

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA



ITEM
2.13
(ID # 6767)

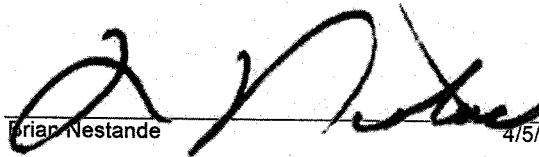
MEETING DATE:
Tuesday, April 10, 2018

FROM : EXECUTIVE OFFICE:

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICE: March 2018 Legislative Update Report, All Districts. [\$0]

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:
1. Receive and file the March 2018 Legislative Update report.


ACTION: Consent


Brian Nestande 4/5/2018

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Perez, seconded by Supervisor Ashley and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is received and filed as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Tavaglione, Washington, Perez and Ashley
Nays: None
Absent: None
Date: April 10, 2018
xc: EO

Kecia Harper-Ihem
Clerk of the Board
By: 
Deputy

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FINANCIAL DATA	Current Fiscal Year:	Next Fiscal Year:	Total Cost:	Ongoing Cost
COST	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NET COUNTY COST	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SOURCE OF FUNDS:			Budget Adjustment: No	
			For Fiscal Year:	

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION: Approve

BACKGROUND:

Summary

As per Board Policy A-27, the County's Legislative Advocates provide monthly reports to the Board of Supervisors on the progress of County-sponsored legislation and issues at the forefront of discussion at State/Federal levels that may have a fiscal and/or operational impact on the County. Included in the reports are the formal positions of notable associations/organizations of elected County department heads.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

STATE:

The Legislature is currently on its Spring Recess, returning to resume its activities on April 2. With legislative deadlines coming later in the month, the pace of legislative policy hearings will ramp up immediately. All bills with a fiscal impact must pass out of policy committees by April 27; non-fiscal measures must clear policy committees by May 11. Deadlines for fiscal committees are in late May.

Concurrent with the acceleration of legislative activities will be a renewed focus on state budget discussions once the Legislature returns. Below, we provide an update on state budget activities as well as the latest developments related to the County's sponsored legislative measures, among other topics.

GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED 2018-19 STATE BUDGET

Given the significant number of unknowns at play when the Governor released his 2018-19 spending plan, there has been relatively little in the way of final action taken during budget subcommittee hearings to date. Although revenues – for the most part – continue to perform in positive territory, the Administration continues to recommend prudence and caution to the Legislature as it approaches state budget issues. Federal tax reform is one of a number of factors will likely affect the state's fiscal standing by the time of the May Revision, so despite the promise of new revenues, expectations for program expansions should remain tempered.

Areas of particular interest from the Governor's initial budget proposal include the following:

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340B Drug Billing Reimbursement within the Medi-Cal Program.

The state budget proposes to eliminate the use of 340B drugs in the Medi-Cal program effective July 1, 2019. This proposed action is anticipated to impact Riverside University Medical Center and result in reduced revenues. A letter of opposition has been submitted to both budget committees and the delegation. HBE met with members of Budget Subcommittee No. 3, including Senator Stone, as part of a coalition effort to kill the Administration's proposal.

STATUS: Held open in the Senate. The Assembly is hearing the issue later in April.

Cap-and-trade.

The Governor release his proposed expenditure plan for cap-and-trade funds on January 26. It proposes to spend \$1.25 billion in available cap-and-trade auction revenues across four main initiatives: Zero-Emission Vehicle Investment Initiative; Sequestration and Resilience Initiative; California Integrated Climate Investment Program; and California Climate Change Technology and Solutions Initiative. HBE's detailed write-up of the Governor's proposed \$1.25 billion Cap and Trade Expenditure Plan was sent previously. The HBE team will continue to advocate for a more equitable allocation of cap and trade resources to Riverside County during legislative debate on the Governor's proposed plan and are working collaboratively with likeminded partners to facilitate additional resources for the County.

STATUS: Held open in both Assembly and Senate.

Child Support:

A coalition of 12 counties, including Riverside, is requesting an ongoing increase to the State Department of Child Support budget in the amount of \$42.8 million – which would be matched by an additional \$83.2 million in federal funds. These 12 counties all receive less per case than the statewide average of \$630. Riverside is receiving \$425 per case, which is the third lowest cost per-case amount in the state. The last time any changes were made to the county funding formula was 2002-03. Funding has increased over time, but the underlying formula has remained unchanged for 15 years. Riverside County is a co-signer of a coalition letter from the 12 counties requesting an increase in county child support funding. Additionally, several members of the Riverside legislative delegation signed a delegation letter from the 12 counties that was sent to the chairs of Assembly and Senate Budget Committee.

STATUS: The Assembly will hear the issue on April 18, and the Senate will hear the issue on April 12. The 12-county coalition is working to secure a meeting with the Director of the Department of Child Support Services during the CSAC Legislative Conference in May to discuss child support funding.

Incompetent to Stand Trial Diversion Program.

The Governor's proposed budget includes a \$100 million appropriation over three years to support local diversion programs for the court involved population experiencing mental illness. As now contemplated, the funding would be directed to the 15 counties – which includes the

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County of Riverside – with the highest number of referrals to the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) for those individuals who are deemed incompetent to stand trial (IST). The Administration is open to conversations with counties as to how best construct this program. By providing treatment in a community setting to those who are diverted, the intent is to help counties keep those with mental illness out of high-cost custody settings (jails) and, as a result, to keep this same population out of the state's high-cost custody settings (DSH).

STATUS: The item will be heard April 9 in the Assembly and April 12 in the Senate.

Funding for Voting System Replacement.

The Governor's budget proposes to provide funding to assist counties in replacing voting systems and associated technology. The \$134.3 million proposed in the Governor's budget will match local investment in much-needed upgrades to county voting systems, providing an opportunity to improve voter participation and outreach across the state.

STATUS: The item will be heard in the Senate on April 5 and in the Assembly on April 17.

Allocation of SB 2 Funding.

The Administration has proposed an allocation methodology for the first year of funding from SB 2 (2017) to counties for purposes of combatting homelessness. The draft trailer bill language outlines an allocation that is based on the 2017 homeless Point-In-Time-County (PITC) and the County has expressed concern that this methodology disadvantages counties like Riverside that have already made investments to reduce homelessness.

STATUS: The item was held open in the Senate and awaits hearing in the Assembly.

Court Facility Construction.

The Governor's budget renews activity on courthouse construction by making a transfer of \$32.2 million from the Immediate and Critical Needs Account to complete the design of three courthouse projects, including one in Riverside (Mid-County). Additionally, the budget commits to completing construction over the next two years for the next ten courthouse projects ready to proceed, which include both Indio and Mid-County facilities in the County. A letter of support on restarting courthouse construction investment has been submitted to both budget subcommittees.

STATUS: Judicial branch issues will be heard on April 9 in the Assembly and on April 19 in the Senate.

COUNTY-SPONSORED LEGISLATION

On behalf of the County of Riverside, we are working on four County-sponsored measures, as detailed below.

AB 1946 (Cervantes) – Elder and dependent adult trafficking

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This measure is a renewed effort to AB 329, the County's sponsored measure – also authored by Assembly Member Sabrina Cervantes – introduced in 2017. The objective of the bill is to address the problem identified in Riverside County of elder and dependent trafficking. AB 1946 will seek to curb the troubling practice among certain community care facilities where an elderly or dependent adult is released from a hospital setting into a licensed care facility, only to be moved to an unlicensed facility (run by same provider) that is offering substandard care. In collaboration with a small group of County, City of Riverside, and Department of Justice stakeholders, we have been working to identify a tailored, constructive approach that would provide the necessary tools to either disincentivize this business practice or to make it outright illegal. As now in print, AB 1946 would create a new crime and impose significant financial penalties for this type of trafficking. We continue to engage with the author's office and the working group of practitioners and technical experts on refining the best legislative approach with the highest odds of securing approval.

Status: AB 1946 was amended as of March 21 to create a new crime and enhanced penalties for elder/dependent adult trafficking. It awaits hearing in the Assembly Aging and Long-Term Care Committee.

Support: County of Riverside (sponsor); additional supporters unknown but potentially the Attorney General's Office.

Opposition: None known, but certain civil liberty and defense counsel groups typically oppose measures that create new crimes and/or enhance penalties.

AB 2137 (Mayes) – Increase to no-bid contracting threshold for Riverside County Regional Parks and Open Space District

This measure would increase from \$25,000 to \$50,000 the no-bid threshold for the Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District. Previous legislative efforts made this same change for the East Bay Regional Park District, the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, and the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District. The most recent effort secured this authority for the Sonoma County district as a result of SB 1082 – McGuire, 2016. Previous legislative measures in this area appear to have been non-controversial.

Status: AB 2137 was introduced February 12; it is set for hearing in the Assembly Local Government Committee on April 11.

Support: County of Riverside (sponsor); the California Special Districts Association is considering a formal support position in the coming weeks.

Opposition: None known; previous efforts for other districts did not attract opposition.

