



County of San Diego

RECEIVED
February 3, 2020
*Commission on
State Mandates*

THOMAS E. MONTGOMERY
COUNTY COUNSEL

OFFICE OF COUNTY COUNSEL
1600 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, ROOM 355, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101
(619) 531-4860 Fax (619) 531-6005

CHRISTINA SNIDER
SENIOR DEPUTY
Direct Dial: (619) 531-6229
E-Mail: christina.snider@sdcounty.ca.gov

February 3, 2020

Via Drop Box

Heather Halsey
Executive Director
Commission on State Mandates
980 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Comments on Test Claim

Vote by Mail Ballots: Prepaid Postage, 19-TC-01
Elections Code Section 3010; Statutes 2018, Chapter 120 (AB 216)
Interested Party County of San Diego

Dear Ms. Halsey:

I represent interested party County of San Diego. The County of San Diego supports the test claim of the County of Los Angeles.

I. AB 216 Contains a Reimbursable State Mandate.

AB 216, codified in Section 3010 of the Elections Code, mandates a new program or higher level of service on local governments. The analysis is simple: before the passage of AB 216, the elections officials of local governments were not required to include prepaid postage along with vote by mail (“VBM”) ballots; after the passage of AB 216, they are.

A statute creates a “program” when it creates: “[1] programs that carry out the governmental function of providing services to the public, or [2] laws which, to implement a state policy, impose unique requirements on local governments and do not apply generally to all residents and entities in the state.” *County of Los Angeles v. State of California*, 43 Cal. 3d 46, 56 (1987). A program is “new” if the local governmental entity had not previously been required to institute it.” *County of Los Angeles v. Comm’n on State Mandates*, 110 Cal. App. 4th 1176, 1189 (2003).

A “higher level of service” means an “increase[] in the services provided by local agencies in existing ‘programs.’” *County of Los Angeles*, 43 Cal. 3d at 56. A higher

level of service exists when: (i) the requirements [in the law] are new in comparison with the preexisting scheme in view of the circumstance that they did not exist prior to the enactment of [the law]; and (ii) the requirements were intended to provide an enhanced service to the public....” *San Diego Unified Sch. Dist. v. Comm’n on State Mandates*, 33 Cal. 4th 859, 878 (2004).

The purpose of the constitutional provision requiring reimbursement to local governments for a new program or higher level of service is to prevent “transferring to [local] agencies the fiscal responsibility for providing services which the state believed should be extended to the public.” *County of Los Angeles*, 43 Cal. 3d at 56-57.

The test claim statute meets both alternate definitions of a “program.” The statute carries out the governmental function of providing services to the public—i.e., providing payment in advance for the return of VBM ballots. Assembly Comm. on Elections and Redistricting (March 22, 2017), Comments on AB 216 (purpose of AB 216 is to remedy inequities and voter confusion in voting, when prior to its enactment, some counties voluntarily provided postage on vote by mail ballots and others did not).¹

The statute also imposes requirements unique to local governments. Neither the state, private citizens, nor private employers are required to provide prepaid postage on VBM ballots. *See* Cal. Elec. Code § 3010 (a)(2) (“the elections official” must provide the prepaid postage on the return envelope)²; Cal. Elec. Code § 320 (defining elections official as the person who has the duty of conducting an election, or the person having jurisdiction over elections).³

The program created by the statute is “new.” Prior to the enactment of AB 216, Section 3010 of the Elections Code required elections officials to deliver to VBM voters only: (1) the ballot, and (2) all supplies necessary for the use and return of the ballot. Now, not only must they include supplies for the return of the ballot, but they must also include a return envelope with prepaid postage.⁴ *See* Assembly Comm. on Elections and Redistricting (March 22, 2017), Comments on AB 216 (“existing law does not require the return postage on VBM ballots to be prepaid,” but AB 216 would “requir[e] that an

¹ Exhibit A, attached hereto, also available at http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB216 (last accessed January 31, 2020).

² Supporting Documents, Test Claim, pp. 18-21.

³ Exhibit B, attached hereto.

⁴ Supporting Documents, Test Claim, pp. 14-21 (former Section 3010 and current Section 3010).

envelope with prepaid postage be included with every VBM ballot in the state of California.”)⁵

Alternatively, the statute imposes a “higher level of service” on local governments because elections officials must include an additional item (prepaid postage on return envelopes) along with VBM ballots, and its requirements were intended to provide an enhanced service to the public. *See San Diego Unified Sch. Dist.*, 33 Cal. 4th at 878.

Indeed, this test claim is identical in all material respects to a test claim the Commission on State Mandates partially approved in 2006, *Permanent Absent Voter II*, 03-TC-11.⁶ The statutes at issue in that test claim required the elections official to include in absentee ballot mailings some information about the absentee voting procedure, which was not required prior to the enactment of the statute. This Commission held those statutes imposed a new program or higher level of service on counties.

The Commission explained:

Prior to the amendment by Statutes 2001, chapter 922, county elections officials did not have a statutory duty to “Include in all absentee ballot mailings to the voter an explanation of the absentee voting procedure and an explanation of Section 3206.” ... Providing this information to voters mandates a new program or higher level of service upon counties....⁷

If the new requirement to place information into ballot mailings constituted a new program or higher level of service, it follows that the same is true for a new requirement to provide prepaid postage.

Further, the Legislature anticipated that AB 216 would impose a mandate on local governments, as indicated in the legislative history. Assembly Comm. on Elections and Redistricting (March 22, 2017), Fiscal Effect of AB 216 (“State-mandated local program; contains reimbursement direction”)⁸; 2018 Cal. Legis. Serv. Ch. 120 (Assembly Bill No. 216) (“By imposing additional duties on local elections officials, this bill would impose a

⁵ Exhibit A.

⁶ Statement of Decision, *Permanent Absent Voter II*, 03-TC-11, July 28, 2006, available at <https://www.csm.ca.gov/decisions/03tc11sod.pdf> (last accessed January 31, 2020).

⁷ *Id.* at 10.

⁸ Exhibit A.

state-mandated local program”⁹; Assembly Comm. on Appropriations (April 5, 2017), Fiscal Effect of AB 216 (fiscal effect would be “GF costs in the low millions of dollars each statewide election, and less for local elections, for potentially reimbursable state mandate to provide prepaid postage on ballot return envelopes for VBM voters”)¹⁰; Senate Comm. on Appropriations (August 21, 2017), Fiscal Impact (“By requiring VBM ballots to have prepaid postage, this bill creates a state-mandated local program. To the extent the Commission on State Mandates determines the provisions of this bill create a new program or impose a higher level of service on local agencies, local agencies could claim reimbursement of those costs (General Fund).”)¹¹

Although these comments are not binding on the Commission, *see* Cal. Gov’t Code § 17575, it is clear the Legislature understood the statute would “transfer[] to [local] agencies the fiscal responsibility for providing services which the state believed should be extended to the public.” *County of Los Angeles*, 43 Cal. 3d at 56-57.

