

BEFORE THE
COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE TEST CLAIM ON:

Civil Code Sections 1834 and 1846;
Food and Agriculture Code Sections 31108;
31752, 31752.5, 31753, 32001, and 32003;
As Added or Amended by Statutes of 1998,
Chapter 752;

Filed on December 22, 1998;

By the County of Los Angeles, City of
Lindsay, County of Tulare, County of
Fresno, and Southeast Area Animal Control
Authority, Claimants

NO. 04-PGA-01 and 02 (98-TC-11)

ANIMAL ADOPTION

ADOPTION OF PARAMETERS AND
GUIDELINES AMENDMENT
PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE
SECTION 17557 AND TITLE 2,
CALIFORNIA CODE OF
REGULATIONS, SECTION 1183.2.

Adopted on January 26, 2006

PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES AMENDMENT

On January 26, 2006, the Commission on State Mandates adopted the attached Parameters and Guidelines Amendment for the *Animal Adoption* program. The period of reimbursement for the activities in this parameters and guidelines amendment begins on July 1, 2005, as specified.

Date: February 1, 2006

Paula Higashi, Executive Director

Amended: January 26, 2006
Adopted: February 28, 2002
j:mandates/2004/pga/04pga01 and 02/draftpga

PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES AMENDMENT

Civil Code Sections 1834 and 1846;
Food and Agriculture Code Sections 31108, 31752, 31752.5, 31753, 32001, and 32003
As Added or Amended by Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752

AND

Amended Pursuant to Statutes 2004, Chapter 313 (AB 2224) and
Request of the State Controller's Office

Animal Adoption

I. Summary of the Mandate

The test claim legislation was enacted in an attempt to end the euthanasia of adoptable and treatable animals. Generally, the test claim legislation increased the holding period for stray and abandoned dogs, cats, and other specified animals; required the verification of the temperament of feral cats; required the posting of lost and found lists; required the maintenance of records for impounded animals; and required that impounded animals receive "necessary and prompt veterinary care."

The Commission partially approved this test claim, pursuant to article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution and Government Code section 17514, for the *increased costs* in performing the following activities only:

1. Providing care and maintenance during the increased holding period for impounded dogs and cats that are ultimately euthanized. The increased holding period shall be measured by calculating the difference between three days from the day of capture and four business days from the day after impoundment, as specified below in 3 (a) and 3 (b), or six business days from the day after impoundment (Food & Agr. Code, §§ 31108, 31752);
2. Providing care and maintenance for four business days from the day after impoundment, as specified below in 3 (a) and 3 (b), or six business days from the day after impoundment, for impounded rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, pot-bellied pigs, birds, lizards, snakes, turtles, or tortoises legally allowed as personal property that are ultimately euthanized (Food & Agr. Code, § 31753);
3. For dogs, cats, and other specified animals held for four business days after the day of impoundment, either:
 - (a) Making the animal available for owner redemption on one weekday evening until at least 7:00 p.m., or one weekend day; or

(b) For those local agencies with fewer than three full-time employees or that are not open during all regular weekday business hours, establishing a procedure to enable owners to reclaim their animals by appointment at a mutually agreeable time when the agency would otherwise be closed (Food & Agr., Code §§ 31108, 31752, and 31753);

4. Verifying whether a cat is feral or tame by using a standardized protocol (Food & Agr. Code, § 31752.5);
5. Posting lost and found lists (Food & Agr. Code, § 32001);
6. Maintaining records on animals that are not medically treated by a veterinarian, but are either taken up, euthanized after the holding period, or impounded (Food & Agr. Code, § 32003); and
7. Providing “necessary and prompt veterinary care” for abandoned animals, other than injured cats and dogs given emergency treatment, that are ultimately euthanized (Civ.Code, §§ 1834 and 1846).

II. Eligible Claimants

Any city, county, city and county, dependent special district, and joint powers authority comprised of a city, county, and/or city and county that incurs increased costs as a result of this reimbursable state mandated program is eligible to claim reimbursement of those costs.

III. Period of Reimbursement

The period of reimbursement for the activities in this parameters and guidelines amendment begins on July 1, 2005.

Pursuant to Government Code section 17560, reimbursement for state-mandated costs may be claimed as follows:

1. A local agency may file an estimated reimbursement claim by January 15 of the fiscal year in which costs are to be incurred, and, by January 15 following that fiscal year shall file an annual reimbursement claim that details the costs actually incurred for that fiscal year; or it may comply with the provisions of subdivision (b).
2. A local agency may, by January 15 following the fiscal year in which costs are incurred, file an annual reimbursement claim that details the costs actually incurred for that fiscal year.
3. In the event revised claiming instructions are issued by the Controller pursuant to subdivision (c) of section 17558 between October 15 and January 15, a local agency filing an annual reimbursement claim shall have 120 days following the issuance date of the revised claiming instructions to file a claim.