AB 2821 (Mayes) – KPMG Pilot/Governmental Efficiency

At the County's request, Assembly Member Chad Mayes introduced a spot bill as a potential vehicle to seek statutory change associated with findings and recommendations coming out of the governmental efficiency assessment being undertaken in the County by KPMG. The bill, as recently amended, would authorize the County of Riverside – upon approval of the Board of

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Supervisors – to operate an integrated and comprehensive county health and human services system. The Counties of San Diego and Placer Counties already have this authority. If the County is unable to identify additional statutory changes before the Legislature adjourns this year, the current form of AB 2821 will provide the county with the statutory authority for an integrated health and human services system.

The County of Riverside would have the authority as an integrated agency to:

- 1) maintain and evaluate a system of administration that integrates and coordinates the management and support of client services; and
- 2) maintain a system of reporting and accountability that provides for the combined provision of services without the loss of state or federal funds provided under current law. Additionally, AB 2821, as now in print, would give the county flexibility to move funds between health and human services subaccounts within the 2011 Realignment funding structure.

Status: AB 2821 was amended on March 22 and awaits hearing in the Assembly Human Services Committee.

Support: County of Riverside (sponsor); additional supporters are unknown

Opposition: None known.

AB 3007 (E. Garcia) – Services for Children of Incarcerated Parents (CIP)

Riverside County has designed a program to deliver a comprehensive set of services meant to boost the resiliency factors and reduce the likelihood of future involvement in the criminal justice system of children whose parents are currently or formerly incarcerated. This bill would authorize the program in the County of Riverside and specify program elements and expected outcomes. Financial support for the measure will be sought separately through a state budget appropriation. In a related development, Assembly Member Tony Thurmond also has introduced legislation relative to the CIP population. His measure, AB 2250, would establish a working group with state, local, and community stakeholders tasked with developing guiding principles to address the needs of the CIP population across a variety of systems with whom these youth interact. The three community advocacy groups co-sponsoring AB 2250 – Community Works West, POPS the Club, and Project WHAT! – have expressed interest in supporting AB 3007.

Status: AB 3007 was amended on March 20; it is set for hearing in the Assembly Human Services Committee on April 10.

Support: County of Riverside (sponsor); we are working to develop additional supporters, specifically the organizations co-sponsoring AB 2250.

Opposition: None known.

TWO-YEAR BILLS

On the County's behalf, we have engaged in several two-year measures that have carried over from the 2017 legislative year. We provide a status update below.

AB 1250 (Jones-Sawyer) – County Contracting Out Authority OPPOSE

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As of the time of this writing, there are no new developments to report on AB 1250, a measure that would considerably restrict county governments' ability to contract out for personal services. The County of Riverside – along with virtually every other county, other statewide county associations, and a significant swath of the non-profit community, among others – opposed the bill in 2017. The bill remains parked in the Senate Rules Committee, and there are no signals that any movement is planned. It is worth noting that AB 3224 (Thurmond) – a bill touching on somewhat related issues – has been getting some attention of late. Assembly Member Thurmond's measure seeks to codify existing federal law and county practice with respect to requiring eligibility determinations for Medi-Cal, CalWORKs, and CalFresh be done by county employees. With technical amendments that CSAC is seeking that will clarify the scope and intent of the measure, HBE believes that AB 3224 would not impose a new requirement or unduly burden counties. We will keep the County well informed about developments with AB 1250, AB 3224, and any similar legislative measures that may arise this year.

Status: AB 1250 remains in the Senate Rules Committee.

Support: SEIU and AFSCME (co-sponsors), along with a number of other employee organizations

Opposition: County of Riverside; CSAC; Urban Counties of California; Rural County Representatives of California; Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association; Retailers Association; American Planning Association, California Chapter; California Business Properties Association; California Chamber of Commerce; dozens of additional individual counties; and hundreds of non-profit organizations and service providers

SB 38 (Roth)/AB 2446 (Oberholte) – Judgeship Funding SUPPORT

Addressing the shortage of judicial resources – both at the trial court and appellate court level – in Riverside County has been a priority for the Board of Supervisors; the magnitude of judgeships shortfall is significant and well-documented. In 2007, 50 trial court judgeships were authorized by the Legislature (AB 159) but have yet to be funded. In its introduced version, SB 38 did the following: 1) authorized and funded one appellate court justice in the 4th District, Division Two (hearing appeals from the Riverside and San Bernardino Superior Courts) and 2) funded 10 of the 50 previously authorized trial court judgeships. SB 38 was taken up by the Senate Judiciary Committee and passed unanimously earlier this month. However, the Senate Appropriations Committee stripped out the appropriations from the bill before passing it out of its committee. The sole provision that remains in the bill is the language to statutorily create the appellate court justice. It should be noted that Assembly Member Jay Oberholte – who represents the similarly impacted San Bernardino County – has introduced AB 2446, which is nearly identical to SB 38 in its introduced form. The County also is supporting AB 2446.

Status: SB 38 is in the Assembly awaiting policy committee referral; AB 2446 awaits hearing in the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

Support (SB 38): Judicial Council (sponsor), County of Riverside, California Judges Association, Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce

Opposition: None

AB 862 (Maienschein) – Pay for Success Programs SUPPORT

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The County of Riverside is supporting Assembly Member Brian Maienschein's effort to authorize and provide \$5 million in funding to support three additional counties' participation in a pay-for-success (PFS) program. AB 1837 (Atkins, 2014) authorized an initial PFS program administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections; three counties successfully competed for the funds and are currently implementing programs that focus on reducing recidivism among a targeted group of the adult criminal justice population. AB 862 would create a pay-for-success funding option for which Riverside County could compete; it is viewed as an opportunity to seek financial support for the County's efforts to establish a program to deliver wrap-around services to reduce risk factors and develop resiliency among children whose parents are incarcerated. It recently was amended to clarify that the PFS programs authorized under AB 862 are separate and apart from those that were previously authorized in AB 1837.

Status: AB 862 is awaiting hearing in the Senate Public Safety Committee.

Support: Sacramento Regional Builders Exchange (sponsor); County of Riverside; Californians for Safety and Justice; Federation of California Builders Exchanges; Bay Area Builders Exchange; Central California Builders Exchange; Valley Contractors Exchange

Opposition: None

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION OF INTEREST

AB 3157 (Bonta and Lackey) – Cannabis taxation SUPPORT

AB 3157, by Assembly Members Rob Bonta and Tom Lackey, would temporarily lower California's total tax on cannabis by decreasing the cannabis excise tax from 15% to 11% and suspending the cultivation tax for three years. According to the authors, this short-term tax reduction will encourage cannabis operators and consumers to enter the legal market and will curtail the black market. In accordance with the County platform that supports a lower total tax on cannabis, the County supports this measure.

Status: AB 3157 is awaiting hearing in the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.

Support: County of Riverside; additional supporters are unknown

Opposition: Unknown

SB 1043 (Newman) – County Veterans Services Offices SUPPORT

SB 1043 by Senator Josh Newman would continuously appropriate \$7 million to California counties to fund the activities of County Veterans Services Offices (CVSOs). In accordance with the County platform that seeks to secure full funding of CVSOs, the County supports this measure.

Status: SB 1043 is set for hearing in the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee on April 24. □

Support: California Association of County Veterans Services Officers(sponsor); County of Riverside

Opposition: None

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Various measures – Definition of Gravely Disabled PENDING

There are a number of measures before the Legislature from members representing various regions of the state with an interest in revisiting the definition of “gravely disabled” under Welfare and Institutions Code 5150. The provisions of 5150 allow for involuntary holds of up to 72-hours for individuals who are deemed to be a danger to themselves or others. Given the potential for local impacts, we will be monitoring legislative activity in this arena and have provided below a list of measures that seek to make policy changes in this area. Historically, organizations including the American Civil Liberties Union and Disabilities Rights California tend to oppose efforts to expand this area of the law.

<p>AB 1971 (Santiago and Friedman)</p>	<p>Would expand the definition of gravely disabled to include individuals who, as a result of a mental health disorder or chronic alcoholism, is unable to provide for his or her medical treatment. This measure is sponsored by the County of Los Angeles. The County has expressed a commitment to working to minimize county impacts – both operational and fiscal. It is unclear, however, whether a measure that amends the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act could be designed as an “opt-in” or to apply to a single or select jurisdictions. <i>Set for hearing in Assembly Health Committee on 4/10.</i></p>
<p>AB 2099 (Gloria)</p>	<p>Would allow facilities to treat a copy of the document detailing the circumstances of a 5150 hold as an original for specified purposes and under specified circumstances. Under current law, 5150 paperwork with an original signature must accompany the patient as he or she moves through the associated referral/transfer to a 5150 facility. Some patients who are not in possession of the original paperwork have been refused services and treatment. This measure would facilitate access to treatment for those placed on a 5150 hold who have digital, faxed, or other duplicate versions of the otherwise required paperwork. This measure is sponsored by the American College of Emergency Physicians (California Chapter). <i>Passed Assembly Health Committee on 3/20.</i></p>
<p>AB 2156 (Chen)</p>	<p>Would change the definition of gravely disabled to include being incapable of making informed decisions about or providing for medical care without significant supervision and assistance from another person. <i>Awaiting hearing in Assembly Health Committee</i></p>
<p>AB 2442 (Santiago)</p>	<p>Would require that if, as part of the 5150 assessment, a determination is made that a person may be properly served without being detained and if that person is experiencing homelessness, he or she shall also be provided written information about local housing options, employment opportunities, and available public social services. <i>Awaiting hearing in Assembly Health Committee</i></p>

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SB 1045 (Wiener)	<p>Would establish a procedure for the appointment of a conservator for a person who is chronically homeless and incapable of caring for his or her own health and well-being due to acute and severe mental illness or a severe substance abuse disorder, as evidenced by specified circumstances. Although SB 1045 does not amend WIC Section 5150, it touches on many of the same issues the measures identified above seek to address. The author and sponsor have indicated their express intent to amend the bill to create a county opt-in approach. The City and County of San Francisco is working closely with Senator Weiner on this measure.</p> <p><i>Awaiting hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee.</i></p>
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FEDERAL:

Overview:

Both the House and Senate were in session for four of the five weeks in March.

