1	TRANSCRIPTION OF RECORDED MEETING				
2	OF				
3	BOARD OF EQUALIZATION				
4					
5	MARCH 29, 2022				
6	SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA				
7					
8	Board Members Present: TED GAINES				
9	MALIA M. COHEN				
10	ANTONIO VAZQUEZ				
11	MIKE SCHAEFER				
12	BRENDA FLEMING				
13	YVETTE STOWERS				
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15					
16					
17	Present: JACK MCCOOL				
18	MICHELLE CRUZ				
19	TARA WILLIAMS				
20	WI TRAN				
21	JULIA HIMOVITZ				
22	CATHERINE TAYLOR				
23	LISA RENATI				
	DAVID YEUNG				
24	PATRICIA LUMSDEN				
25					

1	Present: (Cor	ntinued)	LAUREN	KEACH
2			DUSTIN	WEATHERBY
3			YVETTE	STOWERS
4			LISA TE	HOMPSON
5			LESLIE	MORGAN
6			THOMAS	PARKER
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## TRANSCRIBED RECORDED PUBLIC AGENDA NOTICE

MS. COHEN: Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. We're off to a little bit of a rough start, but I want to call this meeting officially to order.

It is March 29th at 10:34 a.m., and I apologize to you for this technical delay.

Ms. Taylor, good morning to you. Could you please call the rolls?

MS. TAYLOR: Certainly, Chair Cohen. Chair Cohen.

MS. COHEN: Present.

MS. TAYLOR: Vice Chair Schaefer.

MR. SCHAEFER: (No audible response).

MS. TAYLOR: Member Gaines.

MR. GAINES: Present.

MS. TAYLOR: Member Vazquez.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Present.

MS. TAYLOR: Deputy Controller Stowers?

MS. STOWERS: Present.

MS. TAYLOR: The quorum is present, Chair Cohen.

MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you very much.

Everyone, if you are physically able to rise and say the Pledge of Allegiance, please join me in placing your right hand over your heart and saying the Pledge of

24 | Allegiance.

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I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States

of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Good morning. Okay. Madam, Ms. Taylor, what's the first item?

MS. TAYLOR: Our first item of business would be our announcement for our teleconference participation

Good morning, and thank you for joining today's Board of Equalization meeting via teleconference.

Throughout the duration of today's meeting, you will primarily be in a listen-only mode.

As you may know from our Public Agenda Notice at our website, we have requested that individuals who wish to make a public comment fill out the public comment submission form found in our additional information web page in advance of todays' meeting, or alternatively, participate in today's meeting by providing your public comment live.

After the presentation of an item has concluded, we will begin by identifying any public comment requests that have been received by our Board-proceeding staff, with a AT&T operator providing directions for you to identify yourself.

After all known public commenters have been called, the operator will also provide public comment

instructions to the individuals participating via teleconference.

Accordingly, if you intend to make a public comment today, we recommend dialing into the meeting on the teleconference line, as the audio broadcast on our website experiences a one- to three-minute delay.

When giving a public comment, please limit your remarks to three minutes. We ask that everyone who is not intending to make a public comment, please mute their line or minimize background noise.

If there are technical difficulties when we are in the public comment portion of our meeting, we will do our best to read submitted comments into the record at appropriate times.

Thank you very much for your patience and understanding.

MS. COHEN: Thank you very much, Ms. Taylor, for reading the opening remarks.

And ladies and gentlemen, before we get started with our published agenda, I'd like to take a moment -- and just to recognize March as being Women's History Month -- we are closing it out -- but I want to let you know that I take great pleasure and a personal privilege as Chair of the Board to recognize the accomplishment of women from the past who have fought for equality and the women

of today who continue to break ceilings and lead us into a more just future.

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This month, the month of March, is a time to reflect on the diverse voices that have shaped our history, and not many people know this, but Women's History Month began right here in California at a local celebration in Santa Rosa.

The Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women planned and initiated a Women's History Week, a celebration in 1978. And the organizers selected the week of March 8th to correspond with International Women's Day.

The movement spread across the country as other communities initiated their own Women's History Week celebrations the following year. And so this movement actually culminated in 1987 when Congress officially designated March as Women's History Month.

And since then, women from California have continued to trailblaze, as is evident with the fact of our first female Vice President hailing from our great state. In 2022, the National Women's History theme is providing healing and promoting hope.

So I just wanted to open up this month's meeting, although scheduled at the end of women's history, just wanted to uplift the many women that are doing a great

job as being trailblazers. Some of them seen, most of them unseen, so at this time we just acknowledge the service of women to our families, to our communities, to our work environments.

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And with that, I'll see if there any other -- oh, I see Mr. Vazquez has his hand up.

Mr. Vazquez, I'll turn the mic over to you. Thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you, Madam Chair, and yes, I'm glad you opened up with a little bit of the history of this month. And I just wanted to also share a few thoughts on that.

And one -- before I get into some of the -- at least folks that are being recognized -- or women that are being recognized here in the LA County -- I just wanted to give a little shout-out to a lot of the women that are providing care during this pandemic -- homecare workers.

And I've experience it firsthand with my mother-inlaw, who is basically bedridden now, and if it wasn't
for -- we've had, actually, several women over the last
couple of years that have put out so much energy, and
time, and love for her.

And I just read an article recently, which I thought was a little bit appalling. I didn't realize that many of these women, in many cases, that are caring for their

patients, in many cases, end up passing away before their patients, which is kind of ironic.

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You know, here they are providing a service, and they're not really taking -- in many cases, because they're working long hours and the stress, apparently, in that occupation, in many cases, takes their own lives; so I just wanted to give a shout out to these folks.

And then to give a plug to a couple things that are happening here in LA County, that I wasn't aware of, one of them, is the Biddy Mason Memorial Park in Los Angeles honors Bridget "Biddy" Mason, a woman born into slavery in 1818, who moved into California with a household that owned her, and because California was a free, nonslave state, Mason fought hard for freedom in the court and won.

And she became the property owner, a nurse, a midwife, and even a philanthropist, at the end of the day.

The Park features her history and her life, so if you happen to be in the area, stop in and take a look at it. They did a real nice job with it.

The other one that's at the Natural History of

Museum, in downtown LA as well, is featuring -- it's

called "Becoming Jane," the evolution of Dr. Jane

Goodall. It's a hands-on multimedia exhibit celebrating

the extraordinary life and work of this conversationist, and ethologist person, Dr. Jane Goodall, and families can explore the life-sized replica of Dr. Goodall's research tent here with holograms, and also view some of the artifacts, and photos and much, much more.

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And then the last one -- and I believe this exhibit started up in the Bay Area, but now it's here in LA as well, is the Frida Kahlo Art Exhibit, titled "Immersive Frida" in Hollywood, allows families to experience the 500,000 cubic feet of art by Frida Kahlo.

She's celebrated for her bold, vibrant colors, and for her attention to the Mexican indigenous culture.

She suffered from Polio as a child and nearly died in a bus accident as a teenager and focused heavily on painting, recovering from her injuries.

And it turns out, over here lifespan, she had over 30 operations and created over 200 paintings, sketches, and drawings about her suffrage and experience.

And actually, there's another one I just forgot, too, is the Pacific Design Center in West Hollywood, as a brightly colored building. It's featured key architects involved with projects. Norma Merrick and -- I'm probably going to butcher her last -- I think it's Sklarek, who was the first black women licensed as an architect in California. She designed the United States

Embassy in Tokyo, Japan in 1976, and the terminal one station at the Los Angeles International Airport in 1984.

She was the first black woman to own her own architectural practice in California. She is called the Rosa Parks of architecture.

These are just a few extraordinary contributions of women that have made, in our state, and it's been wonderful to learn about them and to celebrate their history.

Thank you, Madam Chair, for this opportunity,

MS. COHEN: Absolutely. Thank you for reading that history.

Mr. Gaines, I see your hand.

MR. GAINES: Yes, thank you. I just wanted to take a moment if I could with regard to Women's History Month, and thank you for all your comments. I'm learning a lot this morning.

But I did want to highlight my mother, Winnie

Gaines, who was called by God to go to seminary, and so
when I was in high school, she commuted down to the

Church Divinity School of the Pacific, CDSP, in Berkely,
and got her degree in divinity.

And we were raised in the episcopal church, so she was active at Trinity Cathedral Church here in Sacramento and became a Deacon, which was unusual at the time

because this is in the '70s and early '80s. And in fact, it took her awhile to get ordained within the church because you had to get permission from bishop. And so there was a lot of, in a sense, political wrangling -- politics is in everything; isn't it?

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And so at the time, it took her a couple years before she could get ordained and became even more active at Trinity Cathedral, and really focused her ministry on the sick and the dying, and spent a lot of time in the hospital -- similar to what Member Vazquez was describing -- basically being with family and those who are sick either right before death, or when the death occurred, or right afterwards.

And so I'm so proud of her in terms of what she was able to overcome. I think she was the first ordained episcopal priest in northern California at the time, and now, it's much more common. And it's so nice to see the advantages that a woman can provide with the nature of a woman versus the nature of a man when it comes to a position of leadership within the church.

So I just want to highlight her and celebrate women and all the great accomplishments that they have made, you know, outside the house, but also in the home, too, in terms of raising our children.

I think of my wife and what she's done raising our

six children, and I call her the human engineer, so we're blessed in multiple fronts.

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But the main point is that women have the opportunity to do as they wish with their lives, so thank you.

MS. COHEN: Thank you very much for that personal history, Senator Gaines. I always enjoy hearing and learning a little bit more about you and hearing about your mother and her contributions.

Folks, what I'd like to do is just to take a moment and go through a little bit of women's history as it relates to the Board of Equalization, and I'd like to thank the women that have served. Now, there's a few familiar names in this list, so I think it's important for us to reflect on the following:

Prior to 2002, only one woman was elected to the California Board of Equalization in her own right as a Board Member. Her name was Orfa Jean Shontz, and that happened in 1934.

After Ms. Shontz, Iris Sankey was appointed in 1973, and in 1995, Controller Kathleen Connell, was elected State Controller and served on the board in that role.

Since 2002, seven women, including State Controller Betty Yee, and myself have been elected to serve on the Board of Equalization.

Four women have served the Board of Equalization as Executive Director. Cindy Rambo was the first in 1988; she served from 1988 to 1991; and then our very own Kristine Cazadd, from 2010 to 2012; followed by Cynthia Bridges, from 2012 to 2016, and our current Executive Director, Brenda Fleming, from 2019 until present.

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So I'm hoping that we'll also make history again this month with the historic confirmation of Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson, who'll be the first African American woman to serve on the United States Supreme Court.

So all of these facts, all of these women, reflect progress that is being made throughout our country. But needless to say, we have a very long way to go when you think about the history of the State of California, being around for about 147 years and we have had four Executive Directors of the Board of Equalization.

So there's much work that needs to be done, but we do celebrate, and we uplift those women that have made historic strides, and not only remembering those women and not only their contributions today, this month, but every day. And let's just take a moment to renew our commitment to advancing equity, so that everyone can realize their dreams and their full potential.

I know you guys are -- the gentlemen on this call

are fathers of daughters and have done a lot to support your daughters in their own careers, and then we as women, Yvette and I, are working are very hard to strive to continue to push, and uplift, and bring younger women behind us into the life of public service.

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So it's with a great sense of optimism and hope about the promising future of women that I invite my colleagues to celebrate Women's History Month.

So with that, I see no other names. Let's go ahead and dive into our first item on the agenda, Ms. Taylor, please call the item?

MS. TAYLOR: Thank you, Chair Cohen. Our first order of business will be Item AA-1, presentation on state assessees' industry trends, presentation on trends impacting state assessees' evaluation in the following industries: electric generation, gas & electric, pipeline, railroads, local telephone, wireless, and interexchange telecommunications.

This item will be presented by Mr. McCool, Ms. Cruz, Mr. Tran, and Ms. Williams.

MR. MCCOOL: Good morning, Chair Cohen and Honorable Members of the Board. My name is Jack McCool, Chief of the State-Assessed Properties Division.

MS. COHEN: Good morning, Jack, before you get -wait hold on --

MR. MCCOOL: Sure.

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MS. COHEN: -- before you roll it out -- I love the enthusiasm, Mr. McCool, but I just kind of want to set the frame and just kind of frame it out --

MR. MCCOOL: Sure.

MS. COHEN: -- with my colleagues, just so they know, like, what we're doing and why we're doing it.

So we have a special presentation by Mr. McCool, who's the Chief of our State-Assessed Property Tax Division.

At our last board meeting, we had a presentation on unitary value setting for state assessees. I think it's important for us to remind ourselves why we're doing what we do, and how we do what we do.

So today's presentation is a follow-up presentation on just industry trends. It's important for us, as well as the members of the public, to understand the emerging issues facing -- or the emergency issues affecting the evaluation of state assessees, should they be reviewed on a periodic basis.

So today's, just an opportunity for public review.

It's an informational, and so with that I want to introduce the issue -- one caution for my fellow board members -- and this caution is the same one that I stated at our last board meeting that this is just a special

presentation, high-level policy discussion, and we cannot discuss individual companies.

So if we were to do so, we would be in violation of taxpayers' confidentiality, and entertain our own work in adopting values for companies at our meeting that is to come in May.

So we ask that -- questions are welcomed -- but please limit them to just policy issues only without any direct reference from some of the state employees that may be at the top of your mind.

So with that introduction, Mr. McCool take it away. Thank you for joining us.

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you, Chair Cohen. Good morning, Chair Cohen, and Honorable of the members of the board. My name is Jack McCool, Chief of the State-Assessed Properties Division. I am joined today by three members of the SAPD staff, and collectively we will be making a presentation on industry trends affecting values for state assessees.

I will begin today's presentation with a short overview. I will then be followed by Mr. Huy Tran, Supervising Property Appraiser, who will be presenting industry trends for the electric generation, and gas and electric industries.

Ms. Tara Williams, also a supervising property

appraiser, will then present industry trends for the pipeline and railroad industries.

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Ms. Michelle Cruz is the manager of the Unitary
Valuation and Auditing Section, and she will present the
industry trends for our three telecommunications
industries.

Finally, I will wrap up the presentation with a short summary and all four members of our team will then be available to answer any questions that you may have.

So with that, let us begin, and other team members can drop off camera. Thank you, and here we go.

The objective of today's presentation is to provide the board with an update on some of the trends affecting value for each of the seven industry groups.

It is important to note that SAPD's mission is to determine the current market value of each assessees' taxable property, which is not the same as valuing assessees entire business.

Therefore, our intention in today's presentation is focused on issues affecting property tax values. As SAPD's role is limited to property tax valuation, it is difficult for our staff to comment on policy or regulatory action, as we have no role in those arenas.

SAPD staff monitor industry trends in a variety of ways. First and foremost is through collaboration with

state assessees. Our staff communicates frequently with state's assessees' representatives throughout the year. We typically meet annually, with most of the larger assessees, prior to the valuation season, and we also have informal communications throughout the year.

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It is during these discussions the assesses typically will raise issues that they feel are important to their valuations. These meetings give our staff the opportunity to ask questions about such issues, and to get a better understanding of how certain issues may have an impact on values.

SAPD staff also monitor initial trends by reading trade magazines, appraisal newsletters, and other industry publications.

Some of these publication may not have a direct link to appraisal issues, but they do help inform our staff of market conditions for the various industries.

Regulatory agencies also provide vital insight into trends affecting our regulated utilities. The California Public Utilities Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Federal Surface Transportation Board, all produce various regulatory documents that contain important information that our staff monitors closely.

My staff also engages with counterparts in other

states to stay informed on important appraisal issues.

Our membership in WSATA, the Western State Association of Tax Administrators, for example, provides our staff with the opportunity to discuss issues of importance with unitary appraisers in other western states.

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As we go through each of the industry groups today, it is important to note that not all industry trends have a direct effect on value. Certain trends or issues may change market conditions or provide an indication of an industry's general economic direction, but some trends may not have a direct effect on a specific assessee's value of taxable property.

So as our team highlights some of the trends we are monitoring, please keep in mind that the trends we will be discussing today are high-level trends, and to give the board more context for each industry leading up to this year's unitary value setting.

I will note that staff has put together most of today's material prior to many of our assessees' meetings for the 2022 value season and before most of the annual property statements were received this year.

So there may be other issues that arise during this appraisal season that are not reflected in today's presentation.

As today's presenters review industry trends, they

will also provide a quick review of the value indicators used by each industry.

I know that we reviewed the value indicators at the special presentation last month, but to help put industry trends in context, we will go through each industry's value indicators briefly today as well.

As we start going through our industries, I will close the first part of this presentation by stating that it's not always easy to quantify a particular trend's impact on the taxable value of an assessees' property.

That is one of the challenges of today's presentation. We do hope to help inform the board of issues of each of the industries are operating in, but we must note that the impacts from some of these challenges are not always easy, to either identify or to quantify.

With that, Mr. Tran will begin our review of the industry trends.

MR. TRAN: I would like to begin with the number of assessees in the electric generation industry. The electric generation industry consists of 41 state assessees, which is comprised of twelve percent of the total number of state assessees, as you could see at the top right portion of the pie chart highlighted in blue.

The total 2021 assessed value for the electric generation industry was 7.5 billion, which comprises 6.1

percent of the overall state assessees value, which you can see by the bottom right portion of the pie chart, highlighted in blue.

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The primary value indicators typically used for newer facilities in the electric generation industry, is the replacement cost, less depreciation and capitalized earning ability, or the CEA value indicators.

For newer facilities, these indicators are typically given equal reliance. Replacement cost less depreciation reflects the replacement cost of current technology while the CEA is considered reliable due to the reduced volatility in income projections for newer facilities.

When it comes to older facilities, that's the specific reliance on replacement cost, less depreciation, and the CEA value indicators varies dependent on predictability and reliability of intra-income streams.

Our staff must consider whether the facility had a long-term contract, a short-term contract, or in some cases, no contract at all.

There's a state-assessed facility that was recently sold. The sell indicators also gave us some consideration. Our staff will attempt to obtain details of a sales agreement that pertains to the portion of the sales price that was allocated to the physical assets.

To summarize, it is important to consider the age of

the facility and the length of the contract when determining the use of these value indicators for this industry.

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Among the trends affecting the electric generation industry is rising natural gas prices. Natural gas is the largest fuel source for the electricity generated in California. Natural gas prices for electric power generations were historically low in 2020, but have risen quite strongly in 2021.

The impact of rise in natural gas prices will likely result in higher operating costs for these facilities, which will generally result in decreased assessed values.

Another trend that will have an impact on the electric generation industry is the closure of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. This power plant is located on California's central coast and is scheduled to shut down on November 2nd of 2024, when PG&Es license to operate expires.

This plant produces more than eight percent of the State's Energy portfolio, and have been the sole operational known nuclear power plant facility in California.

The impact that this closure of this facility will have on the electric generation industry is that it will likely create a demand for more run time for state-

assessed power plants to make up for the loss in available megawatts being generated by this facility, due to is closure.

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Renewable energy is another trend affecting the electric regeneration industry and the impact that it will have when really comes to the future energy policies pursued by California lawmakers.

As the presence of renewable energy increases, it will likely cost state-assessed power plants to gradually run less over time, potentially resulting in decreased assessed values at a faster rate than under normal circumstances.

However, in the short term, there should be less of an impact until there are sufficient renewable energy resources put in place.

Renewable energy has its limitations end for the near term, may not be able to meet all of California's energy needs. Because the sun doesn't always shine and the wind doesn't always blow, there will be a need for gas-fired power plants for the near terms, despite the advances on renewable energy.

Regulations imposed on once-through cooling facilities is another trend affecting the electric generation industry. Once-through coolant facilities are located on California's coast and uses ocean water as a

coolant source for the power plants.

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The California State Water Resources Board, or the State Water Board, has determined that these facilities are harmful to the marine life in the ocean. So they've adopted a policy on the use of ocean water for power plant cooling that became effective on October 1st of 2010.

The policy sets statutory compliance dates for these facilities that range from December 31st of 2017 to December 31st of 2020, to mitigate or close as stipulated by the State Water Board and California Energy Commission.

As of the 2022 meeting date, the board assessed a total of five once-through cooling facilities, which accounts for about six percent of the overall electric generation industry value.

The State Water Board admitted the minute the oncethrough controlling policy on November 30th, of 2020, which extended the compliance dates for four of the state-assessed facilities from December 31st of 2020 to December 31st of 2023.

And the fifth facility had implemented controlled technology, operational, and mechanical upgrade; and therefore, will comply with the policy without shutting down operations.

The statutory compliance dates were extended in order to provide stability and reliability to the energy grid while renewables are still being built out and are able to come online to replace the power-generated these once-through cooling facilities.

Once these renewables come online, and the oncethrough cooling facilities go offline, this should result in a decrease of about six percent to the overall electric generation industry value.

Moving on to the gas and electric industry, the gas and electric industry consists of 33 state assessees, which compromises 9.5 percent of the total number of state assessees, which you can see at the top right portion of the pie chart highlighted in blue.

The total 2021 assessed value for the gas and electric industry was 89.4 billion, which comprises 76.2 percent of the overall state-assessed value, which you could see on the left portion of the pie chart highlighted in blue.

The primary value indicator is typically used for investor-owned utilities, and the gas and electric industry is a historical cost, less depreciation, or in a HCLD value indicator. The capitalized earning ability is also typically given some consideration for these type of assessees.

For electric cooperatives and gas transmission, the primary indicator is HCLD, as regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. These companies are considered to be closely regulated. SAPD will also consider the CEA value indicator for companies showing a reliable income stream.

The gas storage companies we assess are not subject to traditional rate-making process, so the HCLD indicator is generally not used. Instead, the reproduction costs less depreciation and the CEA are typically both considered.

Among the trend affecting the gas and electric industry is a significant growth in capital expenditures that investor-owned utilities are currently experiencing.

The State of California set goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by forty percent from 1990 and that goes till about 2030, and eighty percent from the same baseline by 2050.

Additionally, the state is aiming to be carbon neutral by 2045. State and local air quality plans call for substantial improvements.

The CPUC and CEC has also joined the implemented California's Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, which requires all electric low-serving entities to procure sixty percent of its electricity portfolio from eligible

renewable energy resources by 2030.

As a result, state-assessed investor-owned utilities are currently experiencing significant growth in actual and planned capital expenditures to replace and expand our distribution entrance mission infrastructure, and to construct new assets and replace older assets.

The impact this growth is having on the gas and electric industry has resulted in increased assessed values.

Another trend that continues to have an impact on gas and electric industry is the wildfire climate change issue. This is an evolving issue that SAPD is continuing to monitor.

SAPD continues to have ongoing discussions with investor-owned utilities on this issue. SAPD has also allowed adjustments to the cap for the wildfire climate issue based on regulatory decisions made by the CPUC and its Utilities Bill 1054. These adjustments result in a reduction to the utilities assessed value.

MS. WILLIAMS: Currently, there are 24 pipeline assessees which represents 7.4 of the total 7.4 percent of the total number of state assessees, as you can see on the pie chart highlighted in blue.

The 24 pipeline assessees represent .9 percent, or just over one billion dollars of the total assessed -- of

the total value assessed by the board.

The primary indicators for common carrier pipelines are the reproduction cost, less depreciation, or ReproCLD, historical cost less depreciation, HCLD, both cost approaches, and the capitalized earning ability, CEA, which is an income approach.

The use of ReproCLD and CEA is based on assessee-specific factors. Nonregulated natural gas transmission pipelines are typically valued using reproduction cost less depreciation; ReproCLD, at cost approach.

Non-common-carrier pipelines are also valued primarily using the reproduction cost less depreciation ReproCLD indicator.

There are several trends that may affect the pipeline industry, one of which is the COVID-19 impact on the oil and natural gas industries. There was a decrease in value across the board for both industries in 2021.

There was also a decrease in the cost of oil for 2020 as demand bottomed out during the pandemic, and the price per barrel of crude oil dropped worldwide.

This led to a decrease in the CEA value indicator, which we typically only consider for our largest pipelines.

Another trend, the pipeline industry is facing is the move away from fossil fuels to cleaner electric

alternatives. This could potentially impact both the oil and natural gas industries by decreasing end-user demand.

For example, California's potential 2035 ban on sales of new internal combustion engine or gas-powered vehicles will likely contribute to the decrease and demand for oil. If end-user consumption decreases, this likely will result in decreased values for the pipeline companies.

However, there are a lot of questions to this issue that we will continue to monitor in the coming years.

While there is a general trend to move away from fossil fuels, in the short term, we are seeing an increase in demand, which is leading to older pipelines being repaired and/or extended.

We will, of course, continue to monitor those developments very closely.

There are currently 31 railroad assessees, which represent 10.6 percent of the total number of state assessees, as seen in the highlighted in blue on the pie chart.