The Department of Finance in its comments contends that AB 216 only increased the cost of providing a service, which is not reimbursable.¹² The Department of Finance cites *City of Anaheim v. State*, 189 Cal. App. 3d 1478 (1987) and *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates*, 33 Cal. 4th 859 (2004). But the courts in those cases distinguished laws like AB 216—which impose a requirement specifically on local governments—from laws of general application that impose the same requirements on the state, or on all residents generally, but only have an incidental financial effect on local governments. According to the courts, the former create reimbursable mandates; the latter do not.

In *City of Anaheim*, the statute at issue required a state agency (PERS) to increase pension payments to retired public employees. 189 Cal. App. 3d at 1482. Local governments had no control over the pension payments, and the statute did not require them to do anything. *Id.* However, the change had an incidental effect on the City of Anaheim because the resulting transfer of funds between accounts caused the City to increase its contributions to employee salaries. *Id.* at 1482-1483. The Court of Appeal held that the law imposed requirements on the state but only had an incidental effect on

⁹ Supporting Documents, Test Claim, p. 13.

¹⁰ Exhibit C, attached hereto, also available at http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB216 (last accessed January 31, 2020).

¹¹ Exhibit D, attached hereto, also available at http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB216 (last accessed January 31, 2020).

¹² Department of Finance’s Comments on the Test Claim.

local governments. *Id.* at 1483. Further, the Court explained the City’s increased contributions to employee salaries were not a service to the public—they were merely a higher cost of the City compensating its own employees. *Id.* at 1484. As later explained by the Supreme Court of California, “[t]he law increased the cost of employing public servants, but it did not in any tangible manner increase the level of service provided by those employees to the public.” *San Diego Unified School Dist.*, 33 Cal. 4th at 875.

In *San Diego Unified*, the statute at issue required schools to expel students under certain circumstances. 33 Cal. 4th at 868-69. The Supreme Court of California held that the expulsion statute mandated a “higher level of service” on local governments because it applied uniquely to public schools, and because enhancing the safety of the students was a service to the public. *Id.* at 879. However, in its discussion, the Court distinguished other cases in which Courts of Appeal found that statutes did not impose mandates when the statutes imposed universal requirements on private employers and local governments alike. *Id.* (citing *County of Los Angeles v. State of California*, 43 Cal. 3d 46 (1987) and *City of Sacramento v. State of California*, 50 Cal. 3d 51 (1990).) In that context, the Supreme Court noted that simply because a state law increases the costs borne by local government in providing services, that does not automatically qualify the law as a reimbursable mandate. *Id.* at 876. However, the Supreme Court contrasted such laws with statutes that impose an “increase in the actual level or quality of governmental services provided,” which do impose reimbursable mandates. *Id.* at 877.

Section 3010 of the Elections Code is such a statute, and it contains a reimbursable mandate. It imposes a requirement unique to local governments, and it requires the local governments to provide a specific service to the public—that is, paying in advance for postage on VBM ballots. This is not a mere incidental effect of a law of general application. Nor it is a requirement that only affects local governments’ cost of compensating their own employees. Rather, it falls squarely within the definition of a program or higher level of service.

Further, none of the exceptions to the definition of a mandate set forth in Section 17556 of the Government Code apply here. And the County of San Diego is unaware of any state, federal, or nonlocal agency funds that would cover the cost of the mandate.¹³

///

¹³ Other local governments whose elections are consolidated with and administered by the County of San Diego’s Registrar of Voters will contribute in part to the cost of administering the election, including prepaid postage. However, such contributions are simply other local governments’ funds and thus do not impact the analysis of whether the test claim statute imposes a reimbursable mandate.

II. AB 216 Applies to Both Statewide and Local Elections.

As a point of clarification, the test claim statute applies not only to statewide elections, but also to local elections (and special elections, which could be either statewide or local). The statute does not on its face distinguish between the various types of elections. *See* Cal. Elec. Code § 3010.

Further, the legislative history also makes clear the statute was intended to apply to both types of elections. Assembly Comm. on Elections and Redistricting (March 22, 2017), Comments on AB 216 (“The provisions outlined in this bill would apply to both state and local elections.”)¹⁴; Senate Comm. on Appropriations (August 21, 2017), Staff Comments (“Staff notes that this bill will apply to state and local elections.”)¹⁵

III. Local Governments May Incur Some Costs in Addition to Postage.

In addition to postage, the County of San Diego anticipates incurring other costs that are “reasonably necessary for the performance of the state-mandated program” as contemplated by Section 17557 of the Government Code. The sums are expected to be relatively insignificant. Other local governments may incur similar costs.

For example, due to the anticipated increase in mail, the Registrar of Voters purchased a high volume mail subscription (“qualified business reply mail”), with a quarterly fee of \$2,460 over and above the Registrar’s prior subscription.¹⁶ Additionally, the County’s Registrar of Voters cannot use VBM envelopes that were already printed because these envelopes indicate that postage is required, as opposed to stating that postage is already paid. The Registrar of Voters incurred a cost of \$0.049 per envelope to print the now-unusable envelopes.¹⁷

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my personal knowledge, information and belief.

THOMAS E. MONTGOMERY, County Counsel

By: 

CHRISTINA SNIDER, Senior Deputy

¹⁴ Exhibit A.

¹⁵ Exhibit D.

¹⁶ Exhibit E, Declaration of Liliana Lau ¶ 4, attached hereto.

¹⁷ *Id.* ¶ 5.

EXHIBIT "A"

Date of Hearing: March 22, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND REDISTRICTING
Evan Low, Chair
AB 216 (Gonzalez Fletcher) – As Introduced January 24, 2017

SUBJECT: Vote by mail ballots: identification envelopes: prepaid postage.

SUMMARY: Requires the postage on return envelopes for vote by mail (VBM) ballots to be prepaid. Specifically, **this bill** requires an elections official, when delivering a VBM ballot to a voter, to include a return envelope with postage prepaid.

