

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5

Agenda

Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
Senator John Moorlach
Senator Jim Beall



Thursday, March 28, 2019
9:30 a.m. or upon adjournment of session
State Capitol - Room 113

Consultant: Christopher Francis, Ph.D.
Yong Salas

ITEMS PROPOSED FOR VOTE-ONLY

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0690 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES**Issue 1: Federal Fund Augmentation**

Governor’s Budget. The Governor’s Office of Emergency Services requests \$110 million federal funds authority for increases in the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Violence of Crime Act (VOCA) grants.

Background. Mitigation is the effort to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. The federal government provides mitigation funding to states through the HMGP. California is eligible for twenty percent of total costs of each federally declared disaster not to exceed \$35.33 billion, and has maintained an enhanced status by demonstrating it has developed a comprehensive mitigation program, allowing for increased funding from the federal government. In California, the HMGP unit within OES administers these funds. In 2017-18, based on federal declarations, the below federal funds are available to California for mitigation projects (as of May 7, 2018):

Disaster Number	Disaster Title	Funding Amount
DR4301	January 2017 Storms	22,097,355
DR4305*	Late January 2017 Storms	10,136,842
DR4308	February 2017 Storms*	78,411,411
DR4344	October 2017 California Wildfires*	333,165,681
DR4353	December 2017 California Wildfires and Debris Flows*	56,661,168
Total		\$ 500,472,457

OES estimates that the HMGP funds will be received over a seven-year period. The 2018 Budget Act provided \$3.2 million federal funds to administer the HMGP, and the current federal funding authority for the HMGP is \$30 million federal fund. OES states that an additional \$60 million federal fund authority is needed to provide timely funding to applicants as they work to recover and rebuild in the aftermath of the disasters.

In 2014, President Obama increased the 2015 Crime Victims Fund appropriation level from \$745 million to just over \$2.3 billion. For California, the VOCA award increased from the 2014 amount of \$52 million to \$232 million in 2015. At that time, it was unknown if this level of funding would be sustained in future years—however, since then, the funding level has increased. Each award has a four-year performance period, which means in any year there are four open awards from which expenditures can occur. VOCA funds are administered with the assistance from the VOCA Steering Committee, which includes appointees from the Senate and the Assembly and identifies gaps in existing services informed by input from stakeholders. The below chart shows the VOCA award history for OES.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State Operations	2,079,385	9,308,918	10,571,891	8,757,731	15,865,691
Local Assistance	49,749,667	223,414,013	253,725,394	210,185,550	380,776,583
Total	51,829,052	232,722,931	264,297,285	218,943,281	396,642,274

OES states that the current \$232 million federal fund authority for this program is insufficient to maximize OES' ability to allocate funding, and will need an additional \$50 million federal fund authority to do so.

LAO. The LAO recommends providing the additional federal funds authority on a limited-term basis, consistent with OES' anticipated timeline for expending these funds. The LAO also recommends that the Legislature consider whether the grant allocations are consistent with legislative priorities, and direct OES to allocate its funding accordingly.

Staff Recommendation. Approve as budgeted.

Issue 2: Deferred Maintenance

Governor's Budget. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) requests \$2 million General Fund in 2019-20 to address deferred maintenance projects.

Background. The funding for deferred maintenance projects will complete projects at the current OES headquarters facility located in Mather, CA, which was built in 2001. In prior years, OES has received deferred maintenance funding as follows:

Fiscal Year	Amount
2018-19	\$4,000,000
2017-18	\$ -
2016-17	\$800,000
2015-16	\$3,000,000

The following table reflects the complete list of deferred maintenance projects at OES headquarters, which exceeds the amount available for these projects. OES states that they will complete their list in order of prioritization with the funding allocated for deferred maintenance.