The 21 railroad assessees represent 3.8 percent, or approximately 4.5 billion dollars of the total value assessed by the board, as you can see in the pie chart, highlighted in blue.

For the railroad industry, the CEA value indicators -29-

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are considered most appropriate. ReproCLD is used only sparingly in the railroad industry due to the old age of many of the assets and the difficulty estimating depreciation.

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For the large Class I railroads, staff relies most on the perpetual live CEA using the most recent year's income. The perpetual live CEA is also the primary value indicator for most of the short-line railroads.

However, in some instances, the salvage indicator is used. This indicator would be calculated when the highest and best use of the property would be to disassemble and sell the component parts of the railroad, rather than continue it as a growing concern.

There are several trends that may affect the railroad industry, one of which is the 4R Act. The 4R Act lowers railroad values.

The Act imposes restrictions on state and local taxation of railroads by assessing rail transportation property at the same percentage of market value, as all other commercial and industrial property in California; thereby reducing rail transportation appraised values by a certain ratio which is calculated each year.

The 4R Act was adopted to protect railroads from discriminatory taxation. In recent years, the ratio has been steadily decreasing.

Another trend is the COVID-19 impact on excursion/passenger railroad companies. For calendar year 2020, excursion/passenger railroad companies experienced a decline due to the decrease in customers and the required social distancing mandates which reduce the amount of allowed on trains.

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As this years' property statements start to come in, our railroad appraisal staff will have a better idea of the potential impact of COVID-19 for 2022.

The railroad industry is also facing supply chain constraints, which have slowed some railroads' ability to move freight and cargo in a normal fashion. Railroads are also facing increased operating costs and expenses as a result of theft of cargo — theft of freight and cargo, which could potentially increase insurance costs, as well as disrupt their normal operations in moving freight.

If the cargo and freight theft becomes an ongoing problem, the railroad companies will have to absorb these losses, which would increase expenses.

Some of the larger railroad companies have also reported labor shortages as another issue in their ability to maintain normal operations.

Another trend that we are monitoring is California wildfires. Each year, we monitor wildfires and work with railroad companies to determine if they have suffered any

losses or damages to property as a result of wildfires.

Wildfire damage can sometimes result in disruption of operations or increased costs due to replace damaged property.

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MS. CRUZ: The local telephone industry consists of 19 state assesses, which comprises 5.4 percent of the total number of state assesses, which is located in the bottom right corner of the pie chart in blue.

The total 2021 assessed value for the local telephone industry was 6.8 billion, which comprises 5.6 percent of the overall state-assessed value, which is located in the top right corner of the pie chart in blue.

The first value indicator used by SAPD for the local telephone industry is historical cost, less depreciation, or HCLD for short, which is our traditional landline assessees.

This is the historical or original cost of the property minus the accumulated depreciation. It is an important value indicator for closely regulated public utilities.

The second value indicator used for our larger, local telephone assessees, is the replacement cost less depreciation, which is the estimate of the current cost to replace the existing property with a new equivalent.

Here, staff used index factors applied to the cost

of the property by year, and then adjust by a percent good factor to calculate the amount of depreciation.

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The last value indicator used is the income approach, also known as capitalized earning ability approach. The CEA is a method that converts future anticipated income into present value.

Changes in technology have reduced the number of local telephone rate-regulated customers, revenue, and workforce.

As a result, local telephone assessees have experienced significant declines in their customer base, resulting in excess network capacity and revenue loss since 2015.

In addition, the overall wireline business continues to erode due to the impact of competition and technology, such as, broadband, internet, or wireless offerings.

As a result of the decline in wireline business, there has also been an reduction in the workforce. These trends have resulted in a general decline in values for assessees in this industry.

The wireless industry consists of 25 state assessees, which comprises 7.2 percent of the total number of state assessees, which is located at the bottom portion of the pie chart in blue.

The total 2021 assessed value for the wireless

telephone industry was 8.7 billion, which comprises 6.8 percent of the overall state-assessed value which is located at the center right portion of the pie chart located in blue.

The primary value indicator used by SAPD in the wireless industry is the replacement cost less depreciation, which is the estimate of current costs to replace existing property with a new equivalent.

Here staff used index factors applied to the cost of the property by year, and adjust by a percent of good factor to calculate the amount of depreciation.

SAPD will also sometimes consider the income approach value indicator, also knows as the CEA approach. The CEA is a method that converts future anticipated income into present value.

COVID-19 has increased the number of connective devices due to remote work condition. Faster mobile and fixed wireless connections create more appealing alternative to wired connections contributing to the growth of the wireless industry and a shrinking local telephone industry.

COVID has also adversely affected the wireless industry financially due to the limited capacity of retail stores, reduced consumer traffic in these locations, and accounts in default.

Next, the shutdown of 3G networks, for major carriers is projected to be completed in 2022. This part -- this could have a major impact if not addressed.

Older 3G equipment such as handheld devices and tablets must be replaced by users for the device to be functional. 3G was introduced in 2002, but over time, wireless companies have now moved on to 4G and 5G networks.

Lastly, 5G is the next generation wireless technology that's expected to change the way people live and work. Companies are racing to have the fastest or largest 5G networks.

Countries are also competing to be the first to deploy fully functional nationwide 5G. That's because the benefits of the new technology are expected to fuel transformative new technologies, not just for consumers, but also for business, infrastructure, and defense applications.

5G signals run over new radio frequencies, also known as spectrum, which requires additional cost for updating radios and other equipment on cell towers.

Carriers are also installing small-cell sites to light poles, walls, or towers.

The interexchange telephone industry consists of 166 state assesses, which compromise 47.9 percent of total

number of state assesses which is located on the left portion of the pie chart in blue.

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The total 2021 value for the local exchange industry was 5.2 billion, which comprises 4.2 percent of the overall state-assessed value, which is located on bottom right corner in blue.

The value used by SAPD in the interexchange industry is the replacement cost less depreciation, which is the estimate of the current cost to replace existing property with a new equivalent.

Staff used index factors applied to the cost of property by year, and then adjust by a percent good factor to calculate the amount of depreciation.

Fiber optic cables are preferred over electrical cabling when high bandwidth or long distance is required. This type of communication can transmit voice, video, and telemetry through local areas networks or across long distances.

Four major factors why optical fiber is used over copper is data rates, distance, installation, and cost.

Optical fiber provides more bandwidth than copper, which means, fiber can carry more information than copper.

There is also high costs associated with fiber buildouts, which is something we see in our assessments.

Telcos are constantly monitoring bandwidth and

capacity, and they are adapting and adding capacity to optimize their networks to the new traffic patterns, avoid congestion, and prioritize critical connectivity traffic. They are expanding their network to avoid disruption during this critical time.

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Many service providers also took steps to ease burdens on customers and employees impacted by the crisis and have removed data caps, even if they are unable to pay their bills.

In the US, more than 700 companies and associations have signed the SCC Chairman's Pledge to keep Americans connected to ensure that Americans do not lose their broadband or telephone connectivity as a result of these exceptional circumstances.

During the time of the pandemic, they were ensuring that everyone remains connected while being physically isolated around the country.

Telecom companies have stepped up and collaborated in unprecedented ways to help the general population.

In the last four years, SAPD has seen a decrease in the number of interexchange assessees by twelve percent. This is primarily due to acquisition and mergers of different sizes.

When an acquisition or a merger occurs, typically, a purchase price allocation is performed, which reduces the

historical cost of the taxable asset.

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The benefit to an acquisition or a merger is greater customer accounts and cost savings due to redundant buildouts.

MR. MCCOOL: So members, as we conclude our presentation on industry trends, I hope you have found the material to be helpful and informative. And as we wrap up, we wanted to provide an overview of the two pie charts that we have been referencing throughout today's presentation.

On the left, you will see each industry as a percentage of the total number of assessees; and on the right -- I'm sorry -- as you can see on the left, the interexchange companies represent the largest industry group, by far, in terms of the total number of assessees.

However, as you can see on the right pie chart -the pie chart on the right-hand side, the gas and
electric industry comprises the largest industry in terms
of assessed value, by far.

So just to give you a picture or comparison of the charts we've been referring throughout the presentation today.

Each color on the left is matched by the color on the right. So as you can you see, all interexchange is about half of the assessees. They represent a small

number of the overall assessed value.

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And gas and electric has a, you know -- a reasonably sized pie chart on the left as far as number of assessees, but they do comprise, by far, the largest assessees industry group in terms of assessed value.

This concludes our presentation on industry trends affecting values of state assessees. Members, we are happy to answer any questions you may have at this time. Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Thank you. I have a question about the general -- sorry -- the electric generation companies.

MR. MCCOOL: Um-hum.

MS. COHEN: We've all been aware of the impact of the climate change and wildfires on the operations of electric-generated companies, and my question is whether these environmental issues will have a short or long-term impact on the income of these companies that can, or should, be reflected in the property values of the state assessees?

MR. MCCOOL: So is your question -- I'm sorry, what was the first part of your question? Was it related to just the --

MS. COHEN: Yeah. So the first part of the question is that we know the impact of climate change. We know the impact of wildfires on the operations of the electric

generation companies. I just wanted to know whether these environmental issues will have a short-term affect, or maybe a long-term effect, on the income of these companies?

MR. MCCOOL: I think, you know, obviously, it's something that can vary differently for specific assesses. Broadly speaking, the issue of -- just taking climate change by itself, the short-term impacts are as -- there's a move from fossil-fuel generated electricity to renewable energy.

Currently, there isn't enough renewable energy; therefore, our electric generation, our power plants, are in high demand still, and I think that was reflected in the presentation what we mentioned, the once-through cooling plants, their life -- the allowable life to operate was extended once, and it potentially could be extended again.

As time goes on, and more of the utilities operate with more and more renewable energy, our electric generation facilities, the power plants, are likely to not be in as high of demand.

So if they're not able to have contracts with the utilities to provide power, then that should, in turn, reduce their revenue.

When it comes to the utilities themselves, you know,

I think that would be a different story. I think the utilities -- the gas and electric utilities are more impacted by wildfires on an ongoing basis.

I don't believe we've really seen the issue with the individual electric generation facilities yet when it comes to the wildfire issue.

And I think, generally speaking, because of all of the requirements for renewable energy, as well as the requirements imposed on utilities for hardening of assets in response to the wildfires, those two general trends are fueling the giant capital expenditures that they're making each and every year in the last few years. And how long that continues is something we'll be monitoring very closely.

MS. COHEN: Okay, so I have another question. It's about landline -- the landline and telephone companies.

MR. MCCOOL: Um-hum.

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MS. COHEN: So here are just a series of facts that we're aware of. The transition from landlines to cell phones is a very real one.

MR. MCCOOL: Um-hum.

MS. COHEN: In 2020, only thirty-six percent of homes in the United States had a landline. This compares with ninety-seven percent of homes that had landlines in 2004.

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In 2020, sixty-three percent of homes relied only on cell phones, and this compares to just three percent in 2004.

As you can see, there's been -- I'm sure it's reflected in your own family, right?

MR. MCCOOL: Yeah.

MS. COHEN: Okay. So my question is, given this seismic change in the way traditional landlines are used, are there any implications for the valuation of companies that have provided traditional landline services?

MR. MCCOOL: Michelle, did you want to answer that one?

MS. CRUZ: I'm sorry, Chairwoman, can you repeat the last portion of your question?

MS. COHEN: Yeah, no problem. So there's been a change with how people communicate, right? We're shifting away from landlines, and we're going to cell phones. And so I wanted to know if there's any implication in the valuation of the company? Is the company still valuable? Is it still profitable?

And I'm looking to figure out if the implications for the valuation of the companies that have provided traditional landline services, are you seeing a trend? Are they moving away from landline services and moving back to online as they go about their 5G network?

1 I'm just looking for some of the analysis in the 2 trends that you're seeing for telephone companies. 3 MS. CRUZ: Okay. So let me see if I can answer this 4 carefully. Our larger companies have multiple entities, 5 and so some --6 MS. COHEN: Um-hum. 7 MS. CRUZ: -- of the equipment have (unintelligible) 8 between the traditional landline and the wireless 9 equipment. 10 MS. COHEN: Um-hum. 11 MS. CRUZ: And also in certain areas of California, 12 they are in what's called our rural area --13 MS. COHEN: Um-hum. 14 MS. CRUZ: -- so they're required to be in those 15 areas. So even if it decreases, it's decreasing very 16 slowly. I still believe landlines will still be around because it's there -- it's not cost-effective for 17 18 wireless technology to be in rural areas. 19 MS. COHEN: I'm sorry. Say that last part -- it's 2.0 not cost-effective for wireless companies for wireless 21 companies --22 MS. CRUZ: For that --MS. COHEN: -- to be in rural areas --2.3 -- for --24 MS. CRUZ:

MS. COHEN: -- buildout reasons.

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MS. CRUZ: Um-hum. So right now, because

obviously, they started years and years ago, they have

copper fiber -- or copper cables running out in rural

communities. So for them to redo those lines to fiber to

be more -- to have faster data and faster service is just

not feasible.

MS. COHEN: It's just not what? Feasible?

MS. CRUZ: Feasible, yes. So --

MS. COHEN: Okay.

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MS. CRUZ: -- they are also looking into -- which I haven't had a chance this season to follow up -- at one point, you may have been on the Board a few years ago when they talked about fixed wireless, which was going -- which was a system which they were trying to use wireless equipment, along with wireline equipment, so that they could put cell towers, possibly, in rural areas.

So that is also in the works with the FCC. I know they were trying to get approval on it, and I just don't know where it's at as of today.

MS. COHEN: Thank you very much.

Okay. We've got three hands up. We'll go with Mr. Schaefer, Mr. Gaines, Mr. Vazquez.

Mr. Schaefer, go ahead.

MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you, Chair Cohen. I appreciated the statistics you gave us on

telecommunications. It wasn't too many years ago that I couldn't live without a fax number, and I had to have a separate telephone answering machine, but that's ancient history now.

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I have a couple of questions about railroads now.

Mr. McCool, I'd like to ask you -- you said something
about amount of people allowed on trains. Is that
something really in effect?

We're not talking about inner city, the travel where they always have standing people. We're talking on nonprivate railroad cars, like, you know, the things we think of as railroads. But I would think that they may say they have a limit so that the value of their property is lowered. When in fact, I think they -- I don't know that they have a limit. I've never been on a train that everybody didn't have a seat, where the people, you know, would have to stand.

Is there a problem that requires limitation of number of people allowed on trains, or is that just something dreamed up to affect the valuations?

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you for the question, Vice Chair Schaefer. So this particular point in our presentation was referring to our passenger excursion trains.

So most of our state-assessed railroads are freight operators, but we do have a handful of what you might

refer to as an excursion railroad. So they have rides through the country sides; we have a wine train operator, that sort of thing.

So what we were specifically referring to was impacts those excursion railroads felt last year due to government-imposed COVID-19 restrictions. So there was actually a period where they couldn't operate. And then when they were allowed to operate again, they had to operate with reduced capacity.

So that created a situation that we felt was essentially economic obsolescence, and we made some adjustments last year for the excursion railroads to account for that. So those adjustments would have, in fact, reduced the value of those excursion railroads last year. So the property tax liability would have been lower.

It's a little bit early now for me. I haven't seen the data yet for this current assessment year. So we'll have a better idea in the next month or so whether those same impacts were felt by excursion railroads for this particular (indiscernible) date.

MR. SCHAEFER: How old do our railroads get to be?

Do we have any railroads that are safe from World War I era? That would make them one hundred years old. You know, the trains today don't look like the ones in old

movies.

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MR. MCCOOL: No. That's for sure. I think railroads are just like every other industry. There's new technology. The locomotives are powered in different ways than they used to be.

There are quite a few old trains still out there. I know there's museums and collectors and that type of thing, but I believe some of the locomotives still operating in businesses in California are quite old.

MR. SCHAEFER: We know where old airplanes go to die. As you drive in the Arizona desert, you see a hundred airplanes in a field that'll be there forever. What happens to old trains? Do they cut them up and bury them? Do they have them here and there, isolated in museums? I would think there'd be enough to have, like the airlines do, a place that people might want to come see old trains.

MR. MCCOOL: There are a lot of train fans out there. And I know that there are a few hobby clubs that exist that will take on some old trains that no longer have value for operating railroads.

I think that some locomotives are scrapped at some point, but I do think there's quite a few that have ended up in museums. So we don't know -- we don't really see the railroad graveyards that you might be referring to

with the airplane industry, but there's plenty of
railroad museums across this country displaying some of
those older locomotives.

MR. SCHAEFER: Are we taxing only the trains that
are actually rolling, then?

MR. MCCOOL: So there's a little bit of distinction. So when it comes to the state-assessed railroads, if they own or use the property, then it would be potentially taxable. So I think it's conceivable that we would probably have nonoperating railroads that are owned by state assessees.

I would imagine that the value of those railroads, of those trains specifically, would be quite low. If they're not operating, there's probably some sort of a mechanical problem, or they may just be older technology. So if we're strictly speaking about state-assessed railroads, those would have very, very little value.

MR. SCHAEFER: Yeah. Any that are not functioning,

I would want us to realize that there's very little value
there.

MR. MCCOOL: Absolutely.

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MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you.

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Next, I want to hear from Mr. Gaines.

MR. GAINES: Great. Thank you.

I want to thank you for the presentations. They're very helpful. I just had a couple of questions on valuation and how you make these transitions when, in particular, in the wireless arena we've got the 3G networks. And we're starting to upgrade to the 5G.

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And I'm trying to figure out, how does that impact the revenue that comes into the state as a result of a generational change in technology? And is there a period of time where you have depreciated 3G network, so you see a decline in revenue that then is supplemented by newer technology that increases revenue? What does that look like in terms of through a transition?

MR. MCCOOL: So for our property tax assessments for the telecommunications industry, the primary valuation indicators are actually the cost approach. So just specifically referring to the revenue angle isn't necessarily as much of a direct impact on telecommunication values.

However, to your point about 3G networks operating at the same time as a 5G buildout, there are obviously duplicative costs operating different or parallel networks. So part of the reason for no longer operating a 3G network is to no longer have those costs, and to no longer have that property on the books.

So yeah. From just a property tax state-assessed

standpoint, the buildout of the newer networks will be
that -- sort of that same appraisal thought is replacing
older, more depreciated property with newer, less
depreciated property, which, generally speaking, will
result in an increase in the assessed value.

MR. GAINES: Right, okay. And would that be the same for wildfire damage? So if you look at a railroad, and let's say, some the ties catch fire.

MR. MCCOOL: Right, right, right. That's exactly right. So as those fires damage railroad property, for example, or a trestle is damaged, it could potentially affect the railroads in different ways.

Some of the income-generating railroads, if there's a particular route -- I'm just making an example -- somewhere in a canyon or a mountain, and they can no longer get through that area due to either a wildfire or damage to their line, then they would have to reroute that freight to a different set of tracks, which could potentially increase operating costs, delay, freight from delivery, change the rates they're able to charge.

So for the income-generating railroads, it could potentially have a negative impact on the revenue, which could potentially lower the value.

Just looking at it from some of the other railroads that we have that aren't necessarily income positive --

and we may use a cost approach; that's the same idea.

The older railroad property that was damaged would be replaced by something that's newer and less depreciated, which, actually, could increase the assessed value. So it would just depend on the specific operator and the specific circumstances.

MR. GAINES: Okay. All right, great. And can you help me with this Diablo Canyon --

MR. MCCOOL: Oh, okay.

MR. GAINES: -- facility? It's going to get shut down in a couple of years. And I'm just trying to figure out how that works because you're going to -- it's going to get decommissioned, right? And so does the value go down to zero?

MR. MCCOOL: So Diablo Canyon is owned and operated by PG&E. So we have worked very closely with PG&E to develop a valuation model to draw down the value of the facility as it reaches its end date.

So you know, there's -- without getting too technical, there's certain equipment that will have to remain beyond the closure of the facility. So there will be still some property there that will be assessed. I mean, that's something that we've been working very closely with PG&E, as well as San Luis Obispo County, for a number of years now.

1 Once the facility ceases generating electricity, it will still have -- I'm definitely not an expert at nuclear technology. But I know there will be staff on 3 4 site, and there will be things that they need to do to 5 maintain the certain parts of the infrastructure related to the nuclear generation. 6 7 MR. GAINES: Okay, okay. And if it gets extended, 8 let's say, that we're still -- because there's been 9 issues of blackouts in the State of --10 MR. MCCOOL: Yeah. 11 MR. GAINES: -- California, and there's questions 12 about reliability with regards to renewable energy.

MR. MCCOOL: Right.

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MR. GAINES: So from a valuation standpoint, let's say it gets -- say they were going to decommission in three years, and now they're looking at a six-year time frame. How do you handle the valuation if it's kind of a start-stop sort of sequence?

MR. TRAN: Jack, I want to -- I want to jump in. We don't --

MR. GAINES: Sure.

MR. TRAN: -- assess the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

MR. MCCOOL: Well, so the Diablo Canyon Power Plant is assessed as part of PG&E's --

MR. TRAN: Right.

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MR. MCCOOL: -- assessment. It's not assessed as a separate facility as we do in the general -- in the electric generation industry per se. So for that industry, each facility is a separate assessee essentially.

So I think one of the points we were trying to make in the presentation today is, as Diablo Canyon reaches its end date, there's a certain amount of generating capacity that will no longer be available for the state. And I know, more broadly speaking, there is a hope that renewables will make up that difference. You know, it's certainly not something that our property tax staff can predict, whether there will be sufficient renewable capacity to make up the loss of Diablo Canyon's generating capacity.

So it's our expectation that our electric generation facilities will be in higher demand once that facility closes down because there will just be a need to replace that generating capacity. So I think the overall value trend in relation to Diablo Canyon would actually be a little bit less focused on PG&E's valuation, because of the expanse of their operations overall.

It would actually probably have more of a direct impact on some of our electric generation facilities that

will just be needed to -- they'll need to run longer than they would otherwise if Diablo Canyon hadn't closed.

MR. GAINES: Natural gas?

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MR. MCCOOL: Well, natural gas --

MR. GAINES: In terms of solar? I'm just --

MR. MCCOOL: Yeah. So all of the state-assessed utilities are still trying to meet those renewable goals. And moving away from fossil fuels would include moving -- having less reliance on natural gas.

I personally don't know where the state stands in terms of natural gas as part of the overall generating and how much percent of our electricity is coming from renewables. I just don't know those numbers. But as we mentioned in his presentation, the natural gas — natural gas is still the primary fuel for our electric generation facilities. So as those facilities continue to operate, they still need that fuel.

So I think in the short term, I don't know that we're really expecting our electric generation facilities to start fading away. A longer trend would be the more of the state's electricity is coming from renewables, then the less we will see -- the less operation we'll see from the facilities that we're assessing now.

MR. GAINES: Right. And then you'll see valuation transitioning --

MR. MCCOOL: Correct.

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MR. GAINES: -- to new energy creation by utilities
in different areas, I guess?

MR. MCCOOL: Correct.

MR. GAINES: All right. That's great. Thank you.

I appreciate it.

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Okay. Mr. Vazquez, and then we'll hear from Yvette Stowers.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you, Madam Chair. First of all, thank you, Mr. McCool, for your in-depth presentation, and kudos to all your staff. It was a very informative presentation. I just had a couple quick questions.

Let me take the first one and kind of touch on -- I think you kind of hit it a little bit in terms of the -- regarding the 5G network --

MR. MCCOOL: Um-hum.

MR. VAZQUEZ: -- technology and infrastructure, and such is these towers and equipment. I've read that this industry is projected to grow more than seventy percent within the next five years, and its market size is estimated to reach eighty billion within the same period. Do we have the sufficient resources to handle this growth, i.e. staff, as well as expertise to effectively assess the sector? I was wondering if you have any

concerns or projections on those evaluations.

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MR. MCCOOL: I personally don't have any concerns.

I mean, we have, thankfully, a very capable staff. Just speaking to the wireless staff in particular, we have a lead there that's more than capable.

Part of our collaboration with our state assessees is to learn more about this new technology, to have an understanding of what some of the plans are and what we should be expecting to see from their annual property statements in the coming years. We have very good partners in this arena from the industry side.

From a property tax assessment perspective, we have our annual property statement that the assessees are required to file. And that is the basis that we use to determine our assess values on an annual basis. So from the technical side of 5G how it works relative to 4 or 3G is a little bit less important for our staff.

We certainly try to stay as informed as we can. But at the end of the day, it still comes back to those numbers reported on the property statement.

MS. CRUZ: Jack, may I add something?

MR. MCCOOL: Absolutely.

MS. CRUZ: Mr. Vazquez, just so you know, we do meet with our very large wireless assessees on a yearly basis in which they provide presentations with lots of

information regarding what's going on, specifically with their company and within the industry. So we are very well informed in the wireless industry.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: And I guess my -- part of that question was -- and it sounds like you both feel pretty comfortable with the staffing levels we have to handle that moving forward, especially as it grows.