Reimbursable actual costs for one fiscal year shall be included in each claim. Estimated costs for the subsequent year may be included on the same claim, if applicable. Pursuant to Government Code section 17561, subdivision (d)(1), all claims for reimbursement of initial years’ costs shall be submitted within

120 days of the issuance of the State Controller's claiming instructions. If the total costs for a given fiscal year do not exceed \$1,000, no reimbursement shall be allowed, except as otherwise allowed by Government Code section 17564.

There shall be no reimbursement for any period in which the Legislature has suspended the operation of a mandate pursuant to state law.

IV. Reimbursable Activities

To be eligible for mandated cost reimbursement for any fiscal year, only actual costs may be claimed. Actual costs are those costs actually incurred to implement the mandated activities. Actual costs must be traceable and supported by source documents that show the validity of such costs, when they were incurred, and their relationship to the reimbursable activities. A source document is a document created at or near the same time the actual cost was incurred for the event or activity in question. Source documents may include, but are not limited to, employee time records or time logs, sign-in sheets, invoices, and receipts.

Evidence corroborating the source documents may include, but is not limited to, worksheets, cost allocation reports (system generated), purchase orders, contracts, agendas, training packets, and declarations. Declarations must include a certification or declaration stating, "I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct," and must further comply with the requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 2015.5. Evidence corroborating the source documents may include data relevant to the reimbursable activities otherwise in compliance with local, state, and federal government requirements. However, corroborating documents cannot be substituted for source documents.

The claimant is only allowed to claim and be reimbursed for increased costs for reimbursable activities identified below. Increased cost is limited to the cost of an activity that the claimant is required to incur as a result of the mandate.

For each eligible claimant, the following activities are reimbursable:

A. One Time Activities

1. Develop policies and procedures to implement the reimbursable activities listed in Section IV (B) of these parameters and guidelines.
2. Train staff on the reimbursable activities listed in Section IV (B) of these parameters and guidelines. (One-time per employee.)
3. Develop or procure computer software for the maintenance of records on animals specified in Section IV (B) (8) of these parameters and guidelines to the extent these costs are not claimed as an indirect cost under Section V (B) (8) of these parameters and guidelines. If the computer software is utilized in some way that is not directly related to the maintenance of records specified in Section IV (B) (8), only the

pro rata portion of the activity that is used for compliance with Section IV (B) (8) is reimbursable.

B. Ongoing Activities

1. Acquisition of Additional Space and/or Construction of New Facilities

Beginning January 1, 1999 - Acquiring additional space by purchase or lease and/or construction of new facilities to provide appropriate or adequate shelter necessary to comply with the mandated activities during the increased holding period for impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 that die during the increased holding period or are ultimately euthanized.

Eligible claimants are only entitled to reimbursement for the proportionate share of actual costs required to plan, design, acquire, and/or build facilities in a given fiscal year based on the pro rata representation of impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 that are held during the *increased* holding period specified in Sections IV (B) (3) and (4) of these Parameters and Guidelines and die during the increased holding period or are ultimately euthanized, to the total population of animals housed in the facility (including those animals that are excluded from reimbursement, as specified in Sections IV (B) (3) and (4) of these Parameters and Guidelines) during the entire holding period required by Food and Agriculture Code sections 31108, 31752 and 31753.

Formula for Proportionate Share of Actual Costs:

Where:

(A) = Shelter square footage, 1998

(B) = Total animal average daily census (ADC), 1998

(C) = Square footage per ADC, 1998 (=A/B)

(D) = Total dog/cat ADC, 1998

(E) = Shelter square footage, claim year

(F) = Total dog/cat ADC, claim year

(G) = Eligible dog/cat ADC, claim year

(H) = Eligible other animal ADC, claim year

(I) = Eligible dog/cat square footage, claim year

For shelters that meet the conditions of to Food and Agricultural Code section 31108(a)(1) or (2) for dogs, and section 31752(a)(1) or (2) for cats:¹

$$(I) = 2/5 \times C \times F$$

For shelters that do not meet the conditions of Food and Agricultural Code section 31108(a)(1) or (2) for dogs, and section 31752(a)(1) or (2) for cats:

$$(I) = 4/7 \times C \times F$$

(J) = Reduction in eligible square footage due to decline in total dog/cat population (cannot exceed 0)