Facility Location	Project Title and Description	Estimated Cost
Cal OES 3650 Schriever Ave Mather, CA 95655	Wall Repair - Repair damage from wear and tear and leaks throughout the facility.	\$ 1,502,000
Cal OES 3650 Schriever Ave Mather, CA 95655	Replace aging Access Control System due to repeated failures	\$ 250,000
Cal OES 3650 Schriever Ave Mather, CA 95655	Repair Exterior Cladding due to screws backing out and not sealing well	\$ 325,000
Cal OES 3650 Schriever Ave Mather, CA 95655	Replace Video Surveillance System	\$ 250,000
Cal OES 3650 Schriever Ave Mather, CA 95655	Multi-Purpose Rooms Repairs/Replacements - Repair/replace Audio/Visual system, repair walls and replace moveable wall due to wear and tear	\$ 200,000
Cal OES 3650 Schriever Ave Mather, CA 95655	Replace interior and exterior locksets due to repeated failures	\$ 175,000
Cal OES 3650 Schriever Ave Mather, CA 95655	State Operations Center Kitchen Repairs/Replacements - Appliances, and counter tops, and other equipment	\$ 45,000
Cal OES 3650 Schriever Ave Mather, CA 95655	Employee Breakroom Repairs/Replacements (four total) - New flooring, new counter tops, and new casework	\$ 150,000
Cal OES 3650 Schriever Ave Mather, CA 95655	Replace Blinds in Breakout Rooms	\$ 15,000
	Total	\$ 2,912,000

LAO. The LAO states that deferred maintenance projects have continued to emerge for the department despite multiple allocations of deferred maintenance funding in recent years, and recommends additional reporting to ensure that progress is made at reducing deferred maintenance backlogs.

Staff Comment. Senate Budget Subcommittees have previously adopted reporting language this year related to deferred maintenance projects requiring the Department of Finance to notify the Joint Legislative Budget Committee prior to allocating funding. These projects would apply to that reporting language.

Staff Recommendation. Approve the requested funding for deferred maintenance.

8120 COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING (POST)**Issue 3: Increased Peace Officer Training BCP**

Governor's Budget. The budget includes \$34.9 million General Fund and 11 positions in 2019-20 and ongoing to restore POST to prior levels of funding and provide adequate resources to ensure that local California law enforcement agencies are able to obtain sufficient training.

Background. POST was created in 1959 to establish and maintain selection and training standards for California law enforcement. A total of 608 California state and local law enforcement agencies participate in the POST program. There are currently over 96,000 peace officers and public safety dispatchers under the POST umbrella. Of the 608 POST agencies, 56 percent have 50 or fewer officers, and approximately three quarters have fewer than 100 officers. The size of an agency has a direct impact on its ability to train their personnel, as smaller agencies have less flexibility to maintain staffing levels when officers attend training.

Current funding source and recent cuts. POST currently receives ongoing funding from the State Penalty Fund (SPF), which is supported by local penalty assessments, including criminal fines and fees, and traffic fines. However, SPF revenues have declined in the past decade, resulting in reduced budget allocations for POST starting in 2014-15. Due to a significant decline in fine and fee revenue in recent years, funding for POST was reduced beginning in 2009-10. In recognition of this decline, General Fund support has been provided to POST on a one-time basis in recent years. For example, \$3.2 million in POST costs were shifted to the General Fund in 2014-15 on a one-time basis. In 2017-18, POST's budget was reduced by approximately 18 percent from the previous year. As a result of declining revenue and budget reductions, POST has steadily reduced reimbursement to agencies and discontinued funding of many training programs.

- In 2014, POST eliminated certain backfill reimbursement payments. These payments were provided to local agencies to reimburse them for the cost of paying overtime for staff to backfill behind officers on leave to attend POST training courses. These payments were particularly important for small agencies that are often unable to absorb these costs. As a result, such small agencies often defer sending their staff to training.
- In 2017, POST eliminated the training course Quality Assurance Program (QAP), which provided quality assurance auditing of the over 4,000 POST-certified courses throughout the state. Under the QAP, POST had an outside contract for course audits verifying training was consistent and high quality. Auditors check to ensure instructors are approved and qualified course content is consistent with approved standards, and instructors appropriately utilize adult learning practices.
- Also in 2017, POST rescinded a mandatory training requirement for basic academy personnel. The Academy Instructor Certificate Program established instructor training and certification requirements for academies in the state. Its purpose was to recognize demonstrated competency levels in education and training experience for each instructor, which, in turn, improves the overall professionalism, quality, and effectiveness of law enforcement training.

