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#### PUBLIC HEARING

#### COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

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TIME: 9:33 a.m.

DATE: Thursday, May 25, 2006

PLACE: State Capitol, Room 126

Sacramento, California

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## REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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# **ORIGINAL**

Reported by: Daniel P. Feldhaus

California Certified Shorthand Reporter #6949

Registered Diplomate Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter

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## COMMISSIONERS PRESENT

ANNE SHEEHAN
(Commission Chair)
Representative for MICHAEL GENEST
Director
Department of Finance

PAUL GLAAB
City Council Member
City of Laguna Niguel

FRANCISCO LUJANO
Representative for PHILIP ANGELIDES
State Treasurer

SARAH OLSEN Public Member

TERRY ROBERTS
Representative for SEAN WALSH
Director
State Office of Planning and Research

NICHOLAS SMITH
Representative for STEVE WESTLY
State Controller

J. STEVEN WORTHLEY Supervisor and Chairman of the Board County of Tulare

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#### COMMISSION STAFF PRESENT

PAULA HIGASHI Executive Director

CAMILLE SHELTON
Chief Legal Counsel

ERIC FELLER
Commission Counsel
(Items 4 & 5, 6 & 7, and 8 & 9)

NANCY PATTON
Deputy Executive Director
(Item 12)

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#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY

#### Appearing Re Item 4:

For a number of counties and districts:

ABE HAJELA Chief Counsel School Innovation and Advocacy 11130 Sun Center Drive, Suite 100 Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6112

For the City of Newport Beach:

JULIANA F. GMUR, Esq.
Manager, Cost Services
MAXIMUS
4320 Auburn Boulevard, Suite 2000
Sacramento, California 95841

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY

continued

#### Appearing Re Item 4:

For County of Los Angeles:

LEONARD KAYE, Esq.
Certified Public Accountant
Office of Auditor-Controller
County of Los Angeles
500 West Temple Street, Suite 603
Los Angeles, California 90012

DAN WALL Lobbyist for County of Los Angeles

For Department of Finance:

SUSAN S. GEANACOU, Esq. Senior Staff Attorney Department of Finance 915 L Street Sacramento, California 95814

For California State Association of Counties:

ALLAN BURDICK
Director
California State Association of Counties
SB 90 Service
4320 Auburn Boulevard, Suite 2000
Sacramento, California 95841

For Grant Joint Union High School District:

DAVID E. SCRIBNER, Esq.
President/CEO
Scribner Consulting Group, Inc.
3840 Rosin Court, Suite 190
Sacramento, California 95834

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONY

continued

#### Appearing Re Item 6:

For Western Placer Unified School District:

DAVID E. SCRIBNER, Esq. President/CEO Scribner Consulting Group, Inc.

For Department of Finance:

SUSAN S. GEANACOU, Esq. Senior Staff Attorney Department of Finance

For CharterVoice:

ERIC PREMACK CharterVoice 7750 College Town Drive, Sacramento, California 95826

#### Appearing Re Item 8:

For Western Placer Unified School District and Fenton Avenue Charter School:

DAVID E. SCRIBNER, Esq. President/CEO Scribner Consulting Group, Inc.

For Department of Finance:

DAN TROY
Principal Program Budget Analyst
Department of Finance
915 L Street
Sacramento, California 95814

## PUBLIC TESTIMONY

continued

Appearing Re Item 8: Continued

For CharterVoice:

ERIC PREMACK CharterVoice

For California State Association of Counties:

ALLAN BURDICK Director California State Association of Counties SB 90 Service

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		ERRATA SHEET
<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>	Correction
3	8	should read senior Commission Course!
3	_11_	cross off "Deputy" & replace with
<del></del> ,		"Assistant"
<u>54</u>	24	Replae the number "4" with "2"
		and replace "2" with "4"
80	22	4th "that replace with "this"
82	3	cross of "eligibility" with
		"eligible"
95	21	cross off "Ms" & replace with "MR."
<u>98</u>	10	Cross off "Ms." & replace with 11 PMR."
98	<u>B</u>	cross off "Ms.11 & replace with "Mr.11
101	2	cross of "counselors" & replace with
<del></del>		Counsils
121		cross of "member" a replace with "Ms."
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BE IT REMEMBERED that on Thursday, May 25, 2006,
1
     commencing at the hour of 9:33 a.m., thereof, at the
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     State Capitol, Room 126, Sacramento, California, before
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     me, DANIEL P. FELDHAUS, CSR #6949, RDR and CRR, the
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     following proceedings were held:
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                   CHAIR SHEEHAN: I would like to call the
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     May 25th meeting of the Commission on State Mandates to
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     order.
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               Could we call the roll?
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              MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Glaab?
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               MEMBER GLAAB: Present.
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               MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Lujano?
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               MEMBER LUJANO: Present.
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               MS. HIGASHI: Ms. Olsen?
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16
               MEMBER OLSEN: Here.
               MS. HIGASHI: Ms. Roberts?
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               MEMBER ROBERTS: Here.
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               MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Smith?
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               MEMBER SMITH: Nick Smith representing the State
      Controller, Steve Westly.
21
22
               MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Worthley?
23
               MEMBER WORTHLEY:
                                 Here.
               MS. HIGASHI: Ms. Sheehan?
24
               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Here.
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1	We have a quorum.
2	Okay, the first item of business?
3	MS. HIGASHI: The first item is approval of
4	the minutes from our last meeting on April 26th.
5	CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right. Are there any
6	changes or additions to the minutes that the members have
7	before we
8	MEMBER SMITH: Move approval.
9	MEMBER GLAAB: Second.
10	CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, we have a motion and
11	a second to approve the minutes.
12	All those in favor, say "aye."
13	(A chorus of "ayes" was heard.)
14	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Any opposed?
15	(No audible response.)
16	CHAIR SHEEHAN: The minutes are approved.
17	MS. HIGASHI: There are no items for today's
18	Consent Calendar and there are also no appeals to
19	consider, so we can move on to the hearing portion of our
20	meeting.
21	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Very good.
22	MS. HIGASHI: And as is customary, I would like
23	to ask all of the parties and witnesses for all of the
24	test-claim items on the agenda today 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
25	9 to please rise.

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the 1 testimony which you are about to give is true and 2 correct, based upon your personal knowledge, information, 3 or belief? 4 (A chorus of "I dos" was heard.) 5 MS. HIGASHI: Thank you very much. 6 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Great. 7 All right, Eric, are you presenting this item? 8 MR. FELLER: Yes. Good morning. 9 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Good morning. 10 Item 4. This is the Mandate MR. FELLER: 11 Reimbursement Process test claim that was a 12 reconsideration ordered by the Legislature in last year's 13 AB 138. As indicated in the analysis, staff finds that 14 the statutes 1975, chapter 486, is not subject to 15 Article XIII B, Section 6, because it was repealed in 16 1986. 17 18 Staff also finds that statutes 1984, chapter 1459, which is the Commission's statutory scheme, 19 does not constitute "costs mandated by the State" because 20 it falls within the exception of Government Code 21 section 17556(f), which prohibits finding "costs mandated 22 by the State, " if the statute "imposes duties that are 23 necessary to implement reasonably within the scope of, or 24 expressly included in a ballot measure approved by the

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1	voters in a statewide or local election." Since
2	statutes 1986, chapter 879 was enacted to implement
3	Proposition 4, staff finds it falls within the
4	prohibition of finding costs mandated by the State.
5	The County of Los Angeles, City of Newport
6	Beach, and the Grant Joint Union High School District all
7	filed comments that disagree with these findings for
8	various reasons, as indicated in the analysis and the
9	exhibits before you.
10	Staff recommends that the Commission adopt this
11	analysis that denies reimbursement on the test claim
12	effective July 1, 2006.
13	Would the parties and witnesses please come
14	forward and state your names for the record?
15	MR. HAJELA: Abe Hajela, School Innovation and
16	Advocacy, representing a number of counties and
17	districts.
18	MS. GEANACOU: Susan Geanacou, Department of
19	Finance.
20	MS. GMUR: Juliana Gmur on behalf of the City of
21	Newport Beach.
22	MR. KAYE: Leonard Kaye, County of Los Angeles.
23	MR. BURDICK: Allan Burdick on behalf of the
24	California State Association of Counties, SB 90 Service.
25	MR. SCRIBNER: David Scribner, representing

Grant Joint Union High School District.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, go ahead.

MR. HAJELA: May I be begin? I'll be brief, and I'll scoot out so others can speak.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Sure.

MR. HAJELA: I would like to urge the Commission to postpone their vote, and I have three arguments that I'd like to make. But I'd like to start with thanking the administration and Department of Finance. We had a meeting yesterday with folks in the administration that recognized that districts are spending money in a mandate-reimbursement process. It's not just filling out forms; it's the entire test-claim process and all of the activities related to mandate process.

So we had a meeting where we explained our concerns. They told us that there's money in the budget right now that would be used for MRP, if it was still in existence. If it's voted down today, they committed to finding a way to get that money out to districts. And so we're very appreciative of that. So there's some \$16 million in this year's budget. If that money goes out through some other way through a categorical program or some other way to get the money out to districts for the work they're doing, that would be much appreciated.

The problem with that is, that is extremely

complicated and it will be disruptive. And so I want to make an argument here for why perhaps you can hold off on your vote, because we think we're fixing this in the Legislature.

So let me raise my three issues.

The first is the Education Budget Subcommittee took action a couple nights ago to repeal sections 7 and 17 of AB 138. Now, there's an issue with that that some of you may be aware of. There's some staff in the building that are saying, "Well, we're not sure they had the authority to take that action."

My response to that is, we've gone back to the members; and if members don't have the jurisdiction to take a vote they've taken, that's settled by members, either in the conference committee or by the rules committee. Staff of the Budget Subcommittee doesn't get to tell the members their vote didn't count. So we believe right now that there is a valid motion to repeal sections 7 and 17 of AB 138.

And that issue, to be clear, won't be decided until the budget goes. So the motion is to send it to conference committee. There will be conference committee action on it; and maybe it will be in the budget, maybe it won't. But everybody is expecting a budget quickly this year, perhaps by the middle of June.

And so this issue of whether they're going to say, "We didn't mean what we said in AB 138; we want to repeal it," and -- sections 7 and 17 retroactively, that issue will be decided very quickly. And so if you could hold off on your vote until that's decided, it would be very helpful.

Now, there's a statutory deadline, which I'm sure folks are going to tell me about, so I want to address that issue.

The deadline says you're supposed to vote by,

The deadline says you're supposed to vote by I believe, it was July 1st.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: June 30th.

MR. HAJELA: June 30th, sorry.

There are two types of deadlines. There are procedural deadlines and substantive deadlines.

Procedural deadlines are -- I'm most familiar with the ones related to election law -- so budget pamphlet has to come out on this date, things of that sort.

Courts have routinely said those are procedural, nobody's substantive rights are at risk here, nobody's -- an entity's jurisdiction is not at risk here; the deadlines are meant to be followed by agencies, but there is essentially nothing earth-shattering that happens if you don't meet that deadline.

There are other types of deadlines that are

substantive that you just can't miss. So statutes of limitations are an example of substantive deadlines, so if you miss a statute of limitations, an entity no longer has jurisdiction over an issue or a person no longer has a right to bring an action.

so there are two types of deadlines. This is not a substantive deadline. It doesn't make a whole lot of difference whether this decision is made today or a month from now. And because the Legislature is taking action on this right now, I think it would be very helpful if you held off until July. And I don't see any ramifications, legal or practical, from holding off.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Go ahead, Nick.

MEMBER SMITH: In your opinion, what kind of deadline is the requirement that we hear test claims in one year?

Don't answer that question.

Actually, I just agree with the comments that were made, and I understand there's significant action being taken upstairs on this issue, and would move to defer this item to a later time.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes, I have to say, I know of the action upstairs. I've talked to the Assembly Budget chair.

MR. HAJELA: Yes.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: There is definite disagreement.

I don't think with us taking an action today precludes

anything from the Legislature to taking action if they'd

like to change that.

MR. HAJELA: That's correct.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: So I would have to say, the Legislature can decide to resolve this. I know there is much disagreement amongst members upstairs.

We did postpone this once. We're not meeting again until July, and I would oppose the motion to defer it and would like to continue to hear the testimony from the other individuals.

MR. HAJELA: Okay. Can I just bring up my last point?

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Absolutely.

MR. HAJELA: Which is an issue that has not yet been fully briefed by the staff analysis -- and not that it should have been. But there is another issue that you're probably aware of, of serious concerns about the constitutionality of Section 7 of AB 138, okay. I'm not talking now of 17 that said the Commission ought to reconsider it. But Section 7 is the section that broadly expands the exemption for things that are mandates but are not reimbursable. Existing law was, if it's expressly included in a ballot measure, it's not a

reimbursable mandate. Every other mandate is reimbursable.

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Section 7 says we have broadened that and created a whole new category of things that aren't reimbursable: Anything that is reasonably within the scope of the ballot measure or necessary to implement it. That broad expansion contradicts what's in the Constitution. The Legislature doesn't have the authority to say, "The Constitution says pay local districts for actual costs, except when we say we don't want to pay it." There's no authority to -- and that issue has not been fully briefed. We've been trying to deal with it in the Legislature. We hope to deal with it there. I guess it could be dealt with in the courts. But it seems like an issue that we ought to wrestle with here first, because it's a fundamental issue of whether there is authority to do this or not. And I would argue, you cannot broadly expand what's reimbursable.

And I'll give you some examples. It gives the Commission discretion, and it puts a burden on you that

I don't think you want to have. Every time a mandate comes before you, you've got to look at all the ballot measures and say, "Is this somehow reasonably related to one of these ballot measures?"

Let's say Preschool passes in November. You

could mandate all sorts of things from the Legislature 1 on school districts about what they do with kids 2 pre-kindergarten. 3 Are those things reasonably within the scope of 4 the preschool initiative or are they all wiped out? 5 I think you're wiping out whole categories of 6 mandates in a way that contradicts the Constitution. So 7 I'd urge you to have a full sort of staff analysis on 8 that issue before you go forward. 9 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay. Do you want to respond --10 do you want to hear from everyone, or do you want to 11 12 respond now to that issue? MS. SHELTON: Just one point on that issue. 13 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay. 14 MS. SHELTON: Statutes are presumed 15 constitutional. And by Article III, section 3.5 of the 16 Constitution, any administrative agency, including the 17 Commission, is prohibited from determining that a statute 18 is unconstitutional. That's for the Court of Appeal to 19 So the Commission cannot engage in that kind of an 20 21 analysis. I wasn't asking you to declare the MR. HAJELA: 22 statute unconstitutional, just to be clear. 23 CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, what I would like to 24 25 do is hear the rest of the witnesses. I know Mr. Smith

And then once we do, we can decide -- the has a motion. 1 Commission can decide how they want to proceed on acting. 2 But I'd like to hear the rest of the testimony. 3 So who would like to be next? 4 MR. BURDICK: Can I speak to the issue, I think, 5 before we get back to the basic? 6 CHAIR SHEEHAN: 7 MR. BURDICK: Essentially, I think what is being 8 requested is that the provision in Assembly Bill 138 last 9 year was a budget trailer bill. That language was placed 10 in the trailer bill just before the budget was adopted, 11 along with the rest of the budget. There was no 12 discussion or public comment on that legislation. 13 legislation just became part of the huge budget package 14 and budget trailer bills. 15 This is the first time when this legislation and 16 discussion has been taking place with a legislature that 17 there has been open discussion on this issue. 18 (Cell phone sounded.) 19 MR. BURDICK: That's probably my phone. I qot a 20 new phone. I can't figure it out. I thought I had it 21 shut off, but now it's beeping. So maybe I should just 22 set it outside or something. It's very embarrassing, and 23

CHAIR SHEEHAN: That's all right.