MR. MCCOOL: Yes. I mean, we currently have some vacancies, and we always have a little bit of a challenge trying to remain fully staffed. As I'm sure all of you are very aware, we experienced significant number of retirements a few years ago. And we're still working through the transition and succession planning from our staff.

We've been very fortunate that we have a tremendous amount of very good, very qualified staff. So from the top end of how our staff is currently structured, I feel very -- I'm actually quite pleased on the level of expertise that we have. Some of the challenges from a staff team perspective have just been filling some of those vacancies more at the bottom of the pyramid if we can refer to it that way.

So we do have some vacancies that we would like to fill with, for lack of a better term, assistant-level appraisers, auditor appraisers, the newer, less-

experienced group. So we have had some challenges filling some of those vacancies. But from the senior level, we're in a very good position.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. And then just my last quick question was -- is, you mentioned about collaborating with larger state assessees, and that you have open communications with them all year long.

MR. MCCOOL: Yes.

MR. VAZQUEZ: And has that department received any indication regarding a (indiscernible) in a specific sector that is worth noting or worth talking about to get ahead of some of these issues that might arise in the near future?

MR. MCCOOL: I'm not sure.

And I don't know, Michelle, if you have anything you can think of.

I mean, I think we've tried very much to incorporate a lot of what we have been hearing with some of our assessee communications and meetings in today's presentation. I think there's always emergent issues that can arise during the appraisal season, so I'm sure we'll still see a few surprises between now and when we convene in May.

Working very closely with our assessee partners is a key part of our operation. And I think it goes a long

way on both sides to -- not only keeping our staff
informed, but improving our end product, our assess
valuations.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Mr. Vazquez, are you done?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes, thank you.

MS. COHEN: Perfect.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you, Madam Chair, on the --

MS. COHEN: No problem.

Okay. Ms. Stowers, the floor is yours.

MS. STOWERS: Thank you, Madam Chair. I just want to quickly -- on behalf of the Controller, I would like to just thank Mr. McCool and his team for this outstanding presentation. This is exactly what she envisioned when she asked for it this past May. And on a bonus note, it's just nice to see your team members, to see and --

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you.

MS. STOWERS: -- hear how intelligent and qualified
and diverse that they are. So kudos --

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you.

MS. STOWERS: -- to you and to your entire team.

Thank you.

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you for that. Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

1 MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you. Seeing that there are no other hands up, we will continue moving forward. This is an informational item. 3 4 Let's see if there's any public comment on it. 5 Ms. Taylor? MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. 6 7 AT&T moderator, please let us know if there is 8 anyone on the line who would like to make a public 9 comment regarding this matter. 10 AT&T MODERATOR: And to make a public comment from 11 the phone lines, please press 1 and then 0 at this time. 12 Once again, that's 1-0 for any public comment. 13 We have no public comments in the queue. Please 14 continue. 15 MS. COHEN: Okay. Ms. Taylor, seeing that there's 16 no public comment, could you please call the next item? 17 MS. TAYLOR: It looks like we may --18 MS. COHEN: Oh, I'm sorry. MS. TAYLOR: -- have a hand with Mr. Gaines. 19 20 MS. COHEN: I'm sorry. Wait, hold on. Before you 21 call the next item, Mr. Gaines, is that your hand? 22 that a fresh hand up? 2.3 MR. GAINES: Yes, thank you. If I could just -- one 24 more question.

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MS. COHEN:

MR. GAINES: Yeah. Could Mr. McCool help us with total valuation of assess value by industry and then revenue?

MR. MCCOOL: The revenue component is a little bit
trickier --

MR. GAINES: Okay.

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MR. MCCOOL: -- because we are not the ones that would apply the property tax rate, and we don't collect the actual tax. I could probably provide an estimate. I wouldn't -- we attempt to calculate an average statewide unitary tax rate each year. I don't have that off the top of my head at the moment.

MR. GAINES: Okay.

MR. MCCOOL: But we could marry that number to our total assess value to come up with an estimated amount of property tax revenue.

I believe -- and please don't quote me -- I believe when we issued the news release last May, reporting the unitary values setting adopted by the Board, I believe the news release, I want to say, said -- \$1.99 billion in local revenue generated, I believe was the number.

MR. GAINES: Okay, all right. That's great. Is that something that you could update us on either later in the day or tomorrow?

MR. MCCOOL: Absolutely. And you know what, in

1 fact, I will include that on my division report later 2 today. MR. GAINES: Oh, that's great. Thank you. 3 4 MR. MCCOOL: And I'm sorry. Member Gaines, you just 5 wanted to know the total assess value as well as the 6 estimated revenue generated? 7

MR. GAINES: Yes.

MR. MCCOOL: Okay.

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MR. GAINES: Yes.

MR. MCCOOL: Perfect.

MR. GAINES: Thank you. For state-assessed, yeah.

MR. MCCOOL: Okay. Thank you.

MS. COHEN: All right, great. Thank you.

Mr. McCool, I do want to acknowledge your great presentation today. Thank you. And to the entire team -- Cruz, Tran, Williams -- we appreciate your thoughtful contributions to today's presentation; very informative.

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Ms. Taylor, with that, please call the next item.

MS. TAYLOR: The next item is F-1, Other Tax Program Nonappearance Matters, Property Tax Audits. Mr. McCool will --

MS. COHEN: Great, thank you.

MS. TAYLOR: -- present three items for your consideration, which may be noted on individually or collectively. Contribution disclosure forms are not required for these items, as these matters are a constitutional function.

Ms. Stowers is not participating in accordance with Government Code Section 7.9.

The audits are:

- A, Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company (0827);
- B, Telespan Communications, LLC (7956);
- C, Time Warner Cable Information Services (California), LLC)(8063).

14 | This matter will be presented by Mr. McCool.

MR. MCCOOL: Good morning again, Chair Cohen, and Honorable Members. For the record, Jack McCool, Chief of the State-Assessed Properties Division.

The State-Assessed Properties Division performs routine audits of state assessees under the authority of California Revenue and Taxation Code Section 828 and Government Code Section 15618.

The purpose of a property tax audit is to determine the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the financial data furnished by state assessees used by the Board in the valuation process. Audits also include an

internal review of the methods, calculations, and assumptions used by the State-Assessed Properties Division staff.

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Before you today for your consideration are three property tax audits completed by State-Assessed Property Division staff. The assessees have been presented with a copy of the audit report, and provided an opportunity to provide additional information in response to the audit report and findings.

I am available to answer any questions, if needed.

And I ask for your adoption of these three audits. Thank
you.

MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you very much.

Do we have any questions?

MR. GAINES: Just if I could, make just a comment --

MS. COHEN: Please, go ahead.

MR. GAINES: So it's my understanding that there's been coordination with these three entities and the Board of Equalization in terms of coming to accurate audits on each of them.

MR. MCCOOL: That is correct, Member Gaines. In each instance when we've completed an audit, we transmit the full audit report and findings to the assessee. They are provided a thirty-day window if they wish to challenge any of the audit findings or provide additional

1 information. I am not aware of any outstanding objections or issues related to any of these three 3 audits. 4 Thank you for working with MR. GAINES: Wonderful. 5 them and letting them provide the information that was needed to get an accurate evaluation. 6 7 MR. MCCOOL: Of course. Thank you. MS. COHEN: Great, okay. I see no other hands up. 8 9 Let's go ahead and take public comment. 10 MS. TAYLOR: AT&T moderator, please let us know if 11 there is anyone on the line who would like to make a 12 public comment regarding this matter. 13 AT&T MODERATOR: And once again, for a public 14 comment, please press 1-0 at this time. 15 We have no public comments in queue. Please continue. 16 17 MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you. 18 Question, I'd like to entertain a motion to accept 19 the staff recommendation on Item F-1, the property tax 2.0 audit. 21 MR. GAINES: Second. 22 MS. COHEN: Thank you. 2.3 Could we get a roll call vote, Ms. Taylor? 24 MS. TAYLOR: Certainly.

Chair Cohen made a motion to accept the staff

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1 findings for the audit, with Member Gaines seconding. Chair Cohen? 3 MS. COHEN: Aye. MS. TAYLOR: Vice Chair Schaefer? 4 5 MR. SCHAEFER: Aye. MS. TAYLOR: Member Gaines? 6 7 MR. GAINES: Aye. MS. TAYLOR: Member Vazquez? 8 9 MR. VAZQUEZ: Aye. 10 Deputy Controller Stowers not MS. TAYLOR: 11 participating. The motion passes. 12 MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you very much. 13 call F-2. 14 The next item is F-2, Other Tax Program MS. TAYLOR: 15 Nonappearance Matters, Land Escaped Assessment. Mr. 16 McCool will present eight items for your consideration, 17 which may be voted on individually or collectively. 18 Contribution disclosure forms are not required for these 19 items, as these matters are a constitutional function. 2.0 Ms. Stowers is not participating, in accordance with 21 Government Code Section 7.9. 22 The land escaped assessments are: 2.3 A, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (0135); 24 B, Southern California Edison (0148); 25 C, BNSF Railway (0804);

1 D, Los Angeles SMSA, Ltd. Partnership dba Verizon 2 Wireless (2532); 3 C (sic), Fresno MSA Limited Partnership dba Verizon 4 Wireless (2552); 5 F, Cellco Partnership dba Verizon Wireless (2559); G, Sprint Spectrum LP (2720); 6 7 H, Race Telecommunications, Inc. (8099). Mr. McCool? 8 9 MR. MCCOOL: Let me be the first to say good afternoon, Chair Cohen, and Honorable Members of the 10 11 Board. Once again, Jack McCool, Chief of the State-12 Assessed Properties Division. 13 I am here this afternoon to present eight escape 14 assessments to the Board's consideration. These items 15 will represent property that the assessees failed to 16 report timely, and as a result, escaped assessment. 17 eight assessees have been notified of the escape 18 assessments, and have been given an opportunity to 19 provide additional information to change our escape 2.0 assessment findings. 21 I am available should you have any questions. 22 ask for the Board's adoption of these escaped 2.3 assessments. Thank you. 24 MS. COHEN: Great. Thank you.

Mr. Gaines, I see your hand. You can go first.

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MR. GAINES: Thank you. I just wanted to clarify.

When we had discussed this earlier -- when I discussed this earlier with you, Mr. McCool, I just wanted to clarify that in some of these cases, these are smaller entities, is what I think you had explained. And maybe they were perhaps not aware of the particular deadline.

And in other cases, they're much larger entities, and just trying to get a handle on all their different properties that they own. It's almost by nature that some of them are going to get missed.

But they've all been given adequate warning and knew what the deadlines are, or should have known that.

Hopefully, I'm describing that accurately.

MR. MCCOOL: I believe you are, yes. You are correct.

MR. GAINES: Yeah. Okay, very good. Thank you.

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Very good. Thank you.

Okay. I see no other hands. Let's go to public comment and then I'll entertain the motion.

MS. TAYLOR: Ms. Cohen, we are having a difficulty with the closed-captioner. So we might need to take a -- pause a moment here. I'm trying to gather more information.

1 MS. FLEMING: Chair Cohen and members, would you 2 like a five-minute break? 3 MS. COHEN: Sure. 4 All right. We'll reconvene at 12 -- eleven minutes 5 after 12. 6 MS. FLEMING: Thank you, members. 7 Thank you, staff. 8 (Whereupon, a recess was held) 9 MS. TAYLOR: (Indiscernible) the motion; and who made the second? 10 11 MS. COHEN: I made the motion, and Gaines made the 12 second. 13 MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. All right. We will now 14 return to Item F-2, Other Tax Program Nonappearance 15 Matters, with Mr. McCool. 16 MS. COHEN: Okay. Thank you. Mr. McCool, are you ready? 17 18 MR. MCCOOL: Yes. Should I restate --19 MS. COHEN: No. 20 MR. MCCOOL: -- everything on the -- okay. 21 MS. COHEN: That's all right. We don't need to 22 restate --2.3 MR. MCCOOL: Perfect. Okay. Okay. 24 MS. COHEN: -- we were going to public comment.

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you.

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1 MS. COHEN: That's all right. 2 MR. MCCOOL: Okay. 3 MS. COHEN: No problem. 4 Ms. Taylor, we're going to go to public comment for 5 the F-2 Item. 6 MS. TAYLOR: Oh, thank you. AT&T Moderator, could 7 you please let us know if there is anyone on the line who 8 would like to make a public comment on this matter. 9 AT&T MODERATOR: And once again, for any public 10 comments, please press 1, then 0 at this time. 11 We have no public comments from the phone line; 12 please continue. 13 MS. COHEN: Thank you. We appreciate that. So what 14 I'd like to do, is I'd like to entertain a motion to 15 accept the staff recommendations on Item F-2, the Land 16 Escaped Assessments. Is there a second? 17 MR. VAZQUEZ: Second --18 MR. SCHAEFER: I second. 19 MR. VAZQUEZ: Whoops -- go ahead. 20 MS. COHEN: Second by Mr. Vazquez. 21 Please call the roll. 22 MS. TAYLOR: All right. And Chair Cohen, you were the maker of the motion? 23 24 MS. COHEN: Correct.

MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. Chair Cohen.

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1 | MS. COHEN: Aye.

MS. TAYLOR: Vice Chair Schaefer.

MR. SCHAEFER: Aye.

MS. TAYLOR: Member Gaines.

MR. GAINES: Aye.

MS. TAYLOR: Member Vazquez.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Aye.

MS. TAYLOR: Deputy Controller Stowers not participating.

The motion passes.

MS. COHEN: Thank you very much. All right. Let's continue. Please call the next item.

MS. TAYLOR: Our next item is G-1, Rulemaking,
Regulation 6001, General Provisions. Proposed adoption
of amendments to appendices A and B to Regulations 6001
containing the Board's conflict of interest code. This
item will be proposed by Ms. Himovitz.

MS. HIMOVITZ: Good morning, Chair Co -- oh. Good afternoon, hi. It's not morning anymore. Good afternoon, Chair Cohen and Honorable Members of the Board. I'm Julia Himovitz with the legal department. Today for the Board's consideration, staff has submitted proposed changes to the Board's conflict of interest code and is requesting approval and authorization to initiate the regulatory process consistent with these proposed

amendments.

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Specifically, as reflected in the attachments, the proposed amendments are changes to appendices A and B to California Code of Regulations, Title XVIII, Section 6001.

Appendix A contains the Board's listing of all employee positions that are required to report certain economic interests based on their duties for the Board. The proposed changes to Appendix A are based upon staff's review of the Board's current organizational chart, the job descriptions for each of the positions shown on the chart. These proposed amendments also reflect input from each of the BOE departments and divisions that report to the Executive Director, as well as the recommendation of the fair political practice commission staff.

Appendix B contains the Board's number disclosure categories, which each describe different types of reportable economic interests. Appendix A designates the Board's positions that involve making or participation in the making of decisions, which may foreseeably have a material effect on any financial interest, and specifies each listed position's reportable economic interest by reference to the number disclosure categories in Appendix B.

These appendices were last amended in 2015, so

today's proposed amendments would more accurately reflect the BOE employee disclosure requirements consistent with the intent and purpose of the political reform act.

Upon approval of the proposed amendments, staff will file the initial rulemaking package with OAL and submit the notice documents to all BOE staff and interested parties. Accordingly, we request that the Board adopt the proposed amendments to the Board's conflict of interest code and authorize staff to start the formal rulemaking process. Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Thank you. All right, colleagues, do we have any questions?

Ms. Stowers?

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MS. STOWERS: Thank you, Chair Cohen. Thank you, Ms. Himovitz, for your presentation. I just want to acknowledge the adjustments that you've made on the categories as it relates to the Executive Director, and as Deputy to the board member, I appreciate you hearing my concerns and addressing those categories.

And overall, I'm still a little concerned with the lack of timeliness of this change. It is not a reflection on you. It is just looking back the Board of Equalization went through a major reorganization in 2017, and many of these positions and divisions were no longer part of the Board of Equalization, but yet we went five

years without legal -- Chief Counsel making the necessary adjustments. That's five reporting periods that the BOE employees did not have accurate information.

That's just my observation, but I'm happy that we're getting to it now.

MS. COHEN: Yeah. Thank you for that observation, very serious.

MS. STOWERS: Um-hum.

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MS. HIMOVITZ: Yeah. Thank you for pointing that out, and we're hoping to be doing this more regularly, and as you know, this was something that we wanted to make a priority, and so I really appreciate you bringing that up today. And we hope to do this on a more regular basis moving forward.

MS. STOWERS: Thank you.

MR. GAINES: Comment, if I could -- Member Gaines.

MS. COHEN: Absolutely.

MR. GAINES: You know, I think we -- if we reflect on it in terms of the changes that have happened at the BOE, we were sworn in in January of '19, and we had to recreate the legal department. And so we started with a skeleton crew, and I think they were over-burdened for a period of time because they have so many duties.

I'm looking to make an excuse. I'm just saying that we had to recreate the agency in many different ways.

1 And so I'm glad that we've gotten to the point where this has been edited and adjusted to the new BOE as it exists 3 today. 4 So thank you, Julia, I appreciate it. 5 MS. HIMOVITZ: You're welcome. Thank you. MS. COHEN: Thank you. Colleagues, I see no other 6 7 hands up, so let's go ahead and take public comment on 8 this item --9 MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. MS. COHEN: -- then we'll take action. 10 11 MS. TAYLOR: AT&T Moderator, please let us know if 12 there is anyone on the line who would like to make a 13 public comment, regarding this matter. 14 AT&T MODERATOR: And once again, for any public 15 comments at this time, please press 1 -0. 16 We have no public comments from the phone line; 17 please continue. 18 Thank you very much. MS. COHEN: Great. 19 that there is no other discussion for this item, may I 20 have a motion to approve? 21 MS. STOWERS: This is Yvette Stowers --22 MR. VAZQUEZ: (Indiscernible) --2.3 MS. STOWERS: -- first move. 24 MR. VAZQUEZ: Oh -- go ahead.

Okay. A motion moved by Ms. Stowers and

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MS. COHEN:

1 will second by Mr. Vazquez. 2 Let's call the roll. MR. VAZQUEZ: Madam Chair, though -- I think we 3 4 should state in the motion that we're approving the 5 staff's amendments to regulation 6001, right? 6 MS. COHEN: Right. So --7 MR. VAZQUEZ: If we could just state that for the 8 record, that's all. 9 MS. COHEN: Restate the motion Ms. Stowers to 10 approve the amendments. 11 MS. STOWERS: Yes, Madam Chair. My motion is to 12 approve staff's amendment to regulation 6001, State Board 13 of Equalization conflict of interest code and move 14 forward with the rulemaking process. 15 MS. COHEN: And Mr. Vazquez, is there a second? 16 MR. VAZQUEZ: And I'll second that, yeah. 17 MS. COHEN: All right, great. Ms. Taylor, please 18 call the roll. 19 MS. TAYLOR: Chair Cohen? 20 MS. COHEN: Aye. 21 MS. TAYLOR: Vice Chair Schaefer? 22 MR. SCHAEFER: Aye. 2.3 MS. TAYLOR: Member Gaines? 24 MR. GAINES: Aye.

Member Vazquez?

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MS. TAYLOR:

1 MR. VAZQUEZ: Aye. 2 MS. TAYLOR: Deputy Controller Stowers? 3 MS. STOWERS: Aye. 4 MS. TAYLOR: The motion passes. 5 MS. COHEN: Great. All right. Thank you very much. MS. TAYLOR: 6 Thank you. 7 MS. COHEN: And the next item? MS. TAYLOR: The next item is J-1, Administrative 8 9 Consent Agenda, Approval of the Board Meeting Minutes. The minutes of February 23rd, 2022, and March 22nd, 2022, 10 11 were attached to the public agenda notice for your 12 consideration. 13 MS. COHEN: Great. Thank you. All right. J-1, 14 Administrative Consent Agenda. 15 Colleagues, are there any corrections to the minutes? 16 17 All right. Seeing none. Members would anyone 18 like -- let's take public comment, and then -- let's take 19 public comment on this item. 20 MS. TAYLOR: AT&T Moderator, please let us know if 21 there's anyone on the line who would like to make a 22 public comment regarding this matter. 2.3 AT&T MODERATOR: For any public comment, please press 1-0 at this time. 24

We have no public comments from the phone lines; -77-

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1 please continue. MS. COHEN: Great. Thank you. Members, anyone like 3 to make a motion on this item? MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure. I'll move to adopt the February 4 5 23rd, 2022, and March 22nd, 2022, minutes as distributed. 6 MS. COHEN: All right. Is there a second? MR. GAINES: I'll second --7 8 MS. COHEN: I'll second that motion. 9 MR. GAINES: Okay. 10 MS. COHEN: I'll second -- Cohen will second that 11 motion. Let's -- Ms. Taylor, could we -- could you 12 please call the roll? 13 MS. TAYLOR: Certainly. Chair Cohen? 14 MS. COHEN: Thank you. Aye. 15 MS. TAYLOR: Vice Chair Schaefer? 16 MR. SCHAEFER: Aye. 17 MS. TAYLOR: Member Gaines? 18 MR. GAINES: Aye. 19 MS. TAYLOR: Member Vazquez? 20 MR. VAZQUEZ: Aye. 21 MS. TAYLOR: Deputy Controller Stowers? 22 MS. STOWERS: Aye. 2.3 MS. TAYLOR: The motion passes.

MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you. Please call the

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next item.

MS. TAYLOR: The next item is K-1.a, Executive

Director's Report, Organizational Update; report on the

status of pending and upcoming organizational priorities.

This matter will be presented by Ms. Fleming.

MS. FLEMING: Thank you. Madam Chair, and Honorable Members, I'm Brenda Fleming, for the record, the Executive Director.

Members, this month's report has four items that I'll highlight today.

The first is an update on returning to in-person meetings beginning April 1st; an update on the restore delegation authority for appointments, exams, and hires; the third item is an update on the recent advisory council meeting and finally, members, just an update to cover some of the upcoming meetings -- notes on meetings, and important events.

Members, the governor's executive orders, which we've described before, that extended Assembly Bill 361, ends March 31st. Therefore, members, we will be resuming our in-person meetings held at 450 N Street, in Sacramento, beginning April 1st, as I mentioned. The legislation that the legislature is considering is moving slowly, and so would not be taking effect to allow us to continue with remote meetings. So at this point, again, we'll be resuming meetings beginning April 1st.

Next, members, I'm pleased to report that the State Personnel Board has approved our request which granted delegated authority to BOE for appointments, exams, and hires. In essence, members, what this means is without this delegation before, the process involved review and approval by both CDTFA's HR, and CalHR, so we went through three agencies to handle personnel matters.

The result, members, of the restore delegation -and that -- given that authority back, is that the
process now involves working only with CDTFA, which makes
the hiring process more efficient, and obviously more
expedient. This is a testament to the management team's
good work and to your leadership, members, and so we're
very pleased to announce this. And so, at this point,
effective as of March 10th, that delegation has been
restored, and we're working with CDTFA only. So kudos to
all.

Next, members, the advisory council met on February 28th. I was delighted with the level of robust discussion and engagement by advisory council members and staff. We discussed, just in general, affordable housing, Proposition 19, and education and outreach methods to have the advisory council members partner with us to ensure that the citizens of California and range of taxpayers, and state assessors, are kept informed about

these important matters.

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I greatly appreciate the collaboration and commitment from the advisory council as they commit to help us, again, get these messages out. I again want to thank them and thank the staff for their participation -- and just raising this as a priority and important, to make sure, again, everyone is informed.

Finally, members, as we look at the year ahead, I'd like to highlight a few of the important dates on the horizon.

In April of 2022, the 2022 Central-Southern

California Assessors' Association annual conference will

be held in Pismo Beach, California.

On June 2nd, 2022, the California Taxpayers
Association is hosting their 96th annual meeting in
Sacramento.

Tentatively, in October of 2022, members, we will hold our annual meeting with the assessors.

And then finally, in November of 2022, the 120th annual CAA conference will be held.

And of course, members, my staff and I will continue to keep you posted on some of the -- some of the -- some of the significant issues coming up.

Members, if there are no questions, that concludes this portion of my report.

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You're muted, ma'am.

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You're muted, Ms. Cohen. If you could hear me,

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you're muted.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: You're muted, Ms. Cohen.

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MS. COHEN: Mr. Vazquez or any colleagues, any

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questions or comments?

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Mr. Vazquez, I see your hand. Mr. Gaines, I

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see yours. And then, Mr. Schaefer.

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Take it away.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: Just real quick, thank you.