March was dominated with the release and passage of the FY18 Appropriations Omnibus and the early March Congressional and Administrative DC fly-in for the three County Supervisors and County Executive staff visit to DC coinciding with the NACO conference.

Activities Summary:

- 1- March 5-7 DC fly-in included meetings with three House members, OMB senior staff (incorporating KPMG team), staff of Sen. Harris and an extended meeting with Senator Feinstein and her senior staff.
- 2- Explored legislative and administrative options for County's Salton Sea proposal and Pilot Project for social/health services.
- 3- Updated staff on developments in healthcare related legislative and administrative actions.
- 4- Monitored and analyzed rollout of FY18 Omnibus and scaled-down infrastructure plans.

Infrastructure:

Infrastructure programs got a \$21.2 billion boost in the fiscal 2018 omnibus appropriations law, following a push from the administration to make them a priority. The measure (Public Law 115-141) topped up existing grant and loan programs, and created new discretionary grants for airports, transit, and highways.

Lawmakers didn't adopt many of the administration's requests. Instead of eliminating Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grants, the omnibus tripled them, to \$1.5 billion. It also added \$300 million to the Community Development Block Grant for economic development, which the president's budget sought to terminate.

The law includes funding to address recent safety concerns related to driverless cars and trains. Funding boosts were provided to programs at the departments of Agriculture, Energy, Interior, and Veterans Affairs, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency.

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Transportation Dept.'s discretionary appropriation for fiscal 2018 is 41 percent greater than fiscal 2017, including: \$3.5 billion for highways and \$3.1 billion for rail infrastructure. Spread among several agencies is \$1.4 billion for water infrastructure. The Transportation department will receive \$86.2 billion in total budgetary resources -- \$27.3 billion is discretionary appropriations, remainder is from trust funds: Discretionary funding is \$7.93 billion more than fiscal 2017.

New Money Flows to Water Loan Programs –

Army Corps of Engineers, which constructs and maintains water infrastructure, received \$6.83 billion in fiscal 2018 omnibus a \$789.2 million increase from fiscal 2017.

Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation received \$1.47 billion for fiscal 2017 a \$163 million increase from fiscal 2017. Funds are used for federal water and hydropower projects in western states.

EPA's state revolving loan funds received \$600 million increase, split between two funds: Clean water state revolving loan fund totals \$1.69 billion; and Drinking water state revolving loan fund totals \$1.16 billion. Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) could support more than \$6 billion in loans and received \$63 million, a \$53 million increase from fiscal 2017. Extra fiscal 2018 infrastructure funding for EPA includes: \$30 million for lead testing in schools and \$20 million in grants for public water systems in small and disadvantaged communities.

Other Infrastructure Increases –

-Multimodal TIGER grants for surface transportation received \$1.5 billion, previously funded at \$500 million and the Administration proposed eliminating them: 30 percent must be directed to rural areas and Administration can't use federal funding share as award criterion.

-Community Development Block Grants received a \$300 million increase, to \$3.3 billion. The administration proposed eliminating the HUD program that funds economic development.

-\$600 million for a new broadband loan and grant pilot program at USDA.

-Extra \$1 billion for infrastructure provided through departments of Commerce and Justice, as well as NASA and the National Science Foundation.

-Extra \$2.8 billion for Veterans Affairs Department facility construction and maintenance.

Budget/Appropriations – Omnibus FY 2018 -- H.R. 1625 (ends 9-30-18):

H.R. 1625 passed the House on March 22 by a vote of 256-167 and the Senate on March 23 by a vote of 65-32 and was signed into law by President Trump on March 23, 2018 (Public Law 115-141): The \$1.3 trillion omnibus spending measure would boost funding for defense and domestic programs. The measure is consistent with the two-year budget caps deal reached in February (Public Law 115-123) which allowed for \$80 billion more in defense spending and \$63 billion more for nondefense programs. The measure would allocate \$78.1 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding that doesn't count toward the caps.

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Outlook –

Chaos at the White House and challenging midterm elections mean little prospect of help from House and Senate Democrats, and therefore no major bills this year. The courts have preserved the status quo for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, leaving little support for a major immigration overhaul. The House may move forward with a bill to provide regulatory relief from the Dodd-Frank financial law, but it is unclear whether there is support in the Senate.

The House and Senate will move forward with the 12 annual appropriations bills for FY 2019, as well as a National Defense Authorization Act, but there is little appetite for a budget reconciliation bill, nor consensus on welfare overhaul.

The Farm Bill is set to be reauthorized in 2018, which could attract some workforce development measures. Also possible is reauthorization of the Federal Aviation Administration.

And, of course, there is always talk about a major infrastructure bill, but any actual legislation faces an uphill climb.

ADDITIONAL OMNIBUS INFORMATION (by bill title)

This summary provides highlights of the spending provisions, broken out by appropriation measure. House and Senate leaders have also attached reauthorizations, changes to the 2017 tax overhaul and other legislation.

AGRICULTURE-FDA

The Agriculture Department and Food and Drug Administration would receive \$23.3 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2018. The measure would provide a total of \$146 billion, \$7.6 billion less than fiscal 2017, when including mandatory funding for programs such as nutrition assistance and crop insurance.

Policy Riders:

- The measure would continue a prohibition on inspecting horses, which effectively bars horse slaughter for human consumption.
- FSIS would be prohibited from finalizing a June 2017 proposal that would allow China to export poultry products to the U.S. unless the agency ensures that the inspection system for Chinese facilities is equivalent to the U.S.
- The measure would authorize USDA to create an under secretary of Agriculture for Farm Production and Conservation.

Food Assistance

Domestic food programs would receive \$104.9 billion, \$3.19 billion less than fiscal 2017 and \$457.7 million more than requested. That would include mandatory funding for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and child nutrition programs.

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FDA Funding

The FDA would receive a total of \$5.21 billion under the measure, \$483.4 million more than in fiscal 2017. Of that amount, \$2.81 billion would be discretionary appropriations and \$2.4 billion would come from user fee revenue.

The measure would exempt wine grapes from a 2015 FDA rule on standards for fruits and vegetables.

COMMERCE-JUSTICE-SCIENCE

The Justice Department, Commerce Department, NASA, and the National Science Foundation (NSF) would each receive a funding boost under the fiscal 2018 omnibus spending agreement.

The Commerce-Justice-Science section of the omnibus would provide a net \$59.6 billion in discretionary funding after scorekeeping adjustments, \$3 billion more than in fiscal 2017.

The Commerce Department would receive \$11.1 billion under the measure, \$1.9 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$3.32 billion more than requested.

The Justice Department would receive \$30.3 billion under the measure, \$1.35 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$1.97 billion more than requested. The bill wouldn't bar the department from providing funds to "sanctuary cities" that don't comply with federal immigration law.

Science Programs

Science programs under the C-J-S section of the measure would receive \$28.5 billion, an increase of \$1.38 billion from fiscal 2017 and \$2.76 billion more than requested.

The funding for major science agencies would be allocated as follows:

Agency (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
NASA	\$20,736.1	+\$1,082.8	+\$1,643.9
NSF	\$7,767.4	+\$295.1	+\$1,114.5

DEFENSE

The Pentagon would receive \$654.6 billion for fiscal 2018 in the Defense portion of the measure -- \$589.5 billion in base funding and \$65.2 in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds.

The total doesn't reflect about \$5 billion in emergency funding for fiscal 2018 that was provided for missile defense, among other things, earlier this year in Public Law 115-96.

The Defense Department also receives funding under other parts of the measure, including the Military Construction-VA section.

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The procurement funding would support the following weapon system purchases, according to the committee summary:

\$23.8 billion for 14 Navy ships, including three littoral combat ships produced in variants by Lockheed Martin Corp. and Austal Ltd., two Virginia-class submarines built by General Dynamics Corp.'s Electric Boat Corp. and Huntington Ingalls Industries Inc.'s Newport News Shipbuilding Inc., and one carrier replacement.

\$10.2 billion for 90 Lockheed Martin F-35 Joint Strike Fighters.

\$2.9 billion for 18 Boeing Co. KC-46 tanker aircraft.

\$1.8 billion for 24 Boeing F/A-18 Super Hornets.

\$1.7 billion for Boeing Poseidon Aircraft.

\$1.6 billion for 30 new and 50 remanufactured Boeing Apache helicopters.

\$1.4 billion for the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle.

\$1.1 billion for 56 Black Hawk helicopters built by Lockheed subsidiary Sikorsky Aircraft Corp.

