



May 20, 2016

Dr. Robin Kay
County of Los Angeles
Department of Mental Health
550 S. Vermont Avenue, 12th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90020

Ms. Jill Kanemasu
State Controller's Office
Accounting and Reporting
3301 C Street, Suite 700
Sacramento, CA 95816

And Parties, Interested Parties, and Interested Persons (See Mailing List)

Re: **Draft Proposed Decision, Schedule for Comments, and Notice of Hearing**
Handicapped and Disabled Students II, 12-0240-I-01
Government Code Sections 7572.55 and 7576
Statutes 1994, Chapter 1128 (AB 1892); Statutes 1996, Chapter 654 (AB 2726);
California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Division 9, Chapter 1, Sections 60020,
60050,60030, 60040, 60045, 60055, 60100, 60110, 60200
(Emergency regulations effective July 1, 1998 [Register 98, No. 26], final regulations
effective August 9, 1999 [Register 99, No. 33])
Fiscal Years: 2002-2003 and 2003-2004
County of Los Angeles, Claimant

Dear Dr. Kay and Ms. Kanemasu:

The draft proposed decision for the above-named matter is enclosed for your review and comment.

Written Comments

Written comments may be filed on the draft proposed decision by **June 10, 2016**. You are advised that comments filed with the Commission on State Mandates (Commission) are required to be simultaneously served on the other interested parties on the mailing list, and to be accompanied by a proof of service. However, this requirement may also be satisfied by electronically filing your documents. Refer to http://www.csm.ca.gov/dropbox_procedures.php on the Commission's website for electronic filing instructions. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3.)

If you would like to request an extension of time to file comments, please refer to section 1187.9(a) of the Commission's regulations.

Hearing

This matter is set for hearing on **Friday, July 22, 2016**, at 10:00 a.m., State Capitol, Room 447, Sacramento, California. The proposed decision will be issued on or about July 8, 2016. Please let us know in advance if you or a representative of your agency will testify at the hearing, and if other witnesses will appear. If you would like to request postponement of the hearing, please refer to section 1187.9(b) of the Commission's regulations.

Sincerely,

Heather Halsey
Executive Director

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ITEM ____
INCORRECT REDUCTION CLAIM
DRAFT PROPOSED DECISION

Government Code Sections 7572.55 and 7576;
Statutes 1994, Chapter 1128 (AB 1892);
Statutes 1996, Chapter 654 (AB 2726);

California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Sections 60020, 60050,
60030, 60040, 60045, 60055, 60100, 60110, 60200¹
(Emergency regulations effective July 1, 1998 [Register 98, No. 26]
final regulations effective August 9, 1999 [Register 99, No. 33])

Handicapped and Disabled Students II

Fiscal Years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004

12-0240-I-01

County of Los Angeles, Claimant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

This Incorrect Reduction Claim (IRC) was filed in response to an audit by the State Controller's Office (Controller) of the County of Los Angeles's (claimant's) annual reimbursement claims under the *Handicapped and Disabled Students II* program for fiscal years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004. The Controller reduced the claims because the claimant: (1) overstated costs by using inaccurate units of service, and (2) overstated offsetting revenues. In this IRC, the claimant contends that the Controller's reductions were incorrect and requests, as a remedy, that the Commission direct the Controller to reinstate \$448,202.

After a review of the record and the applicable law, staff finds that:

1. The IRC was untimely filed; and
2. By clear and convincing evidence, the claimant's intention in April 2010 was to agree with the results of the Controller's audit and to waive any right to object to the audit or to add additional claims.

Accordingly, staff recommends that the Commission deny this IRC.

¹ Note that this caption differs from the Test Claim and the Parameters and Guidelines captions in that it includes only those sections that were approved for reimbursement in the Test Claim decision. Generally, a parameters and guidelines caption should include only the specific sections of the statutes and executive orders that were approved in the test claim decision. However, that was an oversight in the case of the Parameters and Guidelines at issue in this case.

Procedural History

The claimant submitted its reimbursement claims, dated May 8, 2006, for fiscal years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004.²

The Controller sent a letter to claimant, dated August 12, 2008, confirming the start of the audit.³

The Controller issued the Draft Audit Report dated March 26, 2010.⁴ The claimant sent a letter to the Controller, dated April 30, 2010, regarding the Draft Audit Report.⁵ The Controller issued the Final Audit Report dated May 28, 2010.⁶

On June 11, 2013, the claimant filed this IRC.⁷ On November 25, 2014, the Controller filed late comments on the Incorrect Reduction Claim.⁸ On December 23, 2014, the claimant filed a request for extension of time to file rebuttal comments which was granted for good cause. On March 26, 2015, the claimant filed rebuttal comments.⁹

Commission staff issued the Draft Proposed Decision on May 20, 2016.¹⁰

Commission Responsibilities

Government Code section 17561(d) authorizes the Controller to audit the claims filed by local agencies and school districts and to reduce any claim for reimbursement of state mandated costs that the Controller determines is excessive or unreasonable.

Government Code section 17551(d) requires the Commission to hear and decide a claim that the Controller has incorrectly reduced payments to the local agency or school district. If the Commission determines that a reimbursement claim has been incorrectly reduced, section 1185.9 of the Commission's regulations requires the Commission to send the Decision to the Controller and request that the costs in the claim be reinstated.

² Exhibit A, IRC, page 113 (cover letter), page 117 (Form FAM-27).

³ Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, page 148-149, (Letter from Christopher Ryan to Wendy L. Watanabe, dated August 12, 2008). See also Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, page 19, which assert "The SCO contacted the county by phone on July 28, 2008, to initiate the audit, and confirmed the entrance conference date with a start letter dated August 12, 2008"

⁴ Exhibit A, IRC, page 101.

⁵ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 107-109 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

⁶ Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, page 6 (Declaration of Jim L. Spano, dated Oct. 31, 2014, paragraph 7); Exhibit A, IRC, page 96 (cover letter), pages 95-110 (Final Audit Report).

⁷ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 1, 3.

⁸ Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, page 1.

⁹ Exhibit C, Claimant's Rebuttal Comments, page 1.

¹⁰ Exhibit D, Draft Proposed Decision.

The Commission must review questions of law, including interpretation of the parameters and guidelines, de novo, without consideration of legal conclusions made by the Controller in the context of an audit. The Commission is vested with exclusive authority to adjudicate disputes over the existence of state-mandated programs within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6, of the California Constitution.¹¹ The Commission must also interpret the Government Code and implementing regulations in accordance with the broader constitutional and statutory scheme. In making its decisions, the Commission must strictly construe article XIII B, section 6 and not apply it as an “equitable remedy to cure the perceived unfairness resulting from political decisions on funding priorities.”¹²

With regard to the Controller’s audit decisions, the Commission must determine whether they were arbitrary, capricious, or entirely lacking in evidentiary support. This standard is similar to the standard used by the courts when reviewing an alleged abuse of discretion of a state agency.¹³

The Commission must review the Controller’s audit in light of the fact that the initial burden of providing evidence for a claim of reimbursement lies with the claimant.¹⁴ In addition, sections 1185.1(f)(3) and 1185.2(c) of the Commission’s regulations require that any assertions of fact by the parties to an IRC must be supported by documentary evidence. The Commission’s ultimate findings of fact must be supported by substantial evidence in the record.¹⁵

Claims

The following chart provides a brief summary of the claims and issues raised and staff’s recommendation:

Issue	Description	Staff Recommendation
Did the claimant timely file its Incorrect Reduction Claim?	The Controller issued the Final Audit Report, dated May 28, 2010. The Controller later sent two documents, dated June 12, 2010, summarizing the audit	<i>Deny IRC as untimely</i> – The claimant must file an IRC within three years of “the date of the Office of State Controller’s final state audit report, letter, remittance advice, or other written notice of adjustment

¹¹ *Kinlaw v. State of California* (1991) 54 Cal.3d 326, 331-334; Government Code sections 17551, 17552.

¹² *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1264, 1281, citing *City of San Jose v. State of California* (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 1802, 1817.

¹³ *Johnston v. Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space Dist.* (2002) 100 Cal.App.4th 973, 983-984. See also *American Bd. of Cosmetic Surgery, Inc. v. Medical Bd. of California* (2008) 162 Cal.App.4th 534, 547.

¹⁴ *Gilbert v. City of Sunnyvale* (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 1264, 1274-1275.

¹⁵ Government Code section 17559(b), which provides that a claimant or the state may commence a proceeding in accordance with the provisions of section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside a decision of the Commission on the ground that the Commission’s decision is not supported by substantial evidence in the record.

	findings and setting a deadline for payment. On June 11, 2013, the claimant filed this IRC.	notifying the claimant of a reduction.” Former Cal. Code Regs., title 2, § 1185(b) (effective from May 8, 2007, to June 30, 2014). Letters, remittance advices, and other communications which merely re-state the findings of the Final Audit Report do not reset the running of the three-year limitations period.
Did the claimant waive the objections it is now raising?	In two letters both dated April 30, 2010, the claimant agreed with the Controller’s audit findings and made representations which contradict arguments claimant now makes in its IRC.	<i>Deny IRC as waived</i> – The record contains clear and convincing evidence that the claimant’s intention in April 2010 was to agree with the results of the Controller’s audit and to waive any right to object to the audit or to add additional claims.