I apologize to the Commission and the members.

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MR. BURDICK: And so this is the first time 1 there has been any discussion. There is no question it 2 is a controversial issue. 3 I know that the author of the bill, Assemblyman 4 John Laird, his staff, particularly, and I think he had 5 some personal support for that and may have some concerns 6 about any repeal, obviously, of his bill, and I know some 7 of his staff members. But I don't think there's been a 8 full open discussion on this, and I think this is what is 9 being proposed to take place. 10 So, you know, that is why I would like to 11 support the motion to continue this matter simply because 12 this matter has really not been given the opportunity to 13 be heard before and have free, open, legislative 14 discussion. 15 Thank you very much. 16 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Thank you. 17 18 Go ahead. MS. GMUR: Yes, all right then. Good morning, 19 Members of the Commission, Madam Chairman. Juliana Gmur 20 on behalf of City of Newport Beach. 21 The staff analysis makes a rather uncomplicated 22 statement. They ask you to look to Government Code 23 section 17556(f). They ask you to apply it; and if you 24

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apply it, they ask that you conclude that there is no

mandate.

But, unfortunately, it's not that simple.

Because to look at it as such a simple question is to overlook one basic tenet of adjudication. We look to our courts, we look to our quasi-judicial bodies to dispense justice, to come up with a fundamentally fair resolution to the questions before it. So I ask you, is the application of subdivision (f) going to create a fundamentally fair or just result?

This is not a revolutionary concept. In fact, it follows a directive by the Supreme Court in a recent case that cautioned this Commission to look at the result before applying the rule. In that case, the rule was the <a href="City of Merced">City of Merced</a>. But there's no change here. We must look to see if the result is what the voters intended or the Legislature intended.

So, let's see, what did the voters intend when they put forward Proposition 4 and created SB 90, as we know it today, and does application of subdivision (f) further that voter's intent?

The intention, I think we all understand, is to create a flow of monies back to local agencies, to protect the local fisc., to ensure that programs are funded, and that they continue and services are maintained.

If we apply subdivision (f) at this time, then the intent of the voters is thwarted.

If you look at 17556 and you look at the characterization of the law, it creates exceptions.

Fairly logical exemptions. If a court creates a mandate, it's a court-created mandate, not a state mandate. If the voters create the mandate, it's a voter mandate, not a state mandate.

But in this case, the voter mandate was actually Proposition 4. It is the constitutional protection of monies. And to say that we're going to look back towards the voters' intent and the Legislature's intent engages in circular reasoning and we get nowhere.

You have to take a step back and look at what is fundamentally fair, what creates the just result. And I submit that the just result is created when you support what the voters originally intended, which is reimbursement.

And with those comments, I will remain here for questions. But we have a lot of people to speak. And so I think that I would like to pass it on to Mr. Leonard Kaye, Los Angeles County.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Mr. Kaye?

MR. KAYE: It's not a good day for electronics.

MR. BURDICK: Do you want to borrow my cell

phone?

MR. KAYE: Okay, thanks. I wasn't really expecting the tremendous excitement of hearing this new information which was just relayed. But I think it ties in with many of my written comments. But I'm going to cut them short in order to allow more time for the Commission to consider what I think is a very interesting, if not dispositive, argument before you for postponing the matter, or in the alternative, of asking, with all due respect, Commission staff to reconsider their reconsideration. Because, to me, it appears almost -- not so much a legal issue, but a policy issue. That you can use this section of the law, 17556(f), to disqualify any state-mandated program. Why pick on Mandate Reimbursement program?

If you apply it in a logical fashion, nothing becomes reimbursable and the constitutional provision that provides a remedy to us is basically written out of the law. And I think what we sincerely feel is that there may have been abuses in the mandate-reimbursement process, but we believe that you can build in safeguards to that and we believe that any deficiencies can be corrected. But to throw out the baby with the bath water is going to hurt large counties, like Los Angeles County, where we have to divert certain

service money, which will now be diverted towards the administration of the program which, as we know, is very thorough. The State Controller's Office has an eight-hundred-and-some-odd-page manual that we must follow. We must provide all kinds of documentation and so forth.

And as you know, it's simple mathematics, that if you have a sum certain, and you subtract the amount for services, and then you have to provide a certain amount to claim reimbursement for those services.

So we ask you to come up with perhaps an alternative process, but not to grind it to a halt.

Because I think for us, as I said, it would be burdensome; but for small counties, small cities, many school districts, it would be absolutely devastating.

And so we would implore you to do that.

Now, I have a number of other points. But I think that's the main point. And I think that the matter before you this morning is a very heavy one. And I would urge you to vote to defer this, to get more information before you make this very critical decision.

Thank you.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay.

MR. BURDICK: Again, Allan Burdick on behalf of the California State Associations, or "CSAC," SB 90

Service.

Just a couple of comments I wanted to make.

First was, I'd like to go back to the first seven years of the program, prior to the establishment of the Commission on State Mandates. And at that time, we had a complicated system that was out there. And I remember a meeting when then-Controller Ken Cory held out a diagram of the process and said to a group of county officials, "If the State had ever intended to pay you, they wouldn't have created a process like that."

Since the establishment of the Commission on State Mandates, we have established in the legislation in 1985, we have placed several layers of what I would call of legal and administrative layers on top of that particular process to make it extremely more complicated, time-consuming, and costly for everybody at the state and local level.

so I think part of the issue is that under the mandate-reimbursement process, the thing was always, "Well, if you want to continue to complicate it, State, I guess that's your call; but you're paying for it." And so there were efforts that were made to try to restrict some things that -- proposals people wanted to make to even make the process more complicated.

The last thing I'd like to comment on are test

And just to bring to your attention the fact claims. 1 that when a party files a test claim and goes through the 2 process, costs are only reimbursed if you're successful. 3 So this is a particular case of kind of like 4 getting your court costs back, if you're successful. Ιf 5 you're not successful and local agencies go through this 6 process and have taken their chances, then they're only 7 reimbursed again if they're successful. 8 If they're not successful, and as you know, as 9 there are a number of court cases against you, there were 10 a number of cases that weren't; and obviously you know 11 there were many others that never went to court. 12 So this one issue I wanted to raise and remind 13 you about is the whole test-claim process and the fact 14 that -- you know, that seems like a process that is, if 15 you will, almost to me like common law, if you will, as a 16 non-attorney, in the sense that the prevailing party 17 18 should be paid. Thank you very much. 19 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Thanks. 20 Go ahead. 21 MR. SCRIBNER: Good morning. David Scribner, 22 representing Grant Joint Union High School District. 23 I'd like to echo and obviously support all the 24 comments that we've heard this morning. 25

I'd also like to echo what Abe said this morning about postponing this item. I think it's important to recognize one thing that's going on here this morning when you look at the people that are here this morning. This is a cost. This is a time involved for us having to come forward before you to argue this issue, hopefully in our favor.

If you vote today and it goes against us, and the Legislature comes back and says, "Nope, you're wrong," you come back and we do this again in some other format, a format we obviously don't know what that will be because there are no processes in place in the Government Code or the regulations to actually address the overturning of a reconsideration that you have overturned a test claim. So we're not sure even the process that we'll have to go through months from now if you decide in staff's favor this morning and the Legislature decides in local government school districts' favor months from now, when the budget is finally approved.

That's additional costs. We're doing this again over and over. And I would urge you to take a look at the potential of the burden that you are imposing upon local government and school districts by making an action here today, when there are positive signs in the

Legislature.

And I agree that there is disagreement as to what will happen. It may not be overturned; it may stand. But this is a soft deadline. This is a soft deadline. June 30th, nothing happens. The world doesn't end. The Capitol doesn't get flooded. The only thing that would happen if you pressed this today is an increase in costs, again, if the Legislature moves forward and overturns those sections of the Constitution.

And I think that I would like to ask you just to keep that in mind. It's not cheap for us to come up here and do this every single month, and it's obviously not cheap for your agencies, either, to have you come and argue these issues every single month. And if you do it again, you're doubling your costs.

We have the ability to get direction from the Legislature on this very, very vital issue for school districts and local government. And I would urge that you would postpone that this morning.

Having said that, I can move into my substantive comments, if you have no discussion on your postponement issue, or motion.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes, okay.

MR. SCRIBNER: Okay, I just would like to start with a simple overview, and then I'll actually go into --

really, there's one page that addressed the comments that Grant filed on the MRP. And I will just give you an overview of how we view this issue. Essentially, this issue is just circular reasoning. It's not unlike someone coming to you this morning and asking you, "Why is the sky blue?" And you say, "Well, because it is."

The call here is to look at Government Code section 17556(f) and to determine whether or not these activities can be found within the proposition, within the pact, the promise that was made between the electorate in Proposition 4 and local government and school districts. Because let's be clear what Proposition 4 said. It promised local government and school districts: "We will not allow the State to impose new programs or higher levels of service on you without providing money. We promise. Let's pass this, and you'll be protected."

Now, instead of going back to the proposition to figure out exactly does this series of sections, statutes, and codes in the Government Code fall within the proposition, staff goes back to the Government Code, 17500, what the Legislature says was the intent. But the call was to determine what the proposition did. So they go from the Government Code to the Government Code. They go to self-serving legislative-intent language in the

Government Code to answer what the electorate wanted to have happen.

We feel that there's an analysis missing, and we're going to walk you through that analysis this morning.

I think one other general comment here -- and it appears on -- well, it appears throughout the analysis, actually; but it's really listed on page 12 of the analysis. Staff has said numerous times, not only citing other sections of the code, but also case law, they say that legislative enactments are meant to be given the weight of the Legislature, and it should be in the favor of the Legislature, and we're not here to -- we can't restrict or limit or eliminate portions of what the Legislature has done.

And let's make one thing clear this morning:

That is not what you would do this morning if you voted down the staff analysis. We are in no way attempting to limit the Legislature's power, authority, or right to enact statutes in response to Proposition 4.

If the Legislature wanted to require us to file claims in a dress on Thursdays, I'd be out there buying a dress and filing them on Thursdays. But I'd be submitting that dress cost as reimbursement.

They have the right to do whatever they want in

the Government Code. They can do that. We're not calling that into question.

What we're asking to be done is to hold them accountable for the increased levels of service that this legislation has imposed upon local government and school districts. It's a completely different issue. And I think that this analysis misses that point, because it is stressed over and over in this analysis that the Legislature has the authority to do what it did. We agree. And this body can determine that it overstepped its mandate bounds -- it actually mandated increased levels of service -- without saying that what they did was wrong, without trying to invalidate the Legislature's action.

This is a wonderful day because you can have your cake and eat it, too.

I think if you could turn to page 13, at the bottom of 13, where the paragraph begins, "Staff disagrees." That's where we're going to start with our disagreement with staff's disagreement. I hope that doesn't cause, like, a double negative and that means we agree. I'm sorry.

That paragraph talks about the -- it says that we misinterpret strict construction of the Constitution.

And I think that they misunderstood what we were trying

to accomplish in our comments.

Again, there is a quote there that says, "The rules of constitutional interpretation require strict construction of Section 6 because constitutional limitations and restrictions on legislative powers are not to be extended to include matters not covered by the language used."

Exactly.

What does the Constitution say? It says, "The State shall provide a subvention of funds."

What does the Government Code do? It imposes activities upon the state and local government. It expands on the pact, the promise that was made under Proposition 4. It goes beyond what's in the Constitution. It clearly goes beyond what's in the Constitution.

So when we're talking about a strict construction, we're not attempting to limit -- again, we are not attempting to limit what the Legislature can do in the Government Code as it relates to mandates. We are only asking that they be held accountable for those portions that go beyond the original call of the electorate in Proposition 4, that the State must enact, or must do something to make sure that we are reimbursed. It says nothing of what locals should do.

And if you turn to page 14, the top of that page, staff points to Proposition 4 and the prior Revenue and Taxation Code. This is an interesting point. It's an interesting point because it supports what we have to say. The prior Revenue and Taxation Code essentially said that if there is a ballot proposition that includes a mandate, it shall not be reimbursed. And that makes perfect sense.

So having presumed that the electorate knows this limitation that if Article XIII B, section 6 in any way includes language that local government must do something, then they can't be reimbursed for it, they enacted exactly what we have: A very precise, limited piece of the Constitution that requires the State to act.

And I'd like to talk about a test claim -- I don't think anyone on the dais was here while -- other than staff -- was here. And it was the Eastview Optional Attendance Area test claim. And this really is the mirror image of what we have here this morning. The Eastview Optional Attendance Area is essentially an area that is lumped between the L.A. Unified School District, the Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District. It's the only one in the state. What it does is it permits parents within that optional attendance area to determine which district they would send their children to every

single year. And they can make an annual election. They either go to L.A. Unified or they go to Palos Verdes.

For most parents, there was not much of a choice. They were shifting all of their kids over to Palos Verdes.

Now, to meet their obligations under the Education Code, Palos Verdes had to actually open up two new schools, or two old schools that they had closed down, or were being used for their mixed purposes, had to make sure that they were meeting the Field Act and ADA and fire and health and safety. They had to staff them up. They had to get textbooks. They had used all of this. And they did it in response to a small statement in the statute that said that the Legislature finds that this is a mandate and shall be reimbursed.

Palos Verdes comes before the Commission, and the Commission says, "No, it's not reimbursable."

Why? Because that portion of the statute that created the Eastview Optional Attendance Area only imposed activities upon the parents. The only thing it said was that the parents have the right to choose where to send their children. It said absolutely nothing about the downstream activities that Palos Verdes will have to do to actually educate the kids. And the Commission

wasn't interested in the clear connections between having the children appear at Palos Verdes' doorstep and the Education Code that's compulsive for certain ages to be educated. They didn't care about that. The Commission at that time and staff said, "It doesn't matter. The statute says what it says. Only parents have activities here. Palos Verdes, you have nothing." And they lost.

The mirror image is what you have this morning.

You have the Constitution that says the State must provide a subvention of funds. The State.

It says nothing of what locals should do. It says nothing of this 800-page manual that we have to filter through every single year, the hours of logging and supporting and documenting claims, fighting audits, filing test claims, following the legislation, going to court, if need be. It says nothing of that.

Where did that come from? Did that come from the proposition? That came from the Legislature, clearly.

And it's another interesting note that time and time again, this body has essentially not taken into account legislative intent that is in statute.

There have been many test claims that have been not approved, even though the claimant is here with a piece of paper, waving, saying, "The Legislature says

it's a mandate. The Legislature says it's a mandate. We win." And the Commission says, "No."

Why do you say "no"? Because it's your job to say "yes" or "no" based on the law and the facts. No amount of legislative intent can tell you what is a mandate. Your job is to make an independent determination outside of that language. And you do it time and time again.

Government Code 17500 is nothing more than legislative intent language, saying, "It is because it is." But your job, your call this morning is to look beyond that, to see, is there a connection between what the electorate wanted under Proposition 4 and what we have today as it relates to the mandate reimbursement process.

