

**SOUTHERN INYO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
BALLOT MEASURE FOR NOVEMBER 6, 2001
CONSOLIDATED UDEL ELECTION**

MEASURE J

**SOUTHERN INYO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT SPECIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE
SERVICES TAX**

Shall the Southern Inyo Fire Protection District (hereinafter "the District") impose and levy a Special Emergency Response Services Tax upon fee simple interests in real property within the District as follows?

1. Purpose of Tax: The Special Emergency Response Services Tax will enable the District to continue and improve emergency services. The revenues from the Special Emergency Response Services Tax shall be used by the District for the purpose of obtaining, furnishing, operating, and maintaining fire suppression and emergency response personnel, and for such other emergency response and prevention expenses of the District. The Revenues from this tax shall not be used for any other purpose. Without passage of this measure of the District will cease all emergency services on January 1, 2002.
2. Taxable Property. The Special Emergency Response Services Tax is imposed upon all fee simple interests in real property located within the District's boundaries, except that the tax shall not be imposed upon property belonging to the federal, state or other local government agency.
3. Annual Tax and Operative Date. The Special Emergency Response Services Tax is imposed, and levied annually each fiscal year, commencing July 1, 2002.
4. Basis and Amount of Annual Tax. The Special Emergency Response Services Tax is imposed and levied annually upon each parcel of taxable property within the District according to the County Assessor's classification of the use of the parcel, and in the amount set forth in the Schedule below:

**SOUTHERN INYO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
SPECIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE SERVICES TAX RATE SCHEDULE**

ASSESSOR'S CLASSIFICATION CODE	DESCRIPTION OF USE	ANNUAL TAX RATE PER PARCEL
111	Residential – Single	\$28.00 plus \$1.00 per acre or part thereof
112	Mobile Home – Private	\$28.00 plus \$1.00 per acre or part thereof
119	Travel Trailer	\$18.00 plus \$1.00 per acre or part thereof

132-135	Multiple Residence	\$28.00 per Residence plus \$1.00 per acre or part thereof
160-161	Mobile Home Park	\$15.00 per Mobile Home Space \$10.00 per RV space
170	Accessory Residential	\$18.00 plus \$1.00 per acre or part thereof
190 and 940	Vacant Parcels	\$18.00 plus \$1.00 per or part thereof
231	Multiple Commercial and Residential	\$500.00
400	Mineral Production and Processing	\$1.00 per acre or part thereof
610	Resort	\$15.00 per Motel Room \$10.00 per RV Space plus \$1.00 per acre or part thereof

5. Tax Collection. The Special Emergency Response Services Tax shall be collected on behalf of the District by the County of Inyo in the same manner and subject to the same penalties interest, fees, and costs as, or with, other charges and taxes fixed and collected by the County. The County may deduct its reasonable costs incurred for such service before remitting the balance of the tax proceeds to the District.

6. Appeal. Each property owner in the District shall, within thirty (30) days after mailing of the tax bill including the Special Emergency Response Services Tax for that fiscal year, have the right to file a written appeal with the District protesting the levy and imposition of such special tax. The filing of an appeal is not grounds for failing to timely pay the entire amount of taxes specified as due on the tax bill. The District Governing Board, after giving at least 30 calendar days written notice to the appealing property owner by first class mail, shall conduct the appeal hearing in an open and public meeting. If as a result of the appeal, the special tax is either reduced or increased by the District Governing Board, the District shall either refund the excess amount collected, or collect any additional amount due.

YES:

NO:

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

SECTION 13840-13857

13840. Every district shall be governed by a legislative body known as a board of directors.

13841. Except in the case where a county board of supervisors has appointed itself as the district board, each member of a district board and each member of a fire commission appointed pursuant to Section 13844 shall be a resident of the district. In addition, if the district board is elected, each member of the district board shall be a registered voter of the district. In the case of a district board which is elected by divisions, each director shall be a registered voter of the division from which he or she is elected.

13842. Except in the case where a county board of supervisors or a city council has appointed itself as the district board, a district board may have three, five, seven, nine, or eleven members.

13843. (a) The term of office of each member of a district board is four years or until his or her successor qualifies and takes office, except as provided in subdivision (b).