\$1.1 billion for Abrams tank upgrades.

Other Defense Provisions

The measure would allow the Pentagon to spend as much as 25 percent of fiscal 2018 O&M funds in the last two months of the fiscal year, rather than the 20 percent allowed under current law, Bloomberg Government's Roxana Tiron reported.

The measure would bar the use of funds to:

-Close the naval detention center at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, or transfer or release detainees.

-Conduct business with the Russian state corporation Rosoboronexport OJSC. The Defense secretary could waive the prohibition if it's in national security interests.

-Demilitarize M-1 carbines, rifles, and certain pistols that aren't prohibited for commercial sale under federal law.

-Terminate senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) programs.

-Carry out another round of base realignment and closure activities.

ENERGY & WATER DEVELOPMENT

The Energy Department, water programs of the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, and related agencies would receive \$43.2 billion for fiscal 2018. The measure would provide \$4.77 billion more than fiscal 2017 and \$9.03 billion more than the administration requested, according to the joint explanatory statement. The bill doesn't include provisions from the administration request and the House-passed Energy and Water appropriations bill to support development of the Yucca Mountain nuclear storage facility in Nevada.

Energy Department

The Energy Department would receive a total of \$34.5 billion under the bill, \$3.77 billion more than fiscal 2017 and \$6.65 billion more than requested.

Energy Defense Activities

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,
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The measure would provide \$10.6 billion for weapons activities, \$2 billion for defense nuclear nonproliferation, and \$1.62 billion for naval nuclear reactors. It would provide funds for the Columbia-class Ballistic Missile Submarine and for infrastructure needed to defuel the Navy's aircraft carriers.

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Energy Nondefense Activities: Funding for major nondefense Energy Department programs would include:

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\$2.32 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

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Strategic Petroleum Reserve

The measure would authorize the Energy Department to draw down and sell as much as \$350 million of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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The measure would provide \$6.83 billion to the Army Corps of Engineers, \$789.2 million more than in fiscal 2017 and \$1.83 billion more than requested. The appropriation would include \$3.63 billion for operation and maintenance, and \$2.09 billion for construction. The measure would restrict application of the Clean Water Act in certain agricultural areas, according to the committee summary.

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**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,
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Agencies funded by the Financial Services-General Government section of the omnibus would receive a net \$23.4 billion in discretionary funding, \$1.91 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$725.4 million more than requested. The agreement would also provide \$21.8 billion in mandatory funding.

The agreement would:

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Agency (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
National Park Service	\$3,202.2	+\$270.2	+\$648.7
Bureaus of Indian Affairs and Education	\$3,063.6	+\$203.9	+\$575.6
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The Forest Service, which is part of the Agriculture Department, would receive \$5.93 billion, \$338.4 million more than fiscal 2017 and \$1.22 billion more than requested.

LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION

The agreement would provide \$177.1 billion in discretionary appropriations for health, education, and labor agencies, which would be \$16 billion more than fiscal 2017. That would include:

\$78 billion for the Health and Human Services Department (HHS), \$10 billion more than last year.

\$70.9 billion for the Education Department, \$2.6 billion more than last year.

\$12.2 billion for the Labor Department, \$129 million more than last year.

The measure also includes \$817.5 billion in mandatory funding for those agencies, which would be \$56.9 billion more than in fiscal 2017.

Health and Human Services Department

Total funding for agencies within HHS, taking into account mandatory and discretionary amounts, would include the following:

Agency (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	\$747,558.2	+\$56,752.3	+\$75.7
Administration for Children and Families	\$38,218.6	+\$4,243.9	+\$10,071.5
National Institutes of Health (NIH)	\$37,084.0	+\$3,000.0	+\$10,480.4
Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	\$8,301.2	+\$1,046.0	+\$2,270.6
Health Resources and Services Administration	\$7,014.0	+\$552.9	+\$1,197.9

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Substance Abuse and Mental

<i>Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</i>	\$5,159.0	+\$1,394.0	+\$1,768.2
Administration for Community Living	\$2,171.9	+\$178.1	+\$320.5

Opioid Funding

Several agencies within HHS would receive funding for opioid treatment, prevention, and research, including:

- A new \$1 billion State Opioid Response grant under SAMHSA.
- \$500 million for research on addiction at NIH, and grant recipients would be subject to a 50 percent match. The explanatory statement would also encourage the National Institute on Drug Abuse to allocate more of its budget to opioid research.
- \$500 million for the State Response to the Opioid Abuse Crisis Account created under the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114-255), the same as fiscal 2017.
- \$475.6 million for prescription drug overdose prevention activities at the CDC, \$350 million more than fiscal 2017.
- \$130 million for a new Rural Communities Opioids Response program.

Abortion Prohibitions

The measure would continue the Hyde Amendment, which bars the use of federal funds to pay for abortion services, with exceptions for rape or incest or when the mother's life is endangered. It also would continue the Weldon Amendment, which prohibits federal agencies from discriminating against providers that don't perform abortions.

Gun Research

The measure would continue to prohibit the CDC from advocating for gun control measures, a provision known as the Dickey Amendment.

The joint explanatory statement notes that the HHS secretary stated the agency has the authority to research the causes of gun violence. Public health officials have said the provision effectively prevents research in the area.

Education Department

The measure would provide the following amounts, including mandatory funding and advance appropriations, within the Education Department:

Account (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
Student financial assistance	\$24,445.4	+\$247.1	+\$1,512.7
Education for the disadvantaged	\$16,443.8	+\$300.0	+\$96.2
Special education	\$13,366.2	+\$301.8	+\$424.1
School improvement programs	\$5,158.5	+\$749.9	+\$4,461.2
Rehabilitation services	\$3,587.1	+\$51.5	+\$24.1
Higher education	\$2,246.6	+\$191.1	+\$701.2
Career, technical, and adult education	\$1,830.7	+\$110.0	+\$354.2
Student Aid Administration	\$1,678.9	+\$102.1	-\$18.8

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The agreement would also:

Provide an additional \$2 billion for VA infrastructure improvements.

Provide \$782 million for the VA to develop a new electronic health record system.

Prohibit the closure of the detainee prison at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and provide \$115 million in OCO funds for barracks at the station.

STATE & FOREIGN OPERATIONS

The State Department and foreign operations programs would receive \$54.2 billion for fiscal 2018, \$13.5 billion more than the administration requested and \$3.35 billion less than the programs received in fiscal 2017. About 22 percent of the total, or \$12 billion, would be OCO funding that doesn't count against the discretionary spending caps. The measure would reject the administration's request to cut the international affairs budget by 30 percent compared with the fiscal 2017 enacted level.

The measure would block all global health assistance funds -- not just those earmarked for family planning -- from going to nongovernmental organizations that promote or perform abortions, except in cases of rape or incest, or when the mother's life is endangered. The provisions would support the administration's expansion of the Mexico City policy -- or "global gag rule" to opponents -- that has typically been in effect under Republican administrations.

The measure also would allow contributions to the U.N. Population Fund, which supports reproductive health care and other rights for women and youth, only if the fund doesn't support abortions and U.S. support isn't used for programs in China.

The agreement would reverse rules blocking the financing of coal-fired power plants by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, U.S. Export-Import Bank, and World Bank.

TRANSPORTATION HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Transportation Department, Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD), and related agencies would receive \$76 billion for fiscal 2018. The measure would provide \$12.6 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$23 billion more than the administration requested.

The tables below don't reflect the \$29.8 billion in emergency appropriations for transportation and housing programs in Public Law 115-123. The bulk of those funds -- \$28 billion -- went to HUD's Community Development Fund.

Transportation Department

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The agreement would provide \$86.2 billion in budgetary resources for the Transportation Department, including a net discretionary appropriation of \$27.3 billion. Total resources would be \$9.97 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$11.1 billion more than requested.

The major divisions of the department would be funded as follows, with breakdowns of the discretionary and trust fund amounts:

Program (dollars in millions)	Discretionary	Trust Fund	Total
Federal Highway Admin. (FHWA)	\$2,525.0	\$44,234.2	\$47,498.2
Federal Aviation Admin. (FAA)	\$14,650.7	\$3,350.0	\$18,000.7
Federal Transit Admin. (FTA)	\$3,747.1	\$9,733.3	\$13,480.5
Federal Railroad Admin. (FRA)	\$3,091.4	\$0.0	\$3,091.4
TIGER grants	\$1,500.0	\$0.0	\$1,500.0
Maritime Admin. (MARAD)	\$979.6	\$0.0	\$979.6
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. (NHTSA)	\$200.6	\$746.6	\$947.2
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (FMCSA)	\$0.0	\$844.8	\$844.8

The measure would triple Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grants for surface transportation, which the administration proposed eliminating. At least 30 percent of TIGER grants would have to be used in rural areas. The administration couldn't use a project's proposed federal share as a criterion when awarding grants.

The measure wouldn't set funds aside for the Gateway tunnel project between New York and New Jersey. President Donald Trump and Transportation Secretary Elaine Chao oppose the funding arrangement that the states proposed to the Barack Obama administration. The project could still access at least \$541 million in funding that doesn't require Transportation Department approval.

Housing and Urban Development

HUD would receive a net appropriation of \$42.7 billion under the measure, \$3.86 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$11.3 billion more than requested.

