County of Santa Cruz

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

701 OCEAN STREET, SUITE 500, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060-4069

(831) 454-2200 FAX: (831) 454-3262 TDD: (831) 454-2123

JANET K. BEAUTZ	ELLEN PIRIE	MARDI WORMHOUDT	TONY CAMPOS	JEFF ALMQUIST
FIRST DISTRICT	SECOND DISTRICT	THIRD DISTRICT	FOURTH DISTRICT	FIFTH DISTRICT

AGENDA: **4/1/03**

March **21,** 2003

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
County of Santa Cruz
701 Ocean Street
Santa Cruz, CA **95060**

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL **1568** - PROPERTY TAX REVENUE REALLOCATION

Dear Members **of** the Board:

Attached you will find **a** package from Assembly Member Lou Correa **of** the Sixty-Ninth District which encompasses Santa Ana, California. As you know, since Proposition **13** Santa Cruz County has received less than the average property tax revenue allocation than a majority of the counties in California. There are currently **16** counties receiving below average property tax allocations. Mr. Correa has introduced legislation which would correct this and make the allocation more equitable throughout California. With this in mind, I believe it would be appropriate for the Board to take a position in support of this legislation.

Accordingly, I recommend that the Board adopt the attached resolution and direct the Clerk of the Board to distribute it as indicated.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

JEFF ALMQUIST, Supervisor
Fifth District

JA:pmp
Attachments

cc: Assembly Member Lou Correa
County Administrative Office

1279C5

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY **OF** SANTA CRUZ, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO.

On the motion of Supervisor
duly seconded by Supervisor
the following resolution is adopted

RESOLUTION URGING THE PASSAGE OF ASSEMBLY BILL AB **1568**

WHEREAS, Assembly Member Lou Correa has introduced Assembly Bill **1568** into the California State Assembly; and

WHEREAS, since the passage of Proposition 13, Santa Cruz County has received less than the average property tax revenue allocation than a majority of the counties in California; and

WHEREAS, **16** out of **58** counties currently receive below the average property tax revenue allocation level per capita, and these **16** counties become donor counties; and

WHEREAS, the passage of AB **1568** would improve property tax retention by approximately 2%, or $4,000,000 a year, by increasing our retention from **13.5%** to approximately **15.5%** of every property tax dollar collected in Santa Cruz County; and

WHEREAS, if additional State services are soon to be turned over to county governments, counties will need their share of revenue to pay for these services; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill **1568** would benefit many counties and the State by distributing tax revenues more evenly while allowing local government to provide a more even level of service based on its population and needs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors hereby urges the passage of Assembly Bill **1568.** .

PASSED *AND* ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Cruz, State of California, this _____ day of _____, 2003, by the following vote:

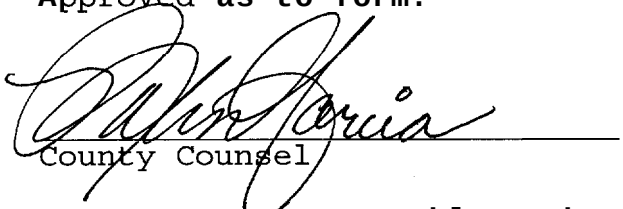
AYES: SUPERVISORS
NOES: SUPERVISORS
ABSENT: SUPERVISORS

_____
ELLEN PIRIE, Chairperson
Board of Supervisors

ATTEST: _____
Clerk of said Board

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Approved as to form:



County Counsel

DISTRIBUTION: **Assembly Member Lou Correa**
Assembly Member John Laird
Assembly Member Simon Salinas
Senator Bruce McPherson
Senator Byron Sher
Governor Gray Davis
County Administrative Office
County Counsel

1280C6

BILL NUMBER: AB 1568 INTRODUCED
BILL TEXT

INTRODUCED BY Assembly Member Correa

FEBRUARY 21, 2003

An act to amend Section 41204.1 of the Education Code, and to add Section 97.45 to the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to local government finance.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1568, as introduced, Correa. Property tax revenue shifts: local fiscal relief.