(b) In the case of a district formed on or after January 1, 1988, the directors shall serve terms as provided in the Uniform District Election Law, Part 4 (commencing with Section 10500) of Division 10 of the Elections Code.

13844. If a county board of supervisors or a city council has appointed itself as the district board, the board of supervisors or city council may delegate any or all of its powers to a fire commission composed of five or seven commissioners. In the case of a district governed by a board of supervisors, the commissioners may be councilmembers of cities which are located in the district. The board of supervisors or city council shall determine whether the commissioners shall serve at its pleasure or for staggered terms of four years subject to removal for cause.

13845. (a) Except in the case where a county board of supervisors or a city council has appointed itself as the district board, the number of members of a district board may be increased or decreased if a majority of the voters voting on the question are in favor of the question at a general district or special election. The question shall specify the resulting number of members of the district board.

(b) The district board may adopt a resolution placing the question on the ballot. Alternatively, upon receipt of a petition

signed by at least 25 percent of the registered voters of the district, the district board shall adopt a resolution placing the question on the ballot.

(c) If the question is submitted to the voters at a general district election, the notice required by Section 12112 of the Elections Code shall contain a statement of the question to appear on the ballot. If the question is submitted to the voters at a special election, the notice of election and the ballot shall contain a statement of the question.

(d) If the voters approve of increasing the number of directors, the new members shall be elected or appointed pursuant to this chapter. If the district board is elected, the additional members may be elected at the same election.

(e) If the voters approve of decreasing the number of directors, the members of the district board continue to serve until the end of their current terms.

(f) The number of members of a district board may be changed by the local agency formation commission as a term and condition of approval by the commission of any change of organization or reorganization. Unless the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, Division 3 (commencing with Section 56000) of Title 5 of the Government Code, otherwise requires voter approval, the change ordered by the commission does not require approval by the voters of the district.

13846. (a) In the case of an elected district board, the directors may be elected by divisions if a majority of the voters voting upon the question are in favor of the question at a general district or special election. Conversely, in the case of a district that has an elected district board which is elected by election division, the directors may be elected at large if a majority of the voters voting upon the question are in favor of the question at a general district or special election.

(b) As used in this section, "election by division" means the election of each member of the district board by voters of only the respective election division.

(c) The district board may adopt a resolution placing the question on the ballot. Alternatively, upon receipt of a petition signed by at least 25 percent of the registered voters of the district, the district board shall adopt a resolution placing the question on the ballot.

(d) If the question is submitted to the voters at a general district election, the notice required by Section 12112 of the Elections Code shall contain a statement of the question to appear on the ballot. If the question is submitted to the voters at a special election, the notice of election and ballot shall contain a statement of the question.

(e) If the majority of voters voting upon the question approves the election of directors by divisions, the district board shall promptly adopt a resolution dividing the district into as many divisions as there are directors. The resolution shall assign a number to each division. Using the last decennial census as a basis, the divisions shall be as nearly equal in population as possible. In establishing the boundaries of the divisions the district board may give consideration to the following factors: (1) topography, (2) geography, (3) cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory, and (4) community of interests of the divisions.

(f) If the majority of voters voting upon the question approves

the election of directors by division, the board members shall be elected by election divisions and each member elected shall be a resident of the election division from which he or she is elected. At the district general election following the approval by the voters of the election of directors by divisions, the district board shall assign vacancies on the board created by the expiration of terms to the respective election divisions and the vacancies shall be filled from those election divisions.

(g) If the majority of voters voting upon the question approves the election of directors at large, the district board shall promptly adopt a resolution dissolving the election divisions which had existed.

13847. In the case of a district board elected by election divisions, the district board shall adjust the boundaries of the election divisions before November 1 of the year following the year in which each decennial federal census is taken. If at any time between each decennial federal census a change of organization alters the population of the district or the district increases or decreases the number of members of the district board, the district board shall reexamine the boundaries of its election divisions. If the district board finds that the population of any election division has varied so that the divisions no longer meet the criteria specified in subdivision (d) of Section 13846, the district board shall adjust the boundaries of the election divisions so that the divisions shall be as nearly equal in population as possible. The district board shall make this change within 60 days of the effective date of the change of organization or an increase or decrease in the number of members of the district board.