For shelters that meet the conditions of Food and Agricultural Code section 31108(a)(1) or (2) for dogs, and section 31752(a)(1) or (2) for cats:²

$$(J) = [(F/5 - D/3 \times C \times D) / (D/3)]$$

For shelters that do not meet the conditions of Food and Agricultural Code section 31108(a)(1) or (2) for dogs, and section 31752(a)(1) or (2) for cats:

$$(J) = [(F/7 - D/3) \times C \times D] / (D/3)$$

(K) = Net eligible dog/cat square footage (cannot be less than 0)

$$(K = I+J)$$

(L) = Percentage of eligible dog/cat ADC, claim year (L = G/F)

(M) = Allowable dog/cat square footage (M = K x L)

(N) = Allowable square footage for other animals specified by Food and Agricultural Code section 31573 (N = C x H)

(P) = Eligible percentage of acquisition/construction costs (cannot exceed 100%) [P = (M+N) / ((E-A)]

Statutes 2004, chapter 313 specifies that costs incurred to address preexisting shelter overcrowding or animal population growth are not reimbursable. The mandate reimburses for costs required due to the

¹ In order to select this option claimants must either make the animal available for owner redemption on one weekday evening until at least 7:00 p.m., or one weekend day; or (b) Have fewer than three full-time employees or are not open during all regular weekday business hours, establishing a procedure to enable owners to reclaim their animals by appointment at a mutually agreeable time when the agency would otherwise be closed.

² In order to select this option claimants must either make the animal available for owner redemption on one weekday evening until at least 7:00 p.m., or one weekend day; or (b) Have fewer than three full-time employees or are not open during all regular weekday business hours, establishing a procedure to enable owners to reclaim their animals by appointment at a mutually agreeable time when the agency would otherwise be closed.

increased holding period required by Statutes 1998, chapter 752. In calculating net eligible dog/cat square footage, the formula recognizes that a decline in the number of animals sheltered may offset the effect of the increased holding period. For example, if the dog/cat average daily census does not change between the 1998 base year and the claim year, there is no additional square footage required.

The mandate reimburses only for costs attributable to eligible animals. Prior to Statutes 1998, chapter 752, shelters were required to hold dogs and cats for three days, whereas there was no required holding period for other animals. Therefore, the mandate reimbursable percentage formula separately calculates allowable square footage for dogs and cats, and allowable square footage for other animals specified by Food and Agricultural Code section 31753.

Acquisition/construction costs that are less than or equal to the cost of contract services for eligible animals are reimbursable.

Claimants may recalculate the eligible percentage of acquisition/construction costs each year, based on current animal population statistics. However, claimants may only claim allowable costs that have not been claimed in previous fiscal years.

Supporting Documentation Submitted with the Initial and Subsequent Reimbursement Claims

Acquiring additional space and/or construction of new facilities is reimbursable only to the extent that an eligible claimant submits, with the initial and/or subsequent reimbursement claim, documentation reflecting the following:

A determination by the governing board that acquiring additional space and/or constructing new facilities is necessary for the increased holding period required by Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 because the existing facilities do not reasonably accommodate impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats and other specified animals that are ultimately euthanized. The determination by the governing board shall include all of the following findings:

- The average daily census of impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 that were impounded in 1998. For purposes of claiming reimbursement under section IV.B.1, average Daily Census is defined as the average number of impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 housed on any given day, in a 365-day period;
- The average daily census of impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 that were impounded in a given year under the

holding periods required by Food and Agriculture Code sections 31108, 31752, and 31753, as added or amended by Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752;

- Existing facilities are not appropriately configured and/or equipped to comply with the increased holding period required by Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752;
- Remodeling existing facilities is not feasible or is more expensive than acquiring additional space and/or constructing new facilities to comply with the increased holding period required by Statutes 1998, chapter 752; and
- Contracting with existing private or public shelters in the area to house the increase of impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, or other animals specified in Statutes 1998, chapter 752 is not feasible or is more expensive than acquiring additional space and/or constructing new facilities to comply with the increased holder period required by Statutes 1998, chapter 752. This finding should include the cost to contract with existing shelters..

Documentation requirements may be satisfied in whole or in part by staff agenda items, staff reports, minutes of governing board meetings, transcripts of governing board meetings, certification by the governing board describing the findings and determination, and/or a resolution adopted by the governing board pursuant to Food and Agriculture Code section 31755, as added by Statutes of 1999, Chapter 81 (Assembly Bill 1482).

2. Remodeling/Renovating Existing Facilities

Beginning January 1, 1999 - Remodeling/renovating existing facilities to provide appropriate or adequate shelter necessary to comply with the mandated activities during the increased holding period for impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 that die during the increased holding period or are ultimately euthanized.

