California Counties 101

Darby Kernan, Deputy Executive Director Geoff Neill, Legislative Representative California State Association of Counties

CSAC

- A nonprofit membership association
- All counties are members
- One elected county supervisor from each county on our Board of Directors
- Acts as a liaison between counties and state and federal policymakers
- CSAC Institute for Excellence continuing education for county officials
- CSAC Challenge Awards recognizing innovative programs



California counties are...

- Political subdivisions of the state (California Constitution, Article XI, Section 1)
- General purpose government
- Different from other local governments
- Complicated



California's 27 Counties





California's 27 Counties <u>58</u> Counties







California counties...

- Provide state services throughout the county, including:
 - CalWORKS
 - Adult Protective Services
 - Child Protective Services
 - Drug and Alcohol Abuse Services
 - Food Stamps
 - Foster Care

- In-Home Supportive Services
- Medical Care Services
- Behavioral HealthServices
- Public Health



California counties...

- Provide municipal services in the unincorporated area (about 17% of Californians live in unincorporated areas), such as:
 - Building inspection/code enforcement
 - Building permits/plan checking
 - Economic development
 - Emergency Services
 - Fire Protection
 - Housing
 - Library Services
 - Parks and Recreation

- Pest Control
- Planning and zoning
- Police protection (sheriff)
- Sewers
- Street Lighting/road maintenance
- Streets/roads/ highways/storm drains
- Water delivery
- Weed abatement



California counties...

- Provide countywide services as prescribed by law, like:
 - Adult Detention (jails)
 - Ag Commissioner
 - Assessor
 - Auditor-Controller
 - Communicable Disease Control
 - Cooperative Extension
 - Coroner/Medical Examiner
 - District Attorney
 - Elections
 - Environmental Health
 - Forensic Labs
 - Homeless Shelters
 - Immunizations

- Indigent Burials
- Juvenile Detention
- Juvenile Justice Programs
- Landfill
- Law Library
- Probation (Juvenile and Adult)
- Public Administrator
- Public Guardian-Conservator
- Recorder/Vital Statistics
- Regional Parks
- Treasurer/Tax Collector
- Weights and Measures
- Veterans Services



County Organization and Structure

- Counties do not have "home rule" authority. They may adopt charters, which mainly provide for the internal workings of county government, to address issues such as:
 - Number of members of boards of supervisors (5 or more).
 - Compensation and terms of office of supervisors.
 - An elected sheriff, district attorney, and assessor and any other official, including compensation and terms of office.
 - The performance of functions required by statute, including the power of the county executive and the relationship between the county executive and the board of supervisors.
 - The powers, duties, and the organization of governing bodies and other county offices.
 - Personnel system, labor relations, and contracting for services.



Counties with Charters



Alameda Sacramento

Butte San Bernardino

El Dorado San Diego

Fresno San Francisco

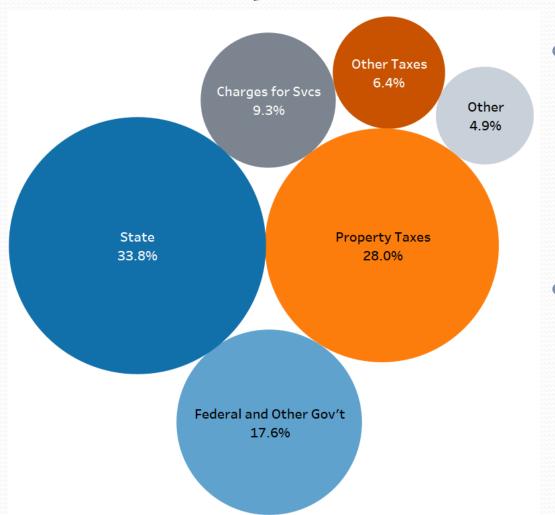
Los Angeles San Mateo

Orange Santa Clara

Placer Tehama



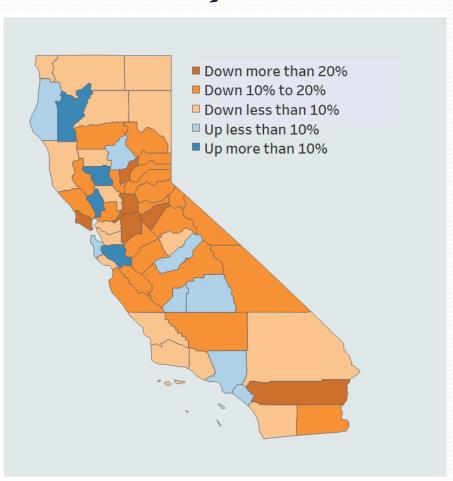
County Finances - Revenue



- The bulk of county revenues comes from the state and federal governments to operate federal and statemandated services.
- Property taxes and sales taxes account for the bulk of county discretionary revenues.