The major divisions of the department would be funded as follows:

Program (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
Public and Indian Housing	\$30,298.0	+\$2,788.8	+\$5,777.1
Housing programs	\$12,491.6	+\$952.0	+\$1,048.2
Community Planning and Development	\$7,669.0	+\$866.0	+\$5,089.0

The agreement would increase funding for Community Development Block Grants by \$300 million. The fiscal 2018 budget request proposed eliminating the program.

It would extend HUD's Mark-to-Market program through Oct. 1, 2022. The program, which preserves low income rental housing, expired on Oct. 1, 2017

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ATTACHMENTS

- State Update
- Federal Update

*Riverside County
March 2018 Federal Legislative Report
Kadesh & Associates*

Overview:

Both the House and Senate were in session for four of the five weeks in March. March was dominated with the release and passage of the FY18 Appropriations Omnibus and the early March Congressional and Administrative DC fly-in for the three County Supervisors and County Executive staff visit to DC coinciding with the NACO conference.

Activities Summary:

- 1- March 5-7 DC fly-in included meetings with three House members, OMB senior staff (incorporating KPMG team), staff of Sen. Harris and an extended meeting with Senator Feinstein and her senior staff.
- 2- Explored legislative and administrative options for County's Salton Sea proposal and Pilot Project for social/health services.
- 3- Updated staff on developments in healthcare related legislative and administrative actions.
- 4- Monitored and analyzed rollout of FY18 Omnibus and scaled-down infrastructure plans.

Infrastructure:

Infrastructure programs got a \$21.2 billion boost in the fiscal 2018 omnibus appropriations law, following a push from the administration to make them a priority. The measure (Public Law 115-141) topped up existing grant and loan programs, and created new discretionary grants for airports, transit, and highways.

Lawmakers didn't adopt many of the administration's requests. Instead of eliminating Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grants, the omnibus tripled them, to \$1.5 billion. It also added \$300 million to the Community Development Block Grant for economic development, which the president's budget sought to terminate.

The law includes funding to address recent safety concerns related to driverless cars and trains. Funding boosts were provided to programs at the departments of Agriculture, Energy, Interior, and Veterans Affairs, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency.

Transportation Dept.'s discretionary appropriation for fiscal 2018 is 41 percent greater than fiscal 2017, including: \$3.5 billion for highways and \$3.1 billion for rail infrastructure. Spread among several agencies is \$1.4 billion for water infrastructure. The Transportation department will receive \$86.2 billion in total budgetary resources -- \$27.3 billion is discretionary appropriations, remainder is from trust funds: Discretionary funding is \$7.93 billion more than fiscal 2017.

New Money Flows to Water Loan Programs –

Army Corps of Engineers, which constructs and maintains water infrastructure, received \$6.83 billion in fiscal 2018 omnibus a \$789.2 million increase from fiscal 2017.

Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation received \$1.47 billion for fiscal 2017 a \$163 million increase from fiscal 2017. Funds are used for federal water and hydropower projects in western states.

EPA's state revolving loan funds received \$600 million increase, split between two funds: Clean water state revolving loan fund totals \$1.69 billion; and Drinking water state revolving loan fund totals \$1.16

billion. Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) could support more than \$6 billion in loans and received \$63 million, a \$53 million increase from fiscal 2017. Extra fiscal 2018 infrastructure funding for EPA includes: \$30 million for lead testing in schools and \$20 million in grants for public water systems in small and disadvantaged communities.

Other Infrastructure Increases –

-Multimodal TIGER grants for surface transportation received \$1.5 billion, previously funded at \$500 million and the Administration proposed eliminating them: 30 percent must be directed to rural areas and Administration can't use federal funding share as award criterion.

-Community Development Block Grants received a \$300 million increase, to \$3.3 billion. The administration proposed eliminating the HUD program that funds economic development.

-\$600 million for a new broadband loan and grant pilot program at USDA.

-Extra \$1 billion for infrastructure provided through departments of Commerce and Justice, as well as NASA and the National Science Foundation.

-Extra \$2.8 billion for Veterans Affairs Department facility construction and maintenance.

Budget/Appropriations – Omnibus FY 2018 -- H.R. 1625 (ends 9-30-18):

H.R. 1625 passed the House on March 22 by a vote of 256-167 and the Senate on March 23 by a vote of 65-32 and was signed into law by President Trump on March 23, 2018 (Public Law 115-141): The \$1.3 trillion omnibus spending measure would boost funding for defense and domestic programs. The measure is consistent with the two-year budget caps deal reached in February (Public Law 115-123) which allowed for \$80 billion more in defense spending and \$63 billion more for nondefense programs. The measure would allocate \$78.1 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding that doesn't count toward the caps.

Outlook –

Chaos at the White House and challenging midterm elections mean little prospect of help from House and Senate Democrats, and therefore no major bills this year. The courts have preserved the status quo for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, leaving little support for a major immigration overhaul. The House may move forward with a bill to provide regulatory relief from the Dodd-Frank financial law, but it is unclear whether there is support in the Senate.

The House and Senate will move forward with the 12 annual appropriations bills for FY 2019, as well as a National Defense Authorization Act, but there is little appetite for a budget reconciliation bill, nor consensus on welfare overhaul.

The Farm Bill is set to be reauthorized in 2018, which could attract some workforce development measures. Also possible is reauthorization of the Federal Aviation Administration.

And, of course, there is always talk about a major infrastructure bill, but any actual legislation faces an uphill climb.

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ADDITIONAL OMNIBUS INFORMATION (by bill title)

This summary provides highlights of the spending provisions, broken out by appropriation measure. House and Senate leaders have also attached reauthorizations, changes to the 2017 tax overhaul and other legislation.

AGRICULTURE-FDA

The Agriculture Department and Food and Drug Administration would receive \$23.3 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2018. The measure would provide a total of \$146 billion, \$7.6 billion less than fiscal 2017, when including mandatory funding for programs such as nutrition assistance and crop insurance.

Policy Riders:

- The measure would continue a prohibition on inspecting horses, which effectively bars horse slaughter for human consumption.
- FSIS would be prohibited from finalizing a June 2017 proposal that would allow China to export poultry products to the U.S. unless the agency ensures that the inspection system for Chinese facilities is equivalent to the U.S.
- The measure would authorize USDA to create an under secretary of Agriculture for Farm Production and Conservation.

Food Assistance

Domestic food programs would receive \$104.9 billion, \$3.19 billion less than fiscal 2017 and \$457.7 million more than requested. That would include mandatory funding for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and child nutrition programs.

FDA Funding

The FDA would receive a total of \$5.21 billion under the measure, \$483.4 million more than in fiscal 2017. Of that amount, \$2.81 billion would be discretionary appropriations and \$2.4 billion would come from user fee revenue.

The measure would exempt wine grapes from a 2015 FDA rule on standards for fruits and vegetables.

COMMERCE-JUSTICE-SCIENCE

The Justice Department, Commerce Department, NASA, and the National Science Foundation (NSF) would each receive a funding boost under the fiscal 2018 omnibus spending agreement.

The Commerce-Justice-Science section of the omnibus would provide a net \$59.6 billion in discretionary funding after scorekeeping adjustments, \$3 billion more than in fiscal 2017.

The Commerce Department would receive \$11.1 billion under the measure, \$1.9 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$3.32 billion more than requested.

The Justice Department would receive \$30.3 billion under the measure, \$1.35 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$1.97 billion more than requested. The bill wouldn't bar the department from providing funds to "sanctuary cities" that don't comply with federal immigration law.

Science Programs

Science programs under the C-J-S section of the measure would receive \$28.5 billion, an increase of \$1.38 billion from fiscal 2017 and \$2.76 billion more than requested.

The funding for major science agencies would be allocated as follows:

Agency (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
NASA	\$20,736.1	+\$1,082.8	+\$1,643.9
NSF	\$7,767.4	+\$295.1	+\$1,114.5

DEFENSE

The Pentagon would receive \$654.6 billion for fiscal 2018 in the Defense portion of the measure -- \$589.5 billion in base funding and \$65.2 in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds.

The total doesn't reflect about \$5 billion in emergency funding for fiscal 2018 that was provided for missile defense, among other things, earlier this year in Public Law 115-96.

The Defense Department also receives funding under other parts of the measure, including the Military Construction-VA section.

The procurement funding would support the following weapon system purchases, according to the committee summary:

\$23.8 billion for 14 Navy ships, including three littoral combat ships produced in variants by Lockheed Martin Corp. and Austal Ltd., two Virginia-class submarines built by General Dynamics Corp.'s Electric Boat Corp. and Huntington Ingalls Industries Inc.'s Newport News Shipbuilding Inc., and one carrier replacement.

\$10.2 billion for 90 Lockheed Martin F-35 Joint Strike Fighters.

\$2.9 billion for 18 Boeing Co. KC-46 tanker aircraft.

\$1.8 billion for 24 Boeing F/A-18 Super Hornets.

\$1.7 billion for Boeing Poseidon Aircraft.

\$1.6 billion for 30 new and 50 remanufactured Boeing Apache helicopters.

\$1.4 billion for the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle.

\$1.1 billion for 56 Black Hawk helicopters built by Lockheed subsidiary Sikorsky Aircraft Corp.