Eligible claimants are only entitled to reimbursement for the proportionate share of actual costs required to plan, design, remodel and/or renovate existing facilities in a given fiscal year based on the pro rata representation of impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 that are held during the *increased* holding period specified in Sections IV (B) (3) and (4) of these Parameters and Guidelines and die during the increased holding period or are ultimately euthanized, to the total population of animals housed in the facility (including those animals that are excluded from reimbursement, as specified in Sections IV (B) (3) and (4) of these Parameters and Guidelines) during the entire

holding period required by Food and Agriculture Code sections 31108, 31752 and 31753.

Since the remodeling/renovation will not increase square footage to address existing overcrowding or future growth issues, the mandate reimbursable percentage formula for remodeling/renovation would exclude the eligible percentage of square footage factor.

Formula for proportionate share of actual remodeling/renovation costs:

(A) = Shelter square footage

(B) = Total animal average daily census (ADC), claim year

(C) = Square footage per ADC, claim year ($C = A/B$)

(G) = Eligible dog/cat ADC, claim year

(H) = Eligible other animal ADC, claim year

(M) = Eligible dog/cat square footage, claim year

For shelters that meet the requirements of Food and Agricultural Code section 31108 (a)(1) or (2) for dogs, and section 31752 (a)(1) or (2) for cats, $M = 2/5 \times C \times G$.

For shelters that do not meet the requirements of Food and Agricultural Code section 31108(a)(1) or (2) for dogs, and section 31752(a)(1) or (2) for cats, $M = 4/7 \times C \times G$.

(N) = Allowable square footage for other animals specified by Food and Agricultural Code section 31753, claim year ($N = C \times H$)

(P) = Eligible percentage of remodeling/renovation costs

$[P = (M + N) / A]$

Claimants may recalculate the eligible percentage of remodeling/renovation costs each year, based on current animal population statistics. However, claimants may only claim allowable costs that have not been claimed in previous fiscal years.

Supporting Documentation Submitted with the Initial and Subsequent Reimbursement Claims

Remodeling/renovating existing facilities is reimbursable only to the extent that an eligible claimant submits, with the initial and/or subsequent reimbursement claim, documentation reflecting the following:

A determination by the governing board or a delegated representative that remodeling/renovating existing facilities is necessary because the existing facilities do not reasonably accommodate impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats and other specified animals that are ultimately euthanized for the increased holding period required by Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752. The

determination by the governing board or delegated representative shall include all of the following findings:

- The average daily census of impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 that were impounded in 1998. For purposes of claiming reimbursement under section IV.B.2, average Daily Census is defined as the average number of impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 housed on any given day, in a 365-day period;
- The average daily census of impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, and other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 in a given year under the holding periods required by Food and Agriculture Code sections 31108, 31752, and 31753, as added or amended by Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752;
- Existing facilities are not appropriately configured and/or equipped to comply with the increased holding period required by Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752;
- Contracting with existing private or public shelters in the area to house the increase of impounded stray or abandoned dogs, cats, or other animals specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752 is not feasible or is more expensive than remodeling/renovating existing facilities to comply with the increased holding period required by Statutes 1998, chapter 752.

Documentation requirements may be satisfied in whole or in part by staff agenda items, staff reports, minutes of governing board meetings, transcripts of governing board meetings, certification by the governing board or declaration from the delegated representative describing the findings and determination, and/or a resolution adopted by the governing board pursuant to Food and Agriculture Code section 31755, as added by Statutes of 1999, Chapter 81 (Assembly Bill 1482).

3. Care and Maintenance for Impounded Stray or Abandoned Dogs and Cats that Die During the Increased Holding Period or are Ultimately Euthanized (Food & Agr. Code, §§ 31108, 31752)

Beginning July 1, 1999 - Providing care and maintenance during the increased holding period for impounded stray or abandoned dogs and cats that die during the increased holding period or are ultimately euthanized. The increased holding period shall be measured by calculating the difference between three days from the day of capture, and four or six business days from the day after impoundment.

Exclusions

Eligible claimants are *not* entitled to reimbursement for the care and maintenance of the following population of dogs and cats:

- Stray or abandoned dogs and cats that are irremediably suffering from a serious illness or severe injury (Food & Agr. Code, § 17006);
- Newborn stray or abandoned dogs and cats that need maternal care and have been impounded without their mothers (Food & Agr. Code, § 17006);
- Stray or abandoned dogs and cats too severely injured to move or where a veterinarian is not available and it would be more humane to dispose of the animal (Pen. Code, §§ 597.1, subd. (e), 597f, subd. (d));
- Owner relinquished dogs and cats; and
- Stray or abandoned dogs and cats that are ultimately redeemed, adopted, or released to a nonprofit animal rescue or adoption organization.