Staff Analysis

I. The IRC Was Untimely Filed.

At the time the reimbursement claims were audited and when this IRC was filed, the regulation containing the limitations period read:

All incorrect reduction claims shall be filed with the commission no later than three (3) years following the date of the Office of State Controller’s final state audit report, letter, remittance advice, or other written notice of adjustment notifying the claimant of a reduction.¹⁶

The Controller’s Final Audit Report and the cover letter to the Controller’s Final Audit Report are both dated May 28, 2010.¹⁷ Three years later was Tuesday, May 28, 2013.

Instead of filing this IRC by the deadline of Tuesday, May 28, 2013, the claimant filed this IRC with the Commission on Tuesday, June 11, 2013 — 14 days late.¹⁸

On its face, the IRC was untimely filed.

The claimant attempts to save its IRC by calculating the commencement of the limitations period from June 12, 2010, the date of two documents issued by the Controller, which the claimant dubs

¹⁶ Former Code of California Regulations, title 2, section 1185(b), effective May 8, 2007, which was re-numbered section 1185(c) as of January 1, 2011, and which was in effect until June 30, 2014.

¹⁷ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 96 (cover letter), 95-110 (Final Audit Report).

¹⁸ Exhibit A, IRC, page 1.

a “Notice of Claim Adjustment.”¹⁹ In the Written Narrative portion of the IRC, the claimant writes, “The SCO issued its audit report on May 28, 2010. The report was followed by a Notice of Claim Adjustment dated June 12, 2010.”²⁰

The claimant’s argument fails because: (1) the two documents were not notices of claim adjustment; and (2) even if they were, the limitations period commenced upon the Controller’s issuance of the Final Audit Report and did not re-commence upon the issuance of the two documents.

For purposes of state mandate law, the Legislature has enacted a statutory definition of what constitutes a “notice of adjustment.” Government Code section 17558.5(c) reads in relevant part:

The Controller shall notify the claimant in writing within 30 days after issuance of a remittance advice of any adjustment to a claim for reimbursement that results from an audit or review. The notification shall specify the claim components adjusted, the amounts adjusted, interest charges on claims adjusted to reduce the overall reimbursement to the local agency or school district, and the reason for the adjustment.

In other words, a notice of adjustment is a document which contains four elements: (1) a specification of the claim components adjusted, (2) the amounts adjusted, (3) interest charges, and (4) the reason for the adjustment.

Both of the documents which the claimant dubs a “Notice of Claim Adjustment” contain the amount adjusted, but the other three required elements are absent. Neither of the two documents specifies the claim components adjusted; each provides merely a lump-sum total of all *Handicapped and Disabled Students II* program costs adjusted for the entirety of the relevant fiscal year. Neither of the two documents contains interest charges. Perhaps most importantly, neither of the two documents enunciates a reason for the adjustment.

In addition to their failure to satisfy the statutory definition, the two documents cannot be notices of adjustment because none of the documents adjusts anything. The two documents re-state, in the most cursory fashion, the bottom-line findings contained in the Controller’s Final Audit Report.²¹

The Commission’s regulation states on its face that the three-year limitations period commences on “the date of” the Controller’s Final Audit Report or a “letter . . . notifying the claimant of a reduction.” The Controller’s Final Audit Report and its cover letter are both dated May 28, 2010. Since the claimant filed its IRC more than three years after that date, the IRC was untimely filed.

The IRC was also untimely filed under the “last essential element” rule of construing statutes of limitations. Under this rule, a right accrues — and the limitations period begins to run — from

¹⁹ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 13-17.

²⁰ Exhibit A, IRC, page 5.

²¹ Compare Exhibit A, IRC, pages 13-17 with Exhibit A, IRC, page 102 (“Schedule 1 — Summary of Program Costs” in the Final Audit Report). The bottom-line totals are identical.

the earliest point in time when the claim could have been filed and maintained.²² In determining when a limitations period begins to run, the California Supreme Court looks to the earliest point in time when a litigant could have filed and maintained the claim.²³

Under these principles, the claimant's three-year limitations period began to run on May 28, 2010, the date of the Final Audit Report and its attendant cover letter. As of that day, the claimant could have filed an IRC, because, as of that day, the claimant received or been deemed to have received detailed notice of the harm, and possessed the ability to file and maintain an IRC with the Commission.

Accordingly, the IRC should be denied as untimely filed.

II. In the Alternative, the County Waived Its Right To File An IRC.

In its comments on the IRC, the Controller stated that the claimant had agreed to the Controller's audit and findings. "In response to the findings, the county agreed with the audit results. Further, the county provided a management representation letter asserting that it made available to the SCO all pertinent information in support of its claims (Tab 10)."²⁴

Courts have stated that a "waiver may be either express, based on the words of the waiving party, or implied, based on conduct indicating an intent to relinquish the right."²⁵ In addition, "[i]t is settled law in California that a purported 'waiver' of a statutory right is not legally effective unless it appears that the party charged with the waiver has been fully informed of the existence of that right, its meaning, the effect of the 'waiver' presented to him, and his full understanding of the explanation."²⁶ Waiver is a question of fact and is always based upon intent.²⁷ Waiver must be established by clear and convincing evidence.²⁸

The Controller provided the claimant a draft copy of the audit report, dated March 26, 2010.²⁹ In response to the Draft Audit Report, the claimant's Auditor-Controller sent a three-page letter

²² *Aryeh v. Canon Business Solutions, Inc.* (2013) 55 Cal.4th 1185, 1191.

²³ *Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Ass'n v. City of La Habra* (2001) 25 Cal.4th 809, 815.

²⁴ Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, page 19. The referenced "Tab 10" is the two-page letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010 (Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, pages 152-153).

²⁵ *Waller v. Truck Insurance Exchange* (1995) 11 Cal.4th 1, 31.

²⁶ *B.W. v. Board of Medical Quality Assurance* (1985) 169 Cal.App.3d 219, 233.

²⁷ *Smith v. Selma Community Hospital* (2008) 164 Cal.App.4th 1478, 1506.

²⁸ *DRG/Beverly Hills, Ltd, supra*, 30 Cal.App.4th 54, 60. When a fact must be established by clear and convincing evidence, the substantial evidence standard of review for any appeal of the Commission's decision to the courts still applies. See Government Code section 17559(b). See also *Sheila S. v. Superior Court (Santa Clara County Dept. of Family and Children's Services)* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 872, 880.

²⁹ Exhibit A, IRC, page 101.

dated April 30, 2010: a copy of which is reproduced in the Controller’s Final Audit Report.³⁰ The first page of this three-page letter contains the following statement:

*The County’s response, which is attached, indicates agreement with the audit findings and the actions that the County will take to implement policies and procedures to ensure that the costs claimed under HDSII are eligible, mandate related, and supported.*³¹

The claimant’s written response to the Draft Audit Report — the moment when a claimant would and should proffer objections to the Controller’s reductions — was to indicate “agreement with the audit findings.” The Commission should note that the claimant indicated active “agreement” as opposed to passive “acceptance.” In addition, the following two pages of the three-page letter contain further statements of agreement with each of the Controller’s findings and recommendations.³²

The claimant also sent a separate two-page letter dated April 30, 2010, in which the claimant contradicted several positions which the claimant now attempts to take in this IRC.

For example, in its IRC, the claimant argues that the Controller based its audit on incorrect or incomplete documentation.³³ However, neither claimant’s four-page letter nor claimant’s two-page letter dated April 30, 2010, objected to the audit findings on these grounds — objections which would have been known to the claimant in April 2010, since the claimant and its personnel had spent the prior two years working with the Controller’s auditors. Rather, the claimant’s two-page letter stated the opposite by repeatedly emphasizing the accuracy and completeness of the records provided to the Controller: “We maintain accurate financial records and data to support the mandated cost claims submitted to the SCO.”³⁴ “We designed and implemented the County’s accounting system to ensure accurate and timely records.”³⁵ “We made available to the SCO’s audit staff all financial records, correspondence, and other data pertinent to the mandated cost claims.”³⁶ “We are not aware of Relevant, material

³⁰ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 107-109 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

³¹ Exhibit A, IRC, page 107 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010) (emphasis added).

³² Exhibit A, IRC, pages 108-109.

³³ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 6-7, 10-12.

³⁴ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 152 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 1).

³⁵ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 152 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 2).

³⁶ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 152 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 5).

transactions that were not properly recorded in the accounting records that could have a material effect on the mandated cost claims.”³⁷

In the IRC, the claimant now argues that, even if the Controller correctly reduced its claims, the claimant should be allowed to submit new claims based upon previously unproduced evidence under an alleged right of equitable setoff.³⁸ However, in its two-page letter, the claimant stated the opposite: “There are no unasserted claims or assessments that our lawyer has advised us are probable of assertion that would have a material effect on the mandated cost claims.”³⁹ “We are not aware of any events that occurred after the audit period that would require us to adjust the mandated cost claims.”⁴⁰

The claimant’s two-page letter demonstrates that, as far as the claimant was concerned in April 2010, it had maintained records of actual costs, had maintained accurate and complete records, had provided the Controller with accurate and complete records, and had acknowledged that it had no further reimbursement claims. The claimant now attempts to make the opposite arguments in this IRC.