\$1.1 billion for Abrams tank upgrades.

Other Defense Provisions

The measure would allow the Pentagon to spend as much as 25 percent of fiscal 2018 O&M funds in the last two months of the fiscal year, rather than the 20 percent allowed under current law, Bloomberg Government's Roxana Tiron reported.

The measure would bar the use of funds to:

- Close the naval detention center at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, or transfer or release detainees.
- Conduct business with the Russian state corporation Rosoboronexport OJSC. The Defense secretary could waive the prohibition if it's in national security interests.
- Demilitarize M-1 carbines, rifles, and certain pistols that aren't prohibited for commercial sale under federal law.
- Terminate senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) programs.
- Carry out another round of base realignment and closure activities.

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Interior Department (2of 2)

The Interior Department would receive discretionary appropriations totaling \$13.1 billion, \$2.5 billion more than requested and \$863.3 million less than in fiscal 2017.

Major agencies would be funded as follows:

Agency (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
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Total funding for agencies within HHS, taking into account mandatory and discretionary amounts, would include the following:

Agency (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	\$747,558.2	+\$56,752.3	+\$75.7
Administration for Children and Families	\$38,218.6	+\$4,243.9	+\$10,071.5
National Institutes of Health (NIH)	\$37,084.0	+\$3,000.0	+\$10,480.4
Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	\$8,301.2	+\$1,046.0	+\$2,270.6
Health Resources and Services Administration	\$7,014.0	+\$552.9	+\$1,197.9
<i>Substance Abuse and Mental</i>			
<i>Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</i>	\$5,159.0	+\$1,394.0	+\$1,768.2
Administration for Community Living	\$2,171.9	+\$178.1	+\$320.5

Opioid Funding

Several agencies within HHS would receive funding for opioid treatment, prevention, and research, including:

-A new \$1 billion State Opioid Response grant under SAMHSA.

-\$500 million for research on addiction at NIH, and grant recipients would be subject to a 50 percent match. The explanatory statement would also encourage the National Institute on Drug Abuse to allocate more of its budget to opioid research.

-\$500 million for the State Response to the Opioid Abuse Crisis Account created under the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114-255), the same as fiscal 2017.

-\$475.6 million for prescription drug overdose prevention activities at the CDC, \$350 million more than fiscal 2017.

-\$130 million for a new Rural Communities Opioids Response program.

Abortion Prohibitions

The measure would continue the Hyde Amendment, which bars the use of federal funds to pay for abortion services, with exceptions for rape or incest or when the mother's life is endangered. It also would continue the Weldon Amendment, which prohibits federal agencies from discriminating against providers that don't perform abortions.

Gun Research

The measure would continue to prohibit the CDC from advocating for gun control measures, a provision known as the Dickey Amendment.

The joint explanatory statement notes that the HHS secretary stated the agency has the authority to research the causes of gun violence. Public health officials have said the provision effectively prevents research in the area.

Education Department

The measure would provide the following amounts, including mandatory funding and advance appropriations, within the Education Department:

Account (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
Student financial assistance	\$24,445.4	+\$247.1	+\$1,512.7
Education for the disadvantaged	\$16,443.8	+\$300.0	+\$96.2
Special education	\$13,366.2	+\$301.8	+\$424.1
School improvement programs	\$5,158.5	+\$749.9	+\$4,461.2
Rehabilitation services	\$3,587.1	+\$51.5	+\$24.1
Higher education	\$2,246.6	+\$191.1	+\$701.2
Career, technical, and adult education	\$1,830.7	+\$110.0	+\$354.2
Student Aid Administration	\$1,678.9	+\$102.1	-\$18.8
Impact Aid	\$1,414.1	+\$85.5	+\$177.7

The measure would: increase the maximum Pell Grant award by \$175, for a total of \$6,095; provide \$350 million to cancel loans under the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program; and provide \$1.1 billion for the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program, which received \$400 million in fiscal 2017.

Labor Department

Agencies within the Labor Department would receive the following:

Agency (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
Employment and Training Administration	\$10,018.2	+\$44.0	+\$2,358.6
Workers' compensation programs	\$883.3	+\$35.5	+\$3.7
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$612.0	+\$3.0	+\$4.2
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	\$552.8	\$0.0	+\$9.5
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	\$424.4	-\$95.1	-\$98.5
Mine Safety and Health Administration	\$373.8	\$0.0	-\$1.4
Veterans employment and training	\$295.0	+\$16.0	+\$15.4

The measure would authorize the Labor secretary to hire security details for protection, including for his or her family and other senior officers.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The House, Senate and congressional agencies would receive \$4.7 billion under the legislative branch portion of the package, \$260 million more than in fiscal 2017.

Automatic cost-of-living increases for members of Congress would be blocked for another year, while the Library of Congress would have to create a website to allow the public to access nonconfidential Congressional Research Service reports.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION-VA

The Military Construction-Veterans Affairs section of the omnibus would provide a net \$92 billion in discretionary funding subject to spending caps, \$9.62 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$3.21 billion more than requested. Base funding for Defense Department construction would fall under the defense spending cap.

It would also provide a net \$103.9 billion in mandatory funding and \$750 million in OCO funding.

The agreement would include the following advance discretionary and mandatory appropriations for the VA in fiscal 2019:

Agency (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
Veterans Benefits Administration	\$107,709.7	+\$3,773.7	\$0.0
Veterans Health Administration	\$70,699.3	+\$4,314.3	\$0.0

The agreement would also:

Provide an additional \$2 billion for VA infrastructure improvements.

Provide \$782 million for the VA to develop a new electronic health record system.

Prohibit the closure of the detainee prison at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and provide \$115 million in OCO funds for barracks at the station.

STATE & FOREIGN OPERATIONS

The State Department and foreign operations programs would receive \$54.2 billion for fiscal 2018, \$13.5 billion more than the administration requested and \$3.35 billion less than the programs received in fiscal 2017. About 22 percent of the total, or \$12 billion, would be OCO funding that doesn't count against the discretionary spending caps. The measure would reject the administration's request to cut the international affairs budget by 30 percent compared with the fiscal 2017 enacted level.

The measure would block all global health assistance funds -- not just those earmarked for family planning -- from going to nongovernmental organizations that promote or perform abortions, except in cases of rape or incest, or when the mother's life is endangered. The provisions would support the administration's expansion of the Mexico City policy -- or "global gag rule" to opponents -- that has typically been in effect under Republican administrations.

The measure also would allow contributions to the U.N. Population Fund, which supports reproductive health care and other rights for women and youth, only if the fund doesn't support abortions and U.S. support isn't used for programs in China.

The agreement would reverse rules blocking the financing of coal-fired power plants by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, U.S. Export-Import Bank, and World Bank.

TRANSPORTATION HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Transportation Department, Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD), and related agencies would receive \$76 billion for fiscal 2018. The measure would provide \$12.6 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$23 billion more than the administration requested.

The tables below don't reflect the \$29.8 billion in emergency appropriations for transportation and housing programs in Public Law 115-123. The bulk of those funds -- \$28 billion -- went to HUD's Community Development Fund.

Transportation Department

The agreement would provide \$86.2 billion in budgetary resources for the Transportation Department, including a net discretionary appropriation of \$27.3 billion. Total resources would be \$9.97 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$11.1 billion more than requested.

The major divisions of the department would be funded as follows, with breakdowns of the discretionary and trust fund amounts:

Program (dollars in millions)	Discretionary	Trust Fund	Total
Federal Highway Admin. (FHWA)	\$2,525.0	\$44,234.2	\$47,498.2
Federal Aviation Admin. (FAA)	\$14,650.7	\$3,350.0	\$18,000.7
Federal Transit Admin. (FTA)	\$3,747.1	\$9,733.3	\$13,480.5
Federal Railroad Admin. (FRA)	\$3,091.4	\$0.0	\$3,091.4
TIGER grants	\$1,500.0	\$0.0	\$1,500.0
Maritime Admin. (MARAD)	\$979.6	\$0.0	\$979.6
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. (NHTSA)	\$200.6	\$746.6	\$947.2
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (FMCSA)	\$0.0	\$844.8	\$844.8

The measure would triple Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grants for surface transportation, which the administration proposed eliminating. At least 30 percent of TIGER grants would have to be used in rural areas. The administration couldn't use a project's proposed federal share as a criterion when awarding grants.

The measure wouldn't set funds aside for the Gateway tunnel project between New York and New Jersey. President Donald Trump and Transportation Secretary Elaine Chao oppose the funding arrangement that the states proposed to the Barack Obama administration. The project could still access at least \$541 million in funding that doesn't require Transportation Department approval.

Housing and Urban Development

HUD would receive a net appropriation of \$42.7 billion under the measure, \$3.86 billion more than in fiscal 2017 and \$11.3 billion more than requested.

The major divisions of the department would be funded as follows:

Program (dollars in millions)	Omnibus	Vs. FY 2017	Vs. request
Public and Indian Housing	\$30,298.0	+\$2,788.8	+\$5,777.1
Housing programs	\$12,491.6	+\$952.0	+\$1,048.2
Community Planning and Development	\$7,669.0	+\$866.0	+\$5,089.0

The agreement would increase funding for Community Development Block Grants by \$300 million. The fiscal 2018 budget request proposed eliminating the program.