EXISTING LAW requires an elections official to deliver all of the following to each qualified applicant for a VBM ballot:

- 1) The ballot for the precinct in which the voter resides and, in the case of a presidential primary election, the ballot for the central committee of the party for which the voter has declared a preference, if any; and,
- 2) All supplies necessary for the use and return of the ballot.

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown. State-mandated local program; contains reimbursement direction.

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Purpose of the Bill:** According to the author:

Voting by mail is becoming more popular both for individual voters and for conducting entire elections.

Since 2012, between 50 and 60 percent of ballots cast in California statewide elections have been by mail. As of June 2016, 52.3 percent of registered voters in California were registered as permanent vote by mail (PVBM) voters....

As more and more voters use mail ballots, either through individual choice or the decision by counties, it is important to ensure that the process of voting is as equitable as possible. Unfortunately, the current system of returning a mail ballot is not.

In some counties— such as San Francisco, Santa Clara, Alpine, and Sierra Counties — the postage is pre-paid for mail ballots...

With a stamp currently costing 47 cents each and a lengthy ballot for most voters this past November, this meant some voters ended up paying almost a dollar in order to vote, while others had the cost of their mail ballot covered or were able to vote at no cost in person— even within the same precinct. For voters who do not

regularly carry stamps, voting can be even more costly, as some retailers only sell stamps in books of 20, which cost nearly \$10...

AB 216 will standardize this process by requiring postage on mail ballots to be prepaid, ensuring that voting is free for all California voters.

- 2) **Rates of Vote by Mail Voting:** AB 1520 (Shelley), Chapter 922, Statutes of 2001, allowed any voter to become a permanent VBM voter. Since that time, the percentage of voters in California who choose to receive a VBM ballot has increased significantly. A majority of California voters now choose to vote using a VBM ballot, either by returning that ballot through the mail or by dropping off their VBM ballot in person. In 2016, about 58% of votes in the primary election and about 59% of votes in the general election were cast using VBM ballots. In 2014, when voter turnout was lower, an even larger percentage of votes were cast on VBM ballots: over 60% of the general election votes and nearly 70% of the votes in the primary election were cast using VBM ballots.
- 3) **VBM Postage Rules and Voter Confusion:** Since existing law does not require the return postage on VBM ballots to be prepaid, in most counties, a VBM voter must affix the correct amount of postage on the return envelope of their ballot. The amount of postage required can vary depending on the size of the ballot, potentially causing confusion for voters. Some jurisdictions in California already prepay return postage on their VBM ballots even though it is not currently required by state law.

According to California Common Cause, the variations in postage requirements that currently exist between counties and even within elections in the same county add an unreasonable degree of confusion and uncertainty for voters.

By requiring that an envelope with prepaid postage be included with every VBM ballot in the state of California, this bill could help reduce voter confusion. The provisions outlined in this bill would apply to both state and local elections.

- 4) **Insufficient Postage and VBM Ballot Rejection:** Although California has one of the highest mail ballot rejection rates in the country, it does not appear that insufficient postage is a significant factor in the rejection of mail ballots. In a statewide survey of the 58 county elections offices conducted in 2014, the California Civic Engagement Project (CCEP) found that the top reasons for rejection of VBM ballots were ballots not arriving on time (50%), or having issues with signatures (37%) including ballots not being signed, or because the signatures could not be verified. CCEP research also found that every California county that responded to their survey (54 of the state's 58 counties sent a response) reported that the county covered the cost of insufficient postage for VBM ballots.

Furthermore, in order to protect against the inadvertent disenfranchisement of voters, it is the policy of the United States Postal Service (Postal Service) that VBM ballots with insufficient postage "must not be detained or treated as unpaid mail." Instead, under Postal Service policy, postal workers are supposed to deliver the ballot to the appropriate elections official, and to seek to recover the postage due from the elections official. Notwithstanding this policy, ballots nonetheless are occasionally returned to voters for insufficient postage.

- 5) **Prepaid Return Postage Could Delay Ballots:** One of the most common methods of providing prepaid postage is by using Business Reply Mail. The advantage of using Business Reply Mail is that postage is paid only on the pieces that are sent back to the county. The disadvantage however, is that Business Reply Mail can increase processing time and delay the delivery of ballots to the elections official.

A 2014 California Voter Foundation study of the VBM process in three California counties cautioned about possible delays when counties use Business Reply Mail to prepay the return postage on VBM ballots. The study found that in Sacramento County, the ballots that had prepaid postage through the use of Business Reply Mail could be delayed at the post office, because those ballots had to be processed through the business reply unit of the post office in order to be charged against the county's business reply account. The study noted that "[w]hen only one person works in the business reply unit, mail can be delayed if that person is out of the office or if there is a surge of business reply mail from other sources, possibly disenfranchising a voter who waited until close to the election to return his or her ballot." While the report did not recommend against providing prepaid return postage for VBM ballots, it cautioned that "[w]hile some have suggested providing postage-paid envelopes to all VBM voters (and not just those overseas or living in an all vote-by-mail precinct as current law provides), doing so can actually delay VBM ballot processing since postage paid mail is typically sent business class, not first class."

Additionally, the restructuring of the Postal Service in recent years called *network rationalization* has closed many smaller processing plants across the country, adversely impacting the speed of processing. The Bipartisan Policy Center's report *New Realities of Voting by Mail* cautions "without realizing that voting by mail in 2016 is very different than in years past, voters are more likely to unwittingly disenfranchise themselves."

Business Reply Mail takes longer to reach recipients since "The Postal Service of 2016 does not operate under the same service standards as it did even one or two presidential cycles ago. Mail volume is down, and the USPS has adjusted its infrastructure accordingly. Delivery standards have also changed." This is problematic especially during the lead up to election day when a higher volume of ballots are expected.

Under SB 29 (Correa), Chapter 618, Statutes of 2014, ballots that are mailed by election day are able to be counted if they are received by the elections official by the third day after the election. While SB 29 may help protect against voters being inadvertently disenfranchised if ballots are delayed due to the use of Business Reply Mail under this bill, if delays in the return of VBM ballots nonetheless persist, the timeframe for ballots to be received that was established in SB 29 may need to be revisited to ensure that voters are not inadvertently disenfranchised.