Given the totality of the circumstances and all of the evidence in the record, staff finds by clear and convincing evidence that the claimant’s intention in April 2010 was to agree with the results of the Controller’s audit and to waive any right to object to the audit or to add additional claims.

Conclusion

Staff finds that claimant’s IRC was untimely filed and that, even if it were timely filed, the claimant waived its arguments.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Commission adopt the proposed decision denying the IRC and authorize staff to make any technical, non-substantive changes following the hearing.

³⁷ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 7(d)).

³⁸ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 8-10.

³⁹ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 8).

⁴⁰ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 16, 2010, paragraph 9).

BEFORE THE
COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE INCORRECT REDUCTION CLAIM
ON:

Government Code Sections 7572.55 and 7576;

Statutes 1994, Chapter 1128 (AB 1892);
Statutes 1996, Chapter 654 (AB 2726);

California Code of Regulations, Title 2,
Sections 60020, 60050, 60030, 60040, 60045,
60055, 60100, 60110, 60200⁴¹

(Emergency regulations effective July 1, 1998
[Register 98, No. 26], final regulations
effective August 9, 1999 [Register 99, No. 33])

Fiscal Years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004

County of Los Angeles, Claimant

Case No.: 12-0240-I-01

Handicapped and Disabled Students II

DECISION PURSUANT TO
GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 17500
ET SEQ.; CALIFORNIA CODE OF
REGULATIONS, TITLE 2, DIVISION 2,
CHAPTER 2.5, ARTICLE 7

(Adopted July 22, 2016)

DECISION

The Commission on State Mandates (Commission) heard and decided this Incorrect Reduction Claim (IRC) during a regularly scheduled hearing on July 22, 2016. [Witness list will be included in the adopted decision.]

The law applicable to the Commission's determination of a reimbursable state-mandated program is article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution, Government Code section 17500 et seq., and related case law.

The Commission [adopted/modified] the proposed decision to [approve/partially approve/deny] this IRC by a vote of [vote count will be included in the adopted decision] as follows:

⁴¹ Note that this caption differs from the Test Claim and the Parameters and Guidelines captions in that it includes only those sections that were approved for reimbursement in the Test Claim decision. Generally, a parameters and guidelines caption should include only the specific sections of the statutes and executive orders that were approved in the test claim decision. However, that was an oversight in the case of the Parameters and Guidelines at issue in this case.

Member	Vote
Ken Alex, Director of the Office of Planning and Research	
Richard Chivaro, Representative of the State Controller	
Mark Hariri, Representative of the State Treasurer, Vice Chairperson	
Sarah Olsen, Public Member	
Eraina Ortega, Representative of the Director of the Department of Finance, Chairperson	
Carmen Ramirez, City Council Member	
Don Saylor, County Supervisor	

Summary of the Findings

This IRC was filed in response to an audit by the State Controller’s Office (Controller) of the County of Los Angeles’s (claimant’s) initial reimbursement claims under the *Handicapped and Disabled Students II* program for fiscal years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004. The Controller reduced the claims because it found the claimant: (1) overstated costs by using inaccurate units of service, and (2) overstated offsetting revenues.⁴² In this IRC, the claimant contends that the Controller’s reductions were incorrect and requests, as a remedy, that the Commission reinstate the following cost amounts, which would then become subject to the Program’s reimbursement formula:

FY2002-2003: \$216,793
FY2003-2004: \$231,409⁴³

After a review of the record and the applicable law:

1. The Commission finds that the IRC was untimely filed; and
2. The Commission finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the claimant’s intention in April 2010 was to agree with the results of the Controller’s audit and to waive any right to object to the audit or to add additional claims.

Accordingly, the Commission denies this IRC.

I. Chronology

05/08/2006 Claimant dated the reimbursement claim for fiscal year 2002-2003⁴⁴

05/08/2006 Claimant dated the reimbursement claim for fiscal year 2003-2004⁴⁵

⁴² See, e.g., Exhibit A, IRC, page 96 (Letter from Jeffrey V. Brownfield to Gloria Molina, dated May 28, 2010).

⁴³ Exhibit A, IRC, page 1.

⁴⁴ Exhibit A, IRC, page 113 (cover letter), page 117 (Form FAM-27).

⁴⁵ Exhibit A, IRC, page 113 (cover letter), page 254 (Form FAM-27).

- 08/12/2008 Controller dated a letter to claimant confirming the start of the audit.⁴⁶
- 03/26/2010 Controller issued the Draft Audit Report, dated March 26, 2010.⁴⁷
- 04/30/2010 Claimant sent a letter to Controller dated April 30, 2010, in response to the Draft Audit Report.⁴⁸
- 05/28/2010 Controller issued the Final Audit Report dated May 28, 2010.⁴⁹
- 06/11/2013 Claimant filed this IRC.⁵⁰
- 11/25/2014 Controller filed late comments on the IRC.⁵¹
- 12/23/2014 Claimant filed a request for extension of time to file rebuttal comments which was granted for good cause.
- 03/26/2015 Claimant filed rebuttal comments.⁵²
- 05/20/2016 Commission staff issued the Draft Proposed Decision.⁵³

II. Background

In 1975, Congress enacted the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (“EHA”) with the stated purpose of assuring that “all handicapped children have available to them . . . a free appropriate public education which emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs”⁵⁴ Among other things, the EHA authorized the payment of federal funds to states which complied with specified criteria regarding the provision of special education and related services to handicapped and disabled students.⁵⁵ The EHA was ultimately re-named the Individuals with Disability Education Act (“IDEA”) and guarantees to disabled pupils, including those with mental health needs, the right to receive a free and appropriate

⁴⁶ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 148-149 (Letter from Christopher Ryan to Wendy L. Watanabe, dated August 12, 2008). See also Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 19, which asserts “The SCO contacted the county by phone on July 28, 2008, to initiate the audit, and confirmed the entrance conference date with a start letter dated August 12, 2008”

⁴⁷ Exhibit A, IRC, page 101.

⁴⁸ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 107-109 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

⁴⁹ Exhibit A, IRC, page 96 (cover letter), pages 95-110 (Final Audit Report).

⁵⁰ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 1, 3.

⁵¹ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 1.

⁵² Exhibit C, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments, page 1.

⁵³ Exhibit D, Draft Proposed Decision.

⁵⁴ Public Law 94-142, section 1, section 3(a) (Nov. 29, 1975) 89 U.S. Statutes at Large 773, 775. See also 20 U.S.C. § 1400(d) (current version).

⁵⁵ Public Law 94-142, section 5(a) (Nov. 29, 1975) 89 U.S. Statutes at Large 773, 793. See also 20 U.S.C. 1411(a)(1) (current version).

public education, including psychological and other mental health services, designed to meet the pupil’s unique educational needs.⁵⁶

The *Handicapped and Disabled Students* Mandate

In California, the responsibility of providing both “special education” and “related services” was initially shared by local education agencies (broadly defined) and by the state government.⁵⁷ However, in 1984, the Legislature enacted AB 3632, which amended Government Code chapter 26.5 relating to “interagency responsibilities for providing services to handicapped children” which created separate spheres of responsibility.⁵⁸ And, in 1985, the Legislature further amended chapter 26.5.⁵⁹

The impact of the 1984 and 1985 amendments — sometimes referred to collectively as “Chapter 26.5 services” — was to transfer the responsibility to provide mental health services for disabled pupils from school districts to county mental health departments.⁶⁰

In 1990 and 1991, the Commission adopted the Statement of Decision and the Parameters and Guidelines approving the Test Claim *Handicapped and Disabled Students*, CSM 4282, as a reimbursable state-mandated program within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution.⁶¹ The Commission found that the activities of providing mental health assessments; participation in the IEP process; and providing psychotherapy and other mental health treatment services were reimbursable and that providing mental health treatment services was funded as part of the Short-Doyle Act, based on a cost-sharing formula with the state.⁶² Beginning July 1, 2001, however, the cost-sharing ratio for providing

⁵⁶ Public Law 101-476, section 901(a)(1) (October 30, 1999) 104 U.S. Statutes at Large 1103, 1141-1142.

⁵⁷ *California School Boards Ass’n v. Brown* (2011) 192 Cal.App.4th 1507, 1514.

⁵⁸ Statutes of 1984, chapter 1747.

⁵⁹ Statutes of 1985, chapter 1274.

⁶⁰ “With the passage of AB 3632 (fn.), California’s approach to mental health services was restructured with the intent to address the increasing number of emotionally disabled students who were in need of mental health services. Instead of relying on LEAs [local education agencies] to acquire qualified staff to handle the needs of these students, the state sought to have CMH [county mental health] agencies — who were already in the business of providing mental health services to emotionally disturbed youth and adults — assume the responsibility for providing needed mental health services to children who qualified for special education.” Stanford Law School Youth and Education Law Clinic, *Challenge and Opportunity: An Analysis of Chapter 26.5 and the System for Delivering Mental Health Services to Special Education Students in California*, May 2004, page 12.