It would extend HUD's Mark-to-Market program through Oct. 1, 2022. The program, which preserves low income rental housing, expired on Oct. 1, 2017.

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HURST+BROOKS+ESPINOSA

March 27, 2018

To: Brian Nestande, Deputy County Executive Officer
County of Riverside

From: Hurst Brooks Espinosa, LLC

Re: **March 2018 – State Legislative Update**

The Legislature is currently on its Spring Recess, returning to resume its activities on April 2. With legislative deadlines coming later in the month, the pace of legislative policy hearings will ramp up immediately. All bills with a fiscal impact must pass out of policy committees by April 27; non-fiscal measures must clear policy committees by May 11. Deadlines for fiscal committees are in late May.

Concurrent with the acceleration of legislative activities will be a renewed focus on state budget discussions once the Legislature returns. Below, we provide an update on state budget activities as well as the latest developments related to the County's sponsored legislative measures, among other topics.

GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED 2018-19 STATE BUDGET

Given the significant number of unknowns at play when the Governor released his 2018-19 spending plan, there has been relatively little in the way of final action taken during budget subcommittee hearings to date. Although revenues – for the most part – continue to perform in positive territory, the Administration continues to recommend prudence and caution to the Legislature as it approaches state budget issues. Federal tax reform is one of a number of factors will likely affect the state's fiscal standing by the time of the May Revision, so despite the promise of new revenues, expectations for program expansions should remain tempered.

Areas of particular interest from the Governor's initial budget proposal include the following:

- **340B Drug Billing Reimbursement within the Medi-Cal Program.** The state budget proposes to eliminate the use of 340B drugs in the Medi-Cal program effective July 1, 2019. This proposed action is anticipated to impact Riverside University Medical Center and result in reduced revenues. A letter of opposition has been submitted to both budget committees and the delegation. HBE met with members of Budget Subcommittee No. 3, including Senator Stone, as part of a coalition effort to kill the Administration's proposal.
STATUS: Held open in the Senate. The Assembly is hearing the issue later in April.
- **Cap-and-trade.** The Governor release his proposed expenditure plan for cap-and-trade funds on January 26. It proposes to spend \$1.25 billion in available cap-and-trade auction revenues across four main initiatives: Zero-Emission Vehicle Investment Initiative; Sequestration and Resilience Initiative; California Integrated Climate Investment Program; and California Climate Change

Technology and Solutions Initiative. HBE's detailed write-up of the Governor's proposed \$1.25 billion Cap and Trade Expenditure Plan was sent previously. The HBE team will continue to advocate for a more equitable allocation of cap and trade resources to Riverside County during legislative debate on the Governor's proposed plan and are working collaboratively with like-minded partners to facilitate additional resources for the County.

STATUS: Held open in both Assembly and Senate.

- **Child Support:** A coalition of 12 counties, including Riverside, is requesting an ongoing increase to the State Department of Child Support budget in the amount of \$42.8 million – which would be matched by an additional \$83.2 million in federal funds. These 12 counties all receive less per case than the statewide average of \$630. Riverside is receiving \$425 per case, which is the third lowest cost per-case amount in the state. The last time any changes were made to the county funding formula was 2002-03. Funding has increased over time, but the underlying formula has remained unchanged for 15 years. Riverside County is a co-signer of a coalition letter from the 12 counties requesting an increase in county child support funding. Additionally, several members of the Riverside legislative delegation signed a delegation letter from the 12 counties that was sent to the chairs of Assembly and Senate Budget Committee.

STATUS: The Assembly will hear the issue on April 18, and the Senate will hear the issue on April 12. The 12-county coalition is working to secure a meeting with the Director of the Department of Child Support Services during the CSAC Legislative Conference in May to discuss child support funding.

- **Incompetent to Stand Trial Diversion Program.** The Governor's proposed budget includes a \$100 million appropriation over three years to support local diversion programs for the court-involved population experiencing mental illness. As now contemplated, the funding would be directed to the 15 counties – which includes the County of Riverside – with the highest number of referrals to the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) for those individuals who are deemed incompetent to stand trial (IST). The Administration is open to conversations with counties as to how best construct this program. By providing treatment in a community setting to those who are diverted, the intent is to help counties keep those with mental illness out of high-cost custody settings (jails) and, as a result, to keep this same population out of the state's high-cost custody settings (DSH).

STATUS: The item will be heard April 9 in the Assembly and April 12 in the Senate.

- **Funding for Voting System Replacement.** The Governor's budget proposes to provide funding to assist counties in replacing voting systems and associated technology. The \$134.3 million proposed in the Governor's budget will match local investment in much-needed upgrades to county voting systems, providing an opportunity to improve voter participation and outreach across the state.

STATUS: The item will be heard in the Senate on April 5 and in the Assembly on April 17.

- **Allocation of SB 2 Funding.** The Administration has proposed an allocation methodology for the first year of funding from SB 2 (2017) to counties for purposes of combatting homelessness. The draft trailer bill language outlines an allocation that is based on the 2017 homeless Point-In-Time-County (PITC) and the County has expressed concern that this methodology disadvantages counties like Riverside that have already made investments to reduce homelessness.

STATUS: The item was held open in the Senate and awaits hearing in the Assembly.

- **Court Facility Construction.** The Governor's budget renews activity on courthouse construction by making a transfer of \$32.2 million from the Immediate and Critical Needs Account to complete the design of three courthouse projects, including one in Riverside (Mid-County). Additionally, the budget commits to completing construction over the next two years for the next ten courthouse projects ready to proceed, which include both Indio and Mid-County facilities in the County. A letter of support on restarting courthouse construction investment has been submitted to both budget subcommittees.

STATUS: Judicial branch issues will be heard on April 9 in the Assembly and on April 19 in the Senate.

COUNTY-SPONSORED LEGISLATION

On behalf of the County of Riverside, we are working on four County-sponsored measures, as detailed below.

AB 1946 (Cervantes) – Elder and dependent adult trafficking

This measure is a renewed effort to AB 329, the County's sponsored measure – also authored by Assembly Member Sabrina Cervantes – introduced in 2017. The objective of the bill is to address the problem identified in Riverside County of elder and dependent trafficking. AB 1946 will seek to curb the troubling practice among certain community care facilities where an elderly or dependent adult is released from a hospital setting into a licensed care facility, only to be moved to an unlicensed facility (run by same provider) that is offering substandard care. In collaboration with a small group of County, City of Riverside, and Department of Justice stakeholders, we have been working to identify a tailored, constructive approach that would provide the necessary tools to either disincentivize this business practice or to make it outright illegal. As now in print, AB 1946 would create a new crime and impose significant financial penalties for this type of trafficking. We continue to engage with the author's office and the working group of practitioners and technical experts on refining the best legislative approach with the highest odds of securing approval.

- **Status:** AB 1946 was amended as of March 21 to create a new crime and enhanced penalties for elder/dependent adult trafficking. It awaits hearing in the Assembly Aging and Long-Term Care Committee.
- **Support:** County of Riverside (sponsor); additional supporters unknown but potentially the Attorney General's Office.
- **Opposition:** None known, but certain civil liberty and defense counsel groups typically oppose measures that create new crimes and/or enhance penalties.

AB 2137 (Mayes) – Increase to no-bid contracting threshold for Riverside County Regional Parks and Open Space District

This measure would increase from \$25,000 to \$50,000 the no-bid threshold for the Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District. Previous legislative efforts made this same change for the East Bay Regional Park District, the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, and the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District. The most recent effort secured this authority for the Sonoma County district as a result of SB 1082 – McGuire, 2016. Previous legislative measures in this area appear to have been non-controversial.

- **Status:** AB 2137 was introduced February 12; it is set for hearing in the Assembly Local Government Committee on April 11.
- **Support:** County of Riverside (sponsor); the California Special Districts Association is considering a formal support position in the coming weeks.
- **Opposition:** None known; previous efforts for other districts did not attract opposition.

AB 2821 (Mayes) – KPMG Pilot/Governmental Efficiency

At the County's request, Assembly Member Chad Mayes introduced a spot bill as a potential vehicle to seek statutory change associated with findings and recommendations coming out of the governmental efficiency assessment being undertaken in the County by KPMG. The bill, as recently amended, would authorize the County of Riverside – upon approval of the Board of Supervisors – to operate an integrated and comprehensive county health and human services system. The Counties of San Diego and Placer Counties already have this authority. If the County is unable to identify additional statutory changes before the Legislature adjourns this year, the current form of AB 2821 will provide the county with the statutory authority for an integrated health and human services system. The County of Riverside would have the authority as an integrated agency to: 1) maintain and evaluate a system of administration that integrates and coordinates the management and support of client services; and 2) maintain a system of reporting and accountability that provides for the combined provision of services without the loss of state or federal funds provided under current law. Additionally, AB 2821, as now in print, would give the county flexibility to move funds between health and human services subaccounts within the 2011 Realignment funding structure.

- **Status:** AB 2821 was amended on March 22 and awaits hearing in the Assembly Human Services Committee.
- **Support:** County of Riverside (sponsor); additional supporters are unknown
- **Opposition:** None known.