Existing law requires the Director of Finance to make certain adjustments in one of the formulas used in computing the state's obligation under the California Constitution to provide funding for school districts and community college districts so as to ensure that the modifications in property tax revenue allocation requirements that were made by a prior enactment do not have a net fiscal impact on school districts or community college districts, or upon the state's funding obligation to those districts.

This bill would instead apply the adjustment requirement to modifications *in* property tax revenue allocation requirements that are made by "qualifying provisions," and would define "qualifying provisions" to include both the prior enactment currently specified by the adjustment requirement and a specified statute proposed to be added by this bill.

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally requires that each jurisdiction be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction's portion of the annual tax increment, as defined.

Existing property tax law also reduces the amounts of ad valorem property tax revenue that would otherwise be annually allocated to the county, cities, and special districts pursuant to these general allocation requirements by requiring, for purposes of determining property tax revenue allocations in each county €or the 1992-93 and 1993-94 fiscal years, that the amounts of property tax revenue deemed allocated in the prior fiscal year to the county, cities, and special districts be reduced in accordance with certain formulas. It requires that the revenues not allocated to the county, cities, and special districts as a result of these reductions be transferred to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund in that county for allocation to school districts, community college districts, and the county office of education.

This bill would require, for the 2003-04 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, that the applicable percentage of a services restoration amount be allocated to any county that received, for the 2001-02 fiscal year, less than 15.5% of total property tax revenues in that county. This bill would also provide for a commensurate reduction in the amount of revenue allocated to the county's Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund.

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By imposing new duties on local officials in the annual allocation of ad valorem property tax revenues, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed $1,000,000 statewide and other procedures *for* claims whose statewide costs exceed $1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant *to* these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority, Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Numerous counties in the state annually receive a disproportionately small percentage of ad valorem property tax revenues collected within their boundaries.

(b) These small revenue shares are not adequate to meet the current and projected public service obligations of the recipient counties.

(c) These inadequate revenne shares are effectively maintained in perpetuity unless remedial changes are made to those statutes governing the annual allocation within each county of ad valorem property tax revenues.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature that the inadequate percentage shares of property tax revenues received by certain counties be increased over a specified period to a reasonable minimum, in a manner that ensures that funding for educational institutions is not compromised or affected.

SEC. 2. Section 41204.1 of the Education Code is amended to read:

41204.1. (a) *(1)* Pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 41204, the Director of Finance shall annually adjust "the percentage of General Fund revenues appropriated for school districts and community college districts, respectively, in the 1986-87 fiscal year" for purposes of applying paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, to reflect those property tax revenue allocation modifications ~~,~~ required by ~~the amendments made to~~ Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 95) of Part *0.5* of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code *and* by the ~~act adding this section,~~ *qualifying provisions* in a manner that ensures that those modifications will have no net fiscal impact upon the amounts that are otherwise required to be applied by the state €or the support of school districts and community college districts pursuant to Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

~~(b)~~

(2) For *purposes of this section, "qualifying* provisions," *means the following:*

(A) The amendments made to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 95)

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of Part 0.5 of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code during the 1991-92 Regular Session through the 2001-02 Regular Session.

(B) Section 97.45 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the 2003-04 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, "the percentage of General Fund revenues appropriated for school districts and community colleges districts, respectively, in fiscal year 1986-87," for purposes of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, shall be deemed to be the percentage of General Fund revenues that would have been appropriated for those entities if Section 97.45 of the Revenue and Taxation Code and the amendments made to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 95) of Part 0.5 of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code during the 1991-92 Regular Session through the 2001-02 Regular Session had been operative for the 1986-87 fiscal year.

(c) In no event may the recalculations required by subdivisions (a) and (b) result in a percentage that exceeds "the percentage of General Fund Revenues appropriated for school districts and community colleges districts, respectively, in fiscal year 1986-87," for purposes of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution prior to the amendments made to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 95) of Part 0.5 of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code during the 1991-92 Regular Session.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting the act adding this section to ensure both of the following:

(1) That the changes required by the ~~act adding this section~~ qualifying provisions in the allocations of ad valorem property tax revenues do not have a net fiscal impact upon school districts, as defined in ~~accordance with~~ Section 41302.5, or community college districts.