⁶¹ “As local mental health agencies had not previously been required to provide Chapter 26.5 services to special education students, local mental health agencies argued that these requirements constituted a reimbursable state mandate.” (*California School Boards Ass’n v. Brown* (2011) 192 Cal.App.4th 1507, 1515.)

⁶² Former Welfare and Institutions Code sections 5600 et seq.

psychotherapy and other mental health treatment services no longer applied, and counties were entitled to receive reimbursement for 100 percent of the costs to perform these services.⁶³

In 2004, the Legislature directed the Commission to reconsider *Handicapped and Disabled Students*, CSM 4282.⁶⁴ In May 2005, the Commission adopted the Statement of Decision on Reconsideration, 04-RL-4282-10, and determined that the original Statement of Decision correctly concluded that the test claim statutes and regulations impose a reimbursable state-mandated program on counties pursuant to article XIII B, section 6. The Commission concluded, however, that the 1990 Statement of Decision did not fully identify all of the activities mandated by the state or the offsetting revenue applicable to the program. Thus, for costs incurred beginning July 1, 2004, the Commission identified the activities expressly required by the test claim statutes and regulations that were reimbursable, identified the offsetting revenue applicable to the program, and updated the new funding provisions enacted in 2002 that required 100 percent reimbursement for mental health treatment services.

The *Handicapped and Disabled Students II* Mandate

In May 2005, the Commission also adopted the Statement of Decision on *Handicapped and Disabled Students II*, 02-TC-40/02-TC-49, a test claim addressing statutory amendments enacted between the years 1986 and 2002 to Government Code sections 7570 et seq., and 1998 amendments to the joint regulations adopted by the Departments of Education and Mental Health.⁶⁵

The Controller's Audit and Reduction of Costs

The Controller issued a Draft Audit Report dated March 26, 2010, and provided a copy to the claimant for comment.⁶⁶

The claimant sent two letters to the Controller, both dated April 30, 2010. In a three-page letter, the claimant responded directly to the Draft Audit Report, agreeing with the audit's findings and accepting its recommendations.⁶⁷ In a separate two-page letter, the claimant addressed the status of its reimbursement claims and its manner of compliance with the audit.⁶⁸

⁶³ Statutes 2002, chapter 1167 (AB 2781, §§ 38, 41).

⁶⁴ Statutes 2004, chapter 493 (SB 1895).

⁶⁵ Statutes 2011, chapter 43 (AB 114) eliminated the mandated programs for *Handicapped and Disabled Students* (4282, 04-RL-4282-10) and *Handicapped and Disabled Students II* (02-TC-40/02-TC-49) by transferring responsibility for providing mental health services under IDEA back to school districts, effective July 1, 2011. On September 28, 2012, the Commission adopted an amendment to the parameters and guidelines ending reimbursement effective July 1, 2011.

⁶⁶ Exhibit A, IRC, page 101.

⁶⁷ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 107-109 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

⁶⁸ Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, pages 152-153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010).

The Controller issued the Final Audit Report, dated June 30, 2010.⁶⁹

In response to the Draft Audit Report, the claimant's Auditor-Controller sent a three-page letter dated April 30, 2010: a copy of which is reproduced in the Controller's Final Audit Report.⁷⁰ The first page of this three-page letter contains the following statement:

*The County's response, which is attached, indicates agreement with the audit findings and the actions that the County will take to implement policies and procedures to ensure that the costs claimed under HDSII are eligible, mandate related, and supported.*⁷¹

The following two pages of the three-page letter contain further statements of agreement with the Controller's findings and recommendations.

In response to the Controller's Finding No. 1 that the claimant overstated medication support costs by more than \$1.1 million, the claimant responded:

We agree with the recommendation. The County will review and establish policies and procedures to ensure that only actual units of service for eligible clients are claimed in accordance with the mandate program.⁷²

In response to the Controller's Finding No. 2 that the claimant overstated indirect costs by more than \$80,000, the claimant responded:

We agree with the recommendation. The County will review and establish policies and procedures to ensure that indirect cost rates are applied to eligible and supported direct costs.⁷³

In response to the Controller's Finding No. 3 that the claimant overstated offsetting reimbursements by more than \$500,000, the claimant responded:

We agree with the recommendation. The County will review and establish policies and procedures to ensure that revenues are applied to valid program costs, appropriate SD/MC and EPSDT reimbursement percentage rates are applied to

⁶⁹ Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, page 313 (Declaration of Jim L. Spano, dated Oct. 31, 2014, paragraph 7); Exhibit A, IRC, page 96 (cover letter), pages 95-110 (Final Audit Report).

⁷⁰ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 107-109 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

⁷¹ Exhibit A, IRC, page 107 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010) (emphasis added).

⁷² Exhibit A, IRC, page 108 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

⁷³ Exhibit A, IRC, page 108 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

eligible costs, and supporting documentation for applicable offsetting revenues are maintained.⁷⁴

In a separate two-page letter also dated April 30, 2010, the claimant addressed its compliance with the audit and the status of any remaining reimbursement claims.⁷⁵ Material statements in the two-page letter include:

- “We maintain accurate financial records and data to support the mandated cost claims submitted to the SCO.”⁷⁶
- “We designed and implemented the County’s accounting system to ensure accurate and timely records.”⁷⁷
- “We claimed mandated costs based on actual expenditures allowable per the Handicapped and Disabled Students II Program’s parameters and guidelines.”⁷⁸
- “We made available to the SCO’s audit staff all financial records, correspondence, and other data pertinent to the mandated cost claims.”⁷⁹
- “We are not aware of any . . . Relevant, material transactions that were not properly recorded in the accounting records that could have a material effect on the mandated cost claims.”⁸⁰
- “There are no unasserted claims or assessments that our lawyer has advised us are probable of assertion that would have a material effect on the mandated cost claims.”⁸¹

⁷⁴ Exhibit A, IRC, page 109 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

⁷⁵ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, pages 152-153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010).

⁷⁶ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, pages 152-153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 1).

⁷⁷ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 152 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 2).

⁷⁸ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 152 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 4).

⁷⁹ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 152 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 5).

⁸⁰ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 7(d)).

⁸¹ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 8).

- “We are not aware of any events that occurred after the audit period that would require us to adjust the mandated cost claims.”⁸²

On May 28, 2010, the Controller issued the Final Audit Report.⁸³ The Controller reduced the claims because the claimant: (1) overstated costs by using inaccurate units of service, (2) and overstated offsetting revenues.⁸⁴

On June 11, 2013, the claimant filed this IRC with the Commission.⁸⁵

III. Positions of the Parties

A. County of Los Angeles

The claimant objects to reductions totaling \$448,202 to the claimant’s reimbursement claims for fiscal years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004.

The claimant takes the following principal positions:

1. The Controller reviewed and utilized incomplete and inaccurate data and documentation when it conducted its audit.⁸⁶
2. The claimant’s claims were timely filed.⁸⁷
3. Under the principle of equitable offset, the claimant may submit new claims for reimbursement supported by previously un-submitted documentation.⁸⁸

B. State Controller’s Office

The Controller contends that it acted according to the law when it made \$448,202 in reductions to the claimant’s fiscal year 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 reimbursement claims.

The Controller takes the following principal positions:

1. The claimant failed to provide support for its claims in a format which could be verified.⁸⁹
2. The claimant agreed to the findings of the audit.⁹⁰

⁸² Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 9).

⁸³ Exhibit A, IRC, page 96 (cover letter), pages 95-110 (Final Audit Report).

⁸⁴ See, e.g., Exhibit A, IRC, page 96 (Letter from Jeffrey V. Brownfield to Gloria Molina, dated May 28, 2010).

⁸⁵ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 1, 3.

⁸⁶ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 6-8, 10-12.

⁸⁷ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 13-17 (the “Notice of Claim Adjustment” dated June 12, 2010, filed as a supplement to this IRC to establish alleged timeliness).

⁸⁸ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 8-10.

⁸⁹ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, pages 20-22.

⁹⁰ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, pages 19, 22.

3. The claimant may not, under the principle of equitable offset, submit new claims for reimbursement supported by previously un-submitted documentation.⁹¹

IV. Discussion

Government Code section 17561(d) authorizes the Controller to audit the claims filed by local agencies and school districts and to reduce any claim for reimbursement of state mandated costs that the Controller determines is excessive or unreasonable.

Government Code section 17551(d) requires the Commission to hear and decide a claim that the Controller has incorrectly reduced payments to the local agency or school district. If the Commission determines that a reimbursement claim has been incorrectly reduced, section 1185.9 of the Commission's regulations requires the Commission to send the Decision to the Controller and request that the costs in the claim be reinstated.