AB 3007 (E. Garcia) – Services for Children of Incarcerated Parents (CIP)

Riverside County has designed a program to deliver a comprehensive set of services meant to boost the resiliency factors and reduce the likelihood of future involvement in the criminal justice system of children whose parents are currently or formerly incarcerated. This bill would authorize the program in the County of Riverside and specify program elements and expected outcomes. Financial support for the measure will be sought separately through a state budget appropriation. In a related development, Assembly Member Tony Thurmond also has introduced legislation relative to the CIP population. His measure, AB 2250, would establish a working group with state, local, and community stakeholders tasked with developing guiding principles to address the needs of the CIP population across a variety of systems with whom these youth interact. The three community advocacy groups co-sponsoring AB 2250 – Community Works West, POPS the Club, and Project WHAT! – have expressed interest in supporting AB 3007.

- **Status:** AB 3007 was amended on March 20; it is set for hearing in the Assembly Human Services Committee on April 10.
- **Support:** County of Riverside (sponsor); we are working to develop additional supporters, specifically the organizations co-sponsoring AB 2250.
- **Opposition:** None known.

TWO-YEAR BILLS

On the County's behalf, we have engaged in several two-year measures that have carried over from the 2017 legislative year. We provide a status update below.

AB 1250 (Jones-Sawyer) – County Contracting Out Authority

OPPOSE

As of the time of this writing, there are no new developments to report on AB 1250, a measure that would considerably restrict county governments' ability to contract out for personal services. The County of Riverside – along with virtually every other county, other statewide county associations, and a significant swath of the non-profit community, among others – opposed the bill in 2017. The bill remains parked in the Senate Rules Committee, and there are no signals that any movement is planned. It is worth noting that AB 3224 (Thurmond) – a bill touching on somewhat related issues – has been getting some attention of late. Assembly Member Thurmond's measure seeks to codify existing federal law and county practice with respect to requiring eligibility determinations for Medi-Cal, CalWORKs, and CalFresh be done by county employees. With technical amendments that CSAC is seeking that will clarify the scope and intent of the measure, HBE believes that AB 3224 would not impose a new requirement or unduly burden counties. We will keep the County well informed about developments with AB 1250, AB 3224, and any similar legislative measures that may arise this year.

- **Status:** AB 1250 remains in the Senate Rules Committee.
- **Support:** SEIU and AFSCME (co-sponsors), along with a number of other employee organizations
- **Opposition:** County of Riverside; CSAC; Urban Counties of California; Rural County Representatives of California; Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association; Retailers Association; American Planning Association, California Chapter; California Business Properties Association; California Chamber of Commerce; dozens of additional individual counties; and hundreds of non-profit organizations and service providers

SB 38 (Roth)/AB 2446 (Oberholte) – Judgeship Funding

SUPPORT

Addressing the shortage of judicial resources – both at the trial court and appellate court level – in Riverside County has been a priority for the Board of Supervisors; the magnitude of judgeships shortfall is significant and well-documented. In 2007, 50 trial court judgeships were authorized by the Legislature (AB 159) but have yet to be funded. In its introduced version, SB 38 did the following: 1) authorized and funded one appellate court justice in the 4th District, Division Two (hearing appeals from the Riverside and San Bernardino Superior Courts) and 2) funded 10 of the 50 previously authorized trial court judgeships. SB 38 was taken up by the Senate Judiciary Committee and passed unanimously earlier this month. However, the Senate Appropriations Committee stripped out the appropriations from the bill before passing it out of its committee. The sole provision that remains in the bill is the language to statutorily create the appellate court justice. It should be noted that Assembly Member Jay Oberholte – who represents the similarly impacted San Bernardino County – has introduced AB 2446, which is nearly identical to SB 38 in its introduced form. The County also is supporting AB 2446.

- **Status:** SB 38 is in the Assembly awaiting policy committee referral; AB 2446 awaits hearing in the Assembly Judiciary Committee.
- **Support (SB 38):** Judicial Council (sponsor), County of Riverside, California Judges Association, Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce
- **Opposition:** None

AB 862 (Maienschein) – Pay for Success Programs

SUPPORT

The County of Riverside is supporting Assembly Member Brian Maienschein's effort to authorize and provide \$5 million in funding to support three additional counties' participation in a pay-for-success (PFS) program. AB 1837 (Atkins, 2014) authorized an initial PFS program administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections; three counties successfully competed for the funds and are currently implementing programs that focus on reducing recidivism among a targeted group of the adult criminal justice population. AB 862 would create a pay-for-success funding option for which Riverside County could compete; it is viewed as an opportunity to seek financial support for the County's efforts to establish a program to deliver wrap-around services to reduce risk factors and develop resiliency among children whose parents are incarcerated. It recently was amended to clarify that the PFS programs authorized under AB 862 are separate and apart from those that were previously authorized in AB 1837.

- **Status:** AB 862 is awaiting hearing in the Senate Public Safety Committee.
- **Support:** Sacramento Regional Builders Exchange (sponsor); County of Riverside; Californians for Safety and Justice; Federation of California Builders Exchanges; Bay Area Builders Exchange; Central California Builders Exchange; Valley Contractors Exchange
- **Opposition:** None

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION OF INTEREST

AB 3157 (Bonta and Lackey) – Cannabis taxation

SUPPORT

AB 3157, by Assembly Members Rob Bonta and Tom Lackey, would temporarily lower California's total tax on cannabis by decreasing the cannabis excise tax from 15% to 11% and suspending the cultivation tax for three years. According to the authors, this short-term tax reduction will encourage cannabis operators and consumers to enter the legal market and will curtail the black market. In accordance with the County platform that supports a lower total tax on cannabis, the County supports this measure.

- **Status:** AB 3157 is awaiting hearing in the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.
- **Support:** County of Riverside; additional supporters are unknown
- **Opposition:** Unknown

SB 1043 (Newman) – County Veterans Services Offices

SUPPORT

SB 1043 by Senator Josh Newman would continuously appropriate \$7 million to California counties to fund the activities of County Veterans Services Offices (CVSOs). In accordance with the County platform that seeks to secure full funding of CVSOs, the County supports this measure.

- **Status:** SB 1043 is set for hearing in the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee on April 24.
- **Support:** California Association of County Veterans Services Officers(sponsor); County of Riverside
- **Opposition:** None

Various measures – Definition of Gravely Disabled

PENDING

There are a number of measures before the Legislature from members representing various regions of the state with an interest in revisiting the definition of "gravely disabled" under Welfare and Institutions Code 5150. The provisions of 5150 allow for involuntary holds of up to 72-hours for individuals who are deemed to be a danger to themselves or others. Given the potential for local impacts, we will be monitoring legislative activity in this arena and have provided below a list of measures that seek to make

policy changes in this area. Historically, organizations including the American Civil Liberties Union and Disabilities Rights California tend to oppose efforts to expand this area of the law.

<p>AB 1971 (Santiago and Friedman)</p>	<p>Would expand the definition of gravely disabled to include individuals who, as a result of a mental health disorder or chronic alcoholism, is unable to provide for his or her medical treatment. This measure is sponsored by the County of Los Angeles. The County has expressed a commitment to working to minimize county impacts – both operational and fiscal. It is unclear, however, whether a measure that amends the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act could be designed as an “opt-in” or to apply to a single or select jurisdictions. <i>Set for hearing in Assembly Health Committee on 4/10.</i></p>
<p>AB 2099 (Gloria)</p>	<p>Would allow facilities to treat a copy of the document detailing the circumstances of a 5150 hold as an original for specified purposes and under specified circumstances. Under current law, 5150 paperwork with an original signature must accompany the patient as he or she moves through the associated referral/transfer to a 5150 facility. Some patients who are not in possession of the original paperwork have been refused services and treatment. This measure would facilitate access to treatment for those placed on a 5150 hold who have digital, faxed, or other duplicate versions of the otherwise required paperwork. This measure is sponsored by the American College of Emergency Physicians (California Chapter). <i>Passed Assembly Health Committee on 3/20.</i></p>
<p>AB 2156 (Chen)</p>	<p>Would change the definition of gravely disabled to include being incapable of making informed decisions about or providing for medical care without significant supervision and assistance from another person. <i>Awaiting hearing in Assembly Health Committee</i></p>
<p>AB 2442 (Santiago)</p>	<p>Would require that if, as part of the 5150 assessment, a determination is made that a person may be properly served without being detained and if that person is experiencing homelessness, he or she shall also be provided written information about local housing options, employment opportunities, and available public social services. <i>Awaiting hearing in Assembly Health Committee</i></p>
<p>SB 1045 (Wiener)</p>	<p>Would establish a procedure for the appointment of a conservator for a person who is chronically homeless and incapable of caring for his or her own health and well-being due to acute and severe mental illness or a severe substance abuse disorder, as evidenced by specified circumstances. Although SB 1045 does not amend WIC Section 5150, it touches on many of the same issues the measures identified above seek to address. The author and sponsor have indicated their express intent to amend the bill to create a county opt-in approach. The City and County of San Francisco is working closely with Senator Weiner on this measure. <i>Awaiting hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee.</i></p>

This memo provides an overview of areas of principal legislative interest and advocacy, but is not a comprehensive list of bills on which the County has engaged. On a flow basis, HBE will be working with your office to identify other areas of priority where the County may wish to weigh in.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions on these or other topics of interest. Thank you.