(2) That the changes required by the ~~act adding this section~~ qualifying provisions in the allocations of ad valorem property tax revenues do not have a net fiscal impact upon the amounts of revenue otherwise required to be applied by the state for the support of school districts and community college districts pursuant to Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

SEC. 3. Section 97.45 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

97.45. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, for the 2003-04 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, the allocation of ad valorem property tax revenues shall, in accordance with the definitions set forth in subdivision (b), be modified as required by both of the following:

(1) Any county that was allocated, for the 2001-02 fiscal year, less than 151/2 percent of total ad valorem property tax revenue shall additionally be allocated the applicable percentage of its services restoration amount as specified by the following schedule:

Fiscal Year	Percentage (%)
2003-04	20
2004-05	40
2005-06	60
2006-07	80
2007-08 and each fiscal year thereafter	100

(2) The total amount of ad valorem property tax revenue allocated to a county's Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund shall be reduced

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by the amount of any allocation made in that county as required by paragraph (1).

(b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Total ad valorem property tax revenue" means the total amount of ad valorem property tax revenue allocated within a county for a given fiscal year, including ad valorem property tax revenue allocated to a redevelopment agency or agencies.

(2) "Services restoration amount" means, for a county, the difference between the following amounts:

(A) The product of all of the following:

(i) An adjustment factor of 0.82.

(ii) The statewide average percentage, as determined by the State Board of Equalization for the second preceding fiscal year, of total ad valorem property tax revenue allocated to a county.

(iii) The total ad valorem property tax revenue for the current fiscal year.

(B) The amount of ad valorem property tax revenue that would be allocated to the county in the absence of this section.

(c)(1) For the 2004-05 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, the total amount of ad valorem property tax revenue that is required to be allocated under subdivision (a) of Section 96.1 to a county or a county's Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund shall be calculated without regard to any additional allocation or reduction made pursuant to subdivision (a).

(2) Any reduction resulting from subdivision (a) in the amount of ad valorem property tax revenue deposited in a county's Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund shall be applied exclusively to reduce the amount of revenue allocated from that fund to school districts and county offices of education, and shall in no event be applied to reduce the amount of revenue allocated from that fund to community college districts.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, If the statewide cost of the claim for reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars ($1,000,000), reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund.

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STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 942849
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0069
PHONE (916) 319-2069
FAX (916) 319-2169

DISTRICT OFFICE
2323 NORTH BROADWAY
SUITE 225
SANTA ANA, CA 92706
PHONE (714) 285-0355
FAX (714) 285-1301

EMAIL:
assemblymember.correa@assembly.ca.gov

Copy To Each Supervisor

Assembly California Legislature

LOU CORREA
ASSEMBLYMEMBER, SIXTY-NINTH DISTRICT

COMMITTEES:
CHAIR:
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON MOBILEHOMES
VICE-CHAIR:
JOINT LEGISLATIVE SUNSET REVIEW COMMITTEE
MEMBER:
APPROPRIATIONS
JOBS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE ECONOMY
EDUCATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON CALIFORNIA-MEXICO AFFAIRS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL SAFETY
CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON THE CALIFORNIAS

March 13, 2003

Honorable Jeff Almquist
Santa Cruz County Supervisor, District 5
701 Ocean Street, Room 500
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Re: Request for Support of AB 1568 (Correa): Property Tax Revenue Reallocation

Dear Honorable Almquist,

Attached hereto are background information and a sample, draft letter for a legislative bill that I have authored. While I believe that AB 1568 will greatly benefit many counties, including yours and mine, I believe that it will help the state as a whole by providing equalization for how property taxes revenues are allocated to each county.

The purpose of my letter is to seek support from yourself and other County Supervisors in order to change the current property tax revenue allocation formula and bring back tax dollars that belong to us. In at least 16 counties, which includes nearly half the population statewide, citizens receive less than the average $106 statewide per capita of property tax revenue allocation.