The Commission must review questions of law, including interpretation of the parameters and guidelines, de novo, without consideration of legal conclusions made by the Controller in the context of an audit. The Commission is vested with exclusive authority to adjudicate disputes over the existence of state-mandated programs within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6, of the California Constitution.⁹² The Commission must also interpret the Government Code and implementing regulations in accordance with the broader constitutional and statutory scheme. In making its decisions, the Commission must strictly construe article XIII B, section 6 and not apply it as an "equitable remedy to cure the perceived unfairness resulting from political decisions on funding priorities."⁹³

With regard to the Controller's audit decisions, the Commission must determine whether they were arbitrary, capricious, or entirely lacking in evidentiary support. This standard is similar to the standard used by the courts when reviewing an alleged abuse of discretion of a state agency.⁹⁴ Under this standard, the courts have found that:

When reviewing the exercise of discretion, "[t]he scope of review is limited out of deference to the agency's authority and presumed expertise: 'The court may not reweigh the evidence or substitute its judgment for that of the agency. [Citation.]' " ... "In general ... the inquiry is limited to whether the decision was arbitrary, capricious, or entirely lacking in evidentiary support. . . ." [Citations.] When making that inquiry, the " "court must ensure that an agency has adequately considered all relevant factors, and has demonstrated a rational connection

⁹¹ Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, page 19, 21-22.

⁹² *Kinlaw v. State of California* (1991) 54 Cal.3d 326, 331-334; Government Code sections 17551, 17552.

⁹³ *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1264, 1281, citing *City of San Jose v. State of California* (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 1802, 1817.

⁹⁴ *Johnston v. Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space Dist.* (2002) 100 Cal.App.4th 973, 983-984. See also *American Bd. of Cosmetic Surgery, Inc. v. Medical Bd. of California* (2008) 162 Cal.App.4th 534, 547.

between those factors, the choice made, and the purposes of the enabling statute.”
[Citation.]’ ”⁹⁵

The Commission must review the Controller’s audit in light of the fact that the initial burden of providing evidence for a claim of reimbursement lies with the claimant.⁹⁶ In addition, sections 1185.1(f)(3) and 1185.2(c) of the Commission’s regulations require that any assertions of fact by the parties to an IRC must be supported by documentary evidence. The Commission’s ultimate findings of fact must be supported by substantial evidence in the record.⁹⁷

A. The IRC Was Untimely Filed.

At the time the reimbursement claims were audited and when this IRC was filed, the regulation containing the limitations period read:

All incorrect reduction claims shall be filed with the commission no later than three (3) years following the date of the Office of State Controller’s final state audit report, letter, remittance advice, or other written notice of adjustment notifying the claimant of a reduction.⁹⁸

The Controller’s Final Audit Report and its cover letter are both dated May 28, 2010.⁹⁹ Three years later was Tuesday, May 28, 2013.

Instead of filing this IRC by the deadline of Tuesday, May 28, 2013, the claimant filed this IRC with the Commission on Tuesday, June 11, 2013 — 14 days late.¹⁰⁰

On its face, the IRC was untimely filed.¹⁰¹

⁹⁵ *American Bd. of Cosmetic Surgery, Inc. v. Medical Bd. of California* (2008) 162 Cal.App.4th 534, 547-548.

⁹⁶ *Gilbert v. City of Sunnyvale* (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 1264, 1274-1275.

⁹⁷ Government Code section 17559(b), which provides that a claimant or the state may commence a proceeding in accordance with the provisions of section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside a decision of the Commission on the ground that the Commission’s decision is not supported by substantial evidence in the record.

⁹⁸ Former Code of California Regulations, title 2, section 1185(b), which was re-numbered section 1185(c) as of January 1, 2011. Effective July 1, 2014, the regulation was amended to state as follows: “All incorrect reduction claims shall be filed with the Commission no later than three years following the date of the Office of State Controller’s final state audit report, letter, remittance advice, or other written notice of adjustment to a reimbursement claim.” Code of California Regulations, title 2, section 1185.1(c).

⁹⁹ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 96 (cover letter), 101 (Final Audit Report).

¹⁰⁰ Exhibit A, IRC, page 1.

¹⁰¹ “The statute of limitations is an affirmative defense” (*Ladd v. Warner Bros. Entertainment, Inc.* (2010) 184 Cal.App.4th 1298, 1309), and, in civil cases, an affirmative defense must be established by a preponderance of the evidence (31 Cal.Jur.3d, Evidence, section 97 [collecting cases]; *People ex. rel. Dept. of Public Works v. Lagiss* (1963) 223 Cal.App.2d 23, 37). See also

The claimant attempts to save its IRC by calculating the commencement of the limitations period from June 12, 2010, the date of two documents sent by the Controller which the claimant dubs a “Notice of Claim Adjustment.”¹⁰² In the Written Narrative portion of the IRC, the claimant writes, “The SCO issued its audit report on May 28, 2010. The report was followed by a Notice of Claim Adjustment dated June 12, 2010.”¹⁰³ Although the claimant reads the document dated June 12, 2010, as a single document, the Commission reads it as two documents — specifically, two letters each containing a separate “Dear Claimant” salutation, of which the main text of the second letter is reproduced twice.¹⁰⁴

The claimant’s argument fails because: (1) the two documents were not notices of claim adjustment; and (2) even if they were, the limitations period commenced upon the claimant’s receipt of the Final Audit Report and did not re-commence upon the receipt of the later two documents.

1. The Two Documents Dated June 12, 2010, Are Not Notices Of Claim Adjustment.

For purposes of state mandates law, the Legislature has enacted a statutory definition of what constitutes a notice of claim adjustment.

Government Code section 17558.5(c) reads in relevant part:

The Controller shall notify the claimant in writing within 30 days after issuance of a remittance advice of any adjustment to a claim for reimbursement that results from an audit or review. The notification shall specify the claim components adjusted, the amounts adjusted, interest charges on claims adjusted to reduce the overall reimbursement to the local agency or school district, and the reason for the adjustment.

In other words, a notice of claim adjustment is a document which contains four elements: (1) a specification of the claim components adjusted, (2) the amounts adjusted, (3) interest charges, and (4) the reason for the adjustment.

Both of the two documents which the claimant dubs a “Notice of Claim Adjustment” contain the amount adjusted, but the other three required elements are absent. Neither of the two documents specifies the claim components adjusted; each provides merely a lump-sum total of all *Handicapped and Disabled Students II* program costs adjusted for the entirety of the relevant fiscal year. Neither of the two documents contains interest charges. Perhaps most importantly, neither of the two documents enunciates any reason for the adjustment.¹⁰⁵

Evidence Code section 115 (“Except as otherwise provided by law, the burden of proof requires proof by a preponderance of the evidence.”).

¹⁰² See Exhibit A, IRC, pages 13-17 (“Notice of Claim Adjustment”).

¹⁰³ Exhibit A, IRC, page 5.

¹⁰⁴ The two “Dear Claimant” salutations appear at Exhibit A, IRC, pages 13 and 15. The main text of Exhibit A, IRC, page 17, appears to be identical to the main text of Exhibit A, IRC, pages 15 and 16.

¹⁰⁵ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 13-17 (“Notice of Claim Adjustment”).

In addition to their failure to satisfy the statutory definition, the two documents cannot be notices of claim adjustment because neither of the documents adjusts anything. The two documents restate, in the most cursory fashion, the bottom-line findings contained in the Controller's Final Audit Report.¹⁰⁶

Neither of the two documents provides the claimant with notice of any new finding. The Final Audit Report contained the dollar amounts which would not be reimbursed.¹⁰⁷ The two later documents merely repeat information which was already contained in the Final Audit Report. The two documents do not provide notice of any new and material information or adjustments. Moreover, Government Code section 17558.5(c) provides that a remittance advice or a document which merely provides notice of a payment action is not a notice of adjustment. Whatever term may accurately be used to characterize the two documents identified by the claimant, the two documents are not "notices of claim adjustment" under state mandate law.

The claimant might attempt to rely on a subsequent letter issued by the Controller dated May 7, 2013, which appears to state that the claimant was notified of the claim reductions on June 12, 2010, the date of the two documents. "An IRC must be filed within three years following the date that we notified the county of a claim reduction. The State Controller's Office notified the county of a claim reduction . . . on June 12, 2010, for the HDS III Program audit."¹⁰⁸

However, the Controller's statement in the letter dated May 7, 2013, is not outcome-determinative for several reasons. First, the Controller's letter does not explicitly state that June 12, 2010, was the first or earliest date on which claimant was informed of the reductions. Second, to the extent that the Controller was stating its legal conclusion regarding the running of the limitations period, the Commission is not bound by the Controller's interpretation of state mandate law. Government Code section 17552 provides that the Commission has the "sole and exclusive" jurisdiction to determine such issues. Third, to the extent that the Controller was making a statement of fact, the relative vagueness of the statement in the letter dated May 7, 2013 which was sent more than two and a half years after the fact, is, on a preponderance of the evidence standard, outweighed by the evidence contained in the Final Audit Report and its cover letter.

Accordingly, the Commission finds that the two documents relied on by the claimant are not notices of claim adjustment which began or re-set the running of the limitations period.

2. The Limitations Period to File This IRC Commenced on May 28, 2010, and Expired on Tuesday, May 28, 2013.

When the reimbursement claims were audited and when this IRC was filed, the regulation containing the limitations period read:

¹⁰⁶ Compare Exhibit A, IRC, pages 13-17 (the "Notice of Claim Adjustment") with Exhibit A, IRC, page 102 ("Schedule 1 — Summary of Program Costs" in the Final Audit Report). The bottom-line totals are identical.