- In 2018, POST eliminated all funding for the peace officer motorcycle training program. Prior to 2018-19, POST maintained four motorcycle training contracts that included reimbursement for travel to and from the training. POST currently certifies 14 basic motorcycle courses throughout the state but no longer provides funding to attend. According to the California Highway Patrol, from 2008 to 2018, there have been 88 fatalities and 11,698 injuries associated with on-duty, officer-involved collisions.

2018 Budget Act relevant actions. The Budget Act of 2018 provided \$25 million General Fund on a one-time basis to develop trainings that focus on the use of force, de-escalation, and mental health crisis encounters. Accompanying trailer bill language establishes a competitive Innovations Grant to create training and procedures on topics such as the use of force, de-escalation, officer wellness, implicit bias, cultural diversity, and community policing to reduce the number of officer-involved shootings.

Goal of proposal. The goal of this request is to support POST's recent declining revenues with ongoing funding to restore POST to its historic levels of funding and provide new and expanded opportunities for state and local law enforcement agencies to send peace officers and dispatchers to more training opportunities that are updated to fit the modern needs of California law enforcement.

Breakdown of budget proposal. This proposal will provide resources to the following three areas: (1) POST administration, (2) additional training opportunities, and (3) increased funding for local assistance and reimbursement provided to local law enforcement agencies. The following table outlines how the \$34.9 million request will be used:

Table: Breakdown of \$34.9 million request.

Purpose	Amount
POST Administration	
Replace and modernize technological equipment.	\$3.2
Support increased workload, improve existing databases, and develop new course materials.	1.5
Subtotal	(\$4.7)
Training and Ensuring Quality of Training	
Update training curriculum for legacy courses.	\$1.5
Restore Quality Assurance Program—auditing consistency and delivery quality of POST-certified classes.	1.0
Restore the Instructor Development Institute.	1.0
Expand Supervisory Leadership Institute.	0.5
Develop four scenarios annually for Force Option Simulators.	0.5
Develop two additional online videos annually related to new legislative mandates.	0.2
Support various other training purposes.	1.0
Subtotal	(\$5.7)
Local Assistance and Reimbursement Funding	
Reinstate “backfill” salary payments (costs of overtime to temporarily backfill the shift of a training attendee).	\$8.0
Increase number of reimbursable hours and reimbursement rate for regular basic academy courses.	7.5
Reinstate reimbursement plans for certain classes and implement new reimbursement plans.	7.0
Increase in stipends for increased “behind the wheel” emergency vehicle operations instruction.	2.0
Subtotal	(\$24.5)
Total	\$34.9

Source: LAO and POST

LAO Assessment.

Governor’s Proposal Reflects One Approach to Funding POST ... According to the LAO, POST’s expenditure plan is one way to use the proposed ongoing funding. In developing the plan, POST evaluated nearly all of its programs and identified those areas it believed merited additional funding to maximize the number of officers trained and the impact of training. For example, POST plans to restore some trainings for supervisory law enforcement officers in order to ensure that first-line supervisors are able to appropriately manage, supervise, and mentor the officers reporting to them, as these supervisors are key to creating change and ensuring consistency. The LAO also notes that POST is currently in the process of examining individual programs and courses to ensure consistent treatment (such as reimbursing similar classes consistently) and to focus on areas of greatest statutory or regulatory importance.

... But Legislature Could Provide Different Funding Level and Allocate Funds in Other Ways. However, POST’s expenditure plan is simply one way additional funding for POST can be used. The legislature will want to consider its overall expectations for POST in terms of desired service levels and outcomes, and ensure that POST has sufficient resources to meet these expectations. As discussed above, POST received \$25 million in one-time General Fund support in the current year for the delivery of use of force, de-escalation, or crisis mental health training. Under the proposed expenditure plan, however, it is unclear how much of the increased funding would generally be used for these specific purposes. This is concerning because these training activities were identified as legislative priorities in 2018-19. The legislature could decide that it would like funding to be spent on specific issue areas—which would be consistent with recent actions—or that certain programs or services should be prioritized over others (such as expanding the availability of online classes or videos).