And you can do that, because you've done it on a regular basis. You did it with Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District. This body looked them in the face and said, "We understand you have 1,200 new kids to your district, but legislative intent doesn't mean anything here. I'm sorry." And they had to eat those costs.

I would like to go --

CHAIR SHEEHAN: A couple other -- because I want to make sure Susan also has time to testify. But go

ahead.

MR. SCRIBNER: Okay, I just think that this is a vital, vital issue. I'd like to be able to get through my comments this morning. I appreciate the time.

And I'm wrapping up, actually.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right.

MR. SCRIBNER: I'm running out of steam -- which is bad. I've got two more items this morning.

Yes, you should let me get it all out now, then it will be a lot quicker at the end.

Staff does cite to the 17556 exception language in the analysis here that talks about "necessary to implement," "reasonably within" or "expressly stated."

But then there's no analysis of those three things. I was expecting to see an analysis of: Is this necessary to implement? Is this reasonably within? Is this expressly within?

Now, the last two questions we can answer clearly, no, this was not what the electorate intended, this is not what is clearly in Proposition 4 of the statute -- or of the Constitution. So the question is, is this necessary to implement? And I would say no.

Is this necessary? There are a whole range of options. And staff cites the fact that whatever alternatives the Legislature had when enacting the test

claim statutes are irrelevant.

Really? Really? Can we honestly say that it's irrelevant, when you're looking at a call to ask what's necessary here?

The Revenue and Taxation Code was already in place. Was it necessary, years later, to come to this process?

Here's an option: Why didn't the Legislature say, "You know what? We're going to fully fund every program that comes out, and there will be no mandates."

There's an option. We wouldn't be here today.

Fully fund Casey, fully fund STAR, fully fund any mandate before it comes out. That's an option.

so it sounds to me like this particular option isn't necessary. It isn't necessary because there was a process in place when they changed it, and they had alternatives when they did what they did. They chose this path. And let's make that clear: Claimants lose every month here because we've been told we have a choice to do something. If you have a choice, it's not a mandate. If you have a choice, you don't get paid.

The Legislature chose this path.

Staff says it's irrelevant that they made the choice out of any number of choices. I don't agree.

What's good for the goose has got to be good for the

gander.

If we have a choice as to how we implement programs and we can't get paid for it and the Legislature has a choice on what type of program to impose and it results in increased costs or higher level of service outside of the Constitution, the Legislature should pay for it. It made its choice. Hold them accountable to that choice.

And briefly, just to wrap up. I think it's important, again, to stress that we're not here to limit the Legislature's authority to do what it did. We don't call that into question. We're in no way restricting legislative power. And you, let's be very clear, will not be restricting legislative power if you uphold the MRP. All you're doing is saying that the Legislature overstepped what the electorate said can be done under the Constitution. A simple decision. No different than when you approved the California High School Exit Exam, saying, "Well, that's a mandate." They imposed a new program of higher level of service. It's the same thing here.

Look back to what the electorate said. Look back to what the electorate promised local government and school districts would occur. We promised no more new programs or higher levels of service without fully

funding it.

And be very clear as well that when you leave this room, if you support staff's analysis, be very clear that you have now thwarted exactly what Proposition 4 promised would not happen and what Article XIII B, section 6 says would not happen, that the State would provide a subvention of funds for mandates, because we are mandated to do this.

The Legislature says, "We have to do MRP to get our money," despite the fact that the Constitution is silent as to any activities that we should do to receive funds from the State.

We just ask you to hold the Legislature accountable this morning.

Thank you.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, Susan?

MS. GEANACOU: Good morning, Susan Geanacou, Department of Finance.

Regarding the requests by the claimant community to postpone this matter to a future session, I don't know that I'm going to take a position on that. I will defer to the wisdom of the Commission and the advice of your staff as to how to proceed. I would just suggest that the Commission members must look at the law in place at the time the matter is before you. And if you vote

today, look to that law, not what may be pending in the 1 Legislature or in any discussions that are not before us 2 at the present time. 3 Another comment I'd like to make is that the 4 5 Commission is not an equitable forum. It's not to remedy perceived injustices in how money is allocated and so 6 forth. Again, it's a quasi-judicial forum in which you 7 are to look to the law in place at the time that you are 8 being asked to make a decision. 9 10 Regarding the central issue before you, at the 11 time the voters considered Proposition 4, they are deemed aware of existing law, or law that existed prior to that 12 time, at the time they entered the ballot booth, so to 13 say. And there was preexisting --14 15 (Cell phone sounded.) MR. BURDICK: Thank you, Nancy. 16 CHAIR SHEEHAN: You've saved him from his 17 embarrassment. 18 19 MR. BURDICK: Probably need to make an 20 announcement at the beginning of each meeting. 21 CHAIR SHEEHAN: If anyone else has their phone on, you may want to turn it off, or at least put it on 22 23 silent. 24 Okay, go ahead, Susan. 25 MS. GEANACOU: Yes, at the time the voters were

faced with Proposition 4, there were preexisting provisions in the Revenue and Tax Code that provided for a reimbursement process. So it was well within the voters' contemplation at the time they approved Proposition 4 that this was a system that local governments would follow for claiming reimbursement from the State. And as I said, voters are deemed aware of that at the time they vote.

And that flows through to the Commission's analysis as to Government Code 17556(f) that the matter before you today is within the -- the reimbursement process is within the scope of the measure that the voters considered.

Lastly, as to the matter cited, Eastview

Optional Attendance Area. I'm not going to comment on

its relevance to the matter before you. I would only,

to the best of my recollection state that this matter

that the Commission did decline to find reimbursement

on was challenged in the trial court. And the

Commission's decision in that matter was affirmed by the

trial court. So just to add on to the prior testimony

in that matter.

And I'll be available for questions. Other than that, I support your vote in support of the Staff Analysis today.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right.

Okay, anyone else want to testify on this before we go to questions?

Did you want to add something else?

MR. BURDICK: I just want to make a quick comment on the Department of Finance's last comments, and that I'm not sure whether she was addressing the 1972 or the 1977 provisions in the Rev. & Tax. Code. But in either case, I can tell you, there was no similarity between working under those conditions and the process that is in place now, having to admit that I was participating in that process at that time.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: And I have to admit, I was not.

MR. BURDICK: And I might also point out at that time that for a number of years, I think until additional statute -- the Controller's position was always they issued parameters -- or excuse me, claiming instructions as guidelines. They were not required. There wasn't a specific requirement on how you submit and prepare their claims. The Controller would review them. They always wanted to make it clear that they were simply guidelines to assist you in how you may want to put your claim together.

Thank you very much.

MR. SCRIBNER: Just a brief response to that.

I think that that makes our point, exactly what I was trying to put forward earlier, that in light of the existing statutes in the Revenue and Taxation Code, the section 6 that you have before you only speaks of State's activities that is necessary to provide a subvention of funds. It says nothing about what locals should do.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Thanks.

Questions for the panel members?
Yes.

MEMBER SMITH: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I wanted to make just one comment to ask that the Commission address the motion that I made, just to speak to my own motion real briefly.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay.

MEMBER SMITH: What's going on upstairs right now is the first time that there's been debate on an amendment that was made very late at night on the last day of the budget, the first sunshine that's on it. In fact, most of the stakeholders didn't really even know about it until these proceedings started here at the commission. Assemblyman Dymally who chairs the Assembly Budget Committee on school finance had asked that we defer this action until they're able to straighten this out upstairs. He is very concerned that this could fundamentally change the way the schools are reimbursed

for state-mandated programs, i.e., not be reimbursed.

So, again, I just would ask that we address the motion, allow the Legislature the time to debate and discuss a little sunshine on this amendment that significantly changed the mandate reimbursement process, and to not create an administrative nightmare.

If we take action on this item today and they do repeal Section 7 in the budget, what does that leave us with? Then we have to take it back? Or we can't take it back because we don't have the authority to. It would have to be redirected. It just seems to me like we're without -- taking action today would be a little premature. We're just now getting the sunshine on this amendment.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: What I would like to do is at least give staff the opportunity to respond to some of the comments, and see if they want to add anything before we would take a motion.

But I would defer to my Commission members -MEMBER WORTHLEY: Well, specifically, Madam
Chair, there have been discussions made about whether
this date -- what kind of date this is, this June 30th
date, whether it's some sort of hard and fast rule,
whether it's discretionary. What would be the impact if
we delayed this? What would be the enforcement mechanism

or what would be the consequences of that? 1 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, Camille, would you like to 2 address that? 3 Sure. Mr. Hajela and Mr. Scribner 4 MS. SHELTON: both accurately described the state of the law with dates 5 and statutes. There are statutes that are mandatory and 6 statutes that are directory. The statutes that are 7 directory have a date, but there's no penalty imposed for 8 not complying. The statutes that are mandatory, you 9 know, there's a date. And if you don't comply with that 10 date, then there is a penalty for imposing. 11 Sometimes the case law on the issue is not 12 entirely clear. And if there is opposition to a 13 continuance but by not complying with a certain date, 14 then certainly the State could challenge, you know, the 15 Commission from not complying with the June 30th date. 16 It would be a question of law as to whether or not that 17 statute was mandatory or directory. 18 The statute on its face does not have a penalty 19 imposed. 20 CHAIR SHEEHAN: And we are scheduled to meet 21 again in July, not in late June. 22 I have a question. MEMBER SMITH: 23 CHAIR SHEEHAN: 24 Yes. MEMBER SMITH: Has the State ever taken action 25

1	against the Commission for not reviewing or hearing test
2	claims in the matter of one year, just out of curiosity?
3	MS. SHELTON: The State has not, no.
4	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay.
5	MR. SCRIBNER: I actually have a question for
6	staff, if I could.
7	If this were postponed, would the time frame
8	from when this would begin would be similar? For
9	example, you've said that your jurisdiction would and
10	MRP would end at a certain date. That would not change;
11	correct?
12	MR. FELLER: Can I address that?
13	That would depend on how the Legislature does
14	it. AB 138 said that this decision is going to be deemed
15	effective July 1, 2006. So depending on what the
16	Legislature put in another reconsideration statute, that
17	could change if they left that provision intact in it.
18	MR. SCRIBNER: So if they made no movement, that
19	would still stand?
20	MR. FELLER: That's the way I
21	MR. SCRIBNER: It would be effective from the
22	same date? So if you waited until July, the effective
23	date would remain the same?
24	MR. FELLER: I believe so.
25	MR. SCRIBNER: Okay, thank you.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Ms. Olsen?

MEMBER OLSEN: This is just a practical question. Were we to take action today, and without prejudice to the action we would take, if, for instance, we were to adopt the staff recommendation and then the Legislature acts, what's the consequence? Does it have to come back to us, or the Legislature has simply acted and we go on from there?

MS. SHELTON: It depends on what any subsequent statute would say. I can't answer that without knowing what they're doing.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes, would they, you know, redirect us to reconsider it again, or what --

MEMBER SMITH: Reconsider the reconsideration.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Exactly. And that is the issue.

And Sub 2 did act. I know, from what I've heard from the chair of the Assembly Budget Committee, they see it different. I know the Sub 2 folks see it differently than the Sub 4 or the chair sees it.

And I guess one of the issues I have is not just on this, but on many, I mean, the Legislature could act on any of the items or the claims that we do. And so for us to postpone because of speculation that they may or may not act -- and I know there are strong feelings on this -- I think we're abrogating our responsibility. At

that point, it's like, let's send it all back upstairs in terms of that. So I do think we have an obligation -- we did put it over once to come back. I know there has been some activity upstairs; but it is not definitive.

And I guess one of the issues, regardless of where people come down on this, I would say

Ms. Geanacou's comment was correct, this is not an equitable forum in terms of if you have a substantive issue in terms of some of those to go upstairs. But we are bound by, you know, our oath and what we have to do as a quasi-judicial remedy, and not in terms of the equitable forum that may be better upstairs.

So as I say, I would be concerned -- we did, to defer to some of the members, put it over the one time.

And I would be concerned about the precedent of just every time putting something over because there's discussion upstairs, that that is a concern of mine, regardless of where people come out on the issue.

MEMBER SMITH: Madam Chair, I agree that there is some disagreement upstairs; but there's discussion going on and debate going on in sunshine on this amendment. I think that this is not just passing something back upstairs that has little significance. This fundamentally changes the mandate reimbursement process. So I think the consequence of acting is greater

than not acting. 1 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Well, I guess one -- seeing the 2 other side, perhaps action today would help spur some of 3 that discussion upstairs. 4 MEMBER SMITH: Well, I think the discussion is 5 happening. I just think we need to allow them some more 6 7 time. CHAIR SHEEHAN: But I also think in terms of the 8 effective date is June 30th/July 1st. And so if they act 9 and we are optimistic, the budget will be done on time, 10 we will know dispositively by the time this takes effect 11 what's going to happen. 12 I do want -- well, I would defer to my --13 MEMBER SMITH: I have the motion on the floor --14 CHAIR SHEEHAN: You have a motion, okay. 15 MS. HIGASHI: There's a motion, but no second 16 17 yet. CHAIR SHEEHAN: Correct. 18 MEMBER WORTHLEY: I'll second the motion. 19 20 MS. HIGASHI: Okay. CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, why don't we call the roll 21 on the motion to defer the action until our next meeting? 22 23 Is that --MEMBER SMITH: That's correct -- well, to defer 24 it to a time where we have some guidance from the 25

Legislature on the budget. 1 I think that we can -- if we defer it for 2 another month, we might be back in the same shoes. 3 think we should --4 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Well, we're not meeting until 5 6 July. MEMBER WORTHLEY: We're not meeting until July. 7 MEMBER SMITH: Okay, so can we say we're going 8 to defer it tentatively to July 28th? 9 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes. 10 MEMBER WORTHLEY: And if there's no budget, we 11 12 can --CHAIR SHEEHAN: We can say to a subsequent 13 14 meeting. MEMBER SMITH: To a subsequent meeting, that's 15 fine. 16 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, all right. Any further 17 discussion on the motion? 18 MEMBER WORTHLEY: Just some discussion why I 19 would support the motion, is that I'm understanding the 20 concept of judicial economy here, and that is that if we 21 take action today and then have to come back and take 22 subsequent action because of what would happen in the 23 interim period of time, between our next meeting, we 24 might find ourselves engaging in more judicial conduct 25

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than is necessary. And if this matter can be resolved in
1
     the interim period of time, then we are just saving
2
     ourselves that extra trouble. So I think if there's no
3
     real consequence to delaying it, I would be in favor of
4
     doing that, just so we don't have to end up hearing this
5
     thing twice.
6
              CHAIR SHEEHAN: Any other comments -- so we'll
7
     call the question on the motion.
8
              MEMBER SMITH: Can we have a roll call vote?
9
              MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Glaab?
10
              MEMBER GLAAB: No.
11
              MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Lujano?
12
              MEMBER LUJANO: I'll abstain.
13
              MS. HIGASHI: Ms. Olsen?
14
               MEMBER OLSEN: No.
15
               MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Smith?
16
               MEMBER SMITH: Aye.
17
               MS. HIGASHI: Ms. Roberts?
18
               MEMBER ROBERTS: No.
19
               MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Worthley?
20
               MR. WORTHLEY: Aye.
21
               MS. HIGASHI: Ms. Sheehan?
22
               CHAIR SHEEHAN: No.
23
               MS. HIGASHI: The vote is 4 to 2, with one
24
      abstention.
25
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CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay. 1 MS. GEANACOU: May I ask a question of the 2 Commission staff? 3 CHAIR SHEEHAN: The motion fails. For those who 4 did not hear, the motion fails. 5 MS. GEANACOU: How might the procedural option 6 of reconsideration -- administrative reconsideration of a 7 Commission's decision figure into the discussion here? 8 I believe there's the 30-day procedural window for 9 someone seeking an administrative reconsideration of a 10 decision. I'm just wondering whether that --11 MS. SHELTON: Somebody can do that. 12 statutes allow, you know, any party to request the 13 Commission to reconsider 30 days after the Statement of 14 Decision has been issued, and then the Commission would 15 have to hear it within 60 or 90 days -- I don't remember 16 what the statute says. 17 So a party can ask for a reconsideration of 18 whatever vote is taken today. 19 MR. KAYE: Okay. May I just make a point of 20 information? 21 So would that reconsideration be based upon the 22 law in effect today, or a subsequent repeal of AB 138? 23 MS. SHELTON: Well, we would maintain 24 jurisdiction over the case. And so I think whatever the 25

law -- it would depend on whatever statute becomes 1 enacted, what it would say, how it would affect things. 2 But I think it would -- as long as the Commission 3 maintains jurisdiction over an item, I believe that the 4 Commission could hear a new statute that's enacted as an 5 urgency statute. The Commission has done that before. 6 So your answer would be that if they MR. KAYE: 7 repeal AB 138 subsection (f), that the Commission can 8 reconsider the matter, in effect, de novo? 9 MS. HIGASHI: First, a request for 10 reconsideration would have to be filed. And you're 11 asking Ms. Shelton to respond to legal questions, when a 12 request for reconsideration hasn't been written. And I 13 think it is all speculative in terms of issues you're 14 raising. You would have to write the request for 15 reconsideration and state the reasons for 16 reconsideration. 17 MR. KAYE: Yes, thank you. 18 MR. BURDICK: Just a point of clarification for 19 the executive director. 20 If that request were made, then the Commission 21 would -- the first issue would be to sit down and decide 22 whether to grant reconsideration, hear testimony. 23 If it was granted, then the matter would be set, 24 assuming briefing and additional discussions subsequent 25

to that?