¹⁰⁷ The Final Audit Report and its cover letter are each dated May 28, 2010. (Exhibit A, IRC, pages 96, 101.)

¹⁰⁸ Exhibit A, IRC, page 21 (Letter from Jim L. Spano to Robin C. Kay, dated May 7, 2013).

All incorrect reduction claims shall be filed with the commission no later than three (3) years following the date of the Office of State Controller’s final state audit report, letter, remittance advice, or other written notice of adjustment notifying the claimant of a reduction.¹⁰⁹

Per this regulation, the claimant’s IRC was untimely filed.

The regulation states on its face that the three-year limitations period commences on “the date of” the Controller’s Final Audit Report or a “letter . . . notifying the claimant of a reduction.” The Controller’s Final Audit Report and the cover letter forwarding the Final Audit Report to the claimant were both dated May 28, 2010. Since the claimant filed its IRC more than three years after that date, the IRC was untimely filed.

The IRC was also untimely filed under the “last essential element” rule of construing statutes of limitations. Under this rule, a right accrues — and the limitations period begins to run — from the earliest point in time when the claim can be filed and maintained.

As recently summarized by the California Supreme Court:

The limitations period, the period in which a plaintiff must bring suit or be barred, runs from the moment a claim accrues. (See Code Civ. Proc., § 312 [an action must “be commenced within the periods prescribed in this title, after the cause of action shall have accrued”]; (Citations.). Traditionally at common law, a “cause of action accrues ‘when [it] is complete with all of its elements’ — those elements being wrongdoing, harm, and causation.” (Citations.) This is the “last element” accrual rule: ordinarily, the statute of limitations runs from “the occurrence of the last element essential to the cause of action.” (Citations.)¹¹⁰

In determining when a limitations period begins to run, the California Supreme Court looks to the earliest point in time when a litigant could have filed and maintained the claim:

Generally, a cause of action accrues and the statute of limitation begins to run when a suit may be maintained. [Citations.] “Ordinarily this is when the wrongful act is done and the obligation or the liability arises, but it does not ‘accrue until the party owning it is entitled to begin and prosecute an action thereon.’ ” [Citation.] In other words, “[a] cause of action accrues ‘upon the occurrence of the last element essential to the cause of action.’ ” [Citations.]¹¹¹

Under these principles, the claimant’s three-year limitations period began to run on May 28, 2010, the date of the Final Audit Report and its attendant cover letter. As of that day, the claimant could have filed an IRC, because, as of that day, the claimant had been, from its perspective, harmed by a claim reduction, had received or been deemed to have received notice of the harm, and possessed the ability to file and maintain an IRC with the Commission. The

¹⁰⁹ Former Code of California Regulations, title 2, section 1185(b), effective May 8, 2007, renumbered as 1185(c) effective January 1, 2011.

¹¹⁰ *Aryeh v. Canon Business Solutions, Inc.* (2013) 55 Cal.4th 1185, 1191.

¹¹¹ *Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Ass’n v. City of La Habra* (2001) 25 Cal. 4th 809, 815.

claimant could have filed its IRC one day, one month, or even three years after May 28, 2010; instead, the claimant filed its IRC three years and 14 days after — which is 14 days late.

This finding is consistent with three recent Commission Decisions regarding the three-year period in which a claimant can file an IRC.

In the *Collective Bargaining* Program IRC decision adopted on December 5, 2014, the claimant argued that the limitations period should begin to run from the date of the *last* notice of claim adjustment in the record.¹¹² This argument parallels that of the claimant in this instant IRC, who argues that between the Final Audit Report dated May 28, 2010, and the two letters dated June 12, 2010, the *later* event should commence the running of the limitations period.

In the *Collective Bargaining* Decision, the Commission rejected the argument. The Commission held that the limitations period began to run on the *earliest* applicable event because that was when the claim was complete as to all of its elements.¹¹³ “Accordingly, the claimant cannot allege that the earliest notice did not provide sufficient information to initiate the IRC, and the later adjustment notices that the claimant proffers do not toll or suspend the operation of the period of limitation,” the Commission held.¹¹⁴

In the *Domestic Violence Treatment Services — Authorization and Case Management* program IRC Decision adopted on March 25, 2016, the Commission held, “For IRCs, the ‘last element essential to the cause of action’ which begins the running of the period of limitations . . . is a notice to the claimant of the adjustment that includes the reason for the adjustment.”¹¹⁵ In the instant IRC, the limitations period therefore began to run when the claimant received the Final Audit Report, i.e., the notice which informed the claimant of the adjustment and of the reasons for the adjustment.

Furthermore, the Commission’s finding in the instant IRC is not inconsistent with a recent Commission ruling regarding the timeliness of filing an IRC.

In the *Handicapped and Disabled Students* Program IRC decision adopted September 25, 2015, the Commission found that an IRC filed by a claimant was timely because the limitations period began to run from the date of a remittance advice letter which was issued after the Controller’s Final Audit Report.¹¹⁶ The Decision is distinguishable because the Controller’s cover letter accompanying the audit report to the claimant in that case requested additional information and

¹¹² Decision, *Collective Bargaining*, Commission Case No. 05-4425-I-11 (adopted December 5, 2014), pages 20-22.

¹¹³ Decision, *Collective Bargaining*, Commission Case No. 05-4425-I-11 (adopted December 5, 2014), pages 20-22.

¹¹⁴ Decision, *Collective Bargaining*, Commission Case No. 05-4425-I-11 (adopted December 5, 2014), page 21.

¹¹⁵ Decision, *Domestic Violence Treatment Services — Authorization and Case Management*, Commission on State Mandates Case No. 07-9628101-I-01 (adopted March 25, 2016), page 16.

¹¹⁶ Decision, *Handicapped and Disabled Students*, Commission Case No. 05-4282-I-03 (adopted September 25, 2015), pages 11-14.

implied that the attached audit report was not final.¹¹⁷ In the instant IRC, by contrast, the Controller’s cover letter contained no such statement or implication; rather, the Controller’s cover letter stated that, if the claimant disagreed with the attached Final Audit Report, the claimant would need to file an IRC within three years.¹¹⁸

The finding in this instant IRC is therefore consistent with recent Commission rulings regarding the three-year IRC limitations period.¹¹⁹

Consequently, the limitations period to file this instant IRC commenced on May 28, 2010, and expired on May 28, 2013.

The IRC is denied as untimely filed.

B. In the Alternative, the County Waived Its Right To File An IRC.

Even if the claimant filed its IRC on time, which is not the case, the claimant’s intention in April 2010 was to agree with the results of the Controller’s audit and to waive any right to object to the audit or to add additional claims; on that separate and independent basis, the Commission hereby denies this IRC.

In its comments on the IRC, the Controller stated that the claimant had agreed to the Controller’s audit and findings. “In response to the findings, the county agreed with the audit results. Further, the county provided a management representation letter asserting that it made available to the SCO all pertinent information in support of its claims (Tab 10).”¹²⁰ By stating these facts in opposition to the IRC, the Controller raises the question of whether the claimant waived its right to contest the Controller’s audit findings.¹²¹

¹¹⁷ Decision, *Handicapped and Disabled Students*, Commission Case No. 05-4282-I-03 (adopted September 25, 2015), pages 11-14. In the proceeding which resulted in this 2015 Decision, the cover letter from the Controller to the claimant is reproduced at Page 71 of the administrative record. In that letter, the Controller stated, “The SCO has established an informal audit review process to resolve a dispute of facts. The auditee should submit, in writing, a request for a review and all information pertinent to the disputed issues within 60 days after receiving the final report.” The Controller’s cover letter in the instant IRC contains no such language. Exhibit A, IRC, page 96 (Letter from Jeffrey V. Brownfield to Gloria Molina, dated May 28, 2010).

¹¹⁸ Exhibit A, IRC, page 96.

¹¹⁹ All that being said, an administrative agency’s adjudications need not be consistent so long as they are not arbitrary. See, e.g., *Weiss v. State Board of Equalization* (1953) 40 Cal.2d 772, 777 (“The administrator is expected to treat experience not as a jailer but as a teacher.”); *California Employment Commission v. Black-Foxe Military Institute* (1941) 43 Cal.App.2d Supp. 868, 876 (“even were the plaintiff guilty of occupying inconsistent positions, we know of no rule of statute or constitution which prevents such an administrative board from doing so.”).

¹²⁰ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 19. The referenced “Tab 10” is the two-page letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010 (Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, pages 152-153).

¹²¹ While the Controller’s raising of the waiver issue could have been made with more precision and detail, the Controller’s statements regarding the claimant’s April 2010 agreement with the audit findings sufficiently raises the waiver issue under the lenient standards which apply to

The Second District of the Court of Appeal has detailed the law of waiver and how it differs from the related concept of estoppel:

The terms “waiver” and “estoppel” are sometimes used indiscriminately. They are two distinct and different doctrines that rest upon different legal principles.

Waiver refers to the act, or the consequences of the act, of one side. Waiver is the intentional relinquishment of a known right after full knowledge of the facts and depends upon the intention of one party only. Waiver does not require any act or conduct by the other party. . . .