- 6) **Impact of SB 450 Vote Center Model:** SB 450 (Allen), Chapter 832, Statutes of 2016, permits specified counties beginning in 2018, and all other counties beginning in 2020, to conduct elections in which every voter is mailed a ballot and vote centers and ballot drop-off locations are available prior to and on election day, in lieu of operating polling places for the election, subject to certain conditions. Counties in California that opt to conduct elections in accordance with SB 450 generally will be required to send VBM ballots to all registered

voters 28 days before election day. As counties implement SB 450, the number of voters who receive a ballot in the mail will increase, which may also increase the number of VBM ballots that are returned by mail. On the other hand, because SB 450 requires participating counties to make ballot drop-off locations available, an increasing number of voters may choose to return VBM ballots in person, rather than through the mail. In any case, SB 450 likely will increase the involvement of the postal system in elections conducted in the state, but SB 450 did not require the return postage on VBM ballots to be prepaid. AB 216 will help address this by providing prepaid envelopes to voters so they can return their ballots.

- 7) **State Mandates:** The last six state budgets have suspended various state mandates as a mechanism for cost savings. Among the mandates that were suspended were all existing elections-related mandates, including VBM programs. All the existing elections-related mandates have been proposed for suspension again by the Governor in his budget for the 2017-18 fiscal year. This bill adds another elections-related mandate by requiring local elections official to prepay the return postage for VBM ballots.
- 8) **Previous Legislation:** This bill is similar to AB 800 (Gomez) of 2015, AB 1519 (De La Torre) of 2009, and SB 117 (Murray) of 2005, which were all held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee's suspense file, and to SB 1062 (Block) of 2014, which was held on the Senate Appropriations Committee's suspense file.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Advancement Project
American Civil Liberties Union of California
California Labor Federation
California League of Conservation Voters
California Professional Firefighters
California State Association of Letter Carriers
California Voter Foundation
Disability Rights California
Equal Justice Society
Service Employees International Union, California State Council

Opposition

None on file.

Analysis Prepared by: Bish Paul / E. & R. / (916) 319-2094

EXHIBIT “B”

West's Annotated California Codes Elections Code (Refs & Annos) Division 0.5. Preliminary Provisions (Refs & Annos) Chapter 4. Definitions

West's Ann.Cal.Elec.Code § 320

§ 320. Elections official

Effective: January 1, 2008

Currentness

“Elections official” means any of the following:

(a) A clerk or any person who is charged with the duty of conducting an election.

(b) A county clerk, city clerk, registrar of voters, or elections supervisor having jurisdiction over elections within any county, city, or district within the state.

Credits

(Stats.1994, c. 920 (S.B.1547), § 2. Amended by Stats.2007, c. 125 (A.B.1732), § 1.)

West's Ann. Cal. Elec. Code § 320, CA ELEC § 320

Current with all laws through Ch. 870 of 2019 Reg.Sess.

End of Document

© 2020 Thomson Reuters. No claim to original U.S. Government Works.

EXHIBIT “C”

Date of Hearing: April 5, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
Lorena Gonzalez Fletcher, Chair
AB 216 (Gonzalez Fletcher) – As Introduced January 24, 2017

Policy Committee: Elections and Redistricting Vote: 5 - 2

Urgency: No State Mandated Local Program: Yes Reimbursable: Yes

SUMMARY:

This bill requires return envelopes for vote by mail (VBM) ballots to include prepaid postage.

FISCAL EFFECT:

GF costs in the low millions of dollars each statewide election, and less for local elections, for potentially reimbursable state mandate to provide prepaid postage on ballot return envelopes for VBM voters.

For example, if 5.8 million voters (the same that voted by mail in the November 2016 election) returned a ballot by mail at an average cost of \$0.65 per envelope, the cost for prepaid postage would be almost \$3.8 million per election.

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Background.** Existing law requires an elections official to deliver to a voter requesting a VBM ballot: (1) the ballot for the precinct in which the voter resides and, in the case of a presidential primary election, the ballot for the central committee of the party for which the voter has declared a preference, if any, and (2) all supplies necessary for the use and return of the ballot. Some counties, including San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Alpine, and Sierra include prepaid postage on all return envelopes for VBM ballots.
- 2) **Purpose.** This bill would require all counties to include prepaid postage on the return envelopes provided to VBM voters. According to the author, “as more and more voters use mail ballots, either through individual choice or the decision by counties, it is important to ensure that the process of voting is as equitable as possible. Unfortunately, the current system of returning a mail ballot is not. In some counties—such as San Francisco, Santa Clara, Alpine, and Sierra Counties — the postage is pre-paid for mail ballots.”

The author also states, “with a stamp currently costing 47 cents each and a lengthy ballot for most voters this past November, this meant some voters ended up paying almost a dollar in order to vote, while others had the cost of their mail ballot covered or were able to vote at no cost in person— even within the same precinct. AB 216 will require that the return envelope provided to vote-by-mail voters by elections officials have pre-paid postage, ensuring that voting is free for all California voters.”

- 3) **Staff Comments.** Under SB 450 (Allen), Chapter 832, Statutes of 2016, counties are allowed to opt-in to an all VBM election where all voters receive a ballot in the mail. For SB 450 opt-in counties, these mailed ballots can be returned by mail or dropped off at various specified locations, such as a vote center. Some counties are likely to opt-in to SB 450 mail election and vote center model, which will likely increase the number of VBM voters in future elections. Thus, it is likely that the costs of providing prepaid postage for the return envelope for ballots would increase in the future. However, counties that opt-in to SB 450 are likely to experience long-term savings.

Analysis Prepared by: Jessica Peters / APPR. / (916) 319-2081

EXHIBIT “D”

SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Senator Ricardo Lara, Chair
2017 - 2018 Regular Session

AB 216 (Gonzalez Fletcher) - Vote by mail ballots: identification envelopes: prepaid postage

Version: January 24, 2017

Policy Vote: E. & C.A. 5 - 0

Urgency: No

Mandate: Yes

Hearing Date: August 21, 2017

Consultant: Robert Ingenito

This bill meets the criteria for referral to the Suspense File.

Bill Summary: AB 216 would require the postage on return envelopes for vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots to be prepaid.

Fiscal Impact: By requiring VBM ballots to have prepaid postage, this bill creates a state-mandated local program. To the extent the Commission on State Mandates determines the provisions of this bill create a new program or impose a higher level of service on local agencies, local agencies could claim reimbursement of those costs (General Fund). If 8.4 million voters (the number of VBM voters in the 2016 General Election) voted by mail at an average cost of \$.65 per envelope, the cost of prepaid postage would be about \$5.5 million. State mandate costs for future local elections would be unknown, also potentially in the millions of dollars.

Background: Existing law allows any voter to become a permanent VBM voter whereby he or she can cast their ballot by mail. The voter, however, is currently responsible for placing the correct amount of postage on the return envelope, which can vary depending on the size of the ballot. VBM voting has been on the increase since 2000 and now more than half of California's eligible voters cast their ballot by mail instead of going to the polls on elections day.