This bill requires that property tax revenues to be transferred from the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) in each county to county government in amounts necessary to bring the county government's share of property tax revenues to 15.5%. The transfer of revenues would be phased in over five years. In essence, it will seek to shift the burden off some counties having to pay for their own education through ERAF, and allow these counties to receive their fair share of the state general fund for education through proposition 98.

I hope that I can count on your county's support to help lobby your legislators by drafting a letter of support for AB 1568. If you have any questions regarding this bill, please contact myself or Doug Vogel in my office at (714) 285-0355. I would like to thank you in advance for your consideration of this matter.

Respectfully,

Lou Correa

LOU CORREA
Assemblymember
69th Assembly District

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Please visit my homepage at: http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a69/

Printed on Recycled Paper

OFFICE OF ASSEMBLYMEMBER LOU CORREA

CALIFORNIA PROPERTY TAX REVENUE ALLOCATION REPORT

BACKGROUND

Debate over the property tax shifts has dominated relations between California's state and local governments for the last half a dozen years. During this time, the tax shifts' appropriateness, incidence, and mitigation have been a source of continual controversy.



Given the ongoing interest in the tax shifts, as well the Governor's statements that he intends to mitigate local governments' remaining losses over time, the Legislature may face new proposals to reallocate the property tax or provide local relief. This report provides the Legislature a framework to consider these issues, and rethinks the merits of mitigating the property tax shift.

- This year, the property tax shift redirected nearly one-in-five property taxes, or $3.6 billion, from local governments to schools. Mitigation measures, enacted by the state, offset more than $2.2 billion of these losses.



- About 13 counties and one-in-five cities appear to be "net winners" from the shifts and mitigation measures. That is, these local governments received more funds from the mitigation measures than they lost from the property tax shift. The remaining local governments are net losers. No apparent policy basis underlies these different fiscal effects.

- Allocating local relief to mitigate each local government's shift losses would be difficult from a technical standpoint and would raise significant policy questions.

The Legislature should think strategically about any funds proposed for property tax shift relief. Using state resources to simply restore local governments' "preshift" status quo would be a significant missed opportunity. We recommend the Legislature reject the notion of mitigating each local government's losses. Instead, we recommend the Legislature use any relief funds to help transform California's system of local government finance into one that reflects modern needs and preferences of local communities.

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SENATE DISTRICTS

Liz Figueroa (D-Fremont) – 10
Rico Oller (R-San Andreas) – 1
Samuel Aanestad (R-Grass Valley) – 4
Tom Torlakson (D-Antioch) – 07
Charles Poochigian (R-Fresno) – 14
Dean Florez (D-Shafter) – 16
Bob Margett (R-Arcadia) – 29
Dick Ackerman (R-Tustin) – 33
Joe Dunn @-Garden Grove) – 34
Ross Johnson (R-Irvine) – 35
William Morrow (R-Oceanside) – 38
James Brulte(R-Rancho Cucamonga)-31
Dennis Hollingsworth (R-Murrieta) – 36
Jim Battin (R-La Quinta) – 37
Jeff Denham (R-Salinas) – 12
Pete Knight (R-Palmdale) – 17
Nell Soto (D-Ontario) – 32
Roy Ashburn (R-Bakersfield) – 18
Denise Ducheny (D-San Diego) – 40
Jackie Speier (D-San Francisco) – 08
Byron Sher (D-Stanford) – 11
Bruce McPherson (R-Santra Cruz) – 15
Michael Machado (D-Linden) – 05