Methods for Claiming Costs

Eligible claimants may elect one of following two methods to claim costs for the care and maintenance of impounded stray or abandoned dogs and cats that die during the increased holding period or are ultimately euthanized:

- Actual Cost Method – Under the actual cost method, actual reimbursable care and maintenance costs per animal per day are computed for an annual claim period.
 - a) Determine the total annual cost of care and maintenance for all dogs and cats impounded at a facility. Total cost of care and maintenance includes labor, materials, supplies, indirect costs, and contract services.
 - b) Determine the average daily census of all dogs and cats impounded at a facility. For purposes of claiming reimbursement under IV.B.3, average daily census is defined as the average number of all dogs and cats at a facility housed on any given day, in a 365-day period..
 - c) Multiply the average daily census of dogs and cats by 365 = yearly census of dogs and cats.
 - d) Divide the total annual cost of care by the yearly census of dogs and cats = cost per animal per day.
 - e) Multiply the cost per animal per day, by the number of impounded stray or abandoned dogs and cats that die

during the increased holding period or are ultimately euthanized, by each reimbursable day (the difference between three days from the day of capture, and four or six business days from the day after impoundment).

- Time Study Method – Under the time study method, a random sample of impounded stray or abandoned dogs and cats are observed to determine the amount of time to provide care and maintenance during a reimbursable day.

The time study shall be developed using one representative month each quarter and be supported with actual source documentation. Time studies shall be conducted on a more frequent basis if there are significant variations of time expended from month to month. The time study shall identify hours devoted to each specific category. If the time study supports a fixed-cost approach such as an animal day (i.e., dog-day, cat-day, etc.), the eligible claimant shall document the analysis supporting the method used.

Time records used to support the time study shall:

- a) Reflect an after-the-fact distribution of each employee's actual activity;
- b) Account for the total activity for which each employee is compensated;
- c) Account for the total labor hours of the month;
- d) Be signed and dated by the employee not later than the end of the pay period that follows the pay period covered by the report; and
- e) Document, by signature or initials and date, supervisor approval.

3. Care and Maintenance for Impounded Stray or Abandoned Animals Specified in Food and Agriculture Code Section 31753 that Die During the Increased Holding Period or are Ultimately Euthanized (Food & Agr. Code, § 31753)

Beginning January 1, 1999 - Providing care and maintenance for four or six business days from the day after impoundment for impounded stray or abandoned rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, pot-bellied pigs, birds, lizards, snakes, turtles, and tortoises legally allowed as personal property that die during the increased holding period or are ultimately euthanized.

Exclusions

Eligible claimants are *not* entitled to reimbursement for the care and maintenance of the following population of animals:

- Stray or abandoned animals that are irremediably suffering from a serious illness or severe injury (Food & Agr. Code, § 17006);
- Newborn animals that need maternal care and have been impounded without their mothers (Food & Agr. Code, § 17006);
- Stray or abandoned animals too severely injured to move or where a veterinarian is not available and it would be more humane to dispose of the animal (Pen. Code, §§ 597.1, subd. (e), 597f, subd. (d));
- Owner relinquished animals; and
- Stray or abandoned animals that are ultimately redeemed, adopted, or released to a nonprofit animal rescue or adoption organization.

Methods for Claiming Costs

Eligible claimants may elect one of following two methods to claim costs for the care and maintenance of impounded stray or abandoned animals specified in Food and Agriculture Code section 31753 that die during the increased holding period or are ultimately euthanized:

- Actual Cost Method –Under the actual cost method, actual reimbursable care and maintenance costs per animal per day are computed for an annual claim period.
 - a) Determine the total annual cost of care and maintenance for all animals specified in Food and Agriculture Code section 31753 that are impounded at a facility. Total cost of care and maintenance includes labor, materials, supplies, indirect costs, and contract services.
 - b) Determine the average daily census of the animals specified in Food and Agriculture Code section 31753.
 - c) Multiply the average daily census of the animals specified in Food and Agriculture Code section 31753 by 365 = yearly census of animals specified in Food and Agriculture Code section 31753.
 - d) Divide the total annual cost of care by the yearly census of animals specified in Food and Agriculture Code section 31753 = cost per animal per day.
 - e) Multiply the cost per animal per day, by the number of impounded stray or abandoned animals specified in Food and Agriculture Code section 31753 that die during the increased holding period or are ultimately euthanized, by

each reimbursable day (four or six business days from the day after impoundment).

- Time Study Method – Under the time study method, a random sample of impounded stray or abandoned animals are observed to determine the amount of time to provide care and maintenance during a reimbursable day.