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you, Ms. Fleming, and I just wanted to congratulate your

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staff especially, on bringing back the BOE HR delegation

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to the BOE. And could you -- I guess, kind of briefly

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summarize what that all means? You know, we hear about

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it -- I know before you were having a real tough time

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just in terms of just hiring folks. So I'm assuming

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that's going to really streamline things for you.

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In a nutshell, yes. It streamlines. MS. FLEMING:

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That's the most significant piece of it. So the

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delegation was removed from the State Board of

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Equalization in the 2017 time frame.

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delegation, we were told, was going to be a permanent

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revocation. The delegation is issued to us primarily by

At the time, members, as we've shared before, the

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the State Personnel Board. That gives the different

agencies the ability to conduct various aspects of the personnel and hiring processes. So for us, there was a list -- a bullet list of items that we were no longer authorized to perform on our own, and therefore, had to work with both CDTFA and CalHR to process and review those materials.

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We were very, very fortunate and considered very blessed to have the opportunity to -- based upon the good staff's work, the leadership of this -- this board, and participating, and just moving out to show and consistently demonstrate that we're doing merit-based hires.

As a result of that and the metrics, the on-going conversations that staff have with CalHR and SPB and CDTFA on a recurring basis, based upon the performance and the good work that's been done, that delegation was restored and went before the State Personnel Board. So again, in essence, what it means is, instead of going through three organizations, we just work between BOE and CDTFA, directly. So definitely an expedited, much more efficient process and much more cost-effective route. So we're very grateful. Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Great.

MS. FLEMING: Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Mr. Gaines?

MR. GAINES: I just wanted to highlight the same

point. I think it shows progress that we have

streamlined HR, and that'll just help us, in terms of

filling our vacancies, but our vacancies are kind of in

the normal level, now. So --

MS. FLEMING: Absolutely, sir.

MR. GAINES: -- I'm very encouraged --

MS. FLEMING: Indeed.

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MR. GAINES: -- about that. But I just think it shows progress for the BOE, and I'm very encouraged by that. So thank you for your great work, Brenda; appreciate it.

MS. FLEMING: Kudos to the team, and your leadership. Thank you all.

MS. COHEN: Mr. Schaefer?

MR. SCHAEFER: Yes. Hi. You mentioned a number of organizations, meetings, things like that coming up for the rest of the year.

MS. FLEMING: Um-hum.

MR. SCHAEFER: I'd like to have a list of that in writing, and if any of them would be appropriate for us to attend or be invited to or go on our own expense, I'd like to know that this is available to us because I think I learn and grow when I meet with other people in tax-related business like I'm in. And I'm willing to pay,

1 you know, to attend if they're not inviting me as a speaker. I'm really going there, not to teach, but to 3 learn. 4 And I think it's good for us that we have one of our 5 people pop in to one of those things rather than nobody. I don't think we need to have all of us attend, but I 6 7 always learn something when I go to another session and 8 share it with my colleagues. Thank you. 9 MS. FLEMING: Indeed, sir. And we'll work with your 10 office to make sure that you, and all the members, have 11 that information. 12 Thank you for your comments. 13 Members, that concludes this portion if there's no 14 other questions, I proceed -- ready to proceed with my 15 second item. 16 MS. COHEN: Please do. 17 MS. TAYLOR: May I call it, Ms. Fleming? 18 MS. FLEMING: Yes, ma'am. Thank you. 19 MS. TAYLOR: The next item is K-1.b, Executive 20 Director's Report, Extension of Time to Complete Local Assessment Role. 21 22 MS. FLEMING: Thank you, Ms. Taylor.

requires county assessors to annually complete their local assessment roles by July 1st. Section 155 provides

Members, Revenue and Taxation Code Section 616,

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1 that the Board, or its Executive Director, may extend by 30 days the deadline for any official act by the assessor. In the case of public calamity, the deadline 3 4 may be extended by 40 days. Section 155 also requires 5 that the Executive Director inform the Board of any such extension at its regular meeting. 6 7 This report, members, is to inform you that the San 8 Luis Obispo County Assessor has requested and has been 9 granted a 30-day extension for completing their 2022 10 local assessment role. 11 Members, if no questions, that completes that 12 portion of my update. 13 MS. COHEN: Let's see if there's any comments. 14 comments or questions, colleagues? 15 Pretty straightforward, Ms. Fleming, thank you.

MS. FLEMING: Thank you. And Members, if I may --

Any

MS. COHEN: All right. Seeing then --

MS. FLEMING: Chair Cohen, if I -- if I may just offer a happy belated birthday to Vice Chair Schaefer and to Deputy Controller Stowers.

MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you.

MS. STOWERS: Thank you.

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MS. FLEMING: Madam Chair, that concludes my report.

All right. Seeing that there are no MS. COHEN: other questions or comments, let's go to public comment. MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. AT&T Moderator, please let us know if there's anyone on the line who would like to make a public comment regarding Ms. Fleming's report.

AT&T MODERATOR: For public comments, please press 1-0 at this time.

MS. COHEN: All right, let's keep proceeding then.

MS. TAYLOR: All right. The next item is K-1.c,

Executive Director's Report, Special Taxes Quarterly

Report; general discussion on the special taxes' workload

over the last three months. This matter will be

presented by Ms. Renati and Ms. Williams.

MS. RENATI: Good afternoon, Chair Cohen and
Honorable Members. I am Lisa Renati, Chief Deputy
Director. With me today is technical -- Technical
Advisor for Special Taxes, Ms. Laurel Williams, who will
provide information regarding BOE's alcoholic beverage
tax and tax on insurer's programs.

Ms. Williams, please proceed.

MS. WILLIAMS: Good afternoon, Chair and Honorable

Members of the Board. I am Laurel Williams, the BOE's

Technical Advisor for Special Taxes. I will be providing

you recurring reports and updates throughout the year

regarding the BOE's special tax programs. Attached to

today's agenda is a high-level diagram, which I encourage

you to review while I provide an overview of the

programs.

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I'm going to start with the alcoholic beverage tax.

The alcoholic beverage tax is a per gallon excise tax

collected on alcoholic beverages in California. Revenues

from this tax are used by the State's general fund or

used to pay refunds under this program.

Currently, there are 10,219 taxpayers in the alcoholic beverage tax program. In fiscal year 2020 to '21, this program had revenues of approximately 405 million dollars. The alcoholic beverage tax program includes programs on beer, wine, and distilled spirits. Alcohol used for industrial purposes, such as rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer, is not subject to this tax.

The tax rates range from \$0.20 per gallon for beer and wine, to \$6.60 per gallon for over 100 proof distilled spirits. These tax rates have not been changed since July 15th, 1991.

The alcoholic beverage taxes are slightly unique, in that they are not paid at the time of manufacture or retail sales, but at the time of distribution. Depending on the size of the distributor, filing basis varies from monthly to annually.

Distributors paying the alcoholic beverage tax are also generally required to hold accounts with CDTFA to report sales and use tax and appropriate licenses with

the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and local jurisdictions. Many accounts will also be required to report federal excise taxes with the United States

Treasury through the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.

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Due to these many reporting requirements to multiple different agencies, this program has a high compliance rate. For reference, for our program I'm going to give you some performance measures that we track to ensure the program is performing.

In fiscal year 2020 to 2021, the program had no appeals. It also had a very insignificant number of petitions and a very limited number of requests for refunds and accounts in collections.

BOE has entered into an interagency agreement with CDTFA to perform many of the administrative functions of the program, including registration, collection, billing, return filing, and auditing. However, BOE still has the oversight of the program and hears appeals related to the program.

The next special tax program, the BOE -- under the BOE's purview is the tax on insurers. Insurance companies may be subject to as many as three types of insurance taxes in California. There are currently 2,623 taxpayers in tax on insurers program. In fiscal year

2020 to 2021, the tax on insurers program generated approximately 2.7 billion dollars. The tax on insurers program is jointly administered by the BOE, the California Department of Insurance, and the State Controller's Office. Each of these agencies has a role in the collection of the taxes within this program.

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For instance, insurers are registered with the California Department of Insurance, who also determines the amount of tax due and processes the returns and payments. BOE is responsible for billing deficiencies, hearing all appeals for claims for refund, and petitions for redetermination denials. The State Controller's Office is responsible for the collections and receives the payments, which are sent by CDI, to post to the correct accounts. And I said CDI, which is the California Department of Insurance. BOE has entered into an interagency agreement with CDTFA to perform the billing functions.

This program also has a very high compliance rate, as indicated by the following performance measures. In fiscal 2020 to 2021, there was one appeal, which was a -- resolved administratively. There has also been very low number of requests for refund and petitions.

By having an interagency agreement with CDTFA for both of these special tax programs, we are able to

provide staffing efficiencies by leveraging their technology in staffing. For instance, their CROS-system is a system that is utilized for both programs and would be cost prohibitive to duplicate to use -- for use only on our programs. We are also able to utilize CDTFA auditors based in out-of-state offices for the alcoholic beverage tax.

This concludes my presentation. Are there any questions?

If there are no -- oh.

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MS. COHEN: I'm sorry. I see Mr. Schaefer's hand.

MR. SCHAEFER: Hi. Thank you. You said there were 2,600 and something insurers. Those are not just California based insurers? Those are insurers that are doing business in California that may be based in Connecticut or wherever?

MS. WILLIAMS: That is correct. The 2,623 accounts is the total sum of all programs. So some of those are based out of state.

MR. SCHAEFER: I'm concerned that the alcoholic beverage tax has not been modified in 30-some-odd years. Is it customary that we review these every 10 years or every 15 years? Isn't it about time? I mean -- in the -- been living through the biggest inflationary era in my life, and you know, we don't need to look at

gasoline to see what's going up. Everything is. And even that -- you know, we should be supporting for lower taxes, that's our game, but we also want to be consistent with reality.

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. I understand your question; unfortunately, the tax rate is not -- for the alcoholic beverage tax, is not something that we can set as an agency.

MR. SCHAEFER: Right. And so we don't have anything to say about it? It's strictly a legislative issue?

MS. WILLIAMS: Correct.

MR. SCHAEFER: Do you have any idea how other states treat this? I would expect that Nevada might encourage drinking by having lower taxes, and Utah might discourage drinking by having much higher taxes.

Do we have any awareness of what our fellow states are doing on the alcoholic beverage tax?

MS. WILLIAMS: I would say that every tax -- every state treats their excise tax in a very unique manner for the states. We are a part of working groups that include other states.

MR. SCHAEFER: So do you know if Utah has higher taxes and Nevada has lower taxes, or am I just -- I'm just guessing, really.

MS. WILLIAMS: It -- yeah, I would have to go and -92-

1 check to verify their tax rates for each area because, as I mentioned, we have a specific rate for beer and wine, and one for each for distilled -- and actually, there's a 3 4 higher rate for distilled based on the higher proof, and 5 a lower rate for lower proof. So I am more than happy to go and research the other states and see if I can find 6 7 some apples-to-apples comparisons and report back next 8 time I give my report for you. 9 MR. SCHAEFER: I'd appreciate that. Thank you very much; a very good presentation. Very interesting. 10 11 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. MS. COHEN: Thank you, Ms. Williams. 12 13 Mr. Gaines? 14 Yeah, I just wanted to thank Ms. MR. GAINES: 15 Williams for the presentation. It was very clear, and 16 helpful. So thank you. 17 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. 18 That was very concise, Mr. Gaines. MS. COHEN: 19 All right, colleagues, anyone else have any other 20 questions or comments for the presenter, or for Ms. 21 Fleming? 22 All right, seeing none, let's keep moving forward. 2.3 Ms. Taylor? 24 All right. Let's go out to the AT&T MS. TAYLOR:

AT&T Moderator, please let us know if there's

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Moderator.

1 anyone on the line who would like to make a public comment regarding this matter. 3 AT&T MODERATOR: For any public comments, please 4 press 1-0 at this time. 5 And we have no public comments at this time; please 6 continue. 7 MS. COHEN: All right. Let's continue. MS. TAYLOR: Chair Cohen, we have a hand up from 8 9 Member Vazquez. 10 MS. COHEN: Oh, yes. Mr. Vazquez? 11 MR. VAZQUEZ: Real quick. I thought Ms. Renati was 12 going to be part of this presentation. Are you also 13 going to be making a pitch before I ask the question, or 14 is that something -- another item? 15 MS. RENATI: The presentation was done by Ms. 16 Williams to give the overview, but Ms. Williams and I are 17 both available to answer any questions you have. 18 MR. VAZQUEZ: Let me ask -- I have just a quick 19 question. That's why I was waiting because I wasn't sure 20 if you were going to cover it. And it's really more of a question on projection and with -- you know, what is the 21 22 change -- I guess in this period that we're talking 2.3 about, have we seen much of an increase or a decrease? 24 MS. WILLIAMS: Of -- of revenues?

Yes, on the -- on -- you know, when

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MR. VAZQUEZ:

you were spotting out -- especially on the tax piece,
when you were talking about the beverage and alcohol tax.

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, so actually we have had an increase of approximately, I believe, 40 million dollars from last fiscal year. And also as I pulled the stats this morning for the number of taxpayers that we have in the alcoholic beverage tax, from the end of last fiscal year to today, there's an increase of approximately 500 accounts.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Wow. When you say 40 million -- percentage wise, is that greater than 20 percent?

MS. WILLIAMS: No, it's approximately 10 percent.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Oh, okay. And then my second question was more out of curiosity. Of the revenue brought in by these two programs, how much of it is expensed for administering them and on the appeals end of it, are we seeing more or less taxpayers appealing these cases?

MS. WILLIAMS: For the appeals end -- I'm going to start with the last half of your question first. We have not seen an appeal for alcohol tax in at least the last five years.

And then with the insurance tax, there was the one that was settled administratively. However, I can speak for at least the last four years to that program, as I've been with BOE 2.0 since 2018, and there -- there -- there

has just been that one in the four years that I've been here that has been handled -- settled administratively.

Regarding the actual administrative costs, I do have a question out to CDTFA to get updated costs. However, it is very -- they're both very efficient. The last report that I had, I believe, insurance tax has one person -- 1PY (ph.) assigned to the program. And that -- alcohol, I believe, is less than 15. So considering the rate of return on the 1PY, for just insurance, it's a pretty -- it's a pretty good rate of return, and also through the interagency agreement, it's a no-cost, interagency agreement for the use of the technology and such.

MR. VAZQUEZ: That's what I had heard, and I just wanted to get it out to the public that it's very efficient -- it looks like it -- moving forward.

Thank you for those responses, and that's it, Madam Chair.

MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you very much.

Colleagues, any other comments or questions?

All right, seeing none, let's keep moving.

Ms. Taylor?

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MS. TAYLOR: The next -- yes. The next item is K
1.d, Executive Director's Report, Operational Priorities

and Projects. Operational priorities, report on the

status of operational priorities. This matter will be presented by Ms. Renati.

MS. RENATI: For the record, I am Lisa Renati, Chief Deputy Director.

Today I'll report on some of the agency's operational priorities and projects. As you're aware, this agency's strategic plan for 2020 through 2025 is to rebuild, revitalize, and modernize the BOE; to enrich its employees and strengthen its organizational capabilities; and deliver gold-standard services.

For the last two years, the management team has made great strides in rebuilding our workforce capacity. As a result, we have greatly reduced our overall vacancy rate from a high of 32 percent in 2019/'20 to a current rate of 17 percent.

Additionally, as a result of our continued commitment to merit-hiring principles, this month the state personnel board restored BOE's delegated hiring authority.

While our current activities include multiple positions in active recruitment, we are shifting our efforts to ensure we provide, training, guidance, and mentoring for our workforce development, professional growth, and succession planning for our staff.

Members, another operational priority I would like

to report to you, is BOE's updated telework policy. This month marks two years since the State has been operating under the governor's emergency orders. Throughout this time, the BOE has continued to deliver its essential services for the benefit of the state and local governments without any interruptions or delays. This is a testament to the hard work of each and every BOE employee.

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Following guidance from the governor, the Department of General Services and Department of Human Resources,

Calhr, starting April 1st, the BOE will begin to

implement a hybrid work-from-home and in-office work

model. The BOE's plan allows all employees increased

flexibility and leverages on the lessons learned during

the last two years.

And Members, the last item I would like to present is an update on our process improvement project. As I have mentioned in past reports, process improvement is our proactive and continuous practice involving the examination of procedures of each unit, determining how to best improve workflow, relevance, and user experience. I am happy to report that while this work is being performed, in addition to our regular duties, the process improvement continues to progress successfully.

Members, this concludes my report on some of the

agency's operational priorities. I am available to answer any questions you may have.

MS. COHEN: Mr. Gaines?

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MR. GAINES: Yes. Thank you for that

presentation -- and I just want to highlight this hybrid

work model because coming out of the pandemic I think

everybody has learned that a lot of us don't have to come

to the office to do our jobs. So can you give me an

indication of what that looks like for the BOE in the

future? Do you see us having this hybrid model for a

long, long period of time? And do we know how that's

going to break up between how many people are going to be

in the office in any given day or week versus working out

of the house?

MS. RENATI: Thank you for your question. Our policy has just been -- is being implemented starting April 1st with full implementation on May 1st. Our plan right now is to allow every BOE employee to work up to three days at home per week. That would allow them to work in the office the other two days depending on their schedule.

We anticipate having our -- staggering our schedules a little bit. So for office coverage we need to make sure that we are available to meet state services between our working hours. So I would think any -- once it's the

beginning it's -- I'm just going to say, be very busy.

And then eventually, we'll get into a routine --

MR. GAINES: Um-hum.

MS. RENATI: -- where everyone's in the office on their scheduled days. It's going to be a bit of a change for us -- we've been on skeleton crews here, but we're looking forward to it because we've found that our employees are happier, we're getting the work done, and we can now move into bringing people back to work and working on that succession planning and the important information, you know, that we can give one-on-one, and mentoring, and all of the -- training, all of those things.

So I -- I hope I've answered your question, Senator Gaines.

MR. GAINES: Yeah, that's great. So for a new hire, that person might be coming in more often to get the training that they would need?

MS. RENATI: Our -- our -- we're planning a -- we're looking towards having weekly meetings with the team that allows us to have knowledge transfer between the most senior staff and the younger staff. We do have a lot of younger staff right now who started during the pandemic --

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MR. GAINES: Um-hum.

MS. RENATI: -- have only worked at home, so --

MR. GAINES: Um-hum.

MS. RENATI: We're looking forward to being able to give them that one-on-one training and just that general -- the learning opportunities when you're in an office environment, although, with that said, we are also going to continue to allow people to work at home, so they can have that -- that time where you can really focus on getting your work done.

MR. GAINES: Right. Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Mr. Vazquez?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you --

MS. COHEN: We'll get to you, Mr. Schaefer -- just a second.

Mr. Vazquez?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Renati, for that report. And it sounds like -- well, one, we're obviously having quite a bit of success in filling these positions, and I noticed, you know, several of them had been -- are being filled by folks outside of BOE, so I was just wondering, how much time and energy that might generating -- or workload, for you folks, as you begin to orient them and train them -- for those that are coming outside of the BOE; they're not being promoted within BOE.

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MS. RENATI: Thank you for the question. We are spending a lot of time training staff. We have augmented our onboarding program. You know, in the past they'd come in, and you'd just train them. Now because we have people working at home and in the office, we've augmented our onboarding to provide the mandated training, give them an introduction to all the departments, and having that one-on-one training with a trainer along with their supervisor training.

So we are spending a lot of time trying to get the trainees on, you know, onboard and working, and then continue that training because we never stop learning.

You come on, and you start learning the job, but then you keep learning and learning. So trying to keep that going.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair.

MS. COHEN: No problem. Mr. Schaefer?

MALE SPEAKER: There you go.

MR. SCHAEFER: Okay. If we're going to have somebody spending only two days instead of five days in the office, does that give us any flexibility in the amount of space we have to rent? Like, maybe a little bit of timeshare? I know it wouldn't be that substantial, but I'm in a common share facility for my office in San Diego where we can expand or contract

1 rather easily depending on what our needs are. And you're talking to a change in the use and that would, I 3 think, give us some flexibility in our rental contracts. 4 Maybe next time we sign contracts, we can insert 5 something that would protect us. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you for your 6 MS. RENATI: 7 question, Vice Chair Schaefer. We will be evaluating our 8 workspace footprint in the future; it's part of the 9 governor's plan, and we plan on doing the same. 10 First, we're going to try-out the plan, see how it 11 goes, and see what we need. 12 MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you. I appreciate the 13 presentation and discussion. It's going on 1 o'clock. 14 Colleagues, I wanted to check-in with you; do you guys 15 need lunch -- a lunch break? 16 Or shall we -- I'm -- what I'd like to do, is to keep moving, to make up for the lost time, so we can have 17 18 not so long of a day. Do you have any thoughts --19 MR. VAZQUEZ: I'm good, but you want to check with 20 staff. You know, I'm worried about -- I'm thinking about 21 the recorders, right -- if they need a break. 22 MS. COHEN: Yeah. Ms. Fleming has indicated that 23 they will follow our lead --24 MR. VAZQUEZ: Oh, okay.

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MS. COHEN: -- but that's why I wanted to check in

1 and get a temperature read. MR. VAZQUEZ: You want to do a short one -- like a 3 short break then? 4 MS. COHEN: If that's what you'd like. Yvette says 5 no. 6 MR. VAZQUEZ: I'm good to go either way. I was just 7 worried more about those that are, you know, having to 8 take the minutes if they need, you know, a break. 9 MR. GAINES: Yeah. I'm okay going ahead, too, but 10 if we need a break for staff, let's just --11 MR. SCHAEFER: How long do they want to --12 MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes (indiscernible). 13 MS. COHEN: Keep in mind that we had a break earlier 14 today when the closed captioning was off, so --15 MR. GAINES: Sure. 16 MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure. 17 MS. COHEN: It's 1 o'clock. We still have a lion's 18 share of our agenda to get ahead. So if people need to 19 turn off their cameras and get a bite to eat, please feel 20 free to do so, but I think we should keep moving forward. 21 All right. 22 MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. 23 MS. COHEN: Thank you. So Ms. Fleming, if I could 24 interrupt. We're going to go ahead and keep moving 25 forward. You let me know, Ms. Fleming, if any of your

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1 staff members indicate that they need a break, please. MS. FLEMING: Thank you, Madam Chair and members. I've just checked with them, and they're with you and 3 4 would like to proceed. MS. COHEN: Fantastic. Thank you. 5 Okay. Ms. Taylor, please call the next item. 6 7 Oh, yes, Ms. Taylor --MS. TAYLOR: We need public --8 9 MS. COHEN: -- I think we have to go to public 10 comment on --11 MS. TAYLOR: Yes, we do. **MS. COHEN:** -- K-1.d. 12 13 MS. TAYLOR: Yes, thank you. 14 AT&T Moderator, please let us know if there is 15 anyone on the line who would like to make a public 16 comment regarding this matter. 17 AT&T MODERATOR: For public comment, please press 1-18 0 at this time. 19 We have no public comments from the phone lines; 20 please continue. 21 MS. COHEN: Thank you. Please call the next item, 22 Ms. Taylor. 2.3 MS. TAYLOR: The next item is, K-1.e, Executive Director's Report, Budget. Quarterly report, report on 24 25 the status of the BOE budget. This matter will be

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presented by Ms. Renati.

MS. RENATI: Thank you, Ms. Taylor. Again, this is Lisa Renati, Chief Deputy Director. Today I will provide you with the report on the agency's budget. My presentation today is intended to provide you with a high-level review and some highlights. In the future, more detail can be provided.

Attached to this month's agenda is a handout, which provides an overview of the Board of Equalization's appropriated budget amounts for fiscal year '21/'22. Pursuant to the Budget Act Assembly Bill 128, BOE's funding is provided by the general fund, and our working appropriation provides 192.6 positions or employees for the support and operation of our tax programs.

A majority of the BOE's budget, 86 percent, is for personal services; that is, employee salaries and benefits. The remaining 14 percent of the BOE's budget provides for the BOE's operating expenses and equipment, also known as OE&E.

As expected, our current expenditure reports are on target, and like most state agencies, BOE has shown savings this fiscal year involving expenses for travel due to stay at home orders and telework.

Members, this concludes my high-level presentation regarding the agency's budget. I'm available to answer

1 | any questions you may have.

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MS. COHEN: That was very, very high-level, my goodness. Is there any other -- maybe go a level lower -- some details?

MS. RENATI: Well, I can tell you that for the period of July 1st, 2021, through the end of February 2022, we show that BOE's -- as I said, our expenditures are on target.

Based on current amounts, our fiscal year projections indicate that we'll spend about 81 percent of our total budget. However, it should be noted that the projections would likely move closer to 90 percent in the final months, due to our, you know, continued focus on filling our vacancies. The majority of our budget is our personal services and travel expenses as we return to travel to perform surveys, attend training classes, inperson meetings, and the like.

So we're right on target. I can answer -- I'm very much available to answer any questions you may have.