MS. HIGASHI: Correct. It's all in our regulations what the procedure would be.

I just want to respond, just for the members' information.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes.

MS. HIGASHI: There were some comments made that if the Commission acted today and something happened later, it would create an administrative nightmare, and, oh, my God, we wouldn't know what to do or how we would proceed. I just want to assure the Commission that if the Commission does act today, regardless of the action taken today, and if something changes that it is not going to create an administrative nightmare for staff in terms of figuring out what to do next.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay.

MS. HIGASHI: If the Commission doesn't act,

I think there is a possibility with our budget in

conference that I would be a bit concerned, since it was

a conference committee bill that directed us to act

before July 1, even though there are no sanctions

officially. It just makes me a bit uneasy.

MEMBER WORTHLEY: Thanks for thinking politically.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, are there any of the

1 issue 2 member 3 subset 4 Eric 5 may 6 the 7

issues that have been raised by the witnesses that the members would like the staff to address in terms of substantive issues that you had -- or I guess Camille or Eric, are there any that you would like to address that may not have been addressed already, in terms of some of the testimony that we took?

MR. FELLER: Sure.

Mr. Scribner -- I'll start backwards -commented a question whether the 17556 was analyzed
properly, whether the duties are necessary to implement
reasonably within the scope of or expressly included in a
ballot measure, approved by the voters.

The reason that that wasn't analyzed or scrutinized is because the Legislature said in 17500, that they were enacting the statutory scheme in order to implement Proposition 4, especially Article XIII B, section 6.

In addition, not only the Legislature said that, but the courts have said that 17556 expressly was enacted to implement Article XIII B, section 6. Based on those statements in the law, that the purpose of the statutory scheme was to implement a ballot initiative, we felt that the plain meaning of that applied and that there was no reason to go in and second-guess the Legislature as to what it could have done or what it should have done to

implement Article XIII B, section 6.

As far as -- I'd just like to reiterate what

Ms. Geanacou said about we've got two courts of appeal
that have said, "The Commission must strictly construe

Article XIII B, section 6, and not apply it as an
equitable remedy to cure and perceive unfairness
resulting from political decisions on funding
priorities." A lot of the comments that I heard about
whether any action today to adopt the staff
recommendation would be fundamentally fair or just, I
think that the Commission has to follow the law and can't
be swayed by equity.

As far as what Mr. Kaye said about how this analysis could be applied to any test claim, I disagree. This is the first one that I've seen. I've looked at many, many test claims that has expressly applied 17556(f) to a ballot initiative. I haven't looked at any other test claims that are based on --

MS. HIGASHI: SARC.

MR. FELLER: And I didn't work on SARC personally. But, of course, the Commission has done SARC and applied it there as well.

That's all the comments I had. If there are any further questions, I can answer those.

MEMBER SMITH: A question for staff. Do we know

- 1	
1	how many times the mandate reimbursement process has been
2	amended since Proposition 4? Just approximately. Like,
3	15? A hundred? A thousand?
4	MR. FELLER: Are you talking about the
5	parameters and guidelines?
6	MEMBER SMITH: Just the process itself, right,
7	for the test claim process.
8	CHAIR SHEEHAN: So legislatively?
9	MEMBER SMITH: Legislatively, administratively.
10	MS. HIGASHI: There have been a few bills. The
11	one that enacted 17581, the one SB 11, the statute that
12	imposed the timelines. There have been at least a couple
13	of technical amendment bills that have passed.
14	The last, the most recent one, was AB 2856,
15	which we do have a test claim pending on.
16	MEMBER SMITH: Okay, my question, I guess, is
17	MS. HIGASHI: Test claims were not filed on any
18	of those intervening amendments, but we do have one on
19	2856.
20	MEMBER SMITH: My question is procedurally. So
21	we're being asked today to well, let me step back.
22	Proposition 4 didn't include a description of
23	the process that we have today, i.e., you know, the
24	10- to 15-year process that it takes ten to 15 years for
25	locals, for schools and community colleges to be

reimbursed, 650 pages of claiming instructions involving, I think, all three branches of state government and four state agencies. So that process is not described in Proposition 4. Proposition 4 was to ensure that local governments, schools, and community colleges get the money for state-mandated programs. So we're asked to determine if this process that we have today is reasonably within the scope of Proposition 4.

Is that the question?

MS. SHELTON: The standard is reasonably within the scope of or necessary to implement. And the Legislature has said, and the courts have said, that the process that was established was necessary to implement Article XIII B, section 6. We're just applying the plain language in the court decisions.

MEMBER SMITH: So voters, in the Controller's opinion, wouldn't wish this process on their worst enemy? I mean, they're the ones at stake here, their education, funds for local services.

My question is, this is the only option then?

This is the one -- this is necessary to implement?

MS. SHELTON: Those are all valid arguments that you're making and that the claimants are making. But it all comes back to whether or not 17556(f) is constitutional and within what the voters intended.

That is the very nature of the question. And that is 1 something that the courts have to address and the 2 Commission cannot. 3 MR. KAYE: Could I beg to disagree? 4 I think that the Commission as triers of fact, 5 not as a court of equity, have the authority to determine 6 whether something is reasonable, reasonably implements. 7 But I do receive a request to the chair, and that Mr. Dan 8 Wall would like to address this group, if possible. 9 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Camille, did you want to 10 address --11 MS. SHELTON: Can I just respond to that one 12 last point? 13 The Commission cannot determine what is 14 reasonable at a test-claim phase. The Commission is 15 required to determine whether there's a reimbursable 16 state-mandated program as a question of law, applying the 17 rules of statutory construction. And the very first 18 couple of rules is that, one, when the Legislature acts, 19 that act is presumed constitutional; and, two, that the 20 language has to be read based on the plain words of the 21 language used in the statute in order to interpret that. 22 And that's what the staff has said. 23 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Briefly, Mr. Scribner. 24 MR. SCRIBNER: I just wanted to add to 25

staff's -- staff quotes the Supreme Court about this process. And what is quoted on page 14 is, "The State's obligations under section 6 are to be determined" -- or, I'm sorry, "The administrative procedures established by the Legislature are the exclusive means by which the State's obligations under section 6 are to be determined and enforced."

From that quote, I don't see where they get that this is the necessary implementation of that section. What has been said by the California Supreme Court is that 17500, et seq., is the way we go about making mandate determinations and payments so that the State can meet its obligations to provide a subvention of funds. That's a little different than saying that this is the absolute way that this has to be -- MRP has to be paid or that funds have to be paid. This is a process that was established that we do have to follow.

Given that, your call then is to determine that, yes, this is the process that the Supreme Court and the Legislature has determined that we must all follow. Your call then is to determine, is that process in excess of what the electorate said that we should be doing under Proposition 4 and the Constitution?

The Constitution only speaks to State's obligations, not locals'.

MS. SHELTON: Just to say, Mr. Scribner is 1 coming back to the very same point. If you're looking at 2 what the voters intended under the Constitution, you're 3 questioning what the Legislature did as being 4 constitutional. And, again, this body, as an 5 administrative body, cannot make that determination. 6 That's not what I'm saying, no. MR. SCRIBNER: 7 CHAIR SHEEHAN: I think we'll agree to disagree 8 on that point. 9 MR. SCRIBNER: I thought I was being clear. 10 not calling into question their constitutional right to 11 do what they did. It's fine. It's okay for the 12 Legislature to enact 17500, et seq. 13 What I'm saying is that they have gone beyond 14 the call of the electorate; and, therefore, there should 15 be reimbursement for those sections of the Government 16 Code that impose a mandate. 17 It is proper, it is legal, I agree with you. 18 But what I'm saying is that the steps that went beyond 19 what the proposition said are reimbursable. It is a 20 It is a new program. It is a higher level of mandate. 21 service, and they should be reimbursed for that. 22 MS. HIGASHI: Ms. Sheehan, before Mr. Wall may 23 testify, we need to administer the oath. 24 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Oh, right. 25

MK. WALL:

MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Wall, do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony which you are about to give is true and correct, based upon your personal knowledge, information or belief?

MR. WALL: I do.

MS. HIGASHI: Thank you.

MR. WALL: My name is Dan Wall. I'm the head lobbyist for the County of Los Angeles.

And I appreciate your concern and your diligence with regard to the duties expressed in AB 138. And there's one thing that troubles me, however. And I think this discussion that's been going on for the last five minutes or so is a valid one if it were taking place a little over a year ago. But it is, I think, no longer valid because section 6 of Article XIII B was reenacted by the Legislature. So that section 6, which existed and was put into the Constitution by the voters is no more. It simply does not exist. So the argument about whether it's a voter-approved initiative and, therefore, not reimbursable, I think is a moot point, number one.

Number two, on its merits, what you're saying to the world by -- I mean, what the Legislature said -- you folks are trying to do your duty, and I think that's fair and appropriate, and I support you in that. But what the Legislature said -- what the Legislature said here is

absolutely mind boggling. Because what they said was back in 1979, the voters approved an initiative that said, "Gosh, local governments, counties, and cities were getting hammered, they no longer had revenue authority because of Proposition 13. We need to give them a redress, a mechanism of redress for costs imposed by the State." Okay, so that was a constitutional amendment approved by the voters.

To turn around some 20 -- you know, almost

30 years later and say, "Well, gee, the voters approved
that, and, you know, we've been paying them costs for
pursuing these mandate rights all along, but now we're
going to reverse that. And we're going to use as the
basis for that reversal, we're going to use the very
constitutional language that entitled them to
reimbursement."

So you're entitled to reimbursement but you're not entitled to reimbursement -- you're not entitled to the due-process access to get your costs. I mean, the reasoning is troubling.

But I think the main point that I would like to leave this body with -- and, I'm sorry, the motion to defer failed because I thought that was a prudent course of action, because the matter is certainly under consideration by the Legislature. I think I've raised a

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serious legal question, although the beauty of that is,
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     I'm not an attorney, so it's probably not worth the paper
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     it's written on.
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              CHAIR SHEEHAN: Unauthorized practice.
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              MR. WALL: Anyway, that's what I wanted to say.
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     Thank you very much for giving me a chance to address the
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7
     body.
               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Camille, did you want to respond
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9
     or --
               MS. SHELTON: (Shaking head.)
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay.
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               MR. FELLER: I have one comment.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN:
                               Sure.
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               MR. FELLER: Section 6 of Article XIII B was
14
     reenacted by the Legislature, but it was also reenacted
15
     by the voters in Proposition 1A. So the voters have
16
     ratified that action.
17
               And as far as the 20 years later revisiting the
18
      original decision, again, that's a policy determination
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      that the Legislature has made.
20
               CHAIR SHEEHAN:
                               Right.
21
               MR. FELLER: We're just implementing, following
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      the law.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: That's the first time we've had
24
      to do it.
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MEMBER WORTHLEY: A question. 1 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes. 2 MEMBER WORTHLEY: I think I know the answer, 3 because she said it, but I just want to be very clear 4 about it. 5 Is it within the jurisdiction of this body to 6 evaluate this process of filing a claim as necessary to 7 implement? In other words, the factual issue -- it's a 8 conclusionary statement. Necessary to implement -- it is 9 necessary to implement, that's what we're saying the 10 Legislature stated. 11 Do we have no authority to evaluate whether or 12 not it's necessary to implement? 13 MS. SHELTON: No, you can evaluate. It is a 14 question of law. 15 If 17500 and the case law wasn't there, that 16 did say that the whole scheme was to implement 17 Article XIII B, section 6, it might be a different case. 18 But the Legislature has already said, it's there to 19 implement, and so have the courts. And we're just 20 applying the plain language of that statute and the court 21 decisions that say that, that that is the sole and 22 exclusive way to file your test claim. And it was there 23 to implement Proposition 4, Article XIII B, Section 6. 2.4

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MR. HAJELA: Can I respond to that very quickly?

Briefly, yes. CHAIR SHEEHAN: 1 MR. HAJELA: I mean, the word "necessary" means 2 something here, so we're choosing to read out the word 3 "necessary" there. Nobody is arguing that these statutes 4 do not implement the mandate process and implement the 5 constitutional provision. The question is, is it 6 necessary to implement? 7 MS. SHELTON: And my position on that is that 8 the Legislature found that it was necessary to implement 9 by the way they did it. And that's a policy call, and 10 it's a question of equity on how they did it, and it's a 11 question of law on how you interpret it. 12 MR. HAJELA: Then what are we all doing here 13 today? 14 MS. GMUR: I need to comment on that. 15 16 sorry, I really do. CHAIR SHEEHAN: Please identify yourself. 17 MS. GMUR: I'm sorry, Juliana Gmur on behalf of 18 Newport Beach. 19 I opened this with a call to justice, not a call 20 to equity. And I really --21 22 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Disagree? I'm sorry, but the word 23 MS. GMUR: Yes. "justice" comes to us from Greek law. It was the 24 Justinian law that set up the tribunals. Those were 25

courts of law. Courts of equity arose out of the Catholic church, which then became the Anglican Church up in England -- became courts of equity, came to the United States and they were merged. This is not a court of equity.

The United States does not have courts of equity. We do have merged courts.

This group has, as a quasi-judicial body, a limited scope of review. It is a court -- it is as a court of law. You review facts, you are finders of facts, you are determinations of law. There's been no call to equity. There's been a call to justice.