Funding Should Be Tied to Specific Outcome and Performance Reporting. To the extent that additional ongoing funding is provided to POST, it is important that there be clear and specified outcome and performance measures in regards to the uses of the funding. Such information would allow the legislature to identify the intended expectations for the funding provided and monitor the actual impacts to make sure they are aligned with the identified expectations. The LAO notes that under the Administration’s plan, it is unknown what specific outcomes and performance is expected. For example, it is unknown how many additional law enforcement are expected to participate in training as a result of the proposed increase in reimbursement levels. The collection of outcome and performance measures would also help the state identify and compare where new funding had the greatest desired impact and what would be the most cost-effective investments going forward. This would be important in helping the Legislature to determine whether additional funding is needed or if the allocation of existing funding should be modified.

LAO Recommendations. Ensure Funding and Expenditure Plan Reflects Legislative Priorities. The LAO recommends that the legislature ensure that any provided funding as well as any expenditure plans for this funding reflect its priorities. The legislature can accomplish this in various ways ranging from specifying exactly how funding must be used—such as for use of force trainings—or for certain purposes—such as for regional trainings to more minor modifications to the proposed expenditure plan.

Require Reporting on Specific Outcome and Performance Measures. To the extent that the legislature approves additional funding for POST, the LAO recommends that it adopt trailer bill language directing POST to report annually on specific outcome and performance measures that are tied to legislative expectations for the additional funding. For example, if the additional funding is provided for training, POST should collect and report information on the number of officers trained, how training was delivered, and the cost per training attendee, as well as the effect of specific trainings on officers' job performance. To the extent that it takes time to begin collecting information on certain performance measures, the Legislature can direct POST to report on how it plans on acquiring or measuring that information in the near-term until the information becomes available for annual reporting. Such reporting would help the Legislature evaluate the impact of any new funding provided, as well as make decisions on appropriate funding and service levels in the future.

Staff Recommendation. Hold Open

0690 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Overview. The principal objective of the Office of Emergency Services (OES) is to protect lives and property, build capabilities, and support our communities for a resilient California. The OES director serves as both the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor and Emergency Management Director, with responsibility to implement and facilitate the state's homeland security and counter-terrorism strategy. The OES serves the public through effective collaboration in preparing for, protecting against, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating the impacts of all hazards and threats.

Budget. The budget includes \$1.6 billion (\$286.5 million General Fund, \$1.1 billion Federal Trust Fund, \$216.3 million special funds and \$5 million reimbursements) and 1,058.6 positions to support the office and its programs.

7870 VICTIM COMPENSATION BOARD

Overview. The governing body of the California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB) consists of three members: the Secretary of the Government Operations Agency who serves as the chair, the State Controller, and a public member appointed by the Governor. CalVCB provides responsive financial compensation to remedy the financial burdens of victims of crime through a stable Restitution Fund. The primary objectives of CalVCB are to: (1) compensate victims of violent crime and eligible family members for certain crime-related financial losses; (2) determine the eligibility of individuals for compensation for pecuniary injury sustained through erroneous conviction and imprisonment; (3) process claims for the Missing Children Reward Program to assist local law enforcement agencies or other parties involved in the identification and recovery of missing children in California; and (4) process claims through the Good Samaritan Program to private citizens who are injured rescuing another person, preventing a crime, or assisting a law enforcement officer.

Budget. The budget includes \$121 million (\$134,000 General Fund, \$88.9 million Restitution Fund, \$24.9 million federal funds, and \$7.8 million Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund) and 224.7 positions.

Issue 4: Informational - Consolidation of Victim Services

Background. California funds services to victims of crimes through various programs administered by different entities, including: the Victim Compensation Board (VCB), the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). The 2018-19 Budget Act required the VCB and OES to work together to develop options and a recommendation for combining the state's victims programs under one organization. A Consolidation Working Group was convened to complete the report and provide recommendations for consolidating the victims' programs. The report was released in October 2018.