Proposed Law: This bill would require an elections official, when delivering a VBM ballot to a voter, to include a return envelope with postage prepaid.

Related Legislation: This bill is similar to SB 1062 (Block, 2014), which was held on the Senate Appropriations Committee's suspense file, and to AB 800 (Gomez, 2015), AB 1519 (De La Torre, 2009), and SB 117 (Murray, 2005), which were all held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee's suspense file.

Staff Comments: Under the provisions of the bill, the counties would pay for the postage costs and then submit a claim to the Commission on State Mandates for reimbursement from the General Fund.

Some counties already provide postage paid return envelopes, including Alpine, San Francisco, Santa Clara and Sierra. Additionally, the counties of Glenn, Kern, and Tuolumne offer prepaid postage for mandatory VBM ballot voters who do not have a designated polling location provided by the county. Although some counties are already

providing postage paid return envelopes, under the state mandates provisions, these costs would now be borne by the General Fund.

Staff notes that this bill will apply to state and local elections, and while counties currently pay the costs for the expenses associated to local elections, this bill could result in the State paying the postage costs for all ballots related to local elections.

The last seven state budgets have suspended various state mandates as a mechanism for cost savings. Among the mandates that were suspended were all existing elections-related mandates, including VBM programs. This bill would add another elections-related mandate by requiring local elections official to prepay the return postage for VBM ballots.

-- END --

EXHIBIT “E”

DECLARATION OF LILIANA LAU

I, Liliana Lau, declare as follows:

1. I make this declaration based upon my own personal knowledge and based upon my review of the records referenced herein.

2. If called upon to testify, I could and would competently testify to the matters set forth herein.

3. I am the Administrative Services Manager for the Registrar of Voters for San Diego County. In that capacity, I manage the acquisition of services and goods, as well as processing invoices, for the Registrar.

4. Due to the anticipated increase in mail after the passage of AB 216, the Registrar of Voters purchased a high volume mail subscription (“qualified business reply mail”) from the United States Postal Service (“USPS”). According to the USPS website, this subscription has a quarterly fee of \$2,460 over and above the Registrar’s prior subscription.

5. Additionally, the Registrar cannot use VBM envelopes that were already printed because these envelopes indicate that postage is required, as opposed to stating that postage is already paid. According to an invoice from the Registrar’s vendor, each of these envelopes cost the Registrar \$0.049. I have requested information regarding how many envelopes were already printed and are no longer usable in order to calculate the actual cost.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my personal knowledge, information and belief.

Executed this 3rd day of February, 2020, in San Diego County.

Signed: 

Liliana Lau

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY EMAIL

I, the undersigned, declare as follows:

I am a resident of the County of Sacramento and I am over the age of 18 years, and not a party to the within action. My place of employment is 980 Ninth Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, California 95814.

On February 4, 2020, I served the:

- **County of San Diego's Comments on the Test Claim filed February 3, 2020**

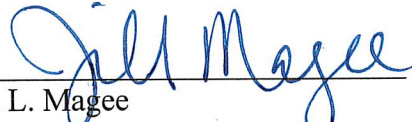
Vote by Mail Ballots: Prepaid Postage, 19-TC-01

Elections Code Section 3010; Statutes 2018, Chapter 120 (AB 216)

County of Los Angeles, Claimant

By making it available on the Commission's website and providing notice of how to locate it to the email addresses provided on the attached mailing list.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on February 4, 2020 at Sacramento, California.



Jill L. Magee

Commission on State Mandates

980 Ninth Street, Suite 300

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 323-3562

COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

Mailing List

Last Updated: 1/28/20

Claim Number: 19-TC-01

Matter: Vote by Mail Ballots: Prepaid Postage

Claimant: County of Los Angeles

TO ALL PARTIES, INTERESTED PARTIES, AND INTERESTED PERSONS:

Each commission mailing list is continuously updated as requests are received to include or remove any party or person on the mailing list. A current mailing list is provided with commission correspondence, and a copy of the current mailing list is available upon request at any time. Except as provided otherwise by commission rule, when a party or interested party files any written material with the commission concerning a claim, it shall simultaneously serve a copy of the written material on the parties and interested parties to the claim identified on the mailing list provided by the commission. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3.)

Roberta Allen, *County of Plumas*

520 Main Street, Room 205, Quincy, CA 95971

Phone: (530) 283-6246

robertaallen@countyofplumas.com

LeRoy Anderson, *County of Tehama*

444 Oak Street, Room J, Red Bluff, CA 96080

Phone: (530) 527-3474

landerson@tehama.net

Paul Angulo, Auditor-Controller, *County of Riverside*

4080 Lemon Street, 11th Floor, Riverside, CA 92502

Phone: (951) 955-3800

pangulo@rivco.org

Socorro Aquino, *State Controller's Office*

Division of Audits, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 322-7522

SAquino@sco.ca.gov

Arlene Barrera, Auditor-Controller, *County of Los Angeles*

Claimant Contact

500 West Temple Street, Room 525, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Phone: (213) 974-8301

abarrera@auditor.lacounty.gov

Deborah Bautista, *County of Tuolumne*

El Dorado Hills Community Services District, 2 South Green St. , Sonora, CA 95370

Phone: (209) 533-5551

dbautista@co.tuolumne.ca.us

Mary Bedard, *County of Kern*

1115 Truxtun Avenue, 2nd Floor, Bakersfield, CA 93301

Phone: (805) 868-3599

bedardm@co.kern.ca.us

John Beiers, County Counsel, *County of San Mateo*

Office of the County Counsel, 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063

Phone: (650) 363-4775

jbeiers@smcgov.org

Angela Bickle, Interim Auditor-Controller, *County of Trinity*

11 Court Street, P.O. Box 1230, Weaverville, CA 96093

Phone: (530) 623-1317

abickle@trinitycounty.org

Lowell Black, Director of Finance, *County of Alpine*

P.O. Box 266, Markleeville, CA 96120

Phone: (530) 694-2284

nwilliamson@alpinecountyca.gov

Nathan Black, Auditor-Controller, *County of Sutter*

463 2nd Street, Suite 117, Yuba City, CA 95991

Phone: (530) 822-7127

nblack@co.sutter.ca.us

Allan Burdick,

7525 Myrtle Vista Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95831

Phone: (916) 203-3608

allanburdick@gmail.com

J. Bradley Burgess, *MGT of America*

895 La Sierra Drive, Sacramento, CA 95864

Phone: (916)595-2646

Bburgess@mgtamer.com

Jeffrey Burgh, Auditor Controller, *County of Ventura*

Ventura County Watershed Protection District, 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009-1540