And, I'm sorry, but when they say that there's a call to equity here and that we must apply the law, I must direct this group back to the most recent case, San Diego School District, coming out of the Supreme Court, which directed this specific Commission in what I found to be an amazing decision coming out of the Supreme Court in which they took the time in dicta to spell out to this Commission what they must do before they apply a rule of law. And that is, look at the end result. Look at where you're going. If you need to look back at what was the intent of the voters, that's what you should do. And I'm telling you, what was the intent of the voters with Proposition 1A, Proposition 4? I

1	don't care which one we look at. The reality of the
2	situation is, it's to protect the local fisc., to ensure
3	that services continue to flow, and to gain
4	constitutionally-protected reimbursement for local
5	agencies, period.
6	MS. SHELTON: Can I just respond?
7	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, Ms. Shelton, and then
8	Mr. Smith and then
9	MS. SHELTON: One comment just on the San Diego
10	case.
11	The Supreme Court in the San Diego case also
12	when comparing what a new program or higher level of
13	service was between prior law and the test claim
14	legislation, acknowledged that even though certain
15	activities were not expressly required in prior law, they
16	were part and parcel to the program. So they didn't
17	MS. GMUR: And that's fine. That's a finding of
18	fact that is based on evidence.
19	If you all here cannot make a finding of fact,
20	why are we testifying? This is a question of law, once
21	again.
22	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes.
23	MS. GMUR: And you must make findings of fact in
24	order to ascertain the law.
25	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Mr. Smith?

1	MEMBER SMITH: I guess that was my question,
2	too, is what exactly is our role in this? Because I'm
3	not understanding we're here today but let me
4	finish, Camille the Legislature you had already said
5	found it's reasonable to implement. So what are we all
6	doing here?
7	MS. SHELTON: The Legislature that's a good
8	point.
9	The Legislature has directed the Commission to
10	reconsider this test claim.
11	MEMBER SMITH: It said, "Here, reconsider this
12	conclusion"?
13	MS. SHELTON: Right. At the time the test claim
14	was decided, that provision in 17556(f) was not there.
15	Instead, that provision said that you can only not find
16	costs mandated by the State when the language was
17	expressly included in the voter initiative.
18	Now, we all have agreed that Proposition 4 and
19	1A doesn't contain a procedure by which to claim costs.
20	So under prior law, I believe that decision probably was
21	a valid decision.
22	But here, we have to apply the new law. And all
23	that we are doing, is applying the law based on the
24	express language of the statute, and that's it.
25	MEMBER ROBERTS: Madam Chairman, I would like to

make a motion, a motion to accept staff's recommendation. 1 CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, we have a motion. 2 Is there a second? 3 MEMBER GLAAB: Second. 4 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, all those in favor? 5 MEMBER WORTHLEY: Can we have a discussion on 6 the motion? 7 Further discussion? CHAIR SHEEHAN: Sure. 8 MEMBER WORTHLEY: I believe, from what I heard 9 our staff saying, that we do have a responsibility under 10 the legal principles of determining whether or not the 11 process is a legal process in terms of being reasonably 12 necessary to accomplish this objective. 13 I think, in that case, I will vote against the 14 And the reason I say that is that everyone here 15 agrees that the mandate process, if not irretrievably 16 broken, it certainly needs to be fixed. 17 I would submit to you that if we were to take 18 the position of support of staff, what we are saying to 19 the Legislature is, "Don't fix it. Make it even more 20 Byzantine. Because if you want to avoid having to pay 21 back to local governments mandated costs, just make the 22 process so complicated that nobody will even dare try, 23 nor can they even afford to do so." 24

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So I'm going to oppose the motion on the basis

that I do not think that there has been, legally -- this is a proven necessary process by which to implement this; because there would be many various ways of doing it that could be much simpler than what we have currently. And I just think it sends the wrong message when we say, "Yeah, this is fine, this process which is broken can just go right along and this is necessary." I don't think it is necessary, as a matter of law.

MEMBER SMITH: And I would just agree with that,
Madam Chair, that I think that this is far from
necessary. I think there's quite a few more options that
we could have created that would treat our stakeholders
less like special interests and more like government
partners. I think this is the furthest thing from that,
and certainly not necessary.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, any other discussion on the motion?

(No audible response.)

CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right.

MEMBER GLAAB: Madam Chair and Members, I just wanted to comment. I'm sensitive to all the testimony that the witnesses have given. And as an elected official, I take seriously what the voters made us come into office to do, and that is to resolve issues and everything. So I'm compelled to want to do that.

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However, having said that, I know that there are
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     other issues that are before us, jurisdictional issues,
2
     legal issues, do we have the latitude. But I have to
3
     tell you, I'm very sensitive to all the arguments that
4
     have been put forth. And the system is broken, we must
5
     work to fix it. I'm just not sure that we have the
6
      latitude to do it right here.
7
               Thank you.
8
               CHAIR SHEEHAN:
                               Thanks.
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               All right, so we'll do a roll call vote on the
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     motion.
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               And the motion is to accept -- just so we
12
     understand -- accept the staff recommendation.
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               MS. HIGASHI: Okay, Mr. Smith?
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               MEMBER SMITH: No.
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               MS. HIGASHI: Ms. Roberts?
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               MEMBER ROBERTS:
               MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Worthley?
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               MEMBER WORTHLEY:
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               MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Glaab?
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               MEMBER GLAAB: Yes.
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22
               MS. HIGASHI: Mr. Lujano?
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               MEMBER LUJANO: No.
               MS. HIGASHI: Ms. Olsen?
24
               MEMBER OLSEN: Yes.
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1	MS. HIGASHI: Ms. Sheehan?
2	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes.
3	MS. HIGASHI: The motion carries, 4-3.
4	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, thank you, all.
5	I know it's a difficult issue, and I'm sure the
6	discussion will continue on this matter.
7	Thank you for the time.
8	CHAIR SHEEHAN: This brings us to the related
9	item for the Statement of Decision.
10	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, let's do that, and then
11	we'll see if we need a break.
12	MR. FELLER: Where am I?
13	MS. HIGASHI: Item 5.
14	CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, Item 5, Mr. Feller?
15	MR. FELLER: Unless there's an objection, staff
16	recommends the Commission adopt the proposed Statement of
17	Decision for
18	CHAIR SHEEHAN: On Item Number 4?
19	MR. FELLER: on Item 4, which accurately
20	reflects the Commission's decision.
21	Staff also recommends the Commission allow minor
22	changes to be made to the Statement of Decision,
23	including reflecting the witnesses' hearing testimony and
24	vote count would be included in the final SOD.
25	CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, is your microphone

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on, Eric?
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               MR. FELLER: Yes.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, so the action is to
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     accept the Statement of Decision on Item Number 4.
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               Is there a motion?
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               MEMBER GLAAB: So moved.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Second?
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               MEMBER ROBERTS: Second.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, all those in favor,
9
     say "aye."
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               MEMBER ROBERTS: Aye.
11
               MEMBER GLAAB: Aye.
12
               MEMBER OLSEN: Aye.
13
               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Aye.
14
               Opposed?
15
               MEMBER SMITH:
                              No.
16
               MEMBER WORTHLEY: No.
17
               MEMBER LUJANO: No.
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               MS. HIGASHI: The same vote.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right.
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               MS. HIGASHI: The same vote, 4-3.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: The record will reflect the same
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23
      vote.
               Before we move on, does our reporter need to
24
      take a break?
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1	THE REPORTER: I'm fine. Thank you.
2	CHAIR SHEEHAN: You're okay? Okay, all right.
3	So moving on to Item
4	MS. HIGASHI: We will be going to Item
5	Number 8.
6	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Item 8? All right.
7	MS. HIGASHI: Which is the item that we started
8	last month.
9	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Oh, on the charter schools?
10	MS. HIGASHI: Charter Schools III.
11	MR. FELLER: Good morning again.
12	CHAIR SHEEHAN: You're back?
13	MR. FELLER: Yes. Charter Schools III
14	test-claim statutes make various changes to the charter
15	school funding and accountability laws. Claimants seek
16	reimbursement for charter school, as well as school
17	district activities.
18	For reasons stated in the analysis, staff finds
19	first that charter schools are not eligible claimants.
20	There are three reasons for this finding.
2.	First, that charter schools are voluntarily
22	created.
2	Second, that they're not part of the definition
2	of school districts in the Commission's statutory scheme,
2	5 17519.

And third, a reason perhaps not emphasized enough in the analysis, because Education Code 47610 says that charter schools are exempt from the laws governing school districts, which we interpret to include the Commission's reimbursement statutes.

The second finding is that the Commission does not have jurisdiction over some statutes that were already pled and decided in the *Charter Schools II* test claim as specified in the analysis.

Third, as to Education Code sections 47640 to 47647 regarding plans for *Pupils with Disabilities*, that that's statutes that are federal mandates and, therefore, not reimbursable.

Fourth, as to various other test claim statutes not -- are not reimbursable because they do not require an activity of school districts or the activities are not a higher level of service.

Also for reasons of the analysis, staff finds the following are reimbursable. First, making written findings on denial of a charter school petition for reasons specified in the statute.

Second, except for local education agencies that charge fees under section 47613 of the Ed. Code, transferring funds in lieu of property taxes to a charter school, and, third, for school districts -- or county

offices of ed. that are chartering authorities, including 1 the revenues and expenditures generated by the charter 2 school in the school districts or county offices annual 3 statement in the CDE-specified format for the period of 4 May 22nd through June 30th, 2001, only. 5 The Department of Finance disagrees that these 6 last two activities are reimbursable. 7 No other parties commented on the Draft Staff 8 Analysis, although the claimant made known its 9 disagreement with it at the last hearing. 10 The California Teachers Association supported 11 the staff analysis at the last hearing. And just today, 12 as you received Assembly Member Mark Wyland as on record 13 as opposing the finding that charter schools are not 14 eligible claimants. 15 Staff recommends that the Commission adopt this 16 analysis that partially approves the test claim for the 17 specified activities. 18 Would the parties and witnesses please state 19 your names for the record? 20 MR. SCRIBNER: Good morning. David Scribner, 21 representing the claimants. 22 MR. PREMACK: Good morning. Eric Premack with 23 CharterVoice, representing charter schools. 24 MS. TROY: Dan Troy with the Department of 25

Finance. Thank you.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, do you want to proceed?

MR. SCRIBNER: Sure.

Eric Premack just actually handed me -- we have another letter from Bob Huff. Unfortunately, it just came in this morning, that supports charter schools' right to reimbursement under the mandate process.

As an attorney, I understand that these statements of support by Assemblyman Huff and the other received by the Commission are not determinative of what the Legislature would want. I would have loved to have had a last-second bill and -- wham, bam -- we're in the Government Code. That didn't happen.

I do still take issue with some of the comments that staff makes as relates to whether charter schools are eligible claimants and whether the Legislature determines them to be so.

Charter schools have been receiving payments as long as mandate reimbursement has been out there and they've been in place. They've been receiving claimant ID numbers from the State Controller's Office. And the last two bills that have provided a little bit of mandate reimbursement money have included in the definition of a school district to specifically include community-college

districts and charter schools. So a blanket statement that the Legislature has intended to ignore charters as eligibility claimants in the mandate process is actually not true.

There have been multiple pieces of legislation that have gone through over the years that have shown that the Legislature actually, in fact, does intend to pay charter schools for mandated activities.

Having said that, I do recognize the procedural hurdle that we are faced, without having the definition in the Government Code itself. But I would like the record to be clear that the statement -- the broad statement that is in this analysis that the Legislature does not mean to include charters as reimbursement is actually untrue. It is a false statement.

The correct statement is that the Legislature has failed to properly amend the Government Code to catch up with its current and past practices of reimbursing charters on an annual basis for mandated programs.

And in that instance, we see it more as oversight rather than a directive to this body simply because funds continue to flow to charters on a regular basis for mandate reimbursement.

If it were the case, charters would never be seeing money. And that's not happening, and it has not

happened, though I do understand the difficulty of having the definition drafted the way it is.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Thanks.

Go ahead.

MR. PREMACK: Just to briefly reiterate -- I think largely reiterate some of the arguments we've made in the prior meeting. With regard to voluntary, charter schools are no more or less voluntary than school districts, the process under which school districts are formed and dissolved and merged and unified is in many ways very similar to the process of forming charter schools, including a petition process and an approval by public body in the case of charter schools. It's another school district or county office or State Board of Education. In the case of school district unifications and mergers, it's a county committee on school district organization, and a county board and a state board. Both processes are voluntary in nature, arise out of citizens wanting to create educational opportunities for the students in the community.

While it is true that the words "charter school" do not show up in the Government Code sections governing the Commission's work, the Education Code sections governing charter schools were amended last year to note that, quote, unquote, "for the purposes of determining

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eligibility for and allocation of state and federal categorical aid, a charter school shall be deemed a school district." We think that that, in combination with everything that Mr. Scribner has mentioned, makes it fairly clear that charter schools are an eligible claimant under the Government Code.

If there's any dispute about the meaning of this new statute, Assembly Member Huff, who I had hoped would be able to join us today, unfortunately can't. They have simultaneous, I gather, floor sessions and 170 bills up in appropriations today, and he sits on that committee. But he said that in his letter, "I believe that the changes approved in AB 740 demonstrate that charter schools are, in fact," quote, unquote, "'school districts' regarding mandate claims." And I will share that letter with you.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Sure.

MR. PREMACK: It's kind of interesting to listen to talk about law versus justice and courts of equity versus whatnot here. I think you have an opportunity to be both in line with the law as it reads literally, as its authors say it was intended to be interpreted, and to be just, all at the same time. We really hope that you will reject the staff recommendation and support the notion that charter schools are eligible claimants.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Thanks. 1 Dan? 2 MS. TROY: Yes, thanks. 3 Once again, Dan Troy with the Department of 4 5 Finance. We certainly support or are on record with our 6 response in 2000. And I'll reiterate again today that we 7 are in support of the staff recommendation in regard to 8 charter schools that they are not eligible claimants. 9 Nowhere in the Education Code, relevant Government Code 10 sections or in Article XIII B of the Constitution are 11 charter schools referenced as eligible claimants. 12 I would note for the record that AB 748 was 13 silent on the issue of mandates. It did not make 14 charters eligible claimants in that regard. And I think 15 the arguments that we've heard against the staff's 16 recommendation are simply policy arguments, and they 17 don't seem to be -- they're rather presumptions of 18 intent, rather than anything that's actually expressed 19 in the law. So we urge that you adopt the staff 20 recommendation in that regard. 21 22 Thank you. CHAIR SHEEHAN: Thank you. 23 Did you want to address any of the issues that 24 25 were raised?

We did take quite a bit of testimony last time.

But in case there's anything that you wanted to address,

Eric?

MR. FELLER: Yes. I'll be brief.

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The Legislature failed to properly amend the Government Code. You could say that that was intentional The fact of the matter is the Education Code deems charter schools as school districts for purposes of Prop. 98 and for purposes of many other things. Ιt never deems them school districts for purposes of Article XIII B, section 6. If it did, then my recommendation wouldn't have gone the way it had. So what we're relying on here is what the Legislature has opted charter schools into, based on their general exemption in the Ed. Code. And they've opted them into Prop. 98 funding; they've opted them in -- even categorical aid. I still don't see how that applies to funding under Article XIII B, section 6, because categorical aid and local government reimbursement aren't the same thing.