The time study shall be developed using one representative month each quarter and be supported with actual source documentation. Time studies shall be conducted on a more frequent basis if there are significant variations of time expended from month to month. The time study shall identify hours devoted to each specific category. If the time study supports a fixed-cost approach such as an animal day, the eligible claimant shall document the analysis supporting the method used.

Time records used to support the time study shall:

- a) Reflect an after-the-fact distribution of each employee's actual activity;
- b) Account for the total activity for which each employee is compensated;
- c) Account for the total labor hours of the month;
- d) Be signed and dated by the employee not later than the end of the pay period that follows the pay period covered by the report; and
- e) Document, by signature or initials and date, supervisor approval.

4. Agencies Using the Holding Period of Four Business Days After the Day of Impoundment (Food & Agr. Code, §§ 31108, 31752, 31753)

Beginning January 1, 1999 - For impounded animals specified in Food and Agriculture Code section 31753, either:

- Making the animal available for owner redemption on one weekday evening until at least 7:00 p.m., or one weekend day; or
- For those local agencies with fewer than three full-time employees or that are not open during all regular weekday business hours, establishing a procedure to enable owners to reclaim their animals by appointment at a mutually agreeable time when the agency would otherwise be closed.

Beginning July 1, 1999 - For impounded dogs and cats, either:

- Making the animal available for owner redemption on one weekday evening until at least 7:00 p.m., or one weekend day; or
- For those local agencies with fewer than three full-time employees or that are not open during all regular weekday business hours, establishing a procedure to enable owners to reclaim their animals by appointment at a mutually agreeable time when the agency would otherwise be closed.

5. Feral Cats (Food & Agr. Code, § 31752.5)

Beginning January 1, 1999 - Verifying whether a cat is feral or tame by using a standardized protocol within the first three days of the required holding period if an apparently feral cat has not been reclaimed by its owner or caretaker.

6. Lost and Found Lists (Food & Agr. Code, § 32001)

Beginning January 1, 1999 - Providing owners of lost animals and those who find lost animals with all of the following:

- Ability to list the animals they have lost or found on “lost and found” lists maintained by the local agency;
- Referrals to animals listed that may be the animals the owner or finders have lost or found;
- The telephone numbers and addresses of other pounds and shelters in the same vicinity;
- Advice as to means of publishing and disseminating information regarding lost animals; and
- The telephone numbers and addresses of volunteer groups that may be of assistance in locating lost animals.

7. Maintaining *Non-Medical* Records (Food & Agr. Code, § 32003)

Beginning January 1, 1999 - Maintaining non-medical records on animals that are either taken up, euthanized after the holding period, or impounded. Such records shall include the following:

- The date the animal was taken up, euthanized, or impounded;
- The circumstances under which the animal is taken up, euthanized, or impounded;
- The names of the personnel who took up, euthanized, or impounded the animal; and

- The final disposition of the animal, including the name of the person who euthanized the animal or the name and address of the adopting party.

The cost of software license renewal contracts, to the extent these costs are not claimed as an indirect cost under these parameters and guidelines, is eligible for reimbursement under Section V (A) (2) of these parameters and guidelines. If the computer software is utilized in some way that is not directly related to the maintenance of records specified in this section, only the pro rata portion of the software license renewal contract that is used for compliance with this section is reimbursable.

8. “Necessary and Prompt Veterinary Care” (Civ. Code, §§ 1834 and 1846)

Beginning January 1, 1999 - Providing “necessary and prompt veterinary care” for stray and abandoned animals, other than injured cats and dogs given emergency treatment, that die during the holding period or are ultimately euthanized, during the holding periods specified in Statutes of 1998, Chapter 752.

“Necessary and prompt veterinary care” means all reasonably necessary medical procedures performed by a veterinarian or someone under the supervision of a veterinarian to make stray or abandoned animals “adoptable.” The following veterinary procedures, if conducted, are eligible for reimbursement:

- An initial physical examination of the animal to determine the animal’s baseline health status and classification as “adoptable,” “treatable,” or “non-rehabilitatable.”
- A wellness vaccine administered to “treatable” or “adoptable” animals.
- Veterinary care to stabilize and/or relieve the suffering of a “treatable” animal.
- Veterinary care intended to remedy any applicable disease, injury, or congenital or hereditary condition that adversely affects the health of a “treatable” animal or that is likely to adversely affect the animal’s health in the future, until the animal becomes “adoptable.”

Population Exclusions

Eligible claimants are *not* entitled to reimbursement for providing “necessary and prompt veterinary care” to the following population of animals:

- Animals that are irremediably suffering from a serious illness or severe injury (Food & Agr. Code, § 17006);

- Newborn animals that need maternal care and have been impounded without their mothers (Food & Agr. Code, § 17006);
- Animals too severely injured to move or where a veterinarian is not available and it would be more humane to dispose of the animal. (Pen. Code, §§ 597.1, subd. (e), 597f, subd. (d));
- Owner relinquished animals; and
- Stray or abandoned animals that are ultimately redeemed, adopted, or released to a nonprofit animal rescue or adoption organization.