Phone: (805) 654-3151

jeff.burgh@ventura.org

Stephanie Butters, Assistant Director of Finance, Auditor-Controller, *County of Mono*

25 Bryant Street, PO Box 556, Bridgeport, CA 93517

Phone: (760) 932-5496

sbutters@mono.ca.gov

Evelyn Calderon-Yee, Bureau Chief, *State Controller's Office*

Local Government Programs and Services Division, Bureau of Payments, 3301 C Street, Suite 740,

Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 324-5919

ECalderonYee@sco.ca.gov

Rebecca Callen, *County of Calaveras*

891 Mountain Ranch Road, San Andreas, CA 95249

Phone: (209) 754-6343

rcallen@co.calaveras.ca.us

Robert Campbell, *County of Contra Costa*

625 Court Street, Room 103, Martinez, CA 94553

Phone: (925) 646-2181
bob.campbell@ac.cccounty.us

Lisa Cardella-Presto, *County of Merced*
2222 M Street, Merced, CA 95340
Phone: (209) 385-7511
LCardella-presto@co.merced.ca.us

Gwendolyn Carlos, *State Controller's Office*
Local Government Programs and Services Division, Bureau of Payments, 3301 C Street, Suite 740,
Sacramento, CA 95816
Phone: (916) 323-0706
gcarlos@sco.ca.gov

Annette Chinn, *Cost Recovery Systems, Inc.*
705-2 East Bidwell Street, #294, Folsom, CA 95630
Phone: (916) 939-7901
achinnrcrs@aol.com

Carolyn Chu, Senior Fiscal and Policy Analyst, *Legislative Analyst's Office*
925 L Street, Suite 1000, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 319-8326
Carolyn.Chu@lao.ca.gov

Carmen Chu, Assessor-Recorder, *City and County of San Francisco*
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, City Hall, Room 190, San Francisco, CA 94102-4698
Phone: (415) 554-5596
assessor@sfgov.org

Cass Cook, Auditor-Controller/Treasurer-Tax Collector, *County of Tulare*
221 South Mooney Blvd, Room 101 E, Visalia, CA 93291
Phone: (559) 636-5200
tulareauditor@co.tulare.ca.us

William Davis, *County of Mariposa*
Auditor, P.O. Box 729, Mariposa, CA 95338
Phone: (209) 966-7606
wdavis@mariposacounty.org

Edith Driscoll, Auditor-Controller/Treasurer-Tax Collector, *County of Santa Cruz*
Auditor-Controller's Office, 701 Ocean Street, Room 100, Santa Cruz, CA 95060-4073
Phone: (831) 454-2500
edith.driscoll@santacruzcounty.us

Janet Dutcher, Finance Director, *County of Mono*
25 Bryant Street, PO Box 556, Bridgeport, CA 93517
Phone: (760) 932-5496
jdutcher@mono.ca.gov

Jennie Ebejer, *County of Siskiyou*
311 Fourth Street, Room 101, Yreka, CA 96097
Phone: (530) 842-8030
Jebejer@co.siskiyou.ca.us

Richard Eberle, *County of Yuba*
915 8th Street, Suite 105, Marysville, CA 95901
Phone: (530) 749-7810
reberle@co.yuba.ca.us

Donna Ferebee, *Department of Finance*
915 L Street, Suite 1280, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 445-3274
donna.ferebee@dof.ca.gov

Rose Gallo-Vasquez, County Clerk and Recorder, *County of Colusa*
546 Jay Street, Ste. 200, Colusa, CA 95932
Phone: (530) 458-0500
clerkinfo@countyofcolusa.org

Oscar Garcia, Auditor-Controller/Treasurer-Tax Collector, *County of Fresno*
2281 Tulare Street, Room 105, Fresno, CA 93721
Phone: (559) 600-3496
ogarcia@fresnocountyca.gov

Susan Geanacou, *Department of Finance*
915 L Street, Suite 1280, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 445-3274
susan.geanacou@dof.ca.gov

Dillon Gibbons, Legislative Representative, *California Special Districts Association*
1112 I Street Bridge, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 442-7887
dillong@csda.net

Kashmir Gill, Auditor-Controller, *County of Stanislaus*
1010 10th Street, Modesto, CA 95354
Phone: (209) 525-6398
gillk@stancounty.com

Joe Gonzalez, *County of San Benito*
440 Fifth Street Room 206, Hollister, CA 95023
Phone: (831) 636-4090
jgonzalez@auditor.co.san-benito.ca.us

Lucia Gonzalez, County Counsel, *County of Los Angeles*
500 West Temple Street, 648 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, Los Angeles, CA 90012-2713
Phone: (213) 974-1811
lgonzalez@counsel.lacounty.gov

Graciela Gutierrez, Auditor-Controller, *County of Butte*
25 County Center Drive, Suite 120, Oroville, CA 95965
Phone: (530) 552-3599
GGutierrez@ButteCounty.net

Heather Halsey, Executive Director, *Commission on State Mandates*
980 9th Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 323-3562
heather.halsey@csm.ca.gov

James Hamilton, Auditor-Controller/Treasurer-Tax Collector/Public Administrator, *County of San Luis Obispo*
1055 Monterey Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Phone: (805) 781-5040
jhamilton@co.slo.ca.us

Joe Harn, *County of El Dorado*
360 Fair Lane, Placerville, CA 95667

Phone: (530) 621-5633
joe.harn@edcgov.us

Emily Harrison, Director of Finance, *County of Santa Clara*
70 West Hedding Street, Second Floor, East Wing, San Jose, CA 95110-1770
Phone: (408) 299-5201
emily.harrison@fin.sccgov.org

Dennis Herrera, City Attorney, *City and County of San Francisco*
Office of the City Attorney, 1 Dr. Carton B. Goodlett Place, Rm. 234, San Francisco, CA 94102
Phone: (415) 554-4700
brittany.feitelberg@sfgov.org

Chris Hill, Principal Program Budget Analyst, *Department of Finance*
Local Government Unit, 915 L Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 445-3274
Chris.Hill@dof.ca.gov

Edward Jewik, *County of Los Angeles*
Auditor-Controller's Office, 500 W. Temple Street, Room 603, Los Angeles, CA 90012
Phone: (213) 974-8564
ejewik@auditor.lacounty.gov