OES combines federal and state funding to support more than 1,200 projects providing victim services throughout the state, and in 2018-19, OES administered \$486.5 million in grant funds. Likewise, VCB also combines federal and state funding—from fines and restitution orders paid by offenders convicted

of traffic infractions, misdemeanors, or felonies—to offer compensation directly to, or on behalf of, victims and survivors who are injured or threatened with injury. Most recently, VCB approved more than 52,000 applications and provided more than \$57 million in compensation for crime-related expenses, including income and support loss, medical and dental care, funeral and burial expenses, and other losses not reimbursable from another source.

Victim compensation has remained separate, in part, due to the significant logistical challenges in consolidating the entities, as well as the need to avoid negative impacts to those who receive funding and services to support victims and their families. However, the coordination of the state's delivery of victim services are necessary to ensure that the limited resources allocated for these programs are done so efficiently.

Working Group Recommendations. The Consolidation Working Group made a total of 10 recommendations to phase-in a consolidation of these entities, including:

1. Continue supporting OES/CalVCB's Strategic Planning effort and the implementation of specific objectives and actions that include performance measures;
2. Co-locate or establish "hoteling" space so OES and CalVCB staff can work together on initiatives and program priorities;
3. Establish a rotation program for analysts and first-line managers so that OES and CalVCB can share staff for cross-training and education;
4. Establish regular meetings between program staff from OES and CalVCB;
5. Establish procedures describing:
 - General principles of operation for areas where VOCA rules allow either victim assistance or victim compensation to pay for crime-related losses
 - Mass violence event protocols and responsibilities
 - Collaboration efforts
 - Development and maintenance of the Victim Services Strategic Plan
 - Committee membership
6. Where appropriate and allowable, include CalVCB representatives on OES standing committees, and include OES representatives on CalVCB standing committees;
7. Establish a quarterly Victims' Services State Agency Coordination Group, co-chaired by OES and CalVCB, that includes all state entities administering victims' services programs and funding;
8. Create a comprehensive web portal that serves as the main information source for all victims' programs and resources from all state entities;
9. Continue planning efforts by beginning discussions with FISCAL, OVW and the DOJ to explore the feasibility of consolidation within a two to three year time-period; and
10. Issue a detailed consolidation plan in December 2019, with recommendations for additional improvements, as may be identified through coordinated efforts.

Staff Recommendation. This is an informational item. No action necessary.

0690 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES**Issue 5: Capital Outlay: Fire Apparatus Maintenance Shop and General Purpose Warehouse**

Governor’s Budget. The Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (OES) requests \$2.2 million (\$2,200,000) General Fund to exercise the lease purchase option to acquire the 18,000 square foot fire apparatus maintenance shop and general purpose warehouse in Sacramento.

Background. This request will allow OES to acquire the facility for \$2 million pursuant to the existing property lease, with an additional one-time \$200,000 being requested for various site and structure evaluations, real estate due diligence activities, property appraisal, Department of General Services (DGS) project management fees, and escrow costs. The current lease term is February 2017 to January 2025, and provides OES with the option to purchase the facility for \$2 million within the first four years of the lease term.

OES states that this provides: (1) a permanent facility close to OES headquarters, offering a long-term solution that allows OES to carry out fire apparatus maintenance and repair activities, and (2) adequate space to store and maintain fire and rescue supplies and equipment needed to support major disaster response operations.

LAO. The LAO states that they find it reasonable for the state to purchase the Fire Apparatus Maintenance Shop because it will likely provide services for sufficient years to justify the state’s investment. The LAO recommends that the Legislature reduce the proposed \$2.2 million by \$157,000 to reflect that the department will no longer incur lease costs associated with the Fire Apparatus Maintenance Shop once the state purchases it, and thus should have some savings reflected in their budget.

Staff Comment. OES states that their annual lease costs includes the cost of utilities, and if this subcommittee wishes to reduce future budget authority by what the department would have paid for by lease costs, that amount should be offset by the non-facility related costs.

Staff Recommendation. Approve as budgeted for 2019-20, with a reduction commensurate with the facility leasing costs in 2020-21 and ongoing.