Veterinary Care Exclusions

Eligible claimants are *not* entitled to reimbursement for providing the following veterinary procedures:

- Emergency treatment given to injured cats and dogs (Pen. Code, § 597f, subd. (b));
- Administration of rabies vaccination to dogs (Health & Saf. Code, § 121690);
- Implantation of microchip identification;
- Spay or neuter surgery and treatment;
- Euthanasia.

10. Beginning January 1, 1999 - Procuring medical, kennel, and computer equipment necessary to comply with the reimbursable activities listed in Section IV (B) of these parameters and guidelines, to the extent these costs are not claimed as an indirect cost under Section V (B) of these parameters and guidelines. If the medical, kennel, and computer equipment is utilized in some way not directly related to the mandated program or the population of animals listed in Section IV (B), only the pro rata portion of the activity that is used for the purposes of the mandated program is reimbursable.

V. Claim Preparation and Submission

Each of the following cost elements must be identified for each reimbursable activity identified in Section IV, Reimbursable Activities, of this document. Each claimed reimbursable cost must be supported by source documentation as described in Section IV. Additionally, each reimbursement claim must be filed in a timely manner.

A. Direct Cost Reporting

Direct costs are those costs incurred specifically for the reimbursable activities. The following direct costs are eligible for reimbursement.

1. Salaries and Benefits

Report each employee implementing the reimbursable activities by name, job classification, and productive hourly rate (total wages and related benefits divided by productive hours). Describe the specific reimbursable activities performed and the hours devoted to each reimbursable activity performed.

2. Materials and Supplies

Report the cost of materials and supplies that have been consumed or expended for the purpose of the reimbursable activities. Purchases shall be claimed at the actual price after deducting discounts, rebates, and allowances received by the claimant. Supplies that are withdrawn from inventory shall be charged on an appropriate and recognized method of costing, consistently applied.

3. Contracted Services

Report the name of the contractor and services performed to implement the reimbursable activities. If the contractor bills for time and materials, report the number of hours spent on the activities and all costs charged. If the contract is a fixed price, report the services that were performed during the period covered by the reimbursement claim. If the contract services are also used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the services used to implement the reimbursable activities can be claimed. Submit contract consultant and attorney invoices with the claim and a description of the contract scope of services.

4. Fixed Assets and Equipment

Report the purchase price paid for fixed assets and equipment (including computers) necessary to implement the reimbursable activities. The purchase price includes taxes, delivery costs, and installation costs. If the fixed asset or equipment is also used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the purchase price used to implement the reimbursable activities can be claimed.

5. Travel

Report the name of the employee traveling for the purpose of the reimbursable activities. Include the date of travel, destination point, the specific reimbursable activity requiring travel, and related travel expenses reimbursed to the employee in compliance with the rules of the local jurisdiction. Report employee travel time according to the rules of cost element A.1, Salaries and Benefits, for each applicable reimbursable activity.

6. Training

Report the cost of training an employee to perform the reimbursable activities, as specified in Section IV of this document. Report the name and job classification of each employee preparing for, attending, and/or conducting training necessary to implement the reimbursable activities. Provide the title, subject, and purpose (related to the mandate of the training session), dates

attended, and location. If the training encompasses subjects broader than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion can be claimed. Report employee training time for each applicable reimbursable activity according to the rules of cost element A.1, Salaries and Benefits, and A.2, Materials and Supplies. Report the cost of consultants who conduct the training according to the rules of cost element A.3, Contracted Services.

B. Indirect Cost Rates

Indirect costs are costs that are incurred for a common or joint purpose, benefiting more than one program, and are not directly assignable to a particular department or program without efforts disproportionate to the result achieved. Indirect costs may include both (1) overhead costs of the unit performing the mandate; and (2) the costs of the central government services distributed to the other departments based on a systematic and rational basis through a cost allocation plan.

Compensation for indirect costs is eligible for reimbursement utilizing the procedure provided in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87. Claimants have the option of using 10% of direct labor, excluding fringe benefits, or preparing an Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP) if the indirect cost rate claimed exceeds 10%.

If the claimant chooses to prepare an ICRP, both the direct costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B) and the indirect costs shall exclude capital expenditures and unallowable costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B). However, unallowable costs must be included in the direct costs if they represent activities to which indirect costs are properly allocable.

