAIR DUCAY: Don't they always?
18	MS. PATTON: We'll be talking with them further.
19	CHAIR DUCAY: Okay. Is there any public comment
20	before we go into closed session?
21	(No response.)
22	CHAIR DUCAY: Seeing none, we will recess into
23	closed executive session.
24	The Commission will meet in closed executive
25	session pursuant to Government Code section 11126(e) to

1	confer and receive advice from legal counsel for
2	consideration and action, as necessary and appropriate,
3	upon the pending litigation listed on the published
4	notice and agenda, and to confer and receive advice from
5	legal counsel regarding potential litigation.
6	The Commission will also confer on personnel
7	matters pursuant to Government Code section 11126,
8	subdivision (a)(1).
9	We will reconvene in open session in
10	approximately one hour. Thank you.
l 1	(The Commission met in closed executive session
12	from 11:49 a.m. to 12:54 p.m.)
13	CHAIR DUCAY: The Commission on State Mandates
14	meeting for March the 23rd, 2012, coming back from closed
15	session.
16	The Commission met in closed executive session
17	pursuant to Government Code section 11126(e)(2) to
18	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.
23	The Commission also met in closed session
24	pursuant to Government Code section 11126,
25	subdivision (a)(1), to confer on personnel matters.

1	With no further business to discuss, I will
2	entertain a motion to adjourn.
3	MEMBER CHIVARO: So move.
4	MEMBER LUJANO: Second.
5	CHAIR DUCAY: Okay. First and second. All in
6	favor say aye.
7	(A chorus of "ayes" was heard.)
8	CHAIR DUCAY: Opposed?
9	(No response.)
10	CHAIR DUCAY: No? Okay. Meeting is adjourned.
11	Thank you all.
12	(The meeting concluded at 12:55 p.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 2nd day of April _____, 2012.

Carole W. Browne California CSR #7351

Registered Professional Reporter