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

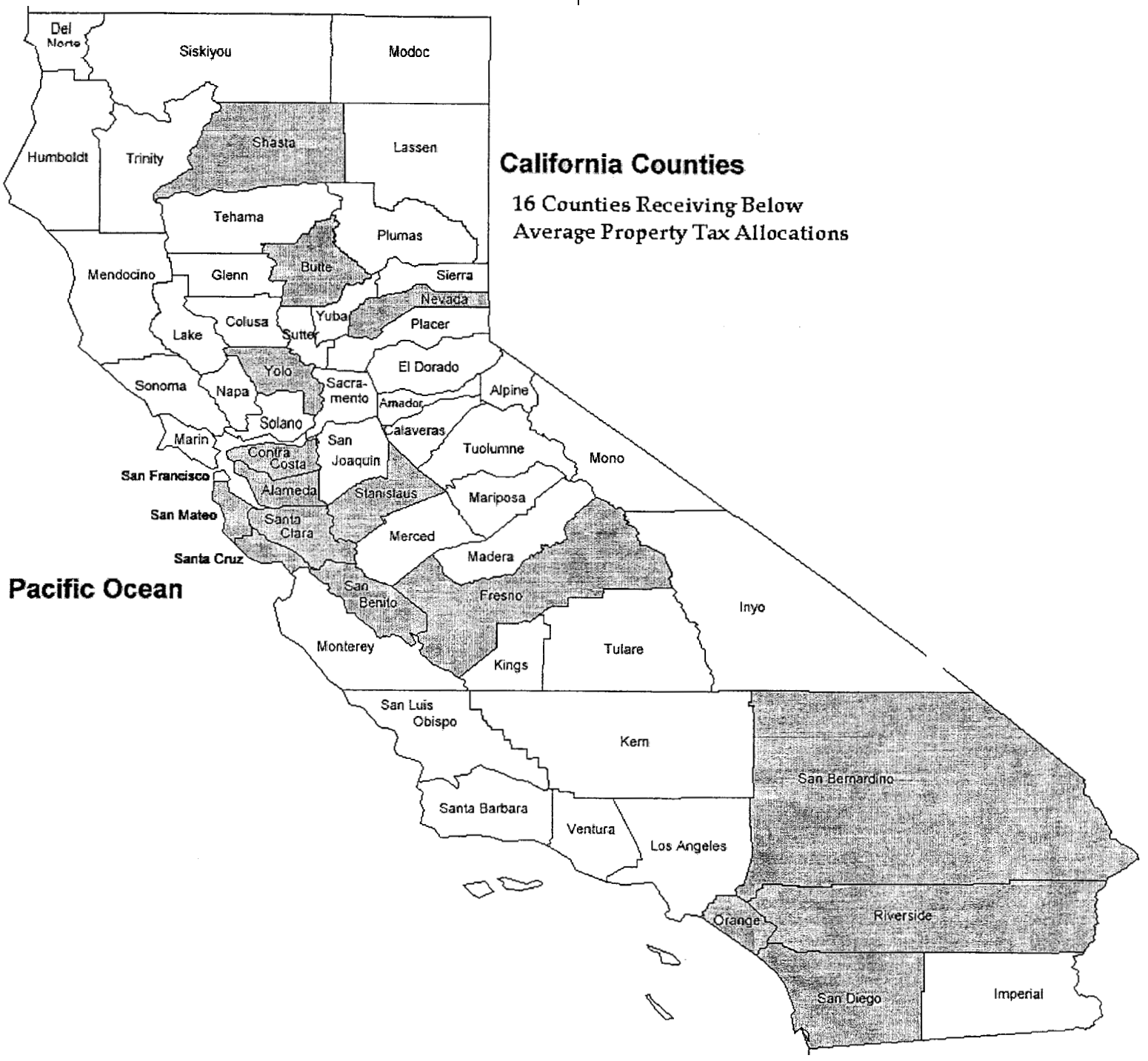
Loni Hancock (D-Berkely) – 14
Guy Houston (R-Livermore) – 15
Wilma Chan (D-Oakland) –16
Ellen Corbett (D-San Leandro) – 18
John Dutra (D-Fremont) – 20
Doug La Malfa (R-Richvale) – 2
Rick Keene (R-Chico) – 3
Joe Canciamilla @-Martinez) – 11
Nicole Parra @-Bakersfield) – 30
Steve Samuelian (R-Clovis) – 29
Sarah Reyes (D-Fresno) – 31
Rudy Bermudez (D-Nonvalk) – 56
Robert Pacheco (R-Walnut) – 60
Tom Harman (R-Huntington Beach) - 67
Ken Maddox (R-Garden Grove) – 68