Jordan Kaku, *California Secretary of State's Office*
Elections Division, 1500 11th Street, 5th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 695-1581
vmb@sos.ca.gov

Harshil Kanakia, Administrative Services Manager, *County of San Mateo*
Controller's Office, 555 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
Phone: (650) 599-1080
hkanakia@smcgov.org

Paige Kent, Voter Education and Outreach, *California Secretary of State's Office*
1500 11th Street, 5th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 657-2166
MyVote@sos.ca.gov

Anita Kerezsi, *AK & Company*
2425 Golden Hill Road, Suite 106, Paso Robles, CA 93446
Phone: (805) 239-7994
akcompanysb90@gmail.com

Rob Knudson, Assistant Director of Finance, *County of Kings*
1400 W. Lacey Blvd, Hanford, CA 93230
Phone: (559) 852-2712
Robert.Knudson@co.kings.ca.us

Lisa Kurokawa, Bureau Chief for Audits, *State Controller's Office*
Compliance Audits Bureau, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816
Phone: (916) 327-3138
lkurokawa@sco.ca.gov

Edward Lamb, Director of Finance, *County of Glenn*
516 West Sycamore Street, Willows, CA 95988
Phone: (530) 934-6421
ttc@countyofglenn.net

Kim-Anh Le, Deputy Controller, *County of San Mateo*

555 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
Phone: (650) 599-1104
kle@smcgov.org

Erika Li, Program Budget Manager, *Department of Finance*
915 L Street, 10th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 445-3274
erika.li@dof.ca.gov

Van Maddox, *County of Sierra*
211 Nevada Street, 2nd Floor, P.O. Box 425, Downieville, CA 95936
Phone: (530) 289-3273
auttc@sierracounty.ca.gov

Jill Magee, Program Analyst, *Commission on State Mandates*
980 9th Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 323-3562
Jill.Magee@csm.ca.gov

Michelle Mendoza, *MAXIMUS*
17310 Red Hill Avenue, Suite 340, Irvine, CA 95403
Phone: (949) 440-0845
michellemendoza@maximus.com

Josue Mercado, Auditor-Controller, *County of Imperial*
940 W. Main Street, Suite 108, El Centro, CA 92243
Phone: (442) 265-1277
josuemercado@co.imperial.ca.us

Meredith Miller, Director of SB90 Services, *MAXIMUS*
3130 Kilgore Road, Suite 400, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
Phone: (972) 490-9990
meredithcmiller@maximus.com

Todd Miller, *County of Madera*
Auditor-Controller, 200 W Fourth Street, 2nd Floor, Madera, CA 93637
Phone: (559) 675-7707
Todd.Miller@co.madera.ca.gov

Lourdes Morales, Senior Fiscal and Policy Analyst, *Legislative Analyst's Office*
925 L Street, Suite 1000, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 319-8320
Lourdes.Morales@LAO.CA.GOV

Debra Morton, Manager, Local Reimbursements Section, *State Controller's Office*
Local Government Programs and Services Division, Bureau of Payments, 3301 C Street, Suite 740,
Sacramento, CA 95816
Phone: (916) 324-0256
DMorton@sco.ca.gov

Brian Muir, *County of Shasta*
1450 Court St., Suite 238, Redding, CA 96001
Phone: (530) 225-5541
bmuir@co.shasta.ca.us

Geoffrey Neill, Senior Legislative Analyst, Revenue & Taxation, *California State Association of Counties (CSAC)*
1100 K Street, Suite 101, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 327-7500
gneill@counties.org

Andy Nichols, *Nichols Consulting*
1857 44th Street, Sacramento, CA 95819
Phone: (916) 455-3939
andy@nichols-consulting.com

Patrick O'Connell, *County of Alameda*
1221 Oak Street, Room 249, Oakland, CA 94512
Phone: (510) 272-6565
pat.oconnell@acgov.org

Patricia Pacot, Accountant Auditor I, *County of Colusa*
Office of Auditor-Controller, 546 Jay Street, Suite #202, Colusa, CA 95932
Phone: (530) 458-0424
ppacot@countyofcolusa.org

Arthur Palkowitz, *Artiano Shinoff*
2488 Historic Decatur Road, Suite 200, San Diego, CA 92106
Phone: (619) 232-3122
apalkowitz@as7law.com

Deborah Paolinelli, Assistant County Administrative Officer, *County of Fresno*
2281 Tulare, Suite 304, Fresno, CA 93271
Phone: (559) 600-1710
dpaolinelli@fresnocountyca.gov

Alice Park-Renzie, *County of Alameda*
CAO, 1221 Oak Street, Oakland, CA 94612
Phone: (510) 272-3873
Alice.Park@acgov.org

Karen Paz Dominguez, Auditor-Controller, *County of Humboldt*
825 Fifth Street, Room 126, Eureka, CA 95501
Phone: (707) 476-2452
kpazdominguez@co.humboldt.ca.us

Jai Prasad, *County of San Bernardino*
Office of Auditor-Controller, 222 West Hospitality Lane, 4th Floor, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0018
Phone: (909) 386-8854
jai.prasad@atc.sbcounty.gov

Juan Raigoza, Auditor-Controller, *County of San Mateo*
555 County Center, 4th Floor, Redwood City, CA 94063
Phone: (650) 363-4777
jraigoza@smcgov.org

Mark Rewolinski, *MAXIMUS*
808 Moorefield Park Drive, Suite 205, Richmond, VA 23236
Phone: (949) 440-0845
markrewolinski@maximus.com

Chad Rinde, Chief Financial Officer, *County of Yolo*
625 Court Street, Room 102, Woodland, CA 95695
Phone: (530) 666-8625
Chad.Rinde@yolocounty.org

Erick Roeser, Auditor-Controller-Treasurer-Tax Collector, *County of Sonoma*

585 Fiscal Drive, Suite 100, Santa Rosa, CA 95403
Phone: (707) 565-3285
Erick.Roeser@sonoma-county.org

Benjamin Rosenfield, City Controller, *City and County of San Francisco*
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 316, San Francisco, CA 94102
Phone: (415) 554-7500
ben.rosenfield@sfgov.org

Tacy Oneto Rouen, Auditor, *County of Amador*
810 Court Street, Jackson, CA 95642-2131
Phone: (209) 223-6357
trouen@amadorgov.org

Cathy Saderlund, *County of Lake*
255 N. Forbes Street, Lakeport, CA 95453
Phone: (707) 263-2311
cathy.saderlund@lakecountyca.gov