13848. (a) If a majority of the voters voting upon the question at a general district or special election are in favor, a district that has an appointed district board shall have an elected district board or a district that has an elected district board shall have an appointed district board.

(b) The district board may adopt a resolution placing the question on the ballot. Alternatively, upon receipt of a petition signed by at least 25 percent of the registered voters of the district, the district board shall adopt a resolution placing the question on the ballot.

(c) If the question is submitted to the voters at a general district election, the notice required by Section 12112 of the Elections Code shall contain a statement of the question to appear on the ballot. If the question is submitted to the voters at a special election, the notice of election and ballot shall contain a statement of the question.

(d) If a majority of voters voting upon the question approves of changing from an appointed district board to an elected district board, the members of the district board shall be elected at the next general district election. If a majority of voters voting upon the question approves of changing from an elected district board to an appointed district board, members shall be appointed to the district board as vacancies occur.

13849. (a) Before circulating any petition pursuant to Section

13845, 13846, or 13848 the chief petitioners shall publish a notice of intention which shall include a written statement not to exceed 500 words in length, setting forth the reasons for the proposal. The notice shall be published pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the district. If the district is located in more than one county, publication of the notice shall be made in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each of the counties.

(b) The notice shall be signed by at least one, but not more than three, chief petitioners and shall be in substantially the following form:

"Notice of Intent to Circulate Petition

Notice is hereby given of the intention to circulate a petition affecting the Board of Directors of the _____ (name of the district). The petition proposes that _____ (description of the proposal)."

(c) Within five days after the date of publication, the chief petitioners shall file with the secretary of the district board a copy of the notice together with an affidavit made by a representative of the newspaper in which the notice was published certifying to the fact of publication.

(d) After the filing required pursuant to subdivision (c), the petition may be circulated for signatures.

13850. (a) Sections 100 and 104 of the Elections Code shall govern the signing of the petition and the format of the petition.

(b) A petition may consist of a single instrument or separate counterparts. The chief petitioner or petitioners shall file the petition, together with all counterparts, with the secretary of the district board. The secretary shall not accept a petition for filing unless the signatures have been secured within six months of the date on which the first signature was obtained and the chief petitioner or petitioners submitted the petition to the secretary for filing within 60 days after the last signature was obtained.

13851. (a) Within 30 days after the date of filing a petition, the secretary of the district board shall cause the petition to be examined and shall prepare a certificate of sufficiency indicating whether the petition is signed by the requisite number of signers.

(b) The secretary shall cause the names of the signers on the petition to be compared with the voters' register in the office of the county clerk or registrar of voters and ascertain (i) the number of registered voters in the district, and (ii) the number of qualified signers appearing upon the petition.

(c) If the certificate of the secretary shows the petition to be insufficient, the secretary shall immediately give notice by certified mail of the insufficiency to the chief petitioners. That mailed notice shall state in what amount the petition is insufficient. Within 15 days after the date of the notice of insufficiency, the chief petitioners may file with the secretary a supplemental petition bearing additional signatures.

(d) Within 10 days after the date of filing a supplemental petition, the secretary shall examine the supplemental petition and certify in writing the results of his or her examination.

(e) The secretary shall sign and date a certificate of sufficiency. That certificate shall also state the minimum signature requirements for a sufficient petition and show the results of the secretary's examination. The secretary shall mail a copy of the certificate of sufficiency to the chief petitioners.

(f) Once the chief petitioners have filed a sufficient petition, the district board shall take the actions required pursuant to Section 13845, 13846, or 13848.

13852. (a) Any vacancy in the office of a member appointed to the district board shall be filled pursuant to Section 1779 of the Government Code.

(b) Any vacancy in the office of a member elected to the district board shall be filled pursuant to Section 1780 of the Government Code.

13853. (a) Within 60 days after their initial election or appointment and after each general district election or unopposed election, the district board shall meet and elect its officers. The officers of a district board are a president, a vice president, and a secretary or clerk.

(b) The secretary or clerk may be a member of the district board. He or she may receive compensation set by the district board which shall be in lieu of any other compensation to which he or she may be entitled as a member of the district board. The district board may employ a clerk to perform the duties of the secretary.

(c) A district board may create additional officers and elect members to those positions, provided that no member of a district board shall hold more than one office.