MS. COHEN: All right. Let's see. Mr. Gaines, I see your hand up.

MR. GAINES: Well, I think this is encouraging news -- the fact that, we are below budget. But I think you also have to plan, like you're indicating, that those expenses are going to increase before the end of the

budget year, so I'm just encouraged that we're not over budget and that we're coming in underneath that. And if it's at 90 percent, fantastic. Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Great. Thank you for your comment.
Mr. Vazquez?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. Ms. Renati, on COVID, I was just wondering what kind of impact that has been for the BOE on the expenditure side?

MS. RENATI: For -- expenditures have mostly gone down. We've had -- we call them savings -- savings because we haven't been able to travel. We've been working at home. We haven't been able to travel to go to conferences, travel for training classes, in-person board meetings, so that's been the majority of our savings due to COVID. You know, COVID supplies, that was provided for by CalhR and DGS; we didn't have to pay for those.

MR. VAZQUEZ: And the other thing in just listening to your report and in conversations I've had with you, this, to me, really kind of demonstrates how efficient, you know, we are with only 192 employees. You know, the amount of work that's being generated and the significance in terms of the tax programs, in terms of producing a great deal for the State, in terms of its revenue.

The only thing I would ask, is that are we hearing -108-

1 much from our 58 different counties in terms of their Because at least we're hearing -- or at least I'm hearing locally that some of them seems to be a little 3 bit overextended with COVID-19 issues, that are now 4 5 making it difficult especially on the appeal process. And I'm wondering if we're hearing it -- or if there's 6 7 anything we can do on our end to kind of provide some --8 maybe some assistance in that? 9 MS. RENATI: I know that our -- Dave Yeung, our 10 Deputy Director of Property Tax, is in constant 11

MS. RENATI: I know that our -- Dave Yeung, our

Deputy Director of Property Tax, is in constant

communication with the assessors. And we can -- when he

revises your report, I can ask him to provide an answer

to your question. But I -- I know we're in constant

contact with them to provide any answers we can give

them.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair.

MS. COHEN: All right. No problem. All right, everyone.

Let's call the next item, Ms. Taylor.

MS. TAYLOR: Let's go to public comment first, if
you don't mind?

MS. COHEN: Thanks.

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MS. TAYLOR: AT&T Moderator, please let us know if there is anyone on the line who would like to make a public comment regarding this matter.

1 AT&T MODERATOR: And for public comment, please 2 press 1-0 at this time. We have no public comments from the phone lines; 3 4 please continue. 5 MS. COHEN: Ms. Taylor --MS. TAYLOR: The next item is --6 7 MS. COHEN: -- the next item. MS. TAYLOR: The next item is K-1.g, Executive 8 9 Director's Report, Proposition 19. Implementation 10 report, report on the status of the agency's Proposition 11 19 implementation project. This matter will be presented 12 by Ms. Renati. 13 MS. RENATI: Again, Lisa Renati, Chief Deputy 14 Director. 15 Today, I will provide an update of our Proposition 16 19 implementation project. A high-level, implementation 17 plan is attached to today's agenda. I'm happy to report 18 that the status of the BOE's implementation of Prop 19 is 19 green. 20 Members, as you know our proposition 19 21 implementation plan has been in place for about 17 22 months. As such our Prop work -- Prop 19 work has been 23 operationalized and is part of our normal workload. 24 Staff continues to ensure taxpayers and stakeholders

have the information they need and continue to look for

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ways to improve our ability to provide the information as needed.

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Starting this month, the team will include the Prop

19 update with the program presentations. One item of

note is that recent inquiries received from taxpayers and

stakeholders on the delay of processing of Prop 19 claims

by some county assessors. David Yeung, Deputy Director

of the Property Tax Department, will briefly touch on

this subject in his report.

This concludes my presentation on this topic. I'm available to answer any questions you may have.

MS. COHEN: Great, thank you. Looking forward to that David Yeung presentation; I'd love to hear what he's got to say.

Mr. Vazquez, I see your hand.

MR. VAZQUEZ: I'll wait, actually, because that's tied into Mr. Yeung, and I'll wait for his presentation.

MS. COHEN: Okay. Yeah --

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

MS. COHEN: -- I'll have questions, too.

All right, seeing no other hands, let's go to public comment.

MS. TAYLOR: AT&T Moderator, please let us know if there is anyone on the line who would like to make a public comment regarding this matter.

1 AT&T MODERATOR: For any public comments, please 2 press 1-0 at this time. 3 MR. GAINES: May I ask a question? 4 We have no public comments; please AT&T MODERATOR: 5 continue. MS. COHEN: Okay, Mr. Gaines? 6 7 Yes, sorry, I don't know, are we going MR. GAINES: 8 to hear from Peter Kim later today? 9 MS. COHEN: Um-hum. 10 MS. RENATI: No, he's not scheduled to speak to 11 today, but I can attempt to answer any question you have. 12 MR. GAINES: Well, with regards to Prop 19, I just 13 wanted to get an update on inquiries on our website 14 because I think there have been a couple hundred thousand 15 since the initiative passed, but given some of the new 16 challenges that we're seeing on the transference -- well, both, on face-sheer value and transfer of property to a 17 18 child or grandchild -- are we seeing an uptick in people 19 trying to get on our website to get information? 20 And then secondly, are we -- it's really piggy-21 backing what Member Vazquez is saying, are we doing what 22 we should be doing as the BOE to make sure we're helping 23 people through that process? Are we doing everything we 24 can?

MS. RENATI: Thank you for your question. I know -112-

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that today's reports by our taxpayer's rights advocate,

Lisa Thompson, and also by Patty Lumsden, who will speak

to actual contacts they've received from taxpayers.

As far as the website data, I can circle back with you and get that data. Mr. Kim has just texted -- let me know he does not have that right on the fingertips, but I will circle back and get that information to you --

MR. GAINES: Boy, that's great.

MS. RENATI: (Indiscernible).

MR. GAINES: Thank you.

MS. RENATI: Thanks.

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MS. COHEN: All right, thank you. Mr. Schaefer, I see your hand.

Mr. Schaefer, do you want to speak? You had it --

MR. SCHAEFER: I was --

MS. COHEN: -- on mute.

MR. SCHAEFER: I'm a little bit Italian, and I was talking with my hands. I'm sorry.

MS. COHEN: Oh, okay. No problem.

All right. Let's keep going. Well, we've heard -we've taken public comment on the item K-1.e, let's hear
the next item please -- call K-1.f.

MS. TAYLOR: The next item is K-3.a, Property Tax,

Deputy Director's Report. Operational updates, report on
the status of pending and upcoming projects, activities,

and departmental issues. This item will be presented by Mr. Yeung.

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MR. YEUNG: Thank you, Ms. Taylor. Good afternoon, Chair Cohen and Honorable Members of the Board. David Yeung, here; Deputy Director of the Property Tax Department.

So today, I have a series of reports for you. I will do the first two, and then I will turn it over to staff of the Property Tax Department, Ms. Lumsden, Mr. McCool, and Ms. Keech.

So to begin, a brief update on what's going on with property tax department as a whole. So the whole -- as a whole, we're doing really well. As Ms. Renati already mentioned, we are in the midst of transitioning back to some in-office work, so it will be a hybrid model, and we're looking forward to having staff come back.

Property taxes, in specific, we have seen quite a large number of new hires in our offices, so with them coming back to the office it will facilitate some mentoring opportunities and transfer of knowledge, and it -- and almost as important is the immersion and development of our agency and corporate culture. So a lot of what we do depends on -- it is facilitated by some face-to-face interactions. So we will, hopefully, have the best of both worlds. We will incorporate the lessons

learned and the synergies of working from home with some face-to-face interactions. So we're looking forward to that.

The second thing, as a Property Tax Department whole, what we're working on is the process improvement. As Ms. Renati mentioned, that is in the green. So we're doing really well. We are -- we are relooking at our processes, we're documenting -- we're documenting them as we go. And because of the last two years of remote work, we've also had to, basically, invent a couple of new processes just doing work from home. So we're looking forward to -- to putting those down in writing and looking through them to make sure that they are -- that they are optimizing our -- our work staff and our resources. So things are going well, there.

Ms. Keech will provide a little bit more detail on the SCC process that we've been looking at for the last couple of months, and that has to do with the welfare exemption and affordable housing, and as to how we, basically, approve their — their organization for that type of exemption.

So moving on to -- with your permission, I'll move on to our implementation of Prop 19, the next bullet point on the Deputy Director's Report.

So just a brief overview of what we've done so

far -- so far, the property tax department has issued 15 LTAs, letters to assessors, in connection with Prop 19. The very first one was in November of 2020, and our -- and the last one was issued just last month in February 24th of 2022. So we have issued -- we've issued some really robust and a fair amount of guidance out there for proposition 19.

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The last two I wanted to highlight deals with guidance on the intergenerational transfer exclusion and a base your value transfer as it is modified with the Senate Bill 539. So there were a couple of (indiscernible). Legislation was passed, and we have now incorporated that into our guidance.

The other issue that we are working on right now with Prop 19 is we're also involved in rulemaking. As you will well recall, we -- we promulgated two rules for Prop 19: property tax rule 462.520 for the intergenerational transfer, and 462.540 for the base your transfer.

Both of those rules are now under -- we are amending it under the emergency rule procedures and authority that was given to us in 539 and will be comporting those rules to the new provisions implemented by SB 539. So we are working hand-in-hand with our legal department, and we are in consultation with the California Assessors'

Association on that too.

MS. COHEN: Good.

MR. YEUNG: So that -- our goal is to bring that before the Board for consideration, and -- and action.

MS. COHEN: Awesome.

MR. YEUNG: And then the -- and then the last thing I wanted to bring up on the implementation of Prop 19 is we are still responding to a fairly large volume of inquiries from taxpayers, assessors, and our stakeholders. They basically fall in to two categories. The first one is basically technical questions regarding who is -- who is eligible, how do you do the calculations, more of that nature. So that continues to flow in. Staff is handling them on a daily basis and our turnaround time is actually very good on that. So we -- we're able to, hopefully, answer and provide some guidance and service to our stakeholders.

The other category that we've seen a little bit of an uptick on is increase on the actual application and timing of this -- these benefits, though we particularly noted an up crease -- an increase in increase as to Base 2 transfers. We've -- now that Prop 19 -- the Base 2 transfer was effective as of April of 2021 -- folks have basically applied for and have not gotten the Base 2 transfers. And so as a consequence, they've been --

that they've purchased. And it's based on, basically, their new assessed value because they have not been able to transfer the tax base yet.

So we've seen an inquiry -- an uptick in inquiries there from taxpayers and a couple of media sources. And we've had a couple of reporters, also, asking on that.

So it is a little bit of an uptake but it's a -- so we're taking a look at that right now. We believe we have -- we have issued guidance, and we developed forms. And we actually have a fairly robust website portion dedicated to Prop 19.

So I will keep you informed as to how that proceeds and how that is -- how that is handled in the upcoming board meetings. I am available for any questions you may have.

MS. COHEN: Thank you, Mr. Yeung.

Colleagues -- Mr. Vazquez, I see your hand up first.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes. Thank you.

And it was kind of a question I brought up earlier with Ms. Renati, but I think you're probably the best to handle this. And you kind of touched on it a little bit. Moving forward -- and I think we had this conversation. At the end of the day, folks that are waiting for the counties, and especially large counties, to process their

value transfer, they're going to -- they're kind of stuck between a rock and a hard place because they have to make -- if they get a bill for 16 to 20,000 on the adjustment, they have to make that -- they have to pay that, because up -- they're going to get hit will a penalty and interest, is my understanding. Right? Even though it may get reversed, you know, six months down the road.

MR. YEUNG: You are -- you are correct. That is one of -- that is one of the impacts of -- of implementing a -- this type of new benefit. If they are not processed in a timely manner, and the assessors aren't able to flag this type of transfer, you're right, they will be issued a -- they won't be issued new tax bills with the new values on there. And there are a couple of things that will -- that kind of play into this, right now, that magnifies the situation. One is, with the new -- with the last year or so, the appreciation in California real estate.

So even if you buy and sell a similar home, the -your tax bill is going to be an old one compared to the
new, fair-market value of your new one can be a
substantial increase. So not only would they get a tax
bill, it may be a relatively high tax bill, compared to
what their old tax base was.

And two, it's part of a -- part of it is a little bit of a timing issue, too. So Prop -- before Prop 19, base-year transfers were available, but they were under a little bit different form. If you recall, they had -- you were able to basically transfer within the same county, and only a couple of counties had the ability for you to import something in from a different county.

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With Prop 19, that -- it's 58 counties, there is no need for -- there is no need for somebody -- for the importing county to allow -- that ordinance allows it.

So with that, there's been an increase in transfers amongst counties -- intercounty and that requires coordination between two assessors. So instead of doing it within your own county, you can work both sales and kind of take a look at it that way, and flag something.

When it's intercounty, it's a little bit harder.

You have to, basically, coordinate with the other

assessor, what was the fair market value of their -- of

their original home. How does it compare? Give me the

base-year value. So there's a little bit more -- a

little bit more administration involved.

Even with that, I will also wanted to point out that even with the old one -- and it is -- it was -- it was within the same county, there was processing time.

|| It's -- I mean there would -- it was very rare that the

transfer happened very quickly. With this, it just magnifies the delay a little bit because of the added administration and the burden to coordinate.

MR. VAZQUEZ: But is there anything that we can do on our end, because technically, it's not really the property owner's negligence, I guess I could say, or really their fault. That -- it's just kind of a timing issue and you said a processing issue. But they're going to be -- they're actually going to be in -- penalized for it though.

MR. YEUNG: No, you're -- you are right. So when those tax bills go out, if they do not pay timely, there will be a penalty and interest applied by the tax collector. So there is -- there is a co -- there is a real consequence to it.

As to what we can do, we started propagating rules right after Prop 19 was passed. And we put out -- we put out guidance on how to do so -- on how to administer it throughout the whole process within this last year and a half. So we -- we've been working really hard at -- to it.

We try to be responsive to assessors when they do make inquiries and we try to get guidance out as quickly as possible. But ultimately, in the end, the processing part of it is within -- I mean, it is handled at a local

level. So we --

MR. VAZQUEZ: But is there anything that we can on our -- I mean, I guess, is -- if we had the staffing ourselves, is it something that we could provide assistance to, to try to facilitate that to make it happen in a more timely manner? Because you got a senator running around saying that, you know, it's -- you know, what's going on, they just don't process it ASAP, not understanding that there is some time involved in this thing.

And -- but at the end of the day, on the flip side,

I could see where, you know, a senator or even the

taxpayer that's going to this is frustrated because he or

she may be taking all the necessary actions on their part

to make it happen, but to no fault of theirs, they're

going to get nailed with the tax bill.

MR. YEUNG: I -- if you're asking about -- let me an -- let me try to answer that with under -- with a couple of -- break that question down a little bit.

As to whether we can provide the assessors with extra staffing to help them process it, I -- that would be a task that I don't -- not sure that we can handle at this point, right now. With 58 counties and, oh, and some very, very large counties, it's probably a little bit more than we can handle. And it would be a little

bit out of the ordinary for us to offer staff to assessors to use in the administration of local -- of their -- handling their local workload.

I -- I fully understand and empathize with the taxpayers. They will be under -- once issued that tax bill, they're under a time limit in which to pay. If they don't, there's penalties and interest. Even if the -- when the actual base-year transfer happens, there will be -- there will be adjustments along the way. But it doesn't alleviate them from penalties and interest if they don't pay timely.

So it is a cash-flow issue, and it is -- and they may be caught in a -- in a -- you know, in a tough situation where tax bills are issued, and time is basically ticking. I think it would be -- it would be -- it would be -- it would be advantageous if there was a way to figure -- to figure out how to alleviate some of that pressure. But it -- right now, I -- I, short of a prop and statutory change, I -- I can't identify it right now. But it is something we should look at.

MR. VAZQUEZ: So let me ask you, an LTA -- if we were to issue an LTA to say that, you know, we need to be more lenient at the local level, is that out of our authority or jurisdiction to do that?

MR. YEUNG: Let me -- let me explore that with -123-

1 our -- with our legal department and with our counsel. 2 It's going to be --MR. VAZQUEZ: I'm just thinking, giving them a 3 4 little bigger window, right, to work with. 5 MR. YEUNG: Well --MR. VAZQUEZ: So they don't get nailed. 6 7 MR. YEUNG: Yeah, they -- the issue -- the issue is 8 the penalty and interest. In the penalty and interest, 9 the assessors actually do not play a role in. 10 penalty and interest for not paying in a timely basis is 11 a function of tax collector. So -- so it is -- it's a 12 little bit trickier than us telling them they have a 13 little bit of leeway in that section, so. 14 MR. VAZQUEZ: If we could look into that, think that 15 would be a huge, you know, plus for the taxpayer. 16 MR. YEUNG: Right. Yeah, I apologize. I just -- I 17 understand the issue and I empathize with them, but right 18 now, some of the options are just -- aren't that many 19 right now. But we will take a look at it and explore. 20 MR. VAZQUEZ: I appreciate it. Thanks. 21 Thank you, Madam Chair. 22 MS. COHEN: Mr. Gaines, I see your hand, you're up. 23 Okay. 24 Thank you, David Yeung, I MR. GAINES: Yeah. 25 appreciate it. And I -- I'm just wondering, in reference

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to the -- these Prop 19 issues when it comes to the baseyear value, I think -- I think we are limited. You know,
we appear to be limited in terms of what we can do as the
BOE. But it seems to me that I'd be working with my
county board of supervisors and seeing if resources could
be reallocated within the agencies, even within each of
the assessors' offices, and make it a top priority to
make sure these are being addressed. Because, I don't
know, is this just the beginning of what we're going to
see with folks that are going through -- you know, moving
from one area to another and having overpaid their taxes,
in a sense, right -- they need that cash and they're
getting crimped.

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I'd love to -- love to see if there's anything we can do at this level. But I'm just not clear as to what was -- what that would be. I mean, we're -- we -- it's not like we have extra staff. So it is a -- it is a dilemma and I think --

MS. COHEN: Mr. Gaines, what do you have in mind?

MR. GAINES: Well, I think it --

MS. COHEN: What exactly do you have in mind?

MR. GAINES: My only thought -- and it's just -- you know, it wouldn't be a BOE issue, but I think the county should have to figure this out. Right? The -- your count -- your county assessor's going to have to work

with the Board of Supervisors and you know, head off that crisis. Because if I was on the Board of Supervisors,

I'd be hearing about this from my constituents also. And of course, the assessor is, but you know, I would reallocate resources within that -- within that county, within that department.

The assessor is separately elected. So I'd be looking at, you know, how do I get these taken care of and prioritize it just as if we would when we were taking a look -- remember all the resources that we spent on Prop 15? And how would that impact our agency if that initiative had been passed? Because I'm just not -- I can't find where -- you know, where it is that we can help these folks out. It's -- it's a dilemma. So, thank you.

MS. COHEN: All right.

MR. GAINES: Very well --

MS. COHEN: No problem. Legitimate questions and concerns.

So, Ms. Stowers, I see your hand. Go ahead.

MS. STOWERS: Thank you.

Yes, really -- some major concerns here. And just piggybacking on of what Mr. Yeung was saying that it's not really the assessors, it's more the tax collector, treasurer. So I was just doing a quick little research

1 and I think the best -- one course of action would be -is for Dave to do what he said, reach out to them, or 3 maybe -- maybe the comptroller could. Because under 4 Revenue and Taxation Code 4985.2, the treasurer, tax 5 collector, does have the authority to raise -- to raise interest and penalties for whatever reason. 6 7 So I think, maybe, we need to look down on the issue 8 that we can't get the applications processed fast enough 9 before the supplemental roles come out and see what they 10 can -- how they can exercise their authority. 11 MS. COHEN: Thank you. 12 Any comments --13 MS. STOWERS: I'm just seeing -- I think I --14 MS. COHEN: -- or response back for Yvette? 15 MS. STOWERS: I would like to see a connection --16 contact person to reach out to, to see how we can work 17 this as efficiently as possible. 18 Ms. Stowers, who are you directing your MS. COHEN: 19 question to? 20 MS. STOWERS: No, I was just saying, I would -- I 21 was going -- I don't have a question. This was more of a 22 comment that --2.3 MS. COHEN: Okay.

to get -- at least, to the head of the association for

MS. STOWERS: -- I would coordinate with Mr. Yeung

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1 the tax collectors and see if, one, are they even aware of this issue, and how they could work to relieve some 3 penalties and interest. 4 MR. YEUNG: Thank you. Be happy to do so. 5 MS. COHEN: Perfect. All right. Colleagues? Anyone else? Okay. Let's 6 keep moving forward. Let's go to the next item. Our --7 8 let's go to public comment and then we will go to the 9 next item. 10 Ms. Taylor, please? 11 MS. TAYLOR: Yes, we would --12 MS. COHEN: Yes. 13 MS. TAYLOR: -- we have a few more subitems. 14 MS. COHEN: Yes. 15 MS. TAYLOR: -- so I'll just announce those. 16 MS. COHEN: Okay. 17 MS. TAYLOR: The next subitem is letters to 18 assessors, presented by Ms. Lumsden. 19 MS. LUMSDEN: Good afternoon, Chair Cohen, and 20 Honorable Members. This is Patty Lumsden, I'm Chief of 21 the County-Assessed Properties Division and today I will

Attached to the agenda this month is a memo on letters to the assessors which provides a list of the

provide you with a brief report of the letters to

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assessors.

LTAs that have been issued since our last board meeting.

And in addition, it provides a link to the BOE's website

where a list of all LTAs can be found that have been

issued to date.

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As of the date of the attached memo, BOE staff have issued a total of 13 LTAs for calendar year 2022 and 4 of those LTAs have been issued since our last board meeting. And those are summarized as follows.

There were two LTAs issued on assessment practices survey reports, and one was for Alameda County, and the other was for Santa Barbara County. In addition, there was an LTA issued to provide further guidance on the implementation of the inter-generational transfer exclusion provisions under Prop 19 after the passing of Senate Bill 539, which added Section 63.2 to the revenue and taxation code.

This is in addition to the prior LTA we issued last month, which had to do with base-year value transfers under the provisions of Prop 19 and the passing of Senate Bill 539 for added Section 69.6 Revenue and Taxation code. Finally, the fourth LTA requests county clerks at the Board, the dates of the filing period for accepting applications for assessment appeals.

And that will conclude my report on Letters to
Assessors. And I'm available to answer any questions you

may have.

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MS. COHEN: Mr. Schaefer has a question.

MR. SCHAEFER: Hi. Ms. Lumsden, you summarized the 13 reports for 2022, but it was really more of a list than a summary. I mean, would we like to know more about each one of them or some of them? Do they come to our office? Can I dig them out? I mean, over the history of the BOE, have the members had any familiarity with letters to the assessor other than have yourself, or your predecessor, list them, what you call a summary. I'm not, at all, critical. I appreciate the list of them. But I -- I just wonder how much of the content do I need to be aware of before it would be helpful to me in my work?

MS. LUMSDEN: Yes. Thank you for that question, Mr. Schaefer. So each -- before each LTA is issued, it is sent to the board member's office for preview. And gets, usually, a three to five days before your review board is actually issued. So you are made aware of those LTAs ahead of time.

As for my report, each month, I give a short summary on the LTAs that have been issued. So I just gave a report on 4 of those LTAs that were listed of the 13.

And last month, I gave another summary of the ones that had been issued at that time. If that's something you'd

prefer I'd put in the memo, is to include a summary, I -we can discuss with Executive Director Fleming to see if
that's something we want to include in that memo. I'm
more than happy to make adjustments for that.

MR. SCHAEFER: You're doing a good job there. It's just that I need to know a little more. And then it's my responsibility because, as you point out, it comes into my office. Thank you.

MS. LUMSDEN: Certainly. You're welcome.

MS. COHEN: All right. I see no other comments or hands.

Thank you for your presentation.

Let's go to the next subsection, Appraisal Training, and Certification.

MS. TAYLOR: The next subitem is Appraisal Training and Certification, presented by Ms. Lumsden.

MS. LUMSDEN: Thank you.

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I will now give a brief report on the BOE's

Appraisal Training and Certification program. Since our

last meeting, we have taught two more virtual classes of

our most requested courses. So far, during calendar year

2022, we have taught a total of six virtual craft -
classes and trained a total of 191 students.

And to put this in perspective, this time last year, we had just offered and presented a three-hour workshop

virtually, which was kind of the start of our virtual training last year. And so this year, we are off to a good start to already have taught six classes. So we were definitely on schedule to surpass what we were able to accomplish last year. And I'm pleased to announce that, and really proud of the training and certification staff and their hard work on getting the -- these virtual classes up and running.