So the Legislature can fund charter schools all they want to, but they have to indicate some intent to make them subject to Article XIII B, section 6, either in the Ed. Code or in the Government Code. And both statutory schemes have been amended in recent years; but

those amendments haven't been put into law. 1 That's all I had to say on that. 2 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Questions of the witnesses or 3 staff? 4 Mr. Smith? 5 MEMBER SMITH: Just to clarify. Is this the 6 first time we've had the question before the Commission 7 on whether charter schools are eligible claimants, just 8 to be clear? 9 MS. SHELTON: Yes, in a test claim. 10 But as we discussed last time, there are some 11 Parameters and Guidelines that are mandates imposed on 12 school districts. Not the individual schools, but the 13 school districts. 14 And in one set of parameters and guidelines, 15 there was a footnote that said, "Charter schools, like 16 the other schools within the district, could maybe 17 receive the funding." But they were mandates on the 18 school district, and at a time when the laws may have 19 been very different than they are as reflected in this 20 test claim. 21 CHAIR SHEEHAN: 22 Okay. Thank you. 23 MEMBER SMITH: CHAIR SHEEHAN: Ms. Olsen? 24 MEMBER OLSEN: When we were discussing this last 25

time, I think that ultimately we decided to put it off 1 this month and that staff were going to write some 2 letters, which are in our binders. 3 Can we have an update on what's happened since those letters were sent? 5 MS. HIGASHI: I sent the letters -- I sent paper 6 copies of the letters to the legislators indicated on 7 those letters. I also sent e-mails -- follow-up e-mails 8 to the staffs for those committees, and asked them to 9 notify us if any changes were anticipated; and I have not 10 gotten any replies. 11 MEMBER OLSEN: So you got no replies in either 12 direction? 13 MS. HIGASHI: In either direction. 14 MEMBER OLSEN: Nobody said, "This is what we 15 meant" or "not what we meant"? 16 MS. HIGASHI: Exactly. And actually I had one 17 conversation with staff from Leg. Analyst's office, just 18 to confirm whether they had heard if there were any 19 activities. And at that point in time, this was not an 20 21 issue that had been identified by any of the parties that 22 I had contacted. CHAIR SHEEHAN: We do have the two -- Mr. Huff, 23 I quess, sent a letter and Mr. Wyland. So at least -- on 24

their opinions of the issues.

MS. HIGASHI: And just lastly, Sarah --1 Ms. Olsen, it was also in the morning report for two days 2 running, that the Commission would be considering this 3 issue today. 4 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Right. 5 Yes? 6 MEMBER ROBERTS: Question. I see the copies of 7 the letters that were sent. They are dated May 1st. 8 Today is the 25th. 9 Do we know for a fact -- do we have any 10 indication that the recipients of the letters have 11 actually seen them and had -- was there any 12 acknowledgment -- is there any acknowledgment that we 13 received --14 MS. HIGASHI: I've received no acknowledgment. 15 MEMBER ROBERTS: -- or is it completely no 16 response at all? 17 MS. HIGASHI: Completely no response. And the 18 conversations I've had have been conversations I've had 19 to initiate, and the response was no response, no action 20 pending, that staff were aware of. 21 MEMBER SMITH: Paula, do you think -- because 22 now is a busy time for the Legislature, so I understand 23 that they're trying to focus on several important issues. 24 But do you think given more time, that we may get more 25

1	responses or some interest? I mean, do you think we
2	should start maybe calling instead of letter-writing?
3	CHAIR SHEEHAN: I don't.
4	MEMBER SMITH: I'm not the guy who wants to
5	defer everything today. I'm just questioning.
6	CHAIR SHEEHAN: We have one more to go.
7	MS. HIGASHI: No, I really have not been
8	contacted, and I can't read the minds of the legislators.
9	I don't know what could happen in conference committee.
10	I'm not sure it would be a good policy for us to hold up
11	actions every time we think that there is a discussion on
12	any of the subjects before us, because all of our test
13	claim subjects have bills amending them every day.
14	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes, this is
15	MS. TROY: May I add a comment?
16	CHAIR SHEEHAN: I would like to say a few
17	things.
18	Did you have something else you want to say,
19	Sarah?
20	MEMBER OLSEN: I didn't have any more questions.
21	CHAIR SHEEHAN: I guess this is a difficult
22	one because on the charter schools, from a policy
23	perspective, I am very sympathetic to this issue. And
24	I do think the issue is appropriate and really
25	does belong upstairs on this. We are, once again, as
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Mr. Glaab said before, we are bound by what our procedures are in our statutes.

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The Legislature, I think, has demonstrated that they know how to add charter schools for reimbursement, and know also how to add them as an eligible claimant under that statute. Whether they have been deliberately chosen or just pick and choose, but it's difficult for us to place ourselves in the shoes of those policy makers in making that decision.

And as you know, much support for charter schools -- you know, the Governor, who I was appointed by, is a big proponent of charter schools. I know many of the members who represent the other constitutional officers here are very supportive. But the difficulty for us is in us substituting our judgment and stepping outside our legal bounds as we take the oath for this Commission in becoming policy makers in that regard.

I do think it belongs upstairs. We did try and get their attention. I think others -- many of us would feel they need to take some action. But I'm not -- I think it oversteps our bounds by presuming something that is not in the statute currently. That's the part, that's the concern that I have on this one.

MR. SCRIBNER: And I agree with everything that you say and I agree.

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I like member Smith's idea from last month to go ahead and take a shot across the bow and find us as eligible claimants and force their hand that way. I think we would get a quicker response than a denial this morning. And I just wanted to reiterate my comments that I made earlier, that I think -- and I agree, I think there is a huge groundswell of support for charters. and I think that the Legislature is taking baby steps to getting them to where they need to be. And, unfortunately, this had been an obscure process up until the last few years, when we're tagging on billions of dollars to mandates. And hopefully now soon, we will see a change to the Government Code. I respect the fact that you are bound by what is in the Government Code. I just wanted to make clear that the Legislature has shown, I believe, its intent that charters shall be eliqible claimants because they are getting paid.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes. Ms. Olsen?

MEMBER OLSEN: I guess it comes down, for me, to this issue of, in many, many, many ways, for many kinds of things, as I understand it, charter schools are held to the same kinds of standards and the same requirements as school districts. I mean, they have to do assessment. They are involved in collective bargaining. I take it, that private schools are not required to collect -- to

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stay in collective bargaining; is that true?
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              MR. PREMACK: Correct.
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              MEMBER OLSEN: We only have two systems in this
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     state; right? We have public schools and we have private
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     schools?
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                             (Nodding head.)
              MR. PREMACK:
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              MEMBER OLSEN: Teachers have to be credentialed
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     in charter schools?
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              MR. PREMACK:
                             Yes.
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              MS. HIGASHI: Charter schools get Proposition 98
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     funding, so they're publicly funded?
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              MR. PREMACK: Correct.
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              MS. HIGASHI: Are they allowed to also charge
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     tuition?
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              MR. PREMACK:
                             No.
              MEMBER OLSEN: So they are wholly-funded --
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              MR. PREMACK: Expressly prohibited from charging
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      tuition.
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               MEMBER OLSEN: Okay, what other things -- this
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      is one of those Pandora's -- I'm a little worried about
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     opening this latch because I honestly don't know what's
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     coming out from it, but I'm going to open it, anyway.
               MR. PREMACK: We'll try to be nice.
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               MEMBER OLSEN: What other kinds of things, in
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     the sort of global sense, are requirements are imposed on
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public schools that are not imposed on charter schools? 1 MR. PREMACK: There are a variety of pieces 2 within the Education Code. For example, it did not apply 3 a lot of the employment-related requirements. Collective 4 bargaining is a Government Code section that, by 5 reference through the Charter Act, is incorporated to 6 apply to charter schools, much in the same way as we 7 think that the mandate laws have now been incorporated by 8 reference. But those provisions in the Education Code 9 generally governing things like employment matters, use 10 of state-adopted textbooks, those sorts of things, we 11 have a lot more flexibility in terms of choosing your 12 curriculum, how you do your staffing. Charter schools 13 also enjoy a much higher degree of flexibility with 14 regard to most, but not all state-funded categorical 15 Those are the biggies. 16 programs. MEMBER OLSEN: But, again, coming back to the 17 whole -- the charter schools are required to assess 18 students, using the same assessment tools as public 19 schools; correct? 20 MR. PREMACK: Yes. 21 MS. OLSEN: So they have to meet those 22 standards? 23 MR. PREMACK: They're ranked according to the 24

same API system and federal AYP system.

MEMBER OLSEN: So even though they have 1 flexibility on the one side as to how they're going to 2 get there, they have to meet the standard? 3 MR. PREMACK: How you get there is your business 4 as a charter school, but that you get there applies to 5 both. 6 MEMBER OLSEN: You have to get there? 7 You know, last month and this month -- and I'm 8 not one that goes for sort of quick equips, but I have 9 this sort of quacking that's going in the back of my 10 head. It just -- they just look like ducks, to me. 11 They're just more and more, the more we talk about them, 12 you know, if it looks like a duck and it quacks like a 13 duck, it's a duck. 14 So I understand, Madam Chair, your comments 15 about sort of the specific language. But, on the other 16 hand, at some point they are de facto ducks. 17 CHAIR SHEEHAN: And I appreciate exactly what 18 you're saying. That's the dilemma in terms of the 19 situation. 20 MS. TROY: May I speak to that? 21 I would suggest that it's not -- as Mr. Premack 22 detailed some of the instances by which the charter 23 schools have a lot more freedom, if you will, than 24 regular school districts do, essentially, charter schools

have far fewer obligations and powers and duties than do school districts. For example, charter schools, they can't levy taxes, they can't condemn land. They're a different entity than our school districts. A charter school can petition for their existence. They may not self-generate it. They are creatures, essentially, of their chartering authorizers. And by choosing to create their petition, they are buying into the laws that apply to charter schools, which I know are far fewer than the laws that otherwise apply to school districts.

And the exchange in that regard is fewer restrictions but greater accountability, as measured by the oversight, as measured by the fact that they must show measurable outcomes of their success, by the fact that they must be renewed every five years.

And I would suggest that a charter school can also -- if they don't like the laws that are applied to them that are passed one day, they can close up shop.

They cannot choose to renew the petition when that comes due at the time. So I do think that they are entities that are distinct from school districts.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Did you want to comment?

MR. SCRIBNER: Yes. I think that a little bit of his comment was going into the choice aspect that was in the staff analysis. And I think that every entity

that comes before you seeking reimbursement is a creature of choice. And I'm not quite sure how you reconcile the application of choice to one entity, one legal entity, a charter school, and then not apply that equally to a school district that files a test claim five years ago, but then comes before you and they're unified. It was an elementary district, and maybe now they're a K through 12. They made a choice to change. Maybe they added --somehow grew by annexing another district.

I think it's difficult when you're making this "voluntary choice" argument, because cities and counties, school districts are here out of choice. They make choices to how they establish themselves. And that argument could then be applied to everybody, and you now can wipe away all mandates, essentially, because you can always go back to how things were begun and say that claimant, whatever district it may be, you chose to be who you are today. And by making that choice, you now have allowed yourself open to all of the mandated whims of the Legislature for however long you've been in existence.

And I think that this body needs to be very careful to go down that road. Because if you are to be consistent in the future, I don't see much hope for this process at all.

MR. PREMACK: I think it's also important also to realize that many of the other entities -- you take, for example, most of the cities that come in front of you -- are created through voluntary action of local people filing a petition to incorporate a city, much in the same way that local people putting together a charter school put together a charter petition to form a charter school. It's no more or less voluntary. And so I think that argument just falls on its own weight.

MS. TROY: I think there is one big key distinction.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Go ahead, Dan.

MS. TROY: When you form a charter school,

MS. TROY: When you form a charter school, however, you are being released of several of the rules that are applicable to school districts. So there is an exchange aspect that's not present in some of the instances.

MR. PREMACK: And we're happy to forgo claiming any costs associated with those mandates from which we are leased of those burdens. And to us, that's the whole reason that this process exists in the first place, is to avoid having those mandates imposed --

CHAIR SHEEHAN: We appreciate that.

MR. PREMACK: -- unless the people imposing them really think that they are worth --

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Necessary, yes.

MR. PREMACK: -- the money being spent.

The effect on the charter school is the same. One of my clients just went out and has the very first rated bond issue on charter schools in California. They got a BBB- rating, which isn't the prettiest thing in the world. But I can't help imagining that if I had told Standard & Poor's that if we had protection from all of these new mandates that are dragging on that school's budget, that that might have been a BBB+ rating. And that has a huge effect, just as it does on cities and counties and special districts and other entities that have to balance their budget, that have to find out ways to finance their long-term debt in economical ways.

The practical effect here is the same. The intent of the voters here was to prevent this kind of stuff from being mandated thoughtlessly without careful consideration of the costs.

To us, this is all: It looks like a duck, it quacks like a duck, waddles like a duck, has a beak like a duck, has feathers like a duck.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Mr. Worthley?

MEMBER WORTHLEY: I did a have a question for our staff, and that is the voluntary argument that's being offered indicates that other jurisdictional

entities voluntarily come into existence. And I'm 1 thinking like in my own county, where we have mosquito 2 abatement districts, vector districts, and some areas are 3 not covered by them. So if they decided to build or 4 create a new vector district or expand the boundary of 5 another one, there's a voluntary aspect to that. But is 6 it not specifically provided for by statute? I mean, is 7 that the distinguishing factor? If it's specifically 8 stated, covered in the statute, then we know it qualifies 9 for the mandate. If it's not specifically stated, then 10 it does not qualify? 11 MR. FELLER: Yes. And the other difference is 12 that these special districts that you bring up were --13 did exist at the time that Prop. 4 was enacted and were 14 addressed in the ballot initiative -- I think in the 15 comments of the ballot initiative it mentions special 16

So the voluntary argument -- I didn't make this up. This came from the California Supreme Court.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: We know.

districts.

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MR. FELLER: They applied it --

MEMBER WORTHLEY: They made it up.

MR. FELLER: Yes. But they can do that.

That came from the <u>Kern</u> case a few years ago, when the court said that if the underlying programs were voluntary

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in those cases -- I think those were school site counselors -- then the added activities, like the Brown Act activities were also incurred voluntarily. That hasn't applied to -- all levels of government perhaps, yes, our created voluntary cities and counties, as well as school districts. The difference is that those were expressly intended to be reimbursed by the electorate and by the Legislature in Prop. 4 and in the statutory scheme. So we have reimbursable entities and then we have private entities and then we have this hybrid charter school entity, which sometimes quacks like a duck, I agree. But the fact that there's no express opt-in for mandate reimbursement, I think is why we came down on the side that we came down on in the analysis.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Go ahead.

MEMBER ROBERTS: I'd like to make a comment.

In speaking about the voluntary nature of charter schools, there is a difference that I see between special districts, creation or incorporation of cities and creation of charter schools, and that is, as I understand it in each county, there is something called a LAFCO, a Local Agency Formation Commission, which is a creation of the statute, which is empowered to approve the incorporation of a city or creation or amendment of boundaries of special districts.