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

Lou Correa (D-Santa Ana) – 69
John Campbell (R-Irvine) – 70
Todd Spitzer (R-Orange) – 71
Lynn Daucher (R-Brea) – 72
Patricia Bates (R-Oceanside) – 73
John Benoit (R-Palm Desert) – 64
Russ Bogh (R-Cherry Valley) – 65
Bonnie Garcia (R-E1 Centro) – 80
Ray Haynes (R-Murrieta) – 66
Simon Salinas (D-Salinas) – 28
Bill Maze (R-Visalia) – 34
Gloria Negrete McCleod (D-Montclair) – 61
John Longville (D-San Bernadino) – 62
Sharon Runner (R-Lancaster) – 36
Manny Diaz (D-San Jose) – 23
Dennis Mountjoy (R-Monvrovia) – 59
Mark Wyland (R-Vista) – 74
George Plescia (R-San Diego) – 75
Christine Kehoe (D-San Diego) – 76
Jay La Suer (R-La Mesa) – 77
Shirley Horton (R-Chula Vista) – 78
Juan Vargas (D-Chula Vista) – 79
Leland Yee (D-San Franciscio) – 12
Gene Mullin (D-S. San Francisco) – 19
Joe Simitian (D-Fremont) – 21
Sally Lieber (D-Santa Clara) –22
Rebecca cohn (D-Campbell) – 24
John Laird (D-Santa Cruz) – 27
Barbara Matthews (D-Stockton) – 17
Dave Cogdill (R-Modesto) – 25
Greg Aghazarian (D-Stockton) – 26
Lois Wolk (D-Davis) - 8

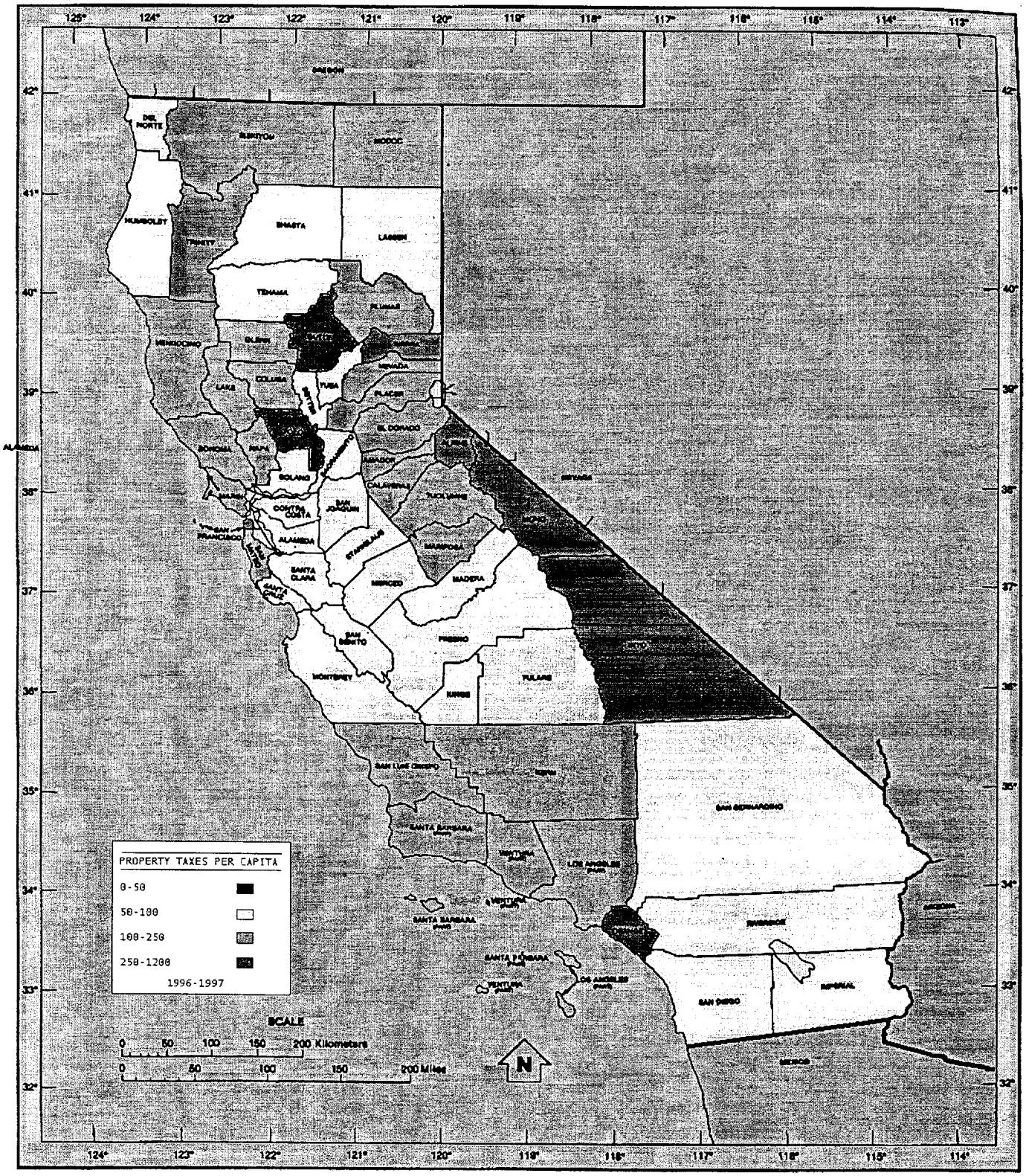
TOTAL STATE POPULATION FOR YEAR 2001: 34,500,130