In addition, BOE staff attended the annual CASA meeting last week to discuss webinars that will be offered for continuing education purposes for assessment analyst staff coming -- for the coming 2022-23 fiscal year.

CASA, which is the California Administrators

Services Association, is an affiliate of the California

Assessors Association, and they provide continuing

education classes for the assessment analysts who make

changes in ownership and exemptions decisions at the

County Assessors Offices. In addition, those classes can

also be taken by appraisers, audit appraisers, and BOE

staff for continuing education purposes, as well.

A tentative schedule was set for nine webinars to be presented during that fiscal year time period. And two of those webinars will be considered advanced, for purposes of advanced certification for those assessment

analysts requiring certification. The BOE staff will provide exams for those staff's webinars. And as part of our partnership and collaboration with CASA, BOE will present two of the scheduled webinars, which will be on Proposition 19 and will include updates to -- due to the passing of Senate Bill 539 and the newly added revenue taxation code, Sections 63.2 and 69.6.

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And that will conclude my report on training and certification. And I'm available to answer questions you may have.

MS. COHEN: Okay. Let's see. Mr. Vazquez has a question.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you, Ms. Lumsden, for your report. And pretty much, I -- and you know, on your efforts on this. I know you've been working really hard on these webinars. And I guess, my question is, with the current staff and resources that you have at this moment, would -- what would be the maximum number of virtual classes that you could offer?

MS. LUMSDEN: Do you mean at one time or
throughout --

MR. VAZQUEZ: At one -- excuse me, at one time, yes.

MS. LUMSDEN: We typically -- we typically offer one class per week. And during a month's time period, we are offering up to two to three classes per month. And that

is -- we require right now with the virtual training, it requires us to have a facilitator, as well as an instructor, to assist with answering questions because sometimes the instructor is not able to see when there are hands raised. And so we have a facilitator that also offers that.

We are getting ready to start our '23 -- '22/'23 fiscal year of scheduled classes. And during that time, we plan on implementing back in, our in-person classes, as well as doing some virtual training. And we're hoping that the combination will allow us to expand the number of classes that we are offering.

MR. VAZQUEZ: So what would be the goal, now that you're moving forward, between the virtual and in-person classes that could offered, let's say, next year? What would be the max?

MS. LUMSDEN: Well, I don't know, at this time, what the maximum would be off the top of my head. It's not -- I'd have to come back and report on that. I know that last year, I believe, we offered -- I'm sorry, have that information. Last year, we were able to give 18 virtual classes, and we're hoping to exceed that number. So that's -- that's our goal, is to offer more than that.

When we were in the process of ramping up our program back in 2019, we issued -- we had 22 classes.

That was in collaboration with some of the assessor staff. But that is our goal. Our goal is to surpass that number.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: And sur -- if you surpass the 22 mark, in terms of classes, what is -- what is that number look like in terms of actual students?

MS. LUMSDEN: So in 2019, that equated to 636 students. So we are going -- you know, that's our goal. Our goal is to surpass that number and try to reach out to more students, try to offer more students per class without going over the -- too much because we want to be able to make sure that the class is going to be able to still reach each of those students. If the classes are too big, then, you know, kind of takes away from that. But there will be certain classes that we will be able to expand the number of people in the class. And we're looking forward to being able to do that.

So we're hoping -- like I said, we plan on surpassing the 22 that we had in 2019 and surpassing that 636 students.

MR. VAZQUEZ: And you kind of touched on the other issue, the -- you -- obviously, in each class, you want to keep, I guess, a reasonably good ration, I guess, between the teacher, instructor, and the students --

MS. LUMSDEN: Yeah.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: -- so you don't lose the quality.
What -- what is that max? Do you know?

MS. LUMSDEN: Well, right now, we -- when we first started doing the virtual training -- and even with our in-person training -- I believe the classes only held between 30 to 35 students just to keep the numbers down for more, you know, participation by those students.

When we -- now that we've been doing virtual training for this last year, we had ramped up that number to between 35 and 40 students per class. And so we were -- we're in discussions about possibly increasing that more.

But now that we will going back to, like you said, trying to do in-person classes, as well -- and that will be determined by the difficulty of the class and the mathematical calculations required in those classes.

Because that's where a lot of the needing more hands-on experience is needed with those more difficult calculations. That's where we plan on trying to try to limit the number of students that are in those classes.

But other classes that are more like a lecture type class, that don't require as much calculation, we may be able to expand the numbers of -- number of students in those classes. Also, we're trying to incorporate some possible workshops so that they're not week-long classes.

They're just three-hour -- two to three-hour type classes to get more continuing education options for students, as well. So that's something we're going to be looking into as well.

MR. VAZQUEZ: And my last question. I'm not sure if it's one directed to you or to Mr. Yeung but let me put it out there and see who's best to answer this. And it kind of goes back to the earlier presentation on the LTAs, you know. And there was two I thought were really important LTAs that were issued in February, you know, centered around Prop 19. And that was the -- the base-year -- or the base-year value transfer, and then the intergenerational transfer. Those two LTAs.

Is there a possibility that we could put together some kind of, maybe, educational video or webinar on these two? Because I think that those or so key in -- in terms of getting the information out and requirements of deadlines to folks so they understand the need to file, you know, a -- these things in an orderly manner and to, hopefully, expedite their application process.

MR. YEUNG: I will be more than happy to answer

Board Member Vazquez. We will explore the option with -we will explore the opportunities with our communications
officer, Mr. Kim. And perhaps even in coordination with

RTRA, our tax price advocate, on -- to see what we can do

1 on that front. 2 MR. VAZQUEZ: I appreciate it. Thanks. MR. YEUNG: Of course. 3 4 MS. LUMSDEN: All right. Also --5 MS. COHEN: Mr. Gaines --6 MS. LUMSDEN: Oh sorry. 7 MS. COHEN: Excuse me, I'm sorry, Ms. Lumsden. 8 ahead. 9 MS. LUMSDEN: No problem. I was just going to restate that we also are in the car -- in our 10 11 participation with CASA, we will also be giving two Prop 12 19 presentations for staff. And also, we will -- we are 13 planning on giving a presentation at the Northern 14 California Assessors Association on Prop 19, as well. 15 So, just as an FYI. 16 MS. COHEN: Okay. 17 Mr. Gaines? 18 Yes, I -- just a question of Ms. MR. GAINES: 19 Lumsden in terms of our coordination of classes, our --20 I'm assuming that we're working closely with the 21 California Assessors Association on those classes. 22 then the follow-up would be, just in terms of, you know, 23 how do we measure demand, or how do we know or provide 24 enough classes?

MS. LUMSDEN: Yes. So thank you for that question.

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Each year we send out a questionnaire asking what the assessor's needs are for that year. And in prior years, we did it also so we could see where to have our classes and hold them. When we were holding them in person, it allowed us to, like, narrow in where we could reach the most students in one area so that we could schedule our staff members accordingly for that.

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But we also do it to see which classes are needed the most. So these -- when we did our virtual training, we were not able to keep presenting all of the classes. So we, kind of, focused in on what we saw were the main, most requested courses. And those courses 2A, Course 3, Course 5, and then, of course, Course 56. Those are the main classes that are requested because they have help with -- not only for helping staff become -- have a good base for their appraising techniques, it also allows them to head towards getting their advance certification, which, then, requires less hours each year of training, which assists them as well.

So -- so those are the things that we looked at when we came up with our classes we were going to do virtually. One of the plans that we have for this coming year is that we plan on, now, trying to offer some other classes that we haven't been able to offer in quite some time. And so, we're looking forward to getting those

classes out there, as well, again. So, they're needed classes that are a little bit me specialized, which is our tax bill possessory interest class, for one.

And we're looking forward to having that class out there again. It's a much-needed class. It's very specialized. And we're hoping to do it in person, is what I'm going to say for now because it is a very -- lots of mathematical calculations, and so it does require a lot of class participation and being able to go over those problems together. And so, it's needed to be in person. So, that's what we're shooting for.

MR. GAINES: Great, thank you.

MS. LUMSDEN: Certainly.

MS. TAYLOR: All right. Our next subitem is
Assessment Practices Surveys, presented by Ms. Lumsden.

MS. LUMSDEN: Thank you.

This will be a brief report on the BOE's Assessment Practices Surveys. And so far, for calendar year 2022, we have issued the following two assessment practices survey reports, via letters to assessors, which I previously mentioned in my report on letters to assessors. And those are Santa Barbara County in District 2, and Alameda County, also in District 2.

In addition to those two counties, we are actively working on completing surveys, and/or samples for 12

other counties, 7, which are in District 1, 3 in District 2, 1 in District 3, and 1 in District 4. These surveys and/or samples are in various stages of production. once completed, a copy of the report is provided to each of the board members' offices and -- for their preview. Staff continues to conducts these surveys and samples remotely at this time, but we are working towards doing a hybrid -- and start doing a in-person traveling again to the counties where we can collaborate and work with the county assessors in person. And -- but we also see some of the advantages that we found using remote access. so we are going to try to do a hybrid of the two and collect some of the information remotely. But we will work with the assessors' office to see what it needs -it meets each of their needs. Try to do our data collection in the most -- in the least impactful way as we possibly can.

And that will conclude my report on assessment practices surveys. And I'm available to answer any questions you may have.

MS. COHEN: Mr. Gaines?

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MR. GAINES: Yeah, just in terms of the survey, I remember when I -- prior to the pandemic, I met with a couple of county assessors in my district and they had indicated that the survey -- some of the questions and

the information that they were asking for, they thought, in some ways, it was kind of off the mark in terms of asking the sort of questions -- I mean, these particular assessors said we would -- we want the BOE to come in. We want the audit. We want to find out where we can improve.

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But they felt that they were asking the wrong questions. And they spoke to the nature of some of the staffing being -- being new. And of course, we had the pandemic and that created all sorts of issues. But are we taking strides to make sure that the individuals that are doing the audits are -- have the proper training or asking the right sort of questions? Because I think we can be -- we can also -- you know, we have a role of -- constitutionally, in terms of the audit, that we can be very helpful for our county assessors too, in terms of various -- where they can improve.

MS. LUMSDEN: Right. Thank you for that question. That is something that -- one of the reasons why we're looking forward to going back in person, is because that is some of the things that we can provide when we are there in person to help, not only identify areas of, you know -- for -- in terms of our reports, but also to identify some areas that we can collaborate with the assessors and talk about room for improvement and that

sort of thing, as well.

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So as far as staff goes, yes, you are correct. We do have new staff, as Ms. Renati reported earlier in her report on our staffing. And -- but we have put things in place to provide mentors. And we've gone through, and as part of our process improvement, we have been improving the in -- what -- the information we are asking from them, making sure that it's needed. That's one of the things that gaining that remote control access has really made us take a look at what we're requesting, whether it's needed, whether we already have it, when we can get it in a different manner so that we're not impacting the assessors.

So we have definitely been working towards improving that process. And as far as training, we have taken up a different -- a different aspect -- or a different route, I guess, would be a better word, to try and train the staff. And that's using mentors. And we have senior appraisers that are out -- you know that we're using to help train those staff members, as well as our supervisors having more hands-on experience working with the staff. So that's something we're working on improving, and we've made great improvement this -- over this last year.

MR. GAINES: Wonderful. Thank you.

1 MS. COHEN: Perfect.

MS. LUMSDEN: Thank you for the question.

MS. COHEN: Mr. Vazquez?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

Along those lines, Ms. Lumsden, is there a reason why, you know, you know, one district may have more surveys than others?

MS. LUMSDEN: Well -- and I'll -- I might have to defer to Dave Yeung. He's probably -- knows this just a little bit better than I do, the exact numbers. But -- so when the staffing -- each of the -- each of the counties are a lot like approximately a five-year cycle and so they are subject to being reviewed every -- approximately every five years.

And so, part of the, what we do each year at the beginning of the year, we do the draw for who's going to be surveyed and/or sampled so we can determine who the --which counties those are going to be. So they're random draws. So that might be why it seems like certain counties, maybe, get chosen more often than others, and it as to do with that.

MR. YEUNG: Patty, you nailed it. That is -- that is one of the aspects of what -- how it is drawn. So the top ten counties are annually -- I mean, every cycle, every five years, they are both sampled and surveyed.

And then right now, under the current scheme, the next 11 through 20 counties arranged by assessment value, one is picked to be sampled and one is picked to be surveyed every year. And then, number 21 through 58, nine are looked at every year, but out of those -- out of that grouping, as many as three -- but usually two -- basically get what they call a bye. They're -- they just don't get chosen.

So -- and also, Board Member Vazquez, each equal is the -- each equalization district has a different number of assessors in there. So the ones with more -- with more assessors in the equalization district will have more surveys done in their -- in their districts. So that -- there's a two-prong answer to that. So.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yeah, I kind of figured, you know, when I'm looking at District 1, it probably has, like, 34 counties, right?

MR. YEUNG: Right.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: Right. Makes sense. Okay.

MR. YEUNG: Yes. Of course.

MS. LUMSDEN: Thank you, Dave.

MR. YEUNG: You're welcome.

MS. COHEN: All right.

Ms. Taylor, please call the next subitem.

MS. TAYLOR: Our next subitem is State Assessed

Property, presented by Mr. McCool.

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MR. MCCOOL: Good afternoon, again, Chair Cohen and Honorable Members. My name is Jack McCool, Chief of the State Assessed Property Division. Today I will provide information on the status of ongoing work in our division.

Before I get into that status update, I would like to revisit a question from Member Gaines from this morning. Member Gaines had asked for the total assessed value for the State Assessed Property Division for 2021 and an estimate of how much revenue that generates. So Member Gaines, to answer your question, the 2021 total assessed value for State Assessed Property, as adopted by the Board last July, was \$123 billion of state assessed value. And that would roughly equate to approximately 1.95 billion of property tax revenue.

MR. GAINES: That's great. Thank you, so much.

MR. MCCOOL: Very well.

The annual state assessee property statements were due on March 1st. Many states assess requests and were granted extensions to the filing deadline. SAPD staff are diligently working on completing the unitary appraisals as they come in. And our staff are working at full capacity. We continue to engage with assessee representatives, and we will continue to answer any

questions from assesses.

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Staff are also working to prepare for the upcoming private railroad car assessment season. Private railroad car property statements are due April 30th. However, there are several steps taken to prepare for the PRC assessment season and SAPD staff will be ready to process those filings as the deadlines to file approach.

And that concludes my summary report on the status of our division's ongoing work for this month. And as always, I'm happy to answer any questions that you may have. Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Mr. Vazquez, is that hand a fresh hand, or is that a new -- or is that a old hand? I think that's an old one.

MR. VAZQUEZ: It's an old one, I'm sorry.

MS. COHEN: That's -- no problem.

Any questions for Mr. McCool? All right. Seeing none.

Thank you, Mr. McCool, for your presentation.

MR. MCCOOL: Thank you.

MS. COHEN: No problem.

Ms. Taylor, next subitem, please?

MS. TAYLOR: Yes. The fifth subitem is The Welfare Exemption Process Improvement Project and will be presented by Ms. Keach.

MS. KEACH: Good afternoon, Chair Cohen, and all Honorable Members of the Board. My name is Lauren Keach, and I am the Manager of the Welfare Exemption section of the Property Tax Department.

Today, I will provide you with an update on the welfare exemption supplemental clearance certificate process improvement project. Our purpose of the project is to streamline the SEC process for claimants seeking to accept low-income housing from property taxation. We have identified opportunities for improvement and ways to increase efficiency when processing SEC claims.

We've completed our examination of the application process. The checklist and claim form were revised and are available on the BOE website for claimants to utilize. The examination process considered common reasons for an incomplete claim that can delay approval and incorporated discussions with taxpayers to provide insight on necessary revisions to accomplish our goal of providing a more clear and user-friendly application process.

We will continue to keep record of common reasons involved in incomplete claims following the newly implemented form revisions and make necessary adjustments to ensure the success of this component of the project.

Upon completion of the application process, we moved on

to our examination of the claims process. Our main goal is to simplify and modernize our procedures for the SEC claims process to make it more efficient.

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We began with Phase 1, which was the review phase, and analyzed each step of the claims reviewing process that is required to grant an SEC, as well as conducted a thorough review of our procedures to identify opportunities for improvement. Since the last board meeting, we have progressed from Phase 1 to Phase 2 of the claims process, which is the plan and design phase. Our analysis reveals areas in our procedure that are dated. And we are examining ways to update and streamline these areas.

The improvements to our procedure will transition processing claims from a paper-driven format to an electronic format, which will result in an increase in efficiency. And this procedural update included consideration of discussions and feedback we have received from taxpayers regarding the burdens of mailing claims and supporting documents. As we are also working towards a solution to provide an alternative source to submit these documents electronically to relieve the burden and delays caused by mailing.

And I'm glad to report that we're making good progress. The staff is working diligently on the current

phase of this project. Upon completion of this phase, we will advance to Phase 3 which is the execution phase. We also recently had the opportunity to present on this topic at the BOE Advisory Council meeting, which includes various stakeholders. We discussed the action we are taking regarding the SEC improvement project as it relates to low-income housing affecting California residents and requested the Council to provide input.

And I am pleased to report that the Council was satisfied with our efforts and the progress we are making with this project.

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And lastly, this project will also include an analysis of our available resources for taxpayers.

Currently, our welfare exemption web page provides general information on filing requirements for both organizational certificates and supplemental clearance certificates, and provides links to the various types of applications to be filed with the BOE, as well as samples of applications to file with the county assessors once an OCC or an SEC has been granted by the BOE.

In addition, our website provides FAQs on the welfare exemption and the veterans organization exemption. But these questions and answers are more general in nature and not specific to the application process for SECs. So while current information on our

website is helpful, we believe, for the review and revisions of the web page are warranted to provide more information regarding the application process, as well as filing requirements for, both, SOCCs and SCCs.

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And further, we plan to expand our current FAQs on our website regarding the welfare exemption and veterans' organization exemption to provide more questions and answers specifically related to SECs. This part of the project will be tackled once we've completed our review plan and execution of the application claims and approval processes of this SEC project. And always, as we move forward with this project, we will continue to provide updates and information regarding our progress and improvements to allow for visibility into the process and ensure that the board members are kept informed.

Members, this concludes my presentation. I'm available to answer any questions you may have.

MS. COHEN: Thank you, very much, for your presentation. Let me see if my colleagues have any questions.

Mr. Gaines, I see your hand.

Mr. Vazquez, I see your hand.

MR. GAINES: Mr. Vazquez, you want to go ahead?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure. Thank you.

First of all, on the welfare exemption improvement,

I'm listening and it -- you mentioned in, I guess, Phase 2 of this process, and I was wondering, as you move forward towards, you know, electronic processing of exemptions claims to align with the suggestions of the taxpayers, can you identify some of the specific suggestions received from taxpayers and some of your teams' suggestions moving forward?

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MS. KEACH: Yes. The suggestions from taxpayers more relates to the burden of mailing in documents. Specifically, if we receive an incomplete claim and they have to revise documents or submit additional documentation, then there is the burden of having to supply those documents via mail -- an additional mailing. So we are looking for solutions to provide more convenience and relieve that burden for them to submit documents to us electronically, as well as the initial claim package.

And as far as from staff, we've had multiple meetings and drafted procedures regarding how we can improve our processes from being paper-driven to electronical, as we do receive this claims and packages in hard copy. So how can we scan these and work them electronically from a processor to reviewer and increase overall efficiency through that process?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

MS. KEACH: Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Mr. Gaines?

MR. GAINES: Yeah. Thank you, Ms. Keach, I appreciate that presentation. And is there -- are you looking at -- in terms of the technology to be -- to simplify the interface between the applicant and the BOE. Are we looking at the sort of technology that, say, the real estate industry uses? I've noticed that they've gotten pretty sophisticated with being able to go through a document and you know, have a DocuSign sort of opportunity for signatures and things of that nature. Is that, kind of, the technology you're exploring?

MS. KEACH: We're exploring using various technology that we currently use internally, in other units. But we are looking at just overall ways to improve and modernize, which could include other technology and staying relevant with the real estate industry, as many of us have background in other areas of the real estate industry. So just an overall evaluation of the best way to go about making the process electronic.

MR. GAINES: Right. Wonderful. And in terms of questions that I get in my district, you know, welfare exemptions is kind of up there. You know, I -- obviously Prop 19, I think we're getting a lot more activity on. But there are issues where I have constituents who will

call and say, hey, you know, we submitted our application and it's been a long period of time and can you look into it, can we speed the process up. And I'm just curious as to, you know, how are we doing in terms of the timeline in getting an application processed, and is that improving?

MS. KEACH: Yes, this is a big step, we believe, towards streamlining the overall process, making it much more efficient on our end. And also, aligning that with filling some vacancies in the unit. So we have more hands-on deck to --

MR. GAINES: Okay.

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MS. KEACH: -- process these claims. So we are seeing an overall improvement when we received these requests and comments from taxpayers, as well. So we're well aware that, you know, it does take some time and you know, we want to be thorough on our end. So --

MR. GAINES: Sure.

MS. KEACH: -- we're looking at it every way we can just to improve and speed up the process.

MR. GAINES: Okay. And do you know if -- question number 1 would be, is there a backlog? And if there is, do you know, like, how many days of backlog that we're looking at?

MS. KEACH: We are experiencing a slight backlog.

1 We have made some progress to catch up a bit but -- and it depends on the type of claim. It depends on if it's a complete claim with all the information readily available 3 4 to process it, or if it's incomplete, which could cause 5 That's when we require more information. that can delay processing a claim, which tends to be the 6 7 case to slow them down. So we are working to catch up 8 with the minor backlog that we're experiencing but it can 9 fluctuate depending on the level of complexity of the 10 claim and the completeness.

MR. GAINES: Okay. Well, I'm encouraged that you've
got some more staff and --

MS. KEACH: Yes.

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MR. GAINES: -- I -- you're on the right track in terms of trying to streamline this. So I appreciate that. Thank you.

MS. KEACH: Thank you for that question.

MS. COHEN: Ms. Keach, I have a couple of follow-up questions to the -- to what Senator Gaines was asking.

You had mentioned that we used some kind of -- form of technology now, internally. What are we using now?

MS. KEACH: We have an internal database as of now. But the process involved with this database has been really oriented around the paper, hard copies. So we're trying to interface with Adobe -- the full Adobe

program --

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MS. COHEN: Wait, hold on. Hold on. Time out. So before we get to Adobe, so -- what is the software that we are -- that you currently use now? You said you're interfacing with a database, what is that database? Does it have a name?

MS. KEACH: We call it the OCC, SCC database. Maybe Patty Lumsden can jump in. I'm not sure we have an official name for it other than our internal database.

MS. COHEN: That's okay. That's -- the OCC, whatever you said. That's good enough for me. I just wanted to know that information. So thank you, Lumsden you don't have to jump on.

So that's what we -- that's what we use now. And that was software that was purchased what, a couple decades ago? Do you -- I'm sure it predates you. I know it predates me.

MS. KEACH: It does predate me. I want to say probably around early 2000s is when this database came about --

MS. COHEN: Okay.

MS. KEACH: -- Patty can correct me if I'm wrong, but -- yeah, so we have this database, and we'll continue to use this database.

MS. COHEN: Okay. And you -- we were talking about -156-

earlier about the process being slow. And I was grasping
from the conversation that the process has largely been
slow because there's been a backlog because there hasn't
been enough people on staff to process the applications.

Is that correct?

MS. KEACH: That is a factor. And it's not necessarily that the process is slow, but it has to do with the overall quantity that we receive. So if we receive a complete claim, with all the information, the process can be relatively quick. So when we have to do follow-ups and receive additional documentation, that can delay and slow down the process, as well as working through the quantity of them that we receive.

MS. COHEN: Okay. Got you.

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I see a hand, but I don't see a person's name. Oh, they just went down. All right, any other questions for Ms. Keach? Doesn't look like it. Okay. I see a hand back up again. I don't know who that is, so please speak if you have a question.

MS. KEACH: Looks like it's Member Gaines on my end.

MS. COHEN: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Gaines, you want to speak -- ask your question?
Okay. We'll move on.

Thank you for your presentation.

MS. KEACH: Thank you, very much.