1	And I don't think that kind of approval process
2	is necessary for the creation of charter schools. To me,
3	that creates another distinction between charter schools
4	and other types of, quote, unquote, voluntarily-created
5	cities and districts.
6	MR. FELLER: I believe that's correct. They do
7	have their own process that they have to follow with the
8	school district, but the LAFCO is not part of that.
9	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Did you want to
10	MS. HIGASHI: I just wanted to note for the
11	record that we do have a test claim pending on LAFCO
12	issues.
13	CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right.
14	MS. HIGASHI: So I'll just leave it at that.
15	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay. Did you want to
16	address that?
17	MR. PREMACK: Yes. While we're not subject to
18	LAFCO, neither are school districts.
19	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Right.
20	MR. PREMACK: Each has its own process. All of
21	them are if you drew a flow chart, they would
22	essentially have the same boxes and arrows. Somebody at
23	the local level puts together a petition, you bring it to
24	some governmental body. In the cases of cities,
25	counties, and special districts, it's LAFCO. In the case

of school districts, it's the county committee on school district organization. In the case of charter schools, it's the school district county office of education and/or State board.

And so from that perspective, to me, it waddles like a duck.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, now that we've had a discussion on the ducks and whether it walks or quacks or what they look like --

MEMBER WORTHLEY: It's a lovely discussion.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes, exactly, exactly.

Any other comments before we'll entertain a motion?

MEMBER GLAAB: Yes, Madam Chair and members.

Again, all this testimony is extremely compelling. And under normal circumstances, I would be voting against staff recommendation because as it's been stated here, there's certain opinions out there that this body is to act as an oversight to the Legislature, in some cases, and to possibly interpret the spirit and intent of rules, and things that -- unintended consequences as a result of certain omissions. And I would normally be inclined to do so. And letters from the Legislature, such as this (pointing), and others that we have received, would indicate that the Legislature --

certain members of the Legislature also think that this 1 is what this body's responsibilities and scope are. 2 However, absent anything to the contrary, I just 3 don't think that we have the ability to do that 4 interpretation. So I'm very troubled. I would normally 5 be voting against staff recommendation on this for that 6 But absent anything more compelling, I just 7 think that we need to take a look at that. 8 MEMBER OLSEN: Well, I agree completely with 9 your analysis, and I come to exactly the opposite 10 11 conclusion. I've been trying to think, well, why did I vote 12 one way on the last case and I'm going to vote, 13 potentially, the other way on this case? 14 And here's how I think about it. On the last 15 case, the Legislature has spoken. We may not like how 16 the Legislature spoke and we may think that it needs 17 changing, but they spoke. 18 On this case, we have an absence of speech on 19 the issue. And I think that's -- and in that situation, 20 I think the Commission, therefore, has the latitude to 21 interpret and to try and bring equity and justice to the 22 situation. So I am --23

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forum.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Even though we're not an equity

MEMBER OLSEN: Even though we're not an equity 1 forum, right. 2 And I think that the silence speaks very loudly 3 to me on this one. 4 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Mr. Smith? 5 MEMBER SMITH: I agree with Member Olsen's 6 comments, and I guess -- did you make a motion, or no? 7 MEMBER GLAAB: No, I did not. 8 MEMBER SMITH: Then I make a motion that we 9 reject the staff recommendation. 10 MEMBER OLSEN: Second. 11 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, so the motion --12 MS. SHELTON: I need to clarify. 13 If you make the motion to reject the staff 14 15 analysis, then it would also be sending the analysis back to staff to do a new-program, higher-level-of-service 16 mandate and costs mandated by the state analysis for 17 Charter Schools on the substantive portions of the test 18 claim; right? 19 20 MEMBER SMITH: Okay. If you say so. CHAIR SHEEHAN: That's what he was thinking, 21 exactly, when he made that motion, because you need 22 some -- well, direction in terms of staff. Because if 23 you're going to reject this, you'll need to --24 25 MEMBER SMITH: I reject it on the grounds that

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2	MS. SHELTON: Yes, if you reject this, we still
3	haven't gotten to the legal determination whether there's
4	a reimbursable state-mandated program for charter
5	schools.
6	MEMBER SMITH: Well, let me start by saying that
7	I would reject the analysis that charter schools are not
8	eligible claimants.
9	MS. HIGASHI: Okay.
10	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Does that clarify it?
11	MS. SHELTON: Yes.
12	MS. HIGASHI: Sure.
13	CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right. So we have a motion
14	and a second to reject the staff analysis.
15	Any other comments or discussion on the motion?
16	MS. HIGASHI: On the issue of whether charter
17	schools are eligible claimants?
18	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Whether charter schools are
19	eligible claimants.
20	MEMBER WORTHLEY: Madam Chair, then I'll explain
21	why I will vote differently on this one than the last
22	one.
23	On the last one, I felt there was an issue of
24	fact for us to discuss about whether the plan is a
25	reasonably necessary way of enforcement or using

getting to the claims process. 1 Here, I think it's very clear that the 2 Legislature knows how to fix this process. They simply 3 have not done so, and so they have spoken. And it would 4 be very easy for them to fix it. And perhaps our action 5 today will prompt them to do that. 6 But I think we are substituting our opinion for 7 the Legislature here when we say, "You forgot to put this 8 We think you should have, and so we're going to say 9 in. something to the contrary." I think that's a different 10 situation from the first one than what we voted on. 11 will not support the motion. 12 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay. 13 MEMBER ROBERTS: Question. 14 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes. 15 MEMBER ROBERTS: Just a follow-up question. 16 17

If we reject staff's recommendation, then we are saying that charter schools are eligible for reimbursement. Does that mean we have to take separate action to then create procedures by which charter schools --

MS. HIGASHI: I think what we would have to do at that point is take the analysis back and bring it back again for another hearing.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Right.

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MS. HIGASHI: Because the whole analysis would
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              And it could potentially -- and then we also
     change.
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     have another agenda item, too.
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              MEMBER ROBERTS: Other things that need to be
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     done with a different recommendation?
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              MS. HIGASHI: But it's different, right.
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              CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, any other questions?
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              So the vote will be on the motion to reject the
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     staff analysis based on the fact that the maker of the
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     motion feels that charter schools are eligible claimants.
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               Did I state that correctly?
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               MEMBER SMITH: That's correct.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay. So all those in favor --
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               MS. HIGASHI: Is there a second to the motion?
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               Yes?
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               MEMBER OLSEN: (Raising hand.)
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes.
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               MS. HIGASHI: All right, Sarah.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: All those in favor of the
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      motion, say "aye."
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               MEMBER SMITH: Aye.
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               MEMBER OLSEN: Aye.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: All those opposed?
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               MEMBER WORTHLEY: Nay.
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               MEMBER GLAAB: No.
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1	MEMBER ROBERTS: No.
2	MEMBER LUJANO: No.
3	CHAIR SHEEHAN: No.
4	The motion fails.
5	Is there another motion?
6	MEMBER WORTHLEY: Motion to support staff
7	analysis.
8	MEMBER GLAAB: Second.
9	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, we have a motion to
10	support the staff recommendation.
11	Any further discussion on the motion?
12	All those in favor, say "aye."
13	MEMBER WORTHLEY: Aye.
14	MEMBER GLAAB: Aye.
15	MEMBER LUJANO: Aye.
16	MEMBER ROBERTS: Aye.
17	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Aye.
18	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Opposed?
19	MEMBER SMITH: No.
20	MEMBER OLSEN: No.
21	CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, the same vote.
22	MS. HIGASHI: The same vote.
23	MR. SCRIBNER: May I ask a procedural question?
24	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Absolutely.
25	MR. SCRIBNER: We have another charter school

1	set of parameters and guidelines out there now, and now
2	we have part activities again related to charter schools.
3	Do we have any idea as to how we should go about moving
4	forward with it makes little sense to have these
5	bifurcated from the existing charter schools parameters
6	and guidelines?
7	MS. HIGASHI: That would be a subject that we
8	should talk about after we know we have a statement of
9	decision adopted.
10	MR. SCRIBNER: I mean, I would assume that was
11	happening.
12	Can we just get that direction next, without
13	having a separate agenda item? Is that
14	MS. SHELTON: It's kind of a discussion on how
15	to develop proposed P's & G's. And there are ways to
16	consolidate P's & G's. And maybe we can have a
17	prehearing conference.
18	MR. SCRIBNER: Okay, that's all I was asking.
19	I didn't want to start drafting away and doing the wrong
20	thing.
21	MS. HIGASHI: No, we can certainly address those
22	issues if there's a statement of decision that we are
23	sending out.
24	CHAIR SHEEHAN: So the next action is Item 9.
25	MS. HIGASHI: Item 9.

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To adopt the proposed Statement
               CHAIR SHEEHAN:
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     of Decision on Item 8.
               So do we have a motion?
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               MEMBER GLAAB: So moved.
               CHAIR SHEEHAN: We have a motion -- and a
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      second?
               MEMBER ROBERTS: I second.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, any discussion on the
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     motion?
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               MR. FELLER: May I just request that the motion
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      include to allow minor changes to be made to the SOD,
      including reflecting the witnesses' hearing testimony in
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      the vote count?
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Absolutely. We'll incorporate
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      that as part of the motion.
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               All right, so with that, all those in favor?
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               (A chorus of "ayes" was heard.)
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Opposed?
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               MEMBER SMITH: No.
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               MEMBER OLSEN: No.
               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Ms. Olsen and Mr. Smith are
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      reflected as voting "no."
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               Okay, and then we're going back?
               MS. HIGASHI: Yes, we're going back to Item 6.
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      And this is the test claim on Collective Bargaining.
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Mr. Feller will be --1 CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, you're just going to 2 3 stay at the table? MR. SCRIBNER: I just sleep here today. MR. FELLER: Yes, me, too. 5 The Charter Schools Collective Bargaining test 6 claim statutes make charter schools subject to the 7 Educational Employment Relations Act, or "EERA." 8 Claimants seek reimbursement for charter school, as well 9 as school district activities to comply with the 10 test-claim statutes. 11 For reasons explained in the analysis, staff 12 finds that a school district claimant does not have 13 standing to claim reimbursement for the activities 14 15 alleged to be mandated on a charter school. Also, charter schools are not eligible claimants 16 subject to Article XIII B, Section 6 of the Constitution. 17 Third, the test claim statutes do not mandate an 18 19 activity on county boards of education. 20 Fourth, subjecting charter schools to the EERA is not a new program or higher level of service for 21 22 school districts that are deemed the public school 23 employer. 24 And fifth, that there is no evidence in the 25 record that the school district incurs increased costs

1	mandated by the State to make written findings of fact
2	when denying a charter petition because the petition does
3	not contain a reasonably comprehensive description of
4	I'll quote the statute here "A declaration whether or
5	not the charter school shall be deemed the exclusive
6	public school employer of the employees of the charter
7	school for purposes of the Educational Employment
8	Relations Act."
9	Neither the claimant nor any state agency has
0	commented on the draft staff analysis. The staff
.1	recommends the Commission adopt this analysis to deny the
.2	test claim.
L3	Would the parties and witnesses please state
L <b>4</b>	your names for the record?
L5	MR. SCRIBNER: David Scribner, representing the
L6	claimant.
L 7	MR. PREMACK: Eric Premack, CharterVoice.
L8	MS. GEANACOU: Susan Geanacou, Department of
19	Finance.
20	CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, go ahead.
21	MR. SCRIBNER: Is it fair to say, ditto?
22	Okay, actually, you know, a novel approach, is
23	it possible to put this over to seek legislative intent?
24	No? Okay.
25	CHAIR SHEEHAN: I don't know. A third time is

the charm.

MR. SCRIBNER: You never know. I agree that maybe these letters were not read, possibly.

You run into the same fundamental question here, and I'm not going to beleaguer some of the points in here.

I disagree with some of the comments, again, related to voluntariness, again, related to what truly is legislative intent, and would just reference the comments that we've made in the Charter Schools III testimony, and have them apply equally here to a lot of the same issues. Unfortunately, we can't get through a threshold definitional question.

Thank you.

MR. PREMACK: I was an integral part of the circle of folks who wrote the law that imposed the collective bargaining laws on charter schools, and I can assure you that it was fully contemplated that this would come up in front of here because it's a very costly thing to do. It's the single largest, if I recall correctly, mandate that's within the K-12 sector.

I sit on the board of a charter school that is going through the process of unit formation right now.

The practical effect on our school is devastating, if we are going to have to dig into our very slim reserves to

pay tens of thousands of dollars in legal costs.

Other schools that have gone through this process without professional counsel have gotten into big trouble in front of PERB. One ran into a quarter-of-a-million-dollar fine because they weren't aware of how the collective bargaining process works and what their obligations are in terms of bargaining in good faith. It's a very serious problem and issue for us, and we're very concerned about it. We think it would be a good idea to put this item over.

I mean, it's only consistent -- if you're saying that we don't have clear guidance on this issue of whether charter schools that are an eligible claimant, we think then we need to seek some guidance on it.

Frankly, though, when we go upstairs to talk to them, the much bigger issues like you were talking about this morning, they barely have enough time to deal with those. And they say, "Well, why can't you go down to the Commission, and they'll fix it for you?"

So if we're going to say that we don't have clear guidance on this, in spite of the fact that we have a signed letter from the author of legislation that is directly on point, I think we need to leave this item open until the Legislature resolves it.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Susan?

MS. GEANACOU: Yes, thank you. 1 Susan Geanacou, Department of Finance. 2 The Department of Finance supports the staff 3 analysis in this matter. 4 I'd just like to draw to your attention that in 5 the prior matter, Charter Schools III, if I'm reading 6 correctly, the claimant in that matter did include a 7 charter school, whereas in this matter, as far as I can 8 read and in the staff analysis, the sole claimant is a 9 classically-defined school district and does not include 10 a charter school. So Finance doesn't believe that the 11 school district has standing to raise charter-school 12 activities here, which is kind of a threshold question. 13 But nonetheless, we support the staff analysis in its 14 15 entirety. MS. SHELTON: That's true, that's in the staff 16 17 analysis prepared by Eric. There is no charter school as a claimant in this case. 18 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Ouestions for the witnesses? 19 MEMBER GLAAB: Yes, Madam Chairman, just a 20 question of staff. 21 What about with respect to the request to put 22 it over? What is the up side versus down side? 23 MS. SHELTON: Well, that would be within the 24 25 discretion of the Commission if you wanted to put it

over. You know, the record is closed; and we wouldn't change our analysis to put it over.

MEMBER GLAAB: In order to seek legislation, you can't --

MS. SHELTON: Well, it's kind of the same comments that were raised earlier that there's legislation effecting almost every single program that we analyze. And if we waited to do things, it would just delay everything continually.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Well, but, I guess, also one of the issues is, there is not a charter school as the claimant in here. I mean, the claim would have to be changed, even if the Legislature --

MR. SCRIBNER: Well, I think the reason why at the time the charter schools were not included is because that was a relatively recent change to how the Commission operated, requiring a specific entity for each individual type of body. So if you have a mandate that was imposed upon cities, counties, school districts, and charter schools, the Commission now would require every entity to be represented.

For a long period of time, that was not the requirement. In fact, there were decisions that were made, and they have spoken on that, that charters have been footnoted in as part of school district decisions,

and charter schools were not actually claimants.

In this case we have a difficult time getting charter schools in the process simply because they are in this: "Why?" Why are we spending so much time and effort in this because we're just getting slapped around consistently by the Commission, saying, "We're not eligible claimants." It's difficult to get them to fight the good fight here.