All case law on the subject of waiver is unequivocal: “ ‘Waiver always rests upon intent. Waiver is the intentional relinquishment of a known right after knowledge of the facts.’ [Citations]. The burden, moreover, is on the party claiming a waiver of a right to prove it by clear and convincing evidence that does not leave the matter to speculation, and ‘doubtful cases will be decided against a waiver.’ ” (Citations.)

The pivotal issue in a claim of waiver is the intention of the party who allegedly relinquished the known legal right.¹²²

Courts have stated that a “waiver may be either express, based on the words of the waiving party, or implied, based on conduct indicating an intent to relinquish the right.”¹²³ In addition, “[i]t is settled law in California that a purported ‘waiver’ of a statutory right is not legally effective unless it appears that the party charged with the waiver has been fully informed of the existence of that right, its meaning, the effect of the ‘waiver’ presented to him, and his full understanding of the explanation.”¹²⁴ Waiver is a question of fact and is always based upon intent.¹²⁵ Waiver must be established by clear and convincing evidence.¹²⁶

administrative hearings. See, e.g., *Santa Clarita Organization for Planning the Environment v. City of Santa Clarita* (2011) 197 Cal.App.4th 1042, 1051 (“less specificity is required to preserve an issue for appeal in an administrative proceeding than in a judicial proceeding”).

¹²² *DRG/Beverly Hills, Ltd v. Chopstix Dim Sum Cafe & Takeout III, Ltd.* (1994) 30 Cal.App.4th 54, 59-61.

¹²³ *Waller v. Truck Insurance Exchange* (1995) 11 Cal.4th 1, 31.

¹²⁴ *B.W. v. Board of Medical Quality Assurance* (1985) 169 Cal.App.3d 219, 233.

¹²⁵ *Smith v. Selma Community Hospital* (2008) 164 Cal.App.4th 1478, 1506.

¹²⁶ *DRG/Beverly Hills, Ltd, supra*, 30 Cal.App.4th 54, 60. When a fact must be established by clear and convincing evidence, the substantial evidence standard of review for any appeal of the Commission’s decision to the courts still applies. See Government Code section 17559(b).

“The ‘clear and convincing’ standard . . . is for the edification and guidance of the [trier of fact] and not a standard for appellate review. (Citations.) ‘ ‘The sufficiency of evidence to establish a given fact, where the law requires proof of the fact to be clear and convincing, is primarily a question for the [trier of fact] to determine, and if there is substantial evidence to support its conclusion, the determination is not open to review on appeal.’ [Citations.]’ (Citations.) Thus, on appeal from a judgment required to be based upon clear and convincing evidence, ‘the clear and

The Commission finds that the record of this IRC contains clear and convincing evidence that the claimant's intention in April 2010 was to accept the results of the Controller's audit and to waive any right to object to the audit or to add additional claims.

The Controller provided the claimant a draft copy of the audit report, dated March 26, 2010.¹²⁷ The record contains no evidence of the claimant objecting to the Draft Audit Report or attempting to alter the outcome of the audit before the draft report became final. Instead, the record contains substantial evidence of the claimant affirmatively agreeing with the Controller's reductions, findings and recommendations.

In response to the Draft Audit Report, the claimant's Auditor-Controller sent a three-page letter dated April 30, 2010: a copy of which is reproduced in the Controller's Final Audit Report.¹²⁸ The first page of this three-page letter¹²⁹ contains the following statement:

*The County's response, which is attached, indicates agreement with the audit findings and the actions that the County will take to implement policies and procedures to ensure that the costs claimed under HDSII are eligible, mandate related, and supported.*¹³⁰

The claimant's written response to the Draft Audit Report — the exact moment when a claimant would and should proffer objections to the Controller's reductions — was to indicate "agreement with the audit findings." The Commission notes that the claimant indicated active "agreement" as opposed to passive "acceptance."

The following two pages of the three-page letter contain further statements of agreement with the Controller's findings and recommendations.

In response to the Controller's Finding No. 1 that the claimant overstated medication support costs by more than \$1.1 million, the claimant responded:

convincing test disappears ... [and] the usual rule of conflicting evidence is applied, giving full effect to the respondent's evidence, however slight, and disregarding the appellant's evidence, however strong.' (Citation.)" *Sheila S. v. Superior Court (Santa Clara County Dept. of Family and Children's Services)* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 872, 880 (substituting "trier of fact" for "trial court" to enhance clarity).

¹²⁷ Exhibit A, IRC, page 101.

¹²⁸ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 107-109 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

¹²⁹ This three-page letter (which is in the record at Exhibit A, IRC, pages 107-109) will be referred to herein as the "three-page letter" to distinguish it from a separate two-page letter sent by the same author on the same date of April 30, 2010 (which is in the record at Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, pages 152-153). The two-page letter is referred to herein as the "two-page letter."

¹³⁰ Exhibit A, IRC, page 107 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010) (emphasis added).

We agree with the recommendation. The County will review and establish policies and procedures to ensure that only actual units of service for eligible clients are claimed in accordance with the mandate program.¹³¹

In response to the Controller's Finding No. 2 that the claimant overstated indirect costs by more than \$80,000, the claimant responded:

We agree with the recommendation. The County will review and establish policies and procedures to ensure that indirect cost rates are applied to eligible and supported direct costs.¹³²

In response to the Controller's Finding No. 3 that the claimant overstated offsetting reimbursements by more than \$500,000, the claimant responded:

We agree with the recommendation. The County will review and establish policies and procedures to ensure that revenues are applied to valid program costs, appropriate SD/MC and EPSDT reimbursement percentage rates are applied to eligible costs, and supporting documentation for applicable offsetting revenues are maintained.¹³³

Each of the claimant's responses to the Controller's three findings supports the Commission's finding that the claimant waived its right to pursue an IRC by affirmatively agreeing in writing to the Controller's audit findings. While the claimant also purported at various times in the three-page letter to reserve rights or to clarify issues,¹³⁴ the overall intention communicated in the letter is that the claimant intended to accept and be bound by the results of the Controller's audit. The fact that the claimant then waited more than three years to file the IRC is further corroboration that, at the time that the three-page letter was sent, the claimant agreed with the Controller and intended to waive its right to file an IRC.¹³⁵

¹³¹ Exhibit A, IRC, page 108 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

¹³² Exhibit A, IRC, page 108 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

¹³³ Exhibit A, IRC, page 109 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jeffrey V. Brownfield, dated April 30, 2010).

¹³⁴ For example, the claimant purports to recognize, without citing legal authority or factual foundation, that the Controller would revise the Final Audit Report if the claimant subsequently provides additional information to support its claims. (Exhibit A, IRC, page 107.) The Commission finds that clear and convincing evidence of waiver in the record as a whole outweighs these sporadic, pro forma statements.

¹³⁵ In addition, the claimant waited more than two years after the issuance of the Final Audit Report to provide information to the Controller regarding a purported reconsideration request. Exhibit B, Controller's Late Comments on the IRC, page 19 ("The county provided information regarding its reconsideration request in June and August 2012 . . .").

In addition, the Commission's finding of waiver is supported by a separate two-page letter — also dated April 10, 2010 — in which the claimant contradicted several positions which the claimant now attempts to take in this IRC.

The separate two-page letter is hereby recited in its entirety due to its materiality:

April 30, 2010

Mr. Jim L. Spano, Chief
Mandated Costs Audits Bureau
Division of Audits
California State Controller's Office
P.O. Box 942850
Sacramento, CA 94250-5874

Dear Mr. Spano:

Handicapped and Disabled Students Program II

July 1, 2002, through June 30, 2004

In connection with the State Controller's Office (SCO) audit of the County's claims for the mandated program and audit period identified above, we affirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the following representations made to the SCO's audit staff during the audit:

1. We maintain accurate financial records and data to support the mandated cost claims submitted to the SCO.
2. We designed and implemented the County's accounting system to ensure accurate and timely records.
3. We prepared and submitted our reimbursement claims according to the Handicapped and Disabled Students II Program's parameters and guidelines.
4. We claimed mandated costs based on actual expenditures allowable per the Handicapped and Disabled Students II Program's parameters and guidelines.
5. We made available to the SCO's audit staff all financial records, correspondence, and other data pertinent to the mandated cost claims.
6. Excluding mandated program costs, the County did not recover indirect cost from any State or federal agency during the audit period.
7. We are not aware of any:
 - a. Violations or possible violations of laws and regulations involving management or employees who had significant roles in the accounting system or in preparing the mandated cost claims.
 - b. Violations or possible violations of laws and regulations involving other employees that could have had a material effect on the mandated cost claims.

c. Communications from regulatory agencies concerning noncompliance with, or deficiencies in, accounting and reporting practices that could have a material effect on the mandated cost claims.

d. Relevant, material transactions that were not properly recorded in the accounting records that could have a material effect on the mandated cost claims.

8. There are no unasserted claims or assessments that our lawyer has advised us are probable of assertion that would have a material effect on the mandated cost claims.

9. We are not aware of any events that occurred after the audit period that would require us to adjust the mandated cost claims.