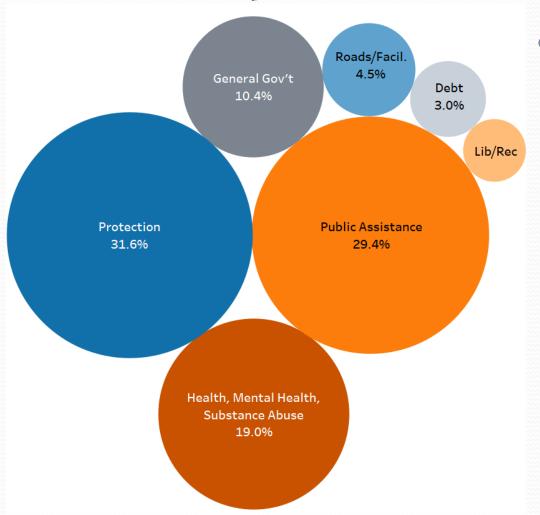
County Finances – A Slow Decade



- Nearly a decade after the Great Recession, per capita tax revenues in most counties had still not recovered, in real dollars.
- Property taxes and sales taxes both grow significantly more slowly than GDP.



County Finances - Spending



 The spending on public assistance, health and behavioral health reflects counties' responsibility for state and federal entitlement programs.



Realignment (1991)

• In 1991, the Legislature and Governor approved a "realignment" of 19 state/county health, mental health, and social services programs, essentially shifting a greater share of costs to counties with funding generated by new revenue sources.

 Counties also were granted flexibility in managing some of the realigned programs, particularly in the mental health area.



1991 Realigned Programs

Health Services

- County Health Services
- Medically Indigent Services Program
- County Medical Services Program
- Local Health Services

Mental Health Services

- Community-based Mental Health
- Institutes for Mental Disease
- State Hospitals

Social Services

- CalWORKS Aid Payments
- Welfare Administration
- Foster Care
- Child Welfare Services
- Adoptions Assistance
- GAIN
- In-Home Supportive Services
- County Services Block Grant
- County Juvenile Justice Subventions
- County Stabilization Subventions
- California Children's Services



1991 Realignment Funding

- ½ cent state sales tax increase
- A "slowing down" of the Vehicle License Fee (VLF) depreciation schedule; currently, 74.9% of the 0.65 VLF rate.
- Revenues are continuously appropriated and allocated to counties on a monthly basis.
- County-by-county formulas are very complicated and, in many instances, based on decades-old caseload and spending data for each jurisdiction.



2011 Realignment

- The 2011-12 state budget transferred about \$6 billion in new program responsibilities to counties.
- 2011 realignment reflects perhaps the most significant policy changes in the public safety area in our lifetimes.
- Counties are now responsible for a new offender population and for post-release community supervision (PRCS) for certain offenders.
- Counties now are responsible for 100% share of cost for a variety of human services programs.



2011 Realigned Programs

- Public Safety
 - Trial Court Security
 - Local Law Enforcement Subventions
 - District Attorney and Public Defender (AB 109)
 - Local Community Corrections (AB 109)
 - Juvenile Justice

- Health and Human Services
 - Community Mental Health
 - EPSDT
 - Mental Health Managed Care
 - Substance Abuse Services
 - Adult Protective Services
 - Foster Care and Child Welfare Services



2011 Realignment Funding

- 1.0625% of existing state sales tax rate
- 25.1% of existing Vehicle License Fees (VLF), essentially remainder after 1991 realignment
- Funds are deposited into a state special fund and continuously appropriated to counties on a monthly basis.
- County-by-county formulas vary depending on program.
- Permanent fiscal structure approved in 2012.



Other Major Issues

- COVID-19
 - Public health departments
 - Direct medical care
 - Vaccinations and testing
 - Economic supports
 - Social services
 - Mental health and domestic violence crises
 - Emergency response
 - Employee safety
 - Increasing service loads, decreasing revenues



Other Major Issues

- Homelessness and Affordable Housing
 - Which level of government does what?
 - Resources should match responsibilities
- Behavioral Health Services
 - Seeking additional funding for services, technology for remote services, and the expansion of Laura's Law.
 - Implementation of state's CalAIM Medi-Cal proposal
 - Cross-sector collaboration: schools, justice system, etc.
- Juvenile Justice Realignment
 - Like other realignments, adequate funding and flexibility are essential



CSAC Contact Information

Administration of Justice

Josh Gauger Stanicia Boatner

jgauger@counties.org sboatner@counties.org

Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources

Catherine Freeman Nick Cronenwett

cfreeman@counties.org ncronenwett@counties.org

Employee Relations

Ryan Souza Ada Waelder

rsouza@counties.org awaelder@counties.org



CSAC Contact Information

Health and Human Services

Farrah McDaid Ting

Justin Garrett

fmcting@counties.org jgarrett@counties.org

Roshena Duree

rduree@counties.org

Housing, Land Use, and Transportation

Chris Lee

Marina Espinoza

clee@counties.org

mespinoza@counties.org

Revenue, Tax, and General Government

Geoff Neill Ada Waelder

gneill@counties.org awaelder@counties.org