The distribution base may be (1) total direct costs (excluding capital expenditures and other distorting items, such as pass-through funds, major subcontracts, etc.), (2) direct salaries and wages, or (3) another base which results in an equitable distribution.

In calculating an ICRP, the claimant shall have the choice of one of the following methodologies:

1. The allocation of allowable indirect costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B) shall be accomplished by (1) classifying a department's total costs for the base period as either direct or indirect, and (2) dividing the total allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base. The result of this process is an indirect cost rate which is used to distribute indirect costs to mandates. The rate should be expressed as a percentage which the total amount allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected; or
2. The allocation of allowable indirect costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B) shall be accomplished by (1) separating a department into groups, such as divisions or sections,

and then classifying the division's or section's total costs for the base period as either direct or indirect, and (2) dividing the total allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base. The result of this process is an indirect cost rate that is used to distribute indirect costs to mandates. The rate should be expressed as a percentage which the total amount allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected.

VI. RECORD RETENTION

Pursuant to Government Code section 17558.5, subdivision (a), a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed by a local agency or school district pursuant to this chapter³ is subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller no later than three years after the date that the actual reimbursement claim is filed or last amended, whichever is later. However, if no funds are appropriated or no payment is made to a claimant for the program for the fiscal year for which the claim is filed, the time for the Controller to initiate an audit shall commence to run from the date of initial payment of the claim. In any case, an audit shall be completed not later than two years after the date that the audit is commenced. All documents used to support the reimbursable activities, as described in Section IV, must be retained during the period subject to audit. If an audit has been initiated by the Controller during the period subject to audit, the retention period is extended until the ultimate resolution of any audit findings.

VII. OFFSETTING SAVINGS AND OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS

Any offsetting savings that the claimant experiences as a direct result of this mandate must be deducted from the costs claimed. Additionally, reimbursement for this mandate received from any source shall be identified and deducted from this claim. These sources shall include, but not be limited to, rewards received under the authority of Civil Code section 1845; licensing fees and fines received and applied pursuant to Food and Agriculture Code section 30652, Government Code section 28502, and Penal Code section 597f; other state funds, and federal funds. The fees and fines received pursuant to Food and Agriculture Code section 30652 shall be deducted from the claim according to the priority specified in the statute and stated below:

- First, to pay fees for the issuance of dog license tags pursuant to Food and Agriculture Code section 30652, subdivision (a);
- Second, in accordance with Food and Agriculture Code section 30652, subdivision (b), any excess revenue held after the payment of dog license tags shall be applied to the fees, salaries, costs, expenses, or any or all of them for the enforcement of Division 14 of the Food and Agriculture Code, including Food and Agriculture Code section 31108, and all ordinances that are made pursuant to Division 14. Costs incurred under Food and Agriculture Code section 31108 are specified in Section IV (B) (1), (2), (3), and (5), and Section IV (A) of

³ This refers to Title 2, division 4, part 7, chapter 4 of the Government Code.

these parameters and guidelines. Any or all excess revenue must be applied to the costs incurred under Food and Agriculture Code section 31108 before any revenue can be applied to subdivisions (c) and (d) of Food and Agriculture Code section 30652.

VIII. STATE CONTROLLER'S REVISED CLAIMING INSTRUCTIONS

Pursuant to Government Code section 17558, subdivision (c), the Controller shall issue revised claiming instructions for each mandate that requires state reimbursement not later than 60 days after receiving the revised parameters and guidelines from the Commission, to assist local agencies and school districts in claiming costs to be reimbursed. The revised claiming instructions shall be derived from the test claim decision and the revised parameters and guidelines adopted by the Commission.

Pursuant to Government Code section 17561, subdivision (d)(2), issuance of the revised claiming instructions shall constitute a notice of the right of the local agencies and school districts to file reimbursement claims, based upon the revised parameters and guidelines adopted by the Commission.

IX. REMEDIES BEFORE THE COMMISSION

Upon request of a local agency or school district, the Commission shall review the claiming instructions issued by the State Controller or any other authorized state agency for reimbursement of mandated costs pursuant to Government Code section 17571. If the Commission determines that the claiming instructions do not conform to the parameters and guidelines, the Commission shall direct the Controller to modify the claiming instructions and the Controller shall modify the claiming instructions to conform to the parameters and guidelines as directed by the Commission.

In addition, requests may be made to amend parameters and guidelines pursuant to Government Code section 17557, subdivision (d), and California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.2.

X. LEGAL AND FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES

The Statement of Decision is legally binding on all parties and provides the legal and factual basis for the parameters and guidelines. The support for the legal and factual findings is found in the administrative record for the test claim. The administrative record, including the Statement of Decision, is on file with the Commission.