If you have any questions, please contact Hasmik Yaghobyan at (213) 893-0792 or via e-mail at hyaghobyan@auditor.lacounty.gov

Very truly yours,

Wendy L. Watanabe
Auditor-Controller¹³⁶

The admissions made by the claimant in the two-page letter contradict arguments now made by claimant in the instant IRC.

In its IRC, the claimant argues that the Controller based its audit on incorrect or incomplete documentation.¹³⁷ For example, the claimant now contends, “It was this fourth generation data set that became the basis for the audit report. . . . However, upon further review, this fourth generation data run actually excluded many of the units of service that had been properly used to calculate the costs of the claim.”¹³⁸

However, neither claimant’s three-page letter nor claimant’s two-page letter dated April 30, 2010, objected to the audit findings on these grounds — objections which would have been known to the claimant in April 2010, since the claimant and its personnel had spent the prior two years working with the Controller’s auditors.

Rather, the claimant’s two-page letter stated the opposite by repeatedly emphasizing the accuracy and completeness of the records provided to the Controller: “We maintain accurate financial records and data to support the mandated cost claims submitted to the SCO.”¹³⁹ “We designed and implemented the County’s accounting system to ensure accurate and timely

¹³⁶ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, pages 152-153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010).

¹³⁷ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 6-7.

¹³⁸ Exhibit A, IRC, page 6.

¹³⁹ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 152 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 1).

records.”¹⁴⁰ “We made available to the SCO’s audit staff all financial records, correspondence, and other data pertinent to the mandated cost claims.”¹⁴¹ “We are not aware of Relevant, material transactions that were not properly recorded in the accounting records that could have a material effect on the mandated cost claims.”¹⁴²

In the IRC, the claimant now argues that, even if the Controller correctly reduced its claims, the claimant should be allowed to submit new claims based upon previously unproduced evidence under a right of equitable setoff.¹⁴³

However, in its two-page letter, the claimant stated the opposite: “There are no unasserted claims or assessments that our lawyer has advised us are probable of assertion that would have a material effect on the mandated cost claims.”¹⁴⁴ “We are not aware of any events that occurred after the audit period that would require us to adjust the mandated cost claims.”¹⁴⁵

The claimant’s two-page letter demonstrates that, as far as the claimant was concerned in April 2010, it had maintained accurate and complete records, had provided the Controller with accurate and complete records, and had acknowledged that it had no further reimbursement claims. The claimant now attempts to make the opposite arguments in this IRC.

Given the totality of the circumstances and all of the evidence in the record, the Commission finds by clear and convincing evidence that the claimant’s intention in April 2010 was to agree with the results of the Controller’s audit and to waive any right to object to the audit or to add additional claims.

On this separate and independent ground, the Commission denies the IRC.

V. Conclusion

The Commission finds that claimant’s IRC was untimely filed and that, even if it were timely filed, the claimant waived its arguments.

The Commission therefore denies this IRC.

¹⁴⁰ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 152 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 2).

¹⁴¹ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 152 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 5).

¹⁴² Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 7(d)).

¹⁴³ Exhibit A, IRC, pages 8-10.

¹⁴⁴ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 10, 2010, paragraph 8).

¹⁴⁵ Exhibit B, Controller’s Late Comments on the IRC, page 153 (Letter from Wendy L. Watanabe to Jim L. Spano, dated April 30, 2010, paragraph 9).

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY EMAIL

I, the undersigned, declare as follows:

I am a resident of the County of Sacramento and I am over the age of 18 years, and not a party to the within action. My place of employment is 980 Ninth Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, California 95814.

On May 20, 2016, I served the:

Draft Proposed Decision, Schedule for Comments, and Notice of Hearing

Handicapped and Disabled Students II, 12-0240-I-01

Government Code Sections 7572.55 and 7576

Statutes 1994, Chapter 1128 (AB 1892); Statutes 1996, Chapter 654 (AB 2726);

California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Division 9, Chapter 1, Sections 60020,

60050,60030, 60040, 60045, 60055, 60100, 60110, 60200

(Emergency regulations effective July 1, 1998 [Register 98, No. 26], final regulations effective August 9, 1999 [Register 99, No. 33])

Fiscal Years: 2002-2003 and 2003-2004

County of Los Angeles, Claimant

by making it available on the Commission's website and providing notice of how to locate it to the email addresses provided on the attached mailing list.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on May 20, 2016 at Sacramento, California.



Jill L. Magee
Commission on State Mandates
980 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-3562

COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

Mailing List

Last Updated: 3/24/16

Claim Number: 12-0240-I-01

Matter: Handicapped and Disabled Students II

Claimant: County of Los Angeles

TO ALL PARTIES, INTERESTED PARTIES, AND INTERESTED PERSONS:

Each commission mailing list is continuously updated as requests are received to include or remove any party or person on the mailing list. A current mailing list is provided with commission correspondence, and a copy of the current mailing list is available upon request at any time. Except as provided otherwise by commission rule, when a party or interested party files any written material with the commission concerning a claim, it shall simultaneously serve a copy of the written material on the parties and interested parties to the claim identified on the mailing list provided by the commission. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3.)

Socorro Aquino, *State Controller's Office*

Division of Audits, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 322-7522

SAquino@sco.ca.gov

Lacey Baysinger, *State Controller's Office*

Division of Accounting and Reporting, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 324-0254

lbaysinger@sco.ca.gov

Danielle Brandon, Budget Analyst, *Department of Finance*

915 L Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 445-3274

danielle.brandon@dof.ca.gov

Allan Burdick,

7525 Myrtle Vista Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95831

Phone: (916) 203-3608

allanburdick@gmail.com

Gwendolyn Carlos, *State Controller's Office*

Division of Accounting and Reporting, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 323-0706

gcarlos@sco.ca.gov

Annette Chinn, *Cost Recovery Systems, Inc.*

705-2 East Bidwell Street, #294, Folsom, CA 95630

Phone: (916) 939-7901

achinnrcs@aol.com

Marieta Delfin, *State Controller's Office*

Division of Accounting and Reporting, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 322-4320

mdelfin@sco.ca.gov

Donna Ferebee, *Department of Finance*

915 L Street, Suite 1280, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 445-3274

donna.ferebee@dof.ca.gov

Susan Geanacou, *Department of Finance*

915 L Street, Suite 1280, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 445-3274

susan.geanacou@dof.ca.gov

Dillon Gibbons, *Legislative Representative, California Special Districts Association*

1112 I Street Bridge, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 442-7887

dillong@csda.net

Mary Halterman, *Principal Program Budget Analyst, Department of Finance*

Local Government Unit, 915 L Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 445-3274

Mary.Halterman@dof.ca.gov

Justyn Howard, *Program Budget Manager, Department of Finance*

915 L Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 445-1546

justyn.howard@dof.ca.gov

Edward Jewik, *County of Los Angeles*

Auditor-Controller's Office, 500 W. Temple Street, Room 603, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Phone: (213) 974-8564

ejewik@auditor.lacounty.gov

Jill Kanemasu, *State Controller's Office*

Division of Accounting and Reporting, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 322-9891

jkanemasu@sco.ca.gov

Anne Kato, *State Controller's Office*

Division of Accounting and Reporting, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 324-5919

akato@sco.ca.gov

Robin Kay, *County of Los Angeles*

Claimant Representative

Department of Mental Health, 550 S. Vermont Avenue, 12th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90020

Phone: (213) 738-4108

rkay@dmh.lacounty.gov

Jay Lal, *State Controller's Office (B-08)*

Division of Accounting & Reporting, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 324-0256

JLal@sco.ca.gov

Paul Lukacs, Senior Commission Counsel, *Commission on State Mandates*

980 9th Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 323-3562

paul.lukacs@csm.ca.gov

Geoffrey Neill, Senior Legislative Analyst, Revenue & Taxation, *California State Association of Counties (CSAC)*

1100 K Street, Suite 101, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 327-7500

gneill@counties.org

Andy Nichols, *Nichols Consulting*

1857 44th Street, Sacramento, CA 95819

Phone: (916) 455-3939

andy@nichols-consulting.com

Christian Osmena, *Department of Finance*

915 L Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 445-0328

christian.osmena@dof.ca.gov

Arthur Palkowitz, *Artiano Shinoff & Holtz, APC*

2488 Historic Decatur Road, Suite 200, San Diego, CA 92106

Phone: (619) 232-3122

apalkowitz@sashlaw.com

Keith Petersen, *SixTen & Associates*

P.O. Box 340430, Sacramento, CA 95834-0430

Phone: (916) 419-7093

kbsixten@aol.com

Jai Prasad, *County of San Bernardino*

Office of Auditor-Controller, 222 West Hospitality Lane, 4th Floor, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0018

Phone: (909) 386-8854

jai.prasad@atc.sbcounty.gov

Carla Shelton, *Commission on State Mandates*

980 9th Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 327-6490

carla.shelton@csm.ca.gov

Jim Spano, Chief, Mandated Cost Audits Bureau, *State Controller's Office*

Division of Audits, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 323-5849

jspano@sco.ca.gov

Dennis Speciale, *State Controller's Office*

Division of Accounting and Reporting, 3301 C Street, Suite 700, Sacramento, CA 95816

Phone: (916) 324-0254

DSpeciale@sco.ca.gov