Issue 6: California Interoperable Public Safety Radio System

Governor’s Budget. OES requests one-time \$59.5 million (\$59,464,000) General Fund over five years and 8 positions in 2019-20, increasing to 13 positions in 2020-21, with ongoing funding of \$2.7 million (\$2,718,000) General Fund beginning in 2024-25 to build a statewide public safety radio system.

Background. The state’s radio agencies own, fund, and control 38 separate radio systems. However, they operate on different radio frequencies and dissimilar infrastructure, and do not interoperate with

other radio systems. This makes it difficult for first responders from different entities to communicate with each other when responding to the same emergency.

This effort will allow OES to link existing compatible state and regional radio systems together to expand geographical radio coverage without the expense of adding new radio sites to the system. The funding will be used for activities such as purchasing and installing new radio equipment, as well as personnel to maintain and manage the radio system. This will be a subscriber-based service, and OES will recover costs for participating agencies, which will be used to support the ongoing maintenance of the system.

Below are the five-year costs to build out the radio system:

<i>(in millions)</i>	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	TOTAL
Personnel	\$ 1.743	\$ 2.718	\$ 2.718	\$ 2.718	\$ 2.718	\$ 12.615
Positions	8.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	
System Build	\$ 9.047	\$ 8.924	9.487	\$ 9.676	\$ 9.715	\$ 46.849
Total by Year	\$ 10.790	\$ 11.642	\$ 12.205	\$ 12.394	\$ 12.433	\$ 59.464

** Revenues generated by participating agencies will be used to support the ongoing maintenance of the system.*

LAO. The LAO has no concerns with the proposal to provide five years of funding to implement the system and, thus, recommend the Legislature approve this part of the request. However, the LAO recommends rejecting the ongoing funding component of \$2.7 million because of the uncertainty regarding the future level of workload associated with operating and maintaining the public radio system after the radio system is implemented. This is because (1) the level of workload associated with developing the system could be different from the level of workload associated with maintaining the system on an ongoing basis, and (2) there is expected to be an unspecified level of efficiencies achieved as a result of the new system. Additionally, to the extent ongoing workload is funded in the future, the LAO recommends that it be paid for using a fee-for-service model rather than exclusively from the General Fund. The LAO states that this approach is consistent with the current funding structure for the public safety radio system and would fairly apportion costs to the various client agencies that benefit from it.

Staff Recommendation. Approve funding for the interoperable radio system through 2023-24, and reassess staffing need for ongoing maintenance and operations.

Issue 7: Mutual Aid System

Governor's Budget. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) requests ongoing \$25 million General Fund for repositioning of existing OES and local government resources that are part of the statewide mutual aid system with the goal of enhancing disaster response readiness. Repositioning occurs in areas of identified potential fire threat, which is determined through various means such as weather modeling, high wind zones, low humidity, and dense fire load.

Background. The mutual aid system is based on four organizational levels: cities, counties, regions and the state. The basic concept provides that within the operational area, adjacent or neighboring agencies will assist each other. Should the event require assistance from outside the county, the region will provide requested assistance to the impacted county. If the combined resources of the region are insufficient, the regional coordinator contacts the state mutual aid coordinator at OES.

The state reimburses costs that are related to pre-positioning requests activated through the mutual aid system that were requested by the local agencies, and approved by OES. The 2016 Budget Act provided one-time \$10 million General Fund for investments in the mutual aid system. The 2017 Budget Act provided one-time \$25 million Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) for local fire response assistance. The 2018 Budget Act provided: (1) one-time \$25 million GGRF to OES for the procurement and maintenance of fire engines as well as to support the mutual aid system, and (2) one-time \$25 million General Fund for equipment and technology that improves the mutual aid system. This request is ongoing from the General Fund, and would fund reimbursements for prepositioning resources in advance of possible fires and other disaster events.

LAO. The LAO states that the requested ongoing funding for prepositioning mutual aid engines represents a continuation of funding provided on a one-time basis by the Legislature in the last two budgets. While much of the current fiscal year remains to expend these funds, this leaves questions about what the annual funding need for this program should be. Additionally, this request was submitted without a formal budget proposal, and to that end, the LAO recommends that the Legislature direct OES to submit Budget Change Proposals (BCPs) for future requests that include (1) new positions; (2) funding for new activities; (3) changes in proposed funding-levels for existing activities if not purely technical in nature; and (4) extensions of funding, activities, and/or positions that were previously approved on a limited-term basis.