TOTAL POPULATION FOR COUNTIES RECEIVING BELOW THE AVERAGE PROPERTY TAX ALLOCATION IN CALIFORNIA: 16,197,232



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counties

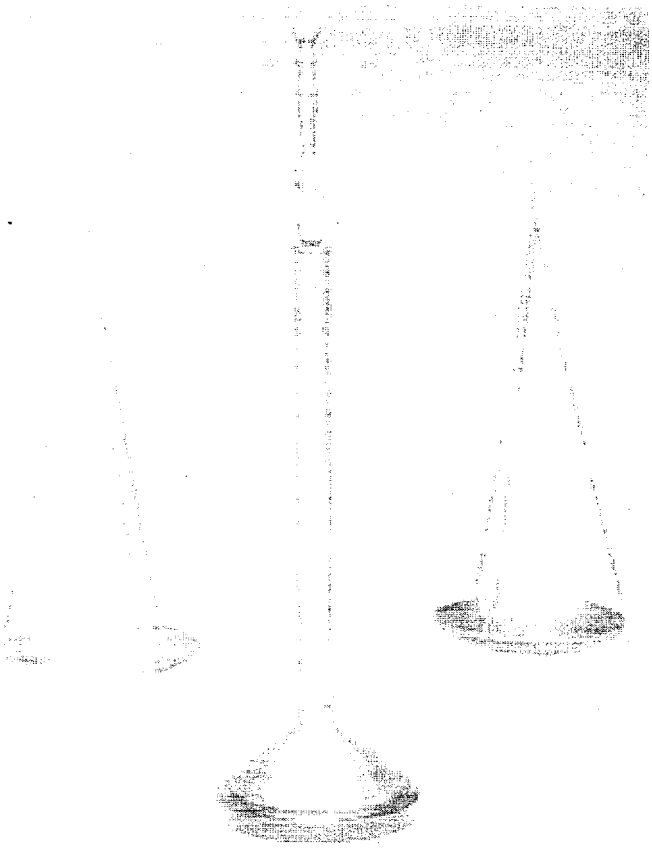

PROPERTY TAXES PER CAPITA
0-50
50-100
100-250
250-1200
1996-1997
SCALE
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
N
OREGON
NEVADA
ARIZONA
MEXICO
DEL NORTE
SISKIYOU
MODOC
HUMBOLDT
TRINITY
SHASTA
LASSEN
TEHAMA
PLUMAS
MENDOCINO
GLENN
BUTTE
LAKE
COLUSA
SIERRA
NEVADA
PLACER
YUBA
SONOMA
NAPA
SOLANO
EL DORADO
ALPINE
AMADOR
CALAVERAS
TUOLUMNE
MARIN
CONTRA COSTA
SAN JOAQUIN
ALAMEDA
SAN FRANCISCO
STANISLAUS
MARIPOSA
SANTA CLARA
MERCED
MADERA
SAN MATEO
SANTA CRUZ
SAN BENITO
FRESNO
MONTEREY
KINGS
TULARE
INYO
SAN LUIS OBISPO
KERN
SAN BERNARDINO
SANTA BARBARA
VENTURA
LOS ANGELES
RIVERSIDE
SANTA BARBARA
VENTURA
LOS ANGELES
SAN DIEGO
IMPERIAL

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LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

In at least 16 counties, which includes nearly half the population statewide, citizens receive less than the average $106 statewide per capita of property tax revenue allocation. While many of these counties including Orange County, Riverside County, San Diego County, and San Bernardino County have some of the largest populations in the state and generate significant amounts of property tax revenue for the State of California, these counties rarely see the benefits of their contributions.

Within a county, property taxes are collected which are used to provide municipal services for residents (sheriff, fire, refuse collection, water), administer and assist with social service programs, and provide essential county services such as operating county jails, district attorneys, courts, veteran services, and administering elections.



While many counties differ in the amount of services they currently provide and need to provide due to differences in general constituency population and demographics, influx of commuters, crime rate, and population of indigenous that are unable to receive state and federal assistance, it is important that each of these counties is given an adequate share of revenue in reflection to its needs. For instance: mountainous areas do not have as much population thus children. They do not need as much general purpose revenues to be spent on education in relation to a county that is predominantly urban. Instead, most of their revenue is put aside for park services, rangers, sheriffs, and fire departments.