Having said that, you put this item over, and I can get a -- I think I can get a charter school signed up in no time, and it would be a simple amendment to -- it would actually require no work on the Commission's part to add an eligible claimant here with a charter.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, I guess -- oh, Camille, and then I'll --

MS. SHELTON: A couple of things.

One, a claim cannot be amended unless it's amended before the hearing is set. So we've already passed that point that it can be amended.

And secondly, maybe in the past there have been situations where the test-claim legislation has treated different entities alike, and we have analyzed it based on the language of the legislation because it was equally applicable to different types of entities. But here, the school districts are not aligned with charter schools.

They have very different interests, different lobbying groups. They represent different requests. And so it wouldn't be appropriate to have a school district stand in the shoes of a charter, when their interests are very different. A court wouldn't take that. I mean, a court wouldn't allow standing for charters with a school district as the claimant.

MR. SCRIBNER: I would just -- as far as amending this claim, I don't -- I disagree. This would not be a substantive amendment. This would be a procedural addition of a charter claimant. The analysis would not change. Staff has already admitted to that fact.

So if this item was, in fact, put over and we were able to add a charter claimant, the only thing that changes is the header that lists a charter school as a claim. We're not making a substantive change, and the analysis would not change.

MS. SHELTON: It is a substantive change because we need -- when you file a test claim, you have to file a declaration saying that you've incurred increased costs mandated by the State, and you have to show what your costs are.

We don't have any evidence in the record to show that charter schools have incurred increased costs

mandated by the State here --

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MR. SCRIBNER: Correct.

MS. SHELTON: -- so it is a substantive.

MR. SCRIBNER: That would be something that we would provide, and would not change what the Commission has done. For what would be before you this morning, it would be two pieces of paper and a header change. I don't see that as a substantive change. I don't see there being a substantive change in the analysis whatsoever.

MS. SHELTON: It is evidence in the record. The Commission can't move ahead on a claim without having a declaration of costs.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Paula, did you want to say something before --

MS. HIGASHI: I just wanted to indicate that before this test claim was set for hearing, we issued a draft staff analysis. And typically, what happens when a claimant receives a draft staff analysis, if they've discovered that there's an omission or something that is brought to the attention through the analysis, they have a time period where they can either, one, request a postponement, they can amend a claim, whatever. And we haven't had any indications until this moment that that was his desire.

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MR. SCRIBNER: The reason why there was no indication is what I stated: It appeared to be a foregone conclusion at that point in time. There seemed to be no traction in the Legislature to make any kind of changes.

We have now traction with this body. We have several members who are obviously sympathetic to this issue, as eligible claimants. And based on the current environment, we might be able to pull someone forward. But as the environment existed six years ago, six months ago, it was completely different. And many charters just felt, "Forget it. It's not worth the time and expense." But if we are seeing positive changes, as we're seeing today, it gives a slight bit of hope. And believe me, charter operators, they operate on hope. And so I think that we could pick one up with the help of Eric Premack's group and the help of others, we could add a claimant.

It would not, again, create a procedural nightmare for anybody. If anything, it just adds time on our end -- very little time to staff or the Commission itself.

MR. BURDICK: Yes, Madam Chair and Members of the Commission, Allan Burdick on behalf of the CSAC SB 90 service.

I just want to clarify because I want to make

sure that this is not impacting cities and counties.

Originally, this process was intended, the people that crafted it felt that there should be some multiple agencies submitting test claims, so that you would have large, small -- different kinds of jurisdictions to file. You could look at -- for the debate, so you didn't continually see the County of Los Angeles, the County of San Bernardino. Just the larger agencies typical before you.

The Commission had that changed. They changed it so they wanted one claimant, and that was the direction of the Commission. They felt that having multiple parties confused the situation because of the fact that, you know, you had different people that were not reaching agreement, necessarily, on the same item. So they said, "You know, we'd really like to have one test claimant."

I want to be clear today that when a city files a test claim that deals with, as an example, parks and recreation mandate, as an example, that covers cities, counties, and special districts, so that only one test claim has to be filed. It's not that maybe there would be an objection to going back to the original intent of this. I just want to make it clear that, as we move forward, that we're not saying that we have to have a

city, county, and special district to file a test claim, on each test claim. I just want to be clear on that.

MS. SHELTON: Now, that's correct, because the Government Code defines "local agency" to include all those bodies. There's no definition of "charter school" in the definition of school districts.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes, the concern -- I mean, you can file a subsequent test claim on this issue. The concern -- going back to the issue on the previous one, the concern is the threshold issue of charter in that definition.

Yes, I think you have support, sympathy from many members up here in terms of that issue upstairs.

And certainly, you know, feel free to go upstairs and tell them how we wrestled with it. But the concern that I have -- at least speaking as the member, not as the chair -- until that threshold action is taken upstairs, we are still bound by the statute in terms of who we can look at as eligible.

MR. SCRIBNER: I understand.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: And, see, the problem that I

have -- I am extremely sympathetic to the case -- the

Legislature knows how to put in those activities for

reimbursement, and they know what to do. And it is a -
we cannot put ourselves in those shoes, despite -- I know

some of my colleagues feel differently. It's a hard one for me because I'm extremely sympathetic and have seen the growth of charters over the last ten, 12, whatever, years. But I have to sort of set aside my personal sentiment on that one, as I am sitting here as a member of this Commission as the chair. That's the difficulty I have and the dilemma. But I have to come down on what I am bound by.

MR. SCRIBNER: Understood.

MEMBER SMITH: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Yes, I guess I just don't see a significant

Yes, I guess I just don't see a significant downside of waiting. If the charter schools and school districts think they go straighten this out in the Legislature by next meeting, I just don't see -- I understand what you're saying; but I just don't see that we have a compelling reason to act today, other than it's on the agenda and it's a little bit more of a hassle to wait until next month.

But if they think they can straighten the issue out -- I'm not convinced that they were purposely omitted versus just having been thought of in the -- I don't know. If you can figure it out in the Legislature, I think we ought to give them the chance, too.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, so is that a motion?

MEMBER SMITH: That's a motion. Move to defer

to next meeting.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: So there is a move to postpone the action on this item until our next meeting, which would be July.

MEMBER WORTHLEY: Madam Chair, just a question, sort of a procedural question.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes.

MEMBER WORTHLEY: If we did that, would we then be foreclosing further comments? Because I don't have a problem continuing it, as long as we're not going to reopen it and have a whole, new discussion about something we've already plowed through before. I mean, there's no need to do that again. So, I mean, if it's just a matter of continuing it for the sole purpose of finding out whether the Legislature is going to act on this matter, then I would support the motion. I just don't want to have to go through continual hearing after hearing after hearing, and say, well --

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes. So no new claimant on it. You can file a separate one, if you wish.

MEMBER LUJANO: I have a question for staff.

Let's say the Legislature does change the Government Code and includes charter schools for purposes of mandates. Would that clear up this issue? Or do we still have the voluntary issue out there?

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1	And I know this is just your opinion.
2	MS. SHELTON: No, if the Legislature changed the
3	definition of "school districts" to include charter
4	schools, then the Commission would have to follow that.
5	MR. FELLER: The voluntariness there would be
6	as relevant then to school districts or cities and
7	counties.
8	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Exactly.
9	MEMBER OLSEN: Second.
10	CHAIR SHEEHAN: We have a motion and a second
11	just to postpone this claim until
12	MEMBER WORTHLEY: July.
13	CHAIR SHEEHAN: The July meeting.
14	Camille, did you want to add?
15	MS. SHELTON: (Shaking head.)
16	CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right, all those in favor?
17	(A chorus of "ayes" was heard.)
18	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Any opposed?
19	(No audible response.)
20	MR. SCRIBNER: Thank you.
21	MR. PREMACK: Thank you.
22	CHAIR SHEEHAN: See, one of them were postponed
23	or deferred.
24	All right, Paula, the next 10 and 11 are off
25	until next month; is that correct?

MS. HIGASHI: That's correct.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Binding Arbitration? Okay.

MS. HIGASHI: It brings us to the update.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Staff report on Mandate Reform.

MS. HIGASHI: On mandate reform.

Ms. Patton will present this.

MEMBER PATTON: As you know, last month we requested that our budget be augmented to contract with the Center for Collaborative Policy to facilitate mandate reform discussions. Last week the Senate Budget Number 4, in effect, rejected our request for budget augmentation by electing not to discuss our request for funding. And the legislative staff from the Senate and the Assembly have indicated that once the budget has been adopted this year that they intend to initiate their own mandate reform discussions. So at this point, we do not have funding to proceed with our project.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes, one of the things on this issue that I want to make sure people understand, it should not -- or at least I do not see it from my discussions with the staff upstairs and the chair of the Assembly Budget Committee and staff on both sides, that they do not want to pursue mandate reform. They very much want to. The issue is, do we want to go outside and hire a facilitator and do this? And they said, "No, we'd

23 <sup>2</sup>

rather convene the meetings ourselves, bring in the interested parties and have those discussions."

So I want to make sure people do not read this incorrectly, that they are against pursuing those discussions on reform and continuing the debate on it.

It is really the how-to-proceed-to-do-that versus the doing it itself. And that has been at least communicated to this member from the staff upstairs and from the members.

So I am taking them at their word. I know they are still engaged in the budget discussions now, but the staff on both sides said they do want to convene a group, once they conclude that.

Mr. Smith?

MEMBER SMITH: Thank you, Madam Chair.

The Controller is disappointed that the Budget Subcommittee didn't take this up. And just the collaborative process seemed to make a lot of sense, taking the politics out of the process and just kind of hammering out some proposals.

But as the Chair said, I think that the Commission has been successful, at least at bringing this back to the discussion upstairs. So I think that we've also heard that the Legislature is more interested in mandate reform now than they were before we started this

process.

And the Controller, as a member of the Commission and as -- well, as Controller, he is committed to comprehensive mandate reform and will work with the Legislature and the Commission by every means possible to try to get some commonsense fixes into this system.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes. So thank you.

Mr. Burdick?

MR. BURDICK: Thank you very much for allowing me to just ask a question.

Allan Burdick again on behalf of the California State Association of Counties, SB 90 Service.

I've heard differing views, and I just wonder if it's clear, is the intent to have something done before the Legislature adjourns in September; or is it intended to have discussions and introduce legislation next January?

CHAIR SHEEHAN: I cannot necessarily answer that in terms of whether we think something will be done this year.

I guess what I would say is if we can get together in July, come up with something that could be done and there is a consensus that we can do it, then I think there would be support. If we feel that those discussions, some things need to be worked -- further

discussions through the fall and then come back in 1 January. So I don't think there is a definitive answer 2 What I have seen is a definitive commitment as to when. 3 4 to having those discussions. MS. HIGASHI: I think there might be some 5 technical issues that could come up in the context of 6 conference committee that the Senate Budget Subcommittee 7 had considered. There's some clarifying language in 8 terms of how Prop. 1A is implemented, in terms of which 9 10 statewide cost estimates adopted by the Commission would be considered for the next budget and also on what date 11 reimbursement claims would be filed and estimated claims 12 13 would be filed. And those are mainly -- the first one, I think, is still being discussed in terms of language 14 15 being prepared between Leg. Counsel and Leg. Analyst's office. 16 17 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay. 18 MS. HIGASHI: And the second one is out there for discussion. 19 20 MR. BURDICK: Thank you. 21 CHAIR SHEEHAN: But I see those as sort of -- I don't know that they're technical --22 23 MS. HIGASHI: They are very technical. 24 CHAIR SHEEHAN: -- you know, tweaks to the 25 process versus talking about the entire reform process or

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alternatives.
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               MS. HIGASHI: Correct.
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               MEMBER SMITH: And I assume Sacramento State
 4
      didn't volunteer to work for free for the greater good
      of --
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Mankind, personkind?
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               MS. HIGASHI: We're going to try.
 7
               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, any other questions on
 8
      that?
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10
               MEMBER WORTHLEY: (Shaking head.)
               CHAIR SHEEHAN: I do feel we have -- by
11
      initiating this, we have helped prod this discussion.
12
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      So while this isn't the way it went, I am optimistic that
      we can have those discussions.
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               MS. HIGASHI: Item 14.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes.
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               MS. HIGASHI: Are there questions on my report?
               The main change I wanted to be sure I announced
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19
      is that our next hearing date is being moved to
     July 28th.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes, which is --
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               MS. HIGASHI: Which is Friday. And we will
     convene at 10:00 a.m., and I suspect it could be a longer
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24
     hearing than two hours.
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               CHAIR SHEEHAN: Okay, all right. And I
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appreciate that. 1 I have to say, that was done at the 2 request of the chair because I've got another board meeting out of town on what would have been the Thursday. 3 All right. 4 5 MS. HIGASHI: I was so eager to get you out of 6 here, I skipped Camille's item. So let's go back to 7 Camille. 8 CHAIR SHEEHAN: Yes, I was looking at her. 9 MS. SHELTON: I actually do have one thing to 10 update on litigation. 11 On the Graduation Requirement lawsuits filed on 12 those incorrect reduction claims, the second round of 13 litigation, the parties did enter into a stipulation to avoid litigation whereby the Commission would set aside 14 those statements of decision and the State Controller's 15 16 Office would reevaluate the claim. 17 We did get word yesterday that Judge Connolly 18 signed that order. So for the July hearing, you will be 19 seeing those proposed orders to set aside those 20 statements of decision. And they'll go off to the State Controller's Office. 21 22 And then I also wanted to introduce you to our 23 two new law clerks for the summer. We have Kyle 24 Hampton -- if you can stand up -- and Jared Mueller.

25

Welcome.

(Applause)

MS. SHELTON: They are both from McGeorge, second-year law students. Jared is here just for half the summer. He's going off to Austria for the class with Justice Kennedy. And Kyle will be here all summer. And they have really helped out tremendously so far in their two weeks they've been here.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Welcome.

Okay, anything else that you had, Paula?

MS. HIGASHI: No. The proposed hearing agenda
will be amended because we've had some adjustments,
again, due to prehearings.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: All right.

MS. HIGASHI: Also, I wanted to report that this afternoon at 2:00 p.m. we'll be convening our first prehearing conference for developing a reasonable reimbursement methodology for POBR, Peace Officers Bill of Rights, in this room at 2:00 p.m.

CHAIR SHEEHAN: Very good. Yes, I saw some of the e-mail on that, and I'm very hopeful that that process will result in a good outcome. It will make all of our lives much easier in terms of that.

MS. HIGASHI: So if all of you could take this hearing calendar back home with you and let me know if the proposed meeting dates for 2007 work for you, or if

1	any of the dates need to be changed.
2	I know we always do this, but we have some
3	conflicts with League of Cities or CSAC meetings. And I
4	just want to find out early.
5	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Well in advance.
6	Okay, and is it posted on our Web site also?
7	MS. HIGASHI: This will be.
8	CHAIR SHEEHAN: It will be? So that people who
9	are interested in the schedule also all right, very
10	good.
11	Is there anyone from the public who would like
12	to address the Commission before we adjourn, on issues
13	that were not on the agenda?
14	All right, do we need to go into closed session
15	or
16	MS. HIGASHI: No.
17	CHAIR SHEEHAN: Not today?
18	All right, so then without further ado, we are
19	adjourned.
20	Thank you, all.
21	(Proceedings concluded at 11:56 a.m.)
22	00
23	
24	
25	

## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were duly reported by me at the time and place herein specified;

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

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said deposition, nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand on June 8, 2006.

Daniel P. Feldhaus California CSR #6949

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