1 MS. COHEN: Yes, you're welcome. 2 And I think we have Mr. Yeung up next, is that 3 right? 4 I think, Chair Cohen, we are ready to MS. TAYLOR: 5 move on to public comment. 6 MS. COHEN: Okay. Perfect. No more subitems. 7 Okay. So thank you, everyone, for your 8 presentations. 9 And let's go ahead and take it to public comment. 10 MS. TAYLOR: AT&T Moderator, please let us know if there is anyone on the line who would like to make a 11 12 public comment regarding these matters? 13 AT&T MODERATOR: Okay. 14 Ladies and gentlemen, if you would like to make a 15 public comment, please press one then zero. One, zero. 16 And it looks like we do have on in queue at this 17 time. One moment, please. 18 MS. COHEN: Great. 19 AT&T MODERATOR: And our comment will come from the 20 line of Leslie Morgan (ph.). Please go ahead, your line 21 is open. 22 MS. COHEN: Oh great. 2.3 MS. MORGAN: Hi. Good afternoon. I just wanted to 24 jump in here on the earlier conversation about the Prop 25 19 and some of the concerns that had been presented on

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the processing. And I guess, somewhat, specifically related to Senator Hertzberg. But I think this is a common concern we all have, as we all consider ourselves advocates for the property owners in our counties. But there is -- you know, as David pointed out, there is a backlog just from us trying to get our heads wrapped around how to process this.

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It's consensus, I would say, that the assessor's office are trying to get those records flagged so we can prevent a bill from going out to a property owner. But there are just so many scenarios in which I -- a supplemental may have been issued, whether it's the replacement dwelling getting purchased first, or simply, a property owner not filing a form until after the supplemental has been issued. So we -- I, specifically, had discussion with Senator Hertzberg.

And the Assessors Association is having meetings because we are trying to come up with ideas of what we might be able to do. We don't know what the solutions are because they're very preliminary conversations. We are trying to figure out is there anything, I guess, legislatively to fix. We don't know what that would look like because we're not really sure, as assessors, you know, we have the authority to defer taxes, like, in a calamity but is there anything within that realm. We had

an individual on the SCO committee, so she's -- Leslie

Davis has reached out to the treasurer tax collectors to

get their input.

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We don't know if there's an extension to supplemental kind of things. Right now, we're just brainstorming, right. We're just trying to figure out what would it look like. Procedurally, most of the answers, I think, lie in -- within the boundaries that we currently operate in. And that is, we flag those records.

You know, literally, in my office, we put a special-colored folder around them so that when they go to an appraiser's desk they're understood to be a priority.

But the reality is, is some of those get through and some property owners get supplementals. And even the values of the home prior to them. That value could have been significantly higher than the base-year they're bringing. So you know, there's a number of questions out there.

We're having those preliminary conversations. And I just wanted to share that with you.

Before I end my public comment, I also wanted to just say thank you to the board staff on the efforts of the meetings that were established so that we could share some of those concerns that Sen. Gaines pointed out with the government appeal. I think they were very, very

productive over the last couple years and I think that at this point we just simply don't hear a lot of those same concerns.

Now, maybe some of it is because COVID has changed the look and feel of that. But I do think the efforts of everybody involved are much appreciated by the association, and I thought I would also share that. Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Thank you. I definitely appreciate you calling in and weighing. I think we could dedicate some time in our next meeting to hear from the assessors and other relevant stakeholders on this issues that's being raised. Thank you for sharing a little bit of -- with your conversation with Sen. Hertzberg. I know that's an ongoing dialogue with the work that we try to do at the Board of Equalization and his legislative agenda. So it's important for us to continue to engage in that.

But by doing so, by bringing this item back to the future board mtg, it would allow us to determine appropriate actions and thoughtful next steps. So we should keep moving and listening in this -- on this topic.

Are there any other comments? Okay, I'm seeing none.

AT&T MODERATOR: We have -- we have none in queue.

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MS. COHEN: Thank you very much.

Ms. Taylor.

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MS. TAYLOR: All right. Our next item is K(4)(a):
Legislative Research and Statistics Division Chief
Report, legislative issues, update on the administrative
and program related legislative bills impacting the BOE.
This item will be presented by Mr. Weatherby.

MR. WEATHERBY: Thank you, Ms. Taylor. Good afternoon, Chair Cohen, Vice Chair Schaefer, and Honorable Members of the board. I'm Dustin Weatherby. I'm Chief of the Legislative Research Statistics Division. So attached to the PAN is a summary of legislation that's affecting the Board of Equalization that's still pending in the legislature.

So a note, the legislature has one more week of session before adjourning for spring recess from April 7th. And then they will reconvene on Monday, April 18th.

So the first major legislative deadline upcoming is
April 29th, which is the policy committee deadline for
fiscal bills that have been introduced in their house and
must go through the respective appropriations committees.

As Proposition 19 update, no bills have been introduced or amended related to the implementation of Prop 19. The only measure that is still pending is assembly constitutional amendment 9 by Assemblymember

Kevin Kiley, which seeks to repeal several provisions of Prop 19 regarding the intergenerational baser value transfer exemptions and read state prior rules. The measure would apply retroactively to all affected purchases or transfers occurring on and after February 16th, 2021. The bill has not been referred to a committee and the last day for the legislature to place a measure on the November 2022 ballot is June 30th.

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So moving on to the legislation, the bill I want to highlight is Senate Bill 1494 authored by the Senate governance and finance committee. This proposal contains more of the board-sponsored legislative proposals to amend revenue and taxation code section 97.68, which related to a sales tax augmentation fund and correct references of Board of Equalization to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. This bill is currently awaiting referral to a legislative committee.

The next bill is 80-1206 by Assemblymember Bennett, which would require that a rental unit continued to be treated as occupied by a lower income household when the income of those occupants increases up to 140 percent of the area needing income if the owner is a community land trust whose land is leased to low-income households. And it extends the sunset for fiscal years 2022-23 through 2027-2028.

So the board voted at the February board meeting to support AB 1206 and the bill passed the assembly on January 31st and is currently awaiting referral to a Senate committee.

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The next bill is assembly bill 1733 by

Assemblymember Quirk, which would provide the flexibility

for state agencies to hold meetings via teleconference.

This bill's been double referred to the assembly

governmental organization committee and the assembly

business and professions committee. To date, this bill

has not been set for hearing. It must pass both

committees by February 29th's policy committee deadline

for fiscal bills.

The final bill I want to highlight is Senate bill 1357 by Senator Archuleta, which would increase the disabled veterans property tax exemption to \$700,000 and authorizes a partial disability exemption to disabled veterans with a disability rating between 10 percent and 100 percent if they got that disability rating from the United State Department of Veteran Affairs or the military service from which the veteran was discharged. This bill is currently in the Senate Governance and Finance Committee and is awaiting hearing.

So outside of the legislative process, there are a few initiatives that are circulating for signatures that

affect the BOE or its programs.

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The first initiative is initiative 21-0023 filed by Stanley R. Apps, which would increase the homeowner's real property tax exemption from \$7,000 to \$200,000 and additionally increases the renter's tax credit up to \$2,000. This initiative would pay for the increased exemptions via property tax surcharge of up to 1.4 percent on properties with full cash value of \$4 million or more. The BOE would be required to probably be at regulations to implement these provisions.

The legislative analyst's office estimates costs would be offset by increased revenues of 16 billion to \$20 billion, with total costs of the initiative about \$15 billion annually. So proponents have until May 31st, 2022 just to make just under 1 million valid signatures. And to date, no campaign committee has been identified by the secretary of state in support of the initiative.

The next initiative is initiative 21-0032, which was also filed by Stanley R. Apps. And this initiative also increases the homeowner's real property tax exemption from \$7,000 to \$200,000. It increases the renter's tax credit up to \$2,000. It increases the income limit for claiming the credit up to \$400,000.

So the initiative would pay for the increased exemption and credit by imposing a property tax surcharge

of up to 1.2 percent on properties valued over \$4 million. The LEO estimates total cost will be offset by increased revenues of up to 16 to \$19 billion.

Proponents have until June 13th, 2022 to submit just under 1 million valid signatures. And to date, to campaign committees have been identified by the secretary of state in support of the initiative.

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And so the final initiative I want to highlight is initiative 21-0015 which was filed by the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association. This initiative amends various provisions of Proposition 19 to retroactively appeal intergenerational exclusions, increase the \$1 million parent-child and grandparent-grandchild exclusion to \$2.4 million, require the BOE to annually adjust the \$2.4 million limit by the cost of inflation but not to exceed 2 percent, remove the definitions of family farm and family home, remove the dedicated revenue for fire protection and emergency response, and require reimbursement for eligible local agencies with negative revenue gain.

The LEO estimates increase costs of hundreds of millions of dollars per year to cover recent local government property tax losses that could grow over time to possibly \$1 billion or more per year. Local government funding would decline by tens of millions of

dollars per year and could grow up to hundreds of
billions of dollars per year, and local school
districts -- local schools would also have similar losses
of similar amounts relative to what local governments
would also have.

Proponents have until May 3rd, 2022 to submit just under 1 million valid signatures. And like I said, the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association is sponsoring and funding the initiative's signature gathering effort.

So this will conclude my presentation on this item.

And I'm available to take any questions.

MS. COHEN: Thank you very much for your presentation. I do have some quick questions, initial thoughts. What kind of chatter or other actions are you seeing behind some of these pieces of legislation that would be most interesting to members of the Board of Equalization?

MR. WEATHERBY: I mean, it's still too early to tell. I mean, there's still -- I mean, committee hearings have really not started. I mean, like, for example, the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee has delayed its past two hearings.

MS. COHEN: Okay.

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MR. WEATHERBY: And so it's very much in the preliminary stages of the legislative process on the

second year.

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MS. COHEN: And why are they -- real quick, rev and tax, can you tell me why they delayed their last two hearings?

MR. WEATHERBY: I'm not sure. I can't speak to why they delayed it. I can just say they were calendared hearing and that they'd been delayed. Sometimes it could be they want higher -- you know, more bills to be heard at once and so it's at the discretion of the chair how they want to proceed.

MS. COHEN: Okay. Gotcha. All right.

Let's see. Mr. Vazquez, I see your hand.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes. Thank you. Actually I think these are real good, that we're tracking these, Mr. Weatherby. And I would suggest, and I think you kind of hit on it, that maybe we would bring these back I guess in our April meeting or May as a -- especially for those that do qualify and are moving forward on the ballot. Then I think we need to do a deeper dive and see what the impacts are going to be, especially for the BOE. And yeah, I guess that's it for right now on my end.

MS. COHEN: Okay. Perfect. Mr. Gaines?

MR. GAINES: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Weatherby.

So the first two initiatives, one was 21-0032 and then there was another similar one. I didn't get the

1 number of that one though. Do you have that? That would be initiative 21-MR. WEATHERBY: Yeah. 3 0023. 4 Okay. Great. MR. GAINES: Thank you. 5 And so those are increasing the exemption, which is 6 nice, up to 200,000 on a home. And then for renter, it 7 would be a \$2,000 credit. But they come coupled with tax 8 Is there a difference between the two 9 initiatives in terms of the type of tax increase? 10 MR. WEATHERBY: I don't believe there is. I believe 11 it's just a basis of the rate. So the initiative 21-0023 12 has a rate up to 1.4 percent on properties that are \$4 13 million or more, and initiative 21-0032 is 1.2 percent on 14 properties of \$4 billion worth or more. 15 MR. GAINES: Okay. 16 MR. WEATHERBY: Within those initiatives, there's also varying rates for other property values. I don't 17 18 remember off the top of my head, but it is a tiered 19 system. Just that the top tier rate is what I 2.0 highlighted for your consideration. 21 MR. GAINES: Okay. So the tax increase on the 21-22 0023 would be 16 to 20 billion. You had expressed that, 23 right? 24 Yeah. 16 to 20 billions annually. MR. WEATHERBY:

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MR. GAINES:

Okay.

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And then on the second one, the

1 21-0032, do we have an estimated tax --2 MR. WEATHERBY: LEO estimated the revenues would be 3 16 to \$19 billion annually. 4 16, 19 billion -- okay, great. MR. GAINES: 5 helpful. And then on the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, that is the -- that's really a Prop 19 fix, 6 7 isn't it, for the passage of property to a child or a 8 grandchild? 9 MR. WEATHERBY: I mean, I don't know if you would 10 want to clarify as a Proposition 19 fix. Howard Jarvis 11 is trying to undo a lot of the -- what was done by Prop 12 19 when it comes to how property is transferred. So it's 13 essentially repealing the intergenerational exclusion 14 that was put in. 15 MR. GAINES: Yes. 16 MR. WEATHERBY: But it's additionally increasing the 17 exclusion amount for the -- for when, you know, the 18 transfer occurs. 19 MR. GAINES: Okay. Sounds like it would keep the base year value of Prop 19, so you can transfer from 20 21 county to county. 22 MS. COHEN: Not -- on property prior to Prop 19. 2.3 MR. GAINES: But provide that relief. Yeah, 24 prior --25 I think it's the base year value prior

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to Prop 19 as passage. 1 2 MR. GAINES: That's right. MS. COHEN: Yeah. 3 4 MR. GAINES: You're right. 5 Yeah, great. Thank you. I appreciate that 6 clarification. 7 MR. WEATHERBY: You're welcome. MS. COHEN: No problem. Let's see. Are there any 8 9 other hands? I see none. I see none. Okay. 10 Mr. Weatherby, thank you very much. I appreciate 11 your research and presentation. 12 Ms. Taylor, let's take public comments. 13 MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. AT&T Moderator, please let 14 us know if there's anyone on the line who would like to 15 make a public comment regarding this matter. 16 AT&T MODERATOR: Okay. If you'd like to make a 17 public comment, please press 1 then 0, 1-0. And we have 18 no one in queue at this time. 19 MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you very much. Please 2.0 call the next item. 21 MS. TAYLOR: The next item is K(5)(a), Taxpayer 22 Rights Advocate Office of report operational update, 23 report on the status of pending and upcoming projects and 24 activities. This matter will be presented by Ms.

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Thompson.

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MS. THOMPSON: Good afternoon, Chair Cohen and Honorable Board Members. I'm Lisa Thompson, Chief of the Taxpayer Rights Advocate Office. And I'm here today to provide you an update on the activities of the taxpayer rights advocate office as well as on our Proposition 19 implementation and action plan, on education outreach, to keep you informed.

My update will be in two parts. And I will be presenting actually on item K(5) (b) as to education and outreach first. Then I'll report on the activities of the TRA office in item K(5). Okay.

So with respect to item 5(b), I would like to report on the progress made regarding taxpayer education, specifically on the issuance and our efforts as far as drafting a Proposition 19 fact sheet revision. And with respect to this fact sheet, following the property tax department's issuance of two letters to assessors, concerning Proposition 19's implementing legislation, the TRA office worked with the Communications Office or Peter Kim to revise the fact sheet that was issued in February of 2021 to reflect the implementation legislations as well as the key points made in the letters to assessors.

And the TRA office completed revision of this Proposition 19 fact sheet, and it is currently being prepared for final publication by our forms and

publications section.

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With respect to education efforts specific to each area within Proposition 19, the TRA office has started drafting the information sheets for the various intergenerational exclusion provisions and baser value transfer provisions of Proposition 19. Utilizing the information in the two letters to assessors that the property tax department issued in February concerning that implementing legislation.

And the TRA office has completed the draft of the information sheets for the parent-child exclusion as well as the grandparent-grandchild exclusion. It is currently in the internal review process. And we have also drafted the information sheet on the baser value transfer for seniors. And that will start on the internal review process beyond myself shortly.

And as we continue to work with those information sheets and publish them, I will be notifying assessors as well as taxpayers and the communications officer and I are also collaborating on strategies for outreach efforts. So as many taxpayers are aware of the publications as possible. And so we will be also actually advising our advisory council members of that and providing information to external stakeholders.

Additionally, I wanted to report on the status of -173polling and surveying Board Members on topics in need of taxpayer education based on taxpayer contacts that they have had with their offices. At the last board meeting, interest was expressed to survey board members' offices regarding priority topics that are in need of taxpayer education based on contacts that they have had with taxpayers in their office.

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And I sent an email to each Board Member's office in February requesting information on taxpayer priority contacts, needs, or interests. And as part of that email I shared the six topics that were -- was identified by our office as well as the California Census Association that they had agreed to with the TRA office.

And I asked if there were any additional topics heard or observed in their equalization districts. I did not receive any additional comments beyond that which the TRA office was working on toward completing the information sheets on.

Before I go to questions, I did want to address one question from a prior agenda item. Board member Gaines asked about contacts that were received addressing Proposition 19 and as we -- if we have seen an increase in Proposition 19 inquiries. Ms. Renati (ph.) indicated that the TRA office as well as the property tax department would address that. David Young addressed it

from property tax department standpoint.

And with respect to the TRA office, we continue to receive contacts from taxpayers about, you know, issues relating to Prop 19. Largely the base value transfers, that's where we're seeing the more inquiries now. And the contact largely that we receive now are concerning delays about the past, you know, processing claims.

We also have continued to get a few inquiries regarding taxpayers that missed the deadline that actually purchased and sold before the April 1st, 2021 effective date. So we continue to, you know, advise them about Proposition 19 and the dates — the pertinent dates, and that, you know, if you really wanted to take advantage of the base value transfer provisions under Prop 19 because they either, you know, bought higher market value or moved to a different county that didn't previously accept base value transfers, then they could buy another property and choose to replace — use that as replacement as long as it was within two years of the sale of their original property. So that addresses that.

So that concludes my update for item 5(b). I'm available to answer any questions you may have.

Otherwise I will go on to 5(a).

MS. COHEN: Hold on a minute. 5(b).

MS. THOMPSON: So 5(b), I'm sorry, was addressed -175-

first. But 5(b) is to education and outreach on efforts that we have made toward the Proposition 19 information sheet.

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MS. COHEN: So the Prop 19 banner on the BOE website provides the link to useful information and guidance. But my question is centered around whether -- centered around what the agency can do to reach out to the public so that they understand the challenges -- or excuse me, the changes of Prop 19 that it's brought about.

MS. THOMPSON: So as soon as the Proposition 19 fact sheet is revised, the revised version is basically published and posted to our website, then the communications officer will be providing information. So we are working on strategies on how to publicize that informations.

MS. COHEN: That's good. I note that several assessor's office have produced their own fact sheets on Prop 19, and I'm just curious to know if the BOE has reached out to assessors to proactively provide information about the Prop 19 implementation.

MS. THOMPSON: So yes, actually I have spoke with the California Assessors' Association president, Leslie Morgan, on this. So I will be also updating the assessors at the upcoming assessors conference toward, you know, progress that has been made on that. So we

will be in close communication with the assessors' association, so they are aware of the publications of that. We do also plan to issue letter to assessors so that is memorialized in an LTA that is easily seen by, you know, assessors. There's a pretty broad subscriber list for the letters to assessors. So we want to increase the --

MS. COHEN: I appreciate that. And a year has passed since the passage of Prop 19. I was wondering if there is a plan to issue statements or press releases that summarizes the changes in the legislation -- or changes in the regulations and the changes in the forms that allow the public to access exemptions provided for in Prop 19.

MS. THOMPSON: I can't really address that specifically, but I know from the legal department -- I don't know if Henry is available -- but I mean, there is required, you know, public postings for the regulations and such. So people are --

MS. COHEN: I was just -- my question really is, is are -- in what ways are we going above and beyond.

So I'll move on. And now this question is for -and a question more related to the relationship that you
work -- that you work with Mr. Kim, to consider
partner -- well, I guess a suggestion for you to consider

partnering with Mr. Kim to provide virtual toolkits to members, to assessors to help us facilitate hosting virtual educational sessions on the Prop 19 and the passage of Senate bill 539, and the associated guidance that we've issued in Prop 19 as well as Senate bill 539.

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MS. THOMPSON: So similar to what was done with the initial Prop 19 fact sheet, we prepared a PowerPoint presentation that could be used by the member's office if they wished it in providing sessions to their constituents, and so our plan is to do that again based on the revision to this, so.

MS. COHEN: Okay. That's good. All right. That's a start. Thank you. Your welcome to continue with your presentation.

MS. THOMPSON: Okay. So if there are no further questions on item 5(b), then I'll go on to 5(a).

So again, I'm Lisa Thompson, Chief of the Taxpayer Rights Advocate office. And for this agenda item, K(5)(a), I'll be reporting on the activities of the Taxpayer Rights Advocate office. And I'm pleased to share with you some information on the activities of the TRA office as to the number of completed cases during February and also to provide some insight on the types of those cases.

So in February 2022, we completed twenty-seven -178-

cases. Eleven were in Board Member Gaines's district, eight were in Board Member Cohen's district, two were in Board Member Vazquez's district, and six were in Board Member Schaefer's district.

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Of the twenty-seven completed cases, seven were in the administrative category and twenty were in the valuation category. The administrative category includes topics such as creating and mailing tax bills, refunds, penalty cancellations, defaulted taxes, access to data, special assessments, or direct levies on the property tax bill.

Valuation category includes topics such as change in ownership, declines in value, appraisal methodology, exclusions, exemptions, new construction, actual enrollment of values, general property taxation, as well as assessment appeals.

With respect to the administrative category, two cases involved bill taxes and three cases involved delinquent or defaulted taxes. One case involves special assessments, and one involved access to data.

The Taxpayer Rights Advocate office assisted the taxpayers by providing information about the laws requiring penalty application when a property tax payment is made beyond the delinquency date as well as information about the penalty cancellation process. We

also provided links to a clickable tax collectors' websites where the taxpayer could complete penalty cancellation request.

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In cases for the delinquent or defaulted taxes, we helped the taxpayers understand the availability of payment plans as long as the property taxes were not delinquent for more than five years, and the requirement of a tax collector to sell property if taxes have been defaulted for more than five years. Where the property had already been sold at auction, we explained that the taxpayer could file for excess proceeds if the property was sold for more than the tax liability and secured debtors.

With respect to the valuable category and its twenty cases in total, five cases pertained to change in ownership, four addressed exclusions from reassessment of which two pertained to baser value transfer exclusion under age -- persons over age 55, and two cases pertained to the parent-child exclusion. Four cases involved exemptions, three of which pertained to the welfare exemption and one the historical aircraft exemption. Four pertained to actual enrollment of values. Two pertained to assessment appeals. And one applied to appraisal methodology.

For the change in ownership cases, the TRA office

provided information about change in ownership for California property tax purposes and transfers that can result in change in ownership and cause a property in whole or in part to be reassessed.

In one case, the taxpayer inherited property from her parents and along with her siblings, and the taxpayer then bought out the siblings, which caused a 75 percent change in ownership and reassessment subsequently. We helped the taxpayer understand why they could only keep the 25 percent of their parents' low property tax base.

In another case, the taxpayer had added her son on title to a rental property, thinking that the transfer would qualify for the parent-child exclusion. However, we coordinated with the assessor's office to see how title was held and because it was in joint tenancy and the mother remained on title, it was not a change in ownership, therefore there was nothing to exclude. At a later time, when the mother passes or is removed from title, the laws in place at that time for a parent-child exclusion would apply.

Another change in ownership case involved legal entities and we helped the taxpayer understand that a change in interest in a legal entity, such as a corporation, partnership, or a limited liability company, can impact the assessment of property owned by that legal

entity. We explained that if one person or legal entity obtains controlling interest, specifically more than 50 percent, then it causes a change in control under revenue and taxation code 64(c), which requires the entity's property to be reassessed unless an exclusion applies.

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Since the taxpayer had concerns about documentary transfer tax they received, we also explained that that was a recorder's tax and not property taxes, but we were aware that counties charge documentary tags for tax on legal entity transfers and that there might be exclusions from it. We indicated that the board of supervisors for each county adopt ordinances or business codes concerning the documentary transfer tax and directed them to the county's code for that information.

We also put the taxpayer in contact with the Napa County Assessor, John Tuteur, who has been involved with the California Recorders Association for many years and well versed in documentary transfer tax, just to get some background information.

With respect to two cases involving baser value exclusions, the transaction dates fell under the dates of the law prior to Proposition 19. In one case, the taxpayer purchased their intended replacement before the April 1st effective date of Proposition 19 and because the property's market value was more than the original

property's market value, they didn't qualify for the base value transfers under Proposition 19.

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So the TRA office explained the requirements for the baser value transfer under Proposition 19 as well as the previous provisions under Propositions 60 and 90. And we also indicated to them that they could take advantage of Proposition 19 as far as the base value transfers if they purchase another property and it was done within two years of the sale of the original.

Also for the second case, we assisted the taxpayer with its claim and coordinated with the assessor's office to support qualification for the baser value transfer from another county. The exclusion was granted with several years of refunds given.

With respect to the three exemption cases, we assisted the taxpayers by either coordinating with our agency's property tax department regarding its organizational clearance certificate application or coordinated with the assessor's office where the property was located regarding the processing of the welfare exemption claim.

For one of the case, we provided information to enable the taxpayer to understand that having IRS 501(c)3 status does not result in them automatically being exempt from property tax purposes. And we also provided

information on the exemption of aircraft of historical significance as to age and (indiscernible).

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With respect to the four cases pertaining to enrollment of values, two involved supplemental or estate assessment, and one involved the statute of limitation for assessment corrections versus refunds. And one involved a vessel evaluation.