Currently, according to a formula that was put into affect by AB 8, which passed in the legislature in 1979, Prop 13, and the creation of the "Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund" (ERAF) that put burdensome property tax shifts on local government, some counties such as Orange or Santa Clara are forced to shift 80% of their property tax revenues into ERAF. This leaves less then 4 to 7 percent for county use. That means that out of a total of $2,332,748, only $243,253 can be used by county government.

Why should the State Legislature take an active role in this matter? In some counties such as Orange County, Riverside County, and San Diego County, population is soon to reach maximum density, and the property tax revenue allocated for these counties does not properly reflect the growth and need for increase of services. If this problem is not soon addressed by the state legislature, the crime rate will continues to go up in various counties due to lack of services. In turn, many wealthy businesses and individual incomes that provide the state and counties with much of its property and sales taxes revenue may leave the state as services are depleted and the values of their property begin to drop due to a now growing crime rate.

As the Governor looks to realign government and shift more responsibility to local government, the concern over funding for these new responsibilities is high. On what scale will money be provided to counties by the state in order to fund these programs, and if based on a new scale, what kind of measurement will be used?

Assemblymember Lou Correa has introduced AB 1568 to address these very issues. This bill requires that property tax revenues to be transferred from the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) in each county to county government in amounts necessary to bring the county government's share of property tax revenues to 15.5%. The transfer of revenues would be phased in over five years.

This Assembly Bill will not take money away from the smaller rural mountainous areas that depend on keeping most of their property tax money in addition to receiving a significant amount of general fund revenue. This bill intends to take a closer look at property tax distribution in relation to services provided.

In essence, it will seek to shift the burden off some counties having to pay for their own education through ERAF, and allow these counties to receive their fair share of the state general fund for education through Proposition 98.

If the Governor is successful with all or portions of the Realignment Proposal, and this bill passes, then these counties will have additional revenue to meet local needs such as medical emergency, childcare, and law enforcement.