Marcia Salter, *County of Nevada*
950 Maidu Avenue, Nevada City, CA 95959
Phone: (530) 265-1244
marcia.salter@co.nevada.ca.us

Kathy Samms, *County of Santa Cruz*
701 Ocean Street, Room 340, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Phone: (831) 454-2440
shf735@co.santa-cruz.ca.us

Tracy Sandoval, Auditor-Controller, *County of San Diego*
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 166, San Diego, CA 92101
Phone: (619) 531-5413
tracy.sandoval@sdcounty.ca.gov

Clinton Schaad, *County of Del Norte*
981 H Street, Suite 140, Crescent City, CA 95531
Phone: (707) 464-7202
cschaad@co.del-norte.ca.us

Betsy Schaffer, Auditor-Controller, *County of Santa Barbara*
105 East Anapamu Street, Room 303, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Phone: (805) 568-2101
bschaffer@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

Tracy Schulze, *County of Napa*
1195 Third Street, Suite B-10, Napa, CA 94559
Phone: (707) 299-1733
tracy.schulze@countyofnapa.org

Theresa Schweitzer, *City of Newport Beach*
100 Civic Center Drive, Newport Beach, CA 92660
Phone: (949) 644-3140
tschweitzer@newportbeachca.gov

Shelly Scott, Assessor-Recorder-County Clerk, *County of Marin*
3501 Civic Center Drive, Suite 208, San Rafael, CA 94903
Phone: (415) 473-7215
Assessor@marincounty.org

Peggy Scroggins, *County of Colusa*
546 Jay Street, Ste 202, Colusa, CA 95932
Phone: (530) 458-0400
pscroggins@countyofcolusa.org

Rupa Shah, Auditor-Controller, *County of Monterey*
168 West Alisal Street, 3rd Floor, Salinas, CA 93901
Phone: (831) 755-5040
shahr@co.monterey.ca.us

Camille Shelton, Chief Legal Counsel, *Commission on State Mandates*
980 9th Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 323-3562
camille.shelton@csm.ca.gov

Carla Shelton, *Commission on State Mandates*
980 9th Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 323-3562
carla.shelton@csm.ca.gov

Amy Shepherd, *County of Inyo*
Auditor-Controller, P.O. Drawer R, Independence, CA 93526
Phone: (760) 878-0343
ashepherd@inyocounty.us

Wayne Shimabukuro, *County of San Bernardino*
Auditor/Controller-Recorder-Treasurer-Tax Collector, 222 West Hospitality Lane, 4th Floor, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0018
Phone: (909) 386-8850
wayne.shimabukuro@atc.sbcounty.gov

Natalie Sidarous, Chief, *State Controller's Office*
Local Government Programs and Services Division, 3301 C Street, Suite 740, Sacramento, CA 95816
Phone: 916-445-8717
NSidarous@sco.ca.gov

Andrew Sisk, *County of Placer*
2970 Richardson Drive, Auburn, CA 95603
Phone: (530) 889-4026
asisk@placer.ca.gov

Christina Snider, Senior Deputy County Counsel, *County of San Diego*
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 355, San Diego, CA 92101
Phone: (619) 531-6229
Christina.Snider@sdcounty.ca.gov

Jim Spano, Chief, Mandated Cost Audits Bureau, *State Controller's Office*
Division of Audits, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816
Phone: (916) 323-5849
jspano@sco.ca.gov

Dennis Speciale, *State Controller's Office*
Division of Accounting and Reporting, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816
Phone: (916) 324-0254
DSpeciale@sco.ca.gov

Joe Stephenshaw, Director, *Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Committee*

California State Senate, State Capitol Room 5019, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 651-4103

Joe.Stephenshaw@sen.ca.gov

Tracy Sullivan, Legislative Analyst, *California State Association of Counties (CSAC)*

1100 K Street, Suite 101, Suite 101, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 327-7500

tsullivan@counties.org

Phyllis Taynton, Auditor-Controller, *County of Solano*

675 Texas Street, Suite 2800, Fairfield, CA 94533

Phone: (707) 784-6280

ptaynton@solanocounty.com

Brittany Thompson, Budget Analyst, *Department of Finance*

Local Government Unit, 915 L Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 445-3274

Brittany.Thompson@dof.ca.gov

Jolene Tollenaar, *MGT of America*

2251 Harvard Street, Suite 134, Sacramento, CA 95815

Phone: (916) 243-8913

jolenetollenaar@gmail.com

Evelyn Tseng, *City of Newport Beach*

100 Civic Center Drive, Newport Beach, CA 92660

Phone: (949) 644-3127

etseng@newportbeachca.gov

Brian Uhler, Principal Fiscal & Policy Analyst, *Legislative Analyst's Office*

925 L Street, Suite 1000, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 319-8328

Brian.Uhler@LAO.CA.GOV

Julie Valverde, *County of Sacramento*

700 H Street, Room 3650, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 874-7248

valverdej@saccounty.net

Tara Webley, *County of Tulare*

411 East Kern Ave., Tulare, CA 93274

Phone: N/A

twebley@co.tulare.ca.us

Lloyd Weer, Auditor-Controller, *County of Mendocino*

501 Low Gap Road, Rm 1080, Ukiah, CA 95482

Phone: (707) 234-6860

weerl@mendocinocounty.org

Stephanie Wellemeyer, Auditor/County Clerk, *County of Modoc*

108 E. Modoc Street, Alturas, CA 96101

Phone: (530) 233-6231

auditor@co.modoc.ca.us

Renee Wellhouse, *David Wellhouse & Associates, Inc.*

3609 Bradshaw Road, H-382, Sacramento, CA 95927

Phone: (916) 797-4883

dwa-renee@surewest.net

Diana Wemple, Auditor, *County of Lassen*
221 South Roop Street, Ste. 1, Susanville, CA 96130
Phone: (530) 251-8236
dwemple@co.lassen.ca.us

Jeff Woltkamp, *County of San Joaquin*
44 N San Joaquin St. Suite 550, Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 468-3925
jwoltkamp@sjgov.org

Eric Woolery, Auditor-Controller, *County of Orange*
12 Civic Center Plaza, Room #200, Santa Ana, CA 92702
Phone: (714) 834-2450
eric.woolery@ac.ocgov.com

Hasmik Yaghobyan, *County of Los Angeles*
Claimant Representative
Auditor-Controller's Office, 500 W. Temple Street, Room 603, Los Angeles, CA 90012
Phone: (213) 974-9653
hyaghobyan@auditor.lacounty.gov