In one of these cases, the taxpayer contacted our office because they received a supplemental tax bill and two estate bills almost two years after purchasing the property. We looked into the situation, determined that the prior owners change in ownership had not been worked because the current owner purchased the property which resulted in additional assessments to reflect the proper real value.

Essentially, the prior owner had flipped the house. They bought it, fixed it up, and then resold it within a six-month period of time so the assessor's office had not yet reappraised that transfer. We confirmed that the assessor's calculations were correct and helped the taxpayer understand the reason for multiple assessments and bills.

For another case, we worked with the assessor's office for it to reexamine role corrections it made after it appealed decisions that reduced the property's base

year value. Because one of the year's was assessed under a decline in value, the role correction was done correctly for the following two years since the CPA factor was simply applied. But they corrected that amount the second time and issued refunds.

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The remaining cases pertain to assessment appeals and appraisal methodology. We assisted one taxpayer by providing information on property tax rule 3-11, addressing the number of appeals board members required at a hearing. And that it is acceptable to have two members. We also provided information on the number of years a taxpayer can appeal the base year value of their property and helped them understand their appeal rights.

With respect to the case on appraisal and methodology, we helped the taxpayer understand personal property assessment and examination of business records in an audit.

That concludes my update. I'm happy to answer any questions that you may have.

MS. COHEN: Wow. Thank you very much. That was really very interesting. We're going to have a whole legion of well-educated and well-versed property taxpayers that know the ins and outs of what they can and can't do when it comes to base year transfers and purchasing of homes, selling homes.

Anyway, thank you very much, Ms. Thompson. Kudos to you and your team. We appreciate your efforts and this very thorough report out.

Colleagues, do you have any other questions or comments for Ms. Thompson and her team?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Just real quick. Yeah, just real quick, Ms. Thompson, when you were laying out all the possible scenarios, did I hear correctly that, especially on a transfer of a property, is there -- if somebody sells a home first, they have a two-year window to transfer that value, or does it have to be within that one year?

MS. THOMPSON: Well, it's -- for a base year value transfer, so a taxpayer or a property owner, basically they have to purchase the replacement within two years of the sale of the original. It actually can be before or after, it just has to be within. So the replacement could be purchased after the original or before it, but it has to be within two years.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay.

MS. THOMPSON: The one-year requirement I think you're referring to is, is the one-year is you have to -- I think you're talking about a parent-child exclusion where you would have to -- you have to actually file for the homeowner's exemption, you have to live in it, like

the child would have to -- could be both ways, I suppose.

But the parent or the child, whoever's moving into the

home, received the property has to actually live it in

within a year. And it has to continue to be the family

home. I think that's what you're referring to on the

one-year requirement.

MR. VAZQUEZ: That's what I was --

FEMALE SPEAKER: How do you --

MS. THOMPSON: Yeah.

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FEMALE SPEAKER: How do you verify (indiscernible).

MR. VAZQUEZ: So on a sale, it doesn't matter then?

MS. THOMPSON: Well, that's where, like, for the -it's usually inherited property. But I mean, you could
purchase it I suppose. The child could actually purchase
the property from a parent and still that would qualify
for an exclusion if it meets all of the requirements. So
it doesn't have to be inherited. It could be purchased.

18 So yeah, but that's within a year.

But for the base year value transfer, it's the purchase has to be made within two years.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

MS. COHEN: Thank you, Mr. Vazquez.

Ms. Thompson, how do you verify whether a child is living in the property. How has that been working out for the last almost year?

MS. THOMPSON: So that would be something that the 1 assessor's office would be responsible for doing. But if you -- as far as the claim forms, I mean you have to --3 4 there are requirements to -- for Proposition 19, 5 including has to file for a homeowner's exemption, you know, within a year of the transfer. So those are the 6 7 type of things. So it's a certification that you 8 actually make, and that taxpayer would make that they are 9 doing that. 10 MS. COHEN: Understood. Okay. Colleagues, are 11 12 Seeing none.

there any other questions for Ms. Thompson? All right.

Let's go to public comment. Then we'll hear the next item.

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MS. TAYLOR: AT&T Moderator, please let us know if there is anyone on the line who would like to make a public comment regarding K(5) (a) and K(5) (b).

AT&T MODERATOR: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, if you'd like to make a public comment, please press 1 then 0 at this time. Please press 1-0. And we have no one in queue for comment.

MS. COHEN: Thank you very much.

Ms. Taylor, let's call the next item.

The next item is L(2)(a), Board Member MS. TAYLOR: Initiatives, Board Member Strategic Plan, board

discussion and possible action on the following items
pertaining to the current board member strategic plan.
One, review strategic plan goals, priorities, and actions
as of June 23, 2020.

MS. COHEN: Thank you very much.

Mr. Vazquez, I'll turn it over to you. Mr. Vazquez?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes. Yes.

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MS. COHEN: I'll turn it over to you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Members, I want to thank you for your patience and the work you've done over this past year that relates to our strategic plan. I am pleased that we are now moving forward. I have some questions and comments regarding the actions under each goal, and I would like to review and confirm some decisions and commitments we made on June 23rd, 2020.

First, under goal 1, is the wording under action 1(b)(2), initiate the quarterly reports on the constitutional function carried out by CDTFA and the State Controller's Office correct. I thought that Deputy Stowers objected to it and if we agreed to delete it, that is unnecessary. Then I guess we would need to make that change.

And let me ask Ms. Stowers on that.

MS. STOWERS: Thank you, Member Vazquez.

I do believe I took issue with it. But I'm not sure

|| what the members agreed upon.

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 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace.$  VAZQUEZ: Okay. Let me open it up to the members.

And hearing -- if there's no object -- oh, I'm sorry, go ahead, Ms. --

MS. COHEN: Wait, hold on a minute, time out, time out, time out, time out. So Mr. Vazquez, I wanted you to make some opening remarks. I had some opening remarks before we kind of jumped back into --

MR. VAZQUEZ: Oh, I'm sorry.

MS. COHEN: Yeah. Into the questions. So --

MR. VAZQUEZ: Go ahead. I'll back up. Go ahead.

MS. COHEN: Ms. Stowers, if you will, allow me. And Colleagues, just let me back up and kind of frame this conversation just so we can refresh our memories.

So Board Member Vazquez and I placed this informational item on the agenda to begin reporting out on the work that we've accomplished as a board in our strategic plan and associated action plan.

And Board Member Vazquez, again, thank you for your continued leadership in this area.

I also want to point out that the Executive Director will make herself available to provide any kind of technical assistance if needed by any of the other Board Member offices.

So I just wanted to just kind of set that frame out there.

Ms. Stowers, can you please repeat your question?

MS. STOWERS: It wasn't really a question --

MS. COHEN: Or your statement, rather.

MS. STOWERS: My statement, I was just kind of reviewing the strategic plan, and Member Vazquez commented that one of the items, it was to have quarterly reports from CDTFA and the Controller's Office on the various constitutional functions that they're carrying out that they're doing in partnership with BOE.

And it's been a while, I have to admit to it. But knowing me, I believe I probably objected to mandating to have the controller's office come and report to another constitutional body. And I can't think of what it is that we were looking for. We share — the only thing that we really share in is the tax on insurers. As to the presentation we just got out today, it's limited.

So I don't --

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MR. VAZQUEZ: No, I think you're correct, Ms.

Stowers. That's why I was -- I wanted to bring it back up and if -- because it states that -- again, I just wanted -- if that is your intentions or your thoughts, then we need to just make that corrections. That's all.

MS. COHEN: Perhaps we need to let the --

1 MR. VAZQUEZ: And I thought that's what we had --

MS. COHEN: Maybe we need to let our teams begin to review the items. Because I was under the impression that the document reflects our actions. How are -- I mean, really the goal today is to talk about the quarterly report.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yeah, and as I was going through it I was just trying to clean up some of the language. That's all.

MS. COHEN: I see.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: And that's --

MS. COHEN: When you say clean up some of the language -- when you say clean up some of the language, do you mean a grammatical?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Well, no, no. Actually, an action that Ms. Stowers brought up back then and I think she's right. And I think that was the thinking back then. I know this is -- you know, we're going back to 2020 now here. And I just wanted to make sure if that was the intent, that we make that correction and then we could just move on. So there's no misunderstandings moving forward.

But I think Ms. Stower is -- it sounds like you're on -- you were correct in obviously objecting to it. And if that is the case, then it's just a matter of deleting

that so it's correct. That's all.

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MS. COHEN: Are there any other comments from anyone else on this body?

MS. STOWERS: Members, I must admit I'm a little behind in that item because it's been a while. But if the members choose to keep it on, then that's the privilege of the members.

MS. COHEN: Well, Mr. Vazquez, maybe what I can propose here, as a medium point for everyone, let's have our offices work on this document. Let's work on a little bit more. And I recommend that we review the record on this particular item.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure. Not a problem.

MS. COHEN: Since some time has passed.

MR. VAZQUEZ: And the other one I'll bring up -- and this one, hopefully people remember. If not, we can punt this one as well. But there was another one under goal 2 --

MS. COHEN: Yes.

MR. VAZQUEZ: -- which was establish and meet the workload priorities in a manner that ensures the maximum transparency and opportunity for open discussion. We reached consensus on all edits and changes suggested by you, Chair Cohen, and other members. And I just wanted to reiterate that. I don't think there's a problem with

that, but just wanted to bring that back up to our attention.

MS. COHEN: Okay.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: And then there was a third one under goal 3, which was in the category of develop an education and outreach plan. We agreed that, with our chair changes and some of the edits, either to move or delete six items that were either unnecessary or redundant.

For example, we deleted items like fully engaging in effective communication, probably because we were already doing it. And by that time, we were fully engaged in constant meeting with all stakeholders, open the transparent public policy hearings on -- meetings on COVID-19 impacts on BOE and assessors workforce shortages and AAB appeals and remote hearings, were some of the examples that were laid out.

And I don't think there's any objection to it, but I just wanted to bring that -- or just kind of remind folks on that. And so -- and I guess in completion of the several of these items in our plan will result from real-time actions we were talking -- or actually we were taking to address these problems facing us moving forward. And I just wanted to bring those back up to the members.

And probably I think -- Chair Cohen, I think you're -194-

probably right on. Since this has been, you know,

something we discussed -- God, I guess it's coming up to

two years almost now, it's probably not --

MS. COHEN: Yeah, so I --

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MR. VAZQUEZ: -- fresh in people's minds then.

MS. COHEN: Yeah. Yes. Again, Mr. Vazquez, I believe the document reflects our actions. This is a detailed record of what has transpired in the last two years. And we can -- I'll have my team go over the work with your team to make sure that the document reflects our prior actions. But as for today, let's just recommit to quarterly reports.

MR. VAZQUEZ: I'm good with that.

MS. COHEN: We get quarterly reports beginning in April. And you know, I think you said you had some misgivings about the Controller making a report. I mean, like, this is, you know, just to touch base.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes.

MS. STOWERS: Yeah, I'm sorry, Members. I'm doing a fast read right now trying to recall what the purpose of asking the Controller to come before you guys and make a report. I'm at a loss. I don't know what the intent was. Was it for the tax on insurer?

MR. VAZQUEZ: You know, I think it came up in the conversation and like I said, it came up. And it's in

the document, and that's why -- where I caught that. And I know you objected to it. So I -- you know, if that is the case, then we just need to delete it. So I guess what we could do is go back and review it.

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MS. STOWERS: I think that would be best that we all review -- go back to the June or even older than that, when we had that conversation, and let me get an understanding of what the intent was. But I can't see you guys (indiscernible) the Controller over to do a report on the tax on insurer. But it's a minor program.

I don't know if it was the tax on insurer. I am not sure if you was talking about the tax collectors and treasurers, which she has oversight over.

MS. COHEN: Ms. Stowers, keep in mind that the report out is not just for this body, but for the larger tax -- the payers, the people that are watching the stakeholders. The audience is much larger. And not everybody is working on the same baseline level. So whether the program is big or small is almost inconsequential. It's still relevant to taxpayers.

And our core function has to do with being an advocate. And as an advocate, you have information flow. We help the flow of information to taxpayers so that they can access it when and if they want to in the form of watching these meetings real-time or coming back and

watching them on demand.

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So the request isn't punitive. You know, whether the program is large or small -- I mean if this is -- we're here to represent and there's information that a taxpayer, property taxpayer could benefit from. And so that's why we're bringing it and asking for it just to report out. It's actually very benign. It's not --

MS. STOWERS: Okay. I can't -- Member Cohen, I -- like I said, I don't recall the detail of the conversation. And I do support -- the Controller do support transparency.

MS. COHEN: Okay.

MS. STOWERS: And our website is very transparent with respect to all the programs that we have. So let's just -- let's put a pin in it right now because I'm not really sure if there's an issue here.

MS. COHEN: So we'll take a look at it. We will take a look at this and the issues that you raise and make sure that the document reflects the board actions.

All right. All right, everyone. So let's take public comment on this, and then let's keep moving forward. We're doing well.

FEMALE SPEAKER: (Indiscernible).

MS. COHEN: Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Gaines, I didn't see your hand.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Oh, there's a question down there from Member Gaines. Go ahead.

MS. COHEN: Yes, please.

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MR. GAINES: Or really more of a comment, but I -you know, I'm just reviewing the goals. And a lot has
transpired since we set those goals. And so I think it
would be wise for us to take more time and review them
and reflect on, you know, what we still need to do in
terms of goal finding.

So when we talk about a report from the Controller, I'm just not -- I'm not convinced that's necessary. We got an update today on how much revenue has been raised through the gross premium tax and also on the alcohol tax. I think that's important for our constituents to know that. I think it's good to have communication with the Controller, which we really have through our fellow member Yvette Stowers.

In terms of the CDTFA, it's very important we stay in communication with them and what they're doing but we got an update today on our HR status that streamlines that. They're still -- CDTFA is still involved. But I feel like we have some pretty good lines of communication. So I think it's a matter of making sure we're reporting out. I'm not sure we have to formalize it beyond that. But obviously that's a discussion of the

board.

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I'm looking at goal 3, develop an education outreach program. You know, we were very concerned at the time as to Prop 15. And you know, what's -- if it passes, we needed to ramp up quickly. I'm not saying that that's not still important, but I'm not convinced that it's urgent. So I'm just throwing out my thoughts on a few of these things.

The branding effort has been moving forward. Our office has been working with Member Schaefer's office on that.

MS. COHEN: Great.

MR. GAINES: So thank you.

MS. COHEN: Great. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Gaines. I think you're accurate. We brought this item back because we've made progress. We just need quarterly reports. We're just touching base.

MR. GAINES: That's -- thank you.

MS. COHEN: We may find out that we have accomplished a lot and that we may have even completed our set-out goals. But that's why we're having these quarterly reports so that we are able to stay abreast of these items. So thank you very much for that.

Anyone else? Okay. Great. Thank you. Okay.

MS. TAYLOR: Chair Cohen, shall I go out for public -199-

comment?

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MS. COHEN: Yes, please do.

MS. TAYLOR: AT&T Moderator, please let us know if there's anyone on the line who would like to make a public comment regarding this matter.

AT&T MODERATOR: Okay. If you'd like to make a public comment, please press 1 then 0 at this time, 1-0. And we have no one in queue at this time.

MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you very much. Then let's go ahead and call the next item.

MS. TAYLOR: The next item is M(1), Public Policy
Hearing, discussion on the implementation of Proposition
19, the home protection for seniors, severely disabled,
families and victims of wildfire or natural disasters act
of 2020. There are no staff reports or external speakers
for this agenda item. However, persons who wish to
address the board on this topic as a public comment may
do so.

Board proceedings has received one written comment.

MS. COHEN: Great. Please read it.

MS. TAYLOR: Our written comment is from Ms. Trisha Gonzalez (ph.) Prop 19 hurts working families. Those who wrote Prop 19 never considered families with multiple children who want to stay in community property homes. Parents purchased homes to help their children and now

are forced to choose which one of their children receive the benefit of the primary residence.

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Rising real estate over this past year due to the pandemic have made property taxes skyrocket. How can we afford to stay in California? We can no longer afford the home now that a reassessment is required.

The ballot and ballot analysis said that if the children live in the home as their primary residence, taxes won't increase. But it never said on the ballot primary to primary only. The ballot analysis said that it was going after out-of-state landlords. We are not landlords. We just want to stay in California. Sincerely, Trish Gonzalez.

MS. COHEN: Thank you, Trisha. Mrs. Gonzalez, we appreciate that.

Seeing that there are no further public commentors, we received that public comment, and we will keep a mental note of it and let's move to the next item please, Ms. Taylor.

MS. TAYLOR: Chair Cohen, may we go out to the AT&T Moderator, just to double-check if there's anyone?

MS. COHEN: Yes, please. Yes.

MS. TAYLOR: AT&T Moderator, please let us know if there's anyone on the line who would like to make a public comment.

AT&T MODERATOR: Okay. Once again, if you'd like to make a public comment, please press 1 then 0. And we have no one in queue for public comment.

MS. COHEN: All right. Thank you very much.

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Let me just do a check-in. Do people need a five-minute break? Five-minute water break? No? Okay.

We'll keep moving then.

Please call the next items, Ms. Taylor.

MS. TAYLOR: The next item is M(2)(a), Public Policy Hearings, Impact of Public Calamities on Property Tax Administration, County Boards of Equalization, Assessment Appeals Boards, Remote Hearings. Follow-up on nonconsensus items needing additional guidance regarding remote AAB hearings. This matter will be presented by Chair Cohen and Mr. Vazquez.

MS. COHEN: Right. Okay. Thank you.

So Colleagues, this item is fairly simple and straightforward. We continued it from our February 24th board meeting. It's on the agenda to give stakeholders and the public an opportunity to offer any kind of additional comments on nonconsensus items regarding the board of equalization's guidance for assessment appeal board hearings.

Even if there is no testimony today at the board meeting, it's just my intention to keep this item open,

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to keep it posted on the public agenda and notice for future board meetings. This item is just posted as long as the COVID-19 state of emergency remains in effect.

So I'm just doing this again in the interest of transparency so that stakeholders and the public feel welcome to express their views directly to the board regarding the board of equalization's guidance for AAB hearings.

So with that, Madam Clerk, can you check to see if we have any callers on the line?

MS. TAYLOR: We do have some members' invited speakers that joined the call. So perhaps I can first ask them if they have anything that they would like to bring forward. Please turn on their cameras and microphones.

MS. COHEN: Thank you.

Welcome. All right. I see Mr. Thomas Parker. Who else has joined us? That's the only one I see.

MS. FLEMING: Ms. Cohen, we do have a couple others that I can note here for your general reference. We have --

MS. COHEN: Please.

MS. FLEMING: -- the Honorable Leslie Morgan,
president of CAA and assessor for Shasta County.
Additionally, we have Ms. Ann Moore, I'm showing here.

1 So team, if I can -- if you can hear my voice, if we 2 can have you activate your mics and your cameras, that 3 would be very helpful. I'm just doing a quick scroll. 4 I'm not sure I see anyone else here. And then of course, 5 Mr. Tom Parker. So --MS. COHEN: Okay. Great. 6 7 MS. FLEMING: -- that's it. MS. COHEN: All right. I want to welcome Ms. Moore 8 9 again and Mr. Parker. Thank you. 10 We will start with you, Ms. Morgan. Ms. Leslie 11 Morgan, if you have any comments that you wanted to share 12 with us. 13 MS. MORGAN: I don't have anything overly specific 14 at the moment. 15 MS. COHEN: Okay. 16 MS. MORGAN: I'll just stay on the line. 17 MS. COHEN: Okay. No problem. 18 Mr. Thomas Parker. 19 MR. PARKER: Thank you, Chair Cohen and members of 20 the State Board. On behalf of the CACEO, we have no 21 continuing issues of a nonconsensus nature regarding the 22 need for additional guidance on remote AAB hearings. 2.3 MS. COHEN: Fantastic. Okay. 24 And Ms. Moore?

I'm just going to echo the same thing

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MS. MOORE:

Mr. Parker said. We're just here to make sure that if 1 you had any questions for us that we're available. 3 MS. COHEN: All right. Perfect. Thank you very 4 much. I appreciate all three of you being here. 5 Colleagues, do you have any questions, any issues, or concerns, or anything for our three guests? All 6 7 right. MR. VAZQUEZ: The only -- just a comment real quick. 8 9 It sounds like things are moving smoothly, is what I'm 10 hearing, which is good. 11 MS. COHEN: Okay. Ms. Taylor, do we have any public 12 comment on this item? 13 MS. TAYLOR: Let me check with AT&T. 14 AT&T Moderator, please let us know if there is 15 anyone on the line who would like to make a public 16 comment regarding this? 17 AT&T MODERATOR: Okay. If you'd like to make a 18 public comment, please press 1 then 0, 1-0. 19 And we have no one in queue at this time. 20 MS. COHEN: Great. All right, thank you very much. 21 Well, it doesn't look like we have anything to discuss, 22 so thank you for making time to be with us today. 2.3 Ms. Taylor, would you please call the next item? 24 Certainly. The next item is N, Public MS. TAYLOR: 25 Comment on Matters not on the Agenda. Persons who wish

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1 to address the Board of Equalization regarding items not on the agenda. Please note that the Board cannot take action on these items; however, the Board can schedule 3 4 issues raised by the public for consideration at future 5 meetings. AT&T operator, can you please let us know if there 6 7 is anyone on the line who would like to make a public 8 comment regarding this matter? 9 AT&T MODERATOR: Okay. If you'd like to make public 10 comment, please press 1 then 0. Once again, that is 1-0. 11 And we have no one in queue for public comment. 12 MS. COHEN: Great, thank you very much. Colleagues, if there's no discussion, I see no hands 13 14 from you, we can continue moving forward. 15 Ms. Taylor, please call the next item. 16 MS. TAYLOR: Our next item is O, Closed Session, 17 Discussion and Action on Litigation Matters, Government 18 Code Section 11126(e). 19 Number 1, pending litigation, La Paloma Generating 20 Company v. California State Board of Equalization, et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court case number 21 22 BC645390. 2.3 Number 2, pending litigation, AT&T Mobility LLC, et

Superior Court case number RIC1905814.

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al. v. County of Riverside, et al., Riverside County

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3, pending litigation, Century Link Communications
LLC, et al. v. County of Santa Clara, et al., Santa Clara
County Superior Court case number 21CV378242.

4, pending litigation, Michael D. Meyers v. State
Board of Equalization, et al., Court of Appeal Second
Appellate District consolidated case number B307981 on
appeal from Sacramento County Superior Court case number
BS143436. Related cases, BS158655, BS157999, VC324947,
and VC655980.

And 5, pending litigation, Swanson, David W., et al. v. Franchise Tax Board, et al. Court of Appeal Fourth Appellate District Division one case number D079315 on appeal from San Diego County Superior Court case number 37-2019-00030244-CU-MC-NC.

The Board members will now go into closed session to discuss litigation matters.

MS. COHEN: All right, thank you.

Mr. Gaines, I see your hand.

MR. GAINES: Yeah, thank you. Just question of clarification because we have also a closed session for tomorrow, and so I'm kind of --

MS. COHEN: Yes, we do.

MR. GAINES: Are we going to meet tomorrow on that?

MS. COHEN: Tomorrow, we have a closed session that's agendized for personnel matters.

1 MR. GAINES: Yes, okay. MS. COHEN: All right. So this closed session is for the five pieces of litigation that were just read. 3 4 All right? 5 MR. GAINES: That is correct. 6 MS. COHEN: Okay. So let's go ahead and make a 7 motion to go into closed session. I'm sorry. Do we need 8 a motion --9 MS. TAYLOR: Member Cohen, we don't need a motion. MS. COHEN: I didn't know (indiscernible). 10 11 MS. TAYLOR: Yeah. 12 MS. COHEN: Let's just go ahead and go into closed 13 session. Thank you very much. 14 MS. FLEMING: And then just a reminder, members, 15 this is Ms. Fleming, please make sure to log out of this 16 open meeting, and then log into the second meeting sent 17 in a separate link. Thank you. 18 MS. COHEN: All right, thank you. 19 (Music played) 20 MS. COHEN: My question is directed towards Board 21 proceedings. 22 MS. TAYLOR: This is Ms. Taylor. There is not a 23 requirement to have a motion regarding the 24 confidentiality. By definition, the closed session is a

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confidential session.

MS. COHEN: Okay. Thank you very much. MS. TAYLOR: Yeah. The Board members met in closed session and discussed litigation matters. Chair Cohen? MS. COHEN: Thank you. Ms. Taylor, could you please call -- actually, let me just check in with my colleagues. Colleagues, are there any final remarks for the day? We come to a close for our agenda. I see no hands, so it looks like we have no final remarks. So we will recess the meeting, and we will reconvene tomorrow, March 30th, at 10 a.m. Thank you very much. This meeting is adjourned. (End of recording) --000--

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