Staff Recommendation. According to information provided by OES, of the \$25 million GGRF provided from the 2017 Budget Act, only \$3 million had been expended as of January 2019. Staff recommends that this item be held open pending assessment of need closer to the end of the fiscal year.

Issue 8: Human Trafficking Victim Assistance

Governor's Budget. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) requests ongoing \$10 million General Fund to continue funding for the Human Trafficking Victim Assistance Program.

Background. The Human Trafficking Victim Assistance program provides funding to victim/witness assistance centers that provide specialized services to victims of human trafficking. Recipients must provide comprehensive safety/supportive services, including a 24-hour crisis hotline, emergency shelter, temporary housing, emergency food/clothing, counseling, transportation, legal assistance, and referrals to existing local resources.

This program has received various one-time augmentations over the last couple of years; most recently, the 2018 Budget Act provided one-time \$10 million General Fund to this program, and the 2017 Budget Act provided \$5 million, and This request would provide ongoing funding of \$10 million General Fund.

LAO. The LAO states that the absence of a BCP leaves questions about how the department determined what the ongoing level of funding need is throughout the state, as well as how much should be funded from the General Fund versus other possible sources (such as federal funds).

Staff Recommendation. Approve as budgeted.

Issue 9: Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention Funding

Proposal. The subcommittee received trailer bill language to update the Family Violence Prevention grant program to include sexual violence prevention program grant efforts, and a request for ongoing \$50 million General Fund for sexual and domestic violence prevention programs. Of the \$50 million General Fund, \$5 million will be ongoing for rape crisis centers. The funds would be distributed by OES through a grant program to service providers.

Background. OES administers several grant programs with General Fund, federal fund, and special fund dollars that focus on issues related to domestic violence, human trafficking, sexual assault, children, unserved/underserved, and victim/witness programs.

Its Family Violence Prevention program is administered under its Domestic Violence Unit in two program areas: (1) providing financial and technical assistance to local domestic and family violence centers to implement community family violence prevention strategies, and (2) funding a statewide family violence prevention campaign. Additionally, OES administers several programs that touch upon responding to sexual assault and family violence, which go to community-based organizations that provide direct services.

The requesters state, “Investing in prevention efforts, while maintaining and improving trauma-informed services, can stop this violence and abuse before it starts. We know that prevention can have tremendous positive impacts. Investments in prevention reduces the trauma individuals and communities experience and decreases cost to victims, government, and overall society.”

Prevention efforts shown to have an impact on reducing violence include:

- Teaching safe and healthy relationship skills
- Engaging influential adults and peers, including engaging men and boys as allies and bystander empowerment
- Parenting skill and family relationship programs, and work with at-risk children and families
- Creating protective environments by improving school climate and safety, improving the physical and social environments of neighborhoods, organizational policies and workplace climate
- Strengthening economic supports for families
- Supporting survivors to increase safety and lessen harm

Staff Recommendation. Hold open.

Issue 10: Oversight: Emergency Water Tanks

Background. The state provided funding for an emergency water tank program for areas impacted by the drought as part of the Governor's drought relief package in the 2014 Budget Act until April 2017, when the Governor declared the drought was over. The 2017-18 Budget Act continued the emergency water tank program and included \$6.5 million General Fund.

The 2018-19 Budget Act provided \$3.5 million General Fund to continue the emergency water tank program, with the provisional language as follows:

9. Of the amount appropriated in Schedule (2), \$3,500,000 shall be used to provide grants to install emergency water tank systems for homes that have had wells recently go dry, and to continue to supply water tanks with water and maintain and repair such systems as an emergency measure while households await new wells or connection to community water systems.

As of March 21, \$1.2 million has been distributed to program recipients for existing tank programs. The provisional language also permits the funding to be used to install emergency water tank systems, and OES stated that the remaining funds will be available for emergency water tank installations.

Staff Recommendation. Hold open.