13854. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the county treasurer of the principal county shall act as the district treasurer and shall receive no compensation for the receipt and disbursement of money of the district.

(b) The district board may adopt a resolution appointing a district treasurer other than the county treasurer and defining the duties and compensation of the office. The district treasurer, or any other person authorized by the district board, shall draw checks or warrants to pay any demands which have been audited and approved in the manner prescribed by the district board.

(c) If the district board adopts the resolution provided by subdivision (b), the district treasurer and any other person designated by the district board shall give bonds to the district conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties. The amount of each bond shall be at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or 10 percent of the total amount of the district's final budget for the preceding fiscal year, whichever is greater. The district board shall pay the premiums on the bonds.

13855. A district board shall meet at least once every three

months. Meetings of the board are subject to the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act, (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code).

13856. (a) A majority of the district board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(b) The district board shall act only by ordinance, resolution, or motion. Except as specifically provided to the contrary in this part, a recorded vote by a majority of the total membership of the district board is required on each action.

13857. (a) Subject to subdivision (b), each member of the district board may receive compensation in an amount set by the district board not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) for attending each meeting of the district board. The number of meetings for which a member of the board of directors may receive compensation shall not exceed four meetings in any calendar month.

(b) The district board, by ordinance adopted pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 20200) of Division 10 of the Water Code, may increase the compensation received by the district board members above the amount prescribed by subdivision (a).

(c) For purposes of this section, the determination of whether a director's activities on any specific day are compensable shall be made pursuant to Article 2.3 (commencing with Section 53232) of Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code.

GOVERNMENT CODE

SECTION 1770-1782

1770. An office becomes vacant on the happening of any of the following events before the expiration of the term:

- (a) The death of the incumbent.
- (b) An adjudication pursuant to a quo warranto proceeding declaring that the incumbent is physically or mentally incapacitated due to disease, illness, or accident and that there is reasonable cause to believe that the incumbent will not be able to perform the duties of his or her office for the remainder of his or her term. This subdivision shall not apply to offices created by the California Constitution nor to federal or state legislators.
- (c) His or her resignation.
- (d) His or her removal from office.
- (e) His or her ceasing to be an inhabitant of the state, or if the office be local and one for which local residence is required by law, of the district, county, or city for which the officer was chosen or appointed, or within which the duties of his or her office are required to be discharged.
- (f) His or her absence from the state without the permission required by law beyond the period allowed by law.
- (g) His or her ceasing to discharge the duties of his or her office for the period of three consecutive months, except when prevented by sickness, or when absent from the state with the permission required by law.
- (h) His or her conviction of a felony or of any offense involving a violation of his or her official duties. An officer shall be deemed to have been convicted under this subdivision when trial court judgment is entered. For the purposes of this subdivision, "trial court judgment" means a judgment by the trial court either sentencing the officer or otherwise upholding and implementing the plea, verdict, or finding.
- (i) His or her refusal or neglect to file his or her required oath or bond within the time prescribed.
- (j) The decision of a competent tribunal declaring void his or her election or appointment.
- (k) The making of an order vacating his or her office or declaring the office vacant when the officer fails to furnish an additional or supplemental bond.
- (l) His or her commitment to a hospital or sanitarium by a court of competent jurisdiction as a drug addict, dipsomaniac, inebriate, or stimulant addict; but in that event the office shall not be deemed vacant until the order of commitment has become final.

1770.1. The disqualification from holding office upon conviction, as provided in Section 1021, or the forfeiture of office upon conviction, as provided in subdivision (h) of Section 1770 and Section 3000, is neither stayed by the initiation of an appeal from the conviction, nor set aside by the successful prosecuting of an appeal from the conviction by the person suffering the conviction.

1770.2. Upon the entry of a plea of guilty, the entry of a plea of nolo contendere, or the rendering of a verdict of a guilty either by a jury or by the court sitting without a jury of a public offense, the conviction of which would invoke the provisions of Section 1021, subdivision (h) of Section 1770, or Section 3000, the person found guilty shall not assume the office for which the person is otherwise qualified or shall be suspended immediately from the office the person then holds. During the time of inability to assume an office or of suspension from office, the person shall not be entitled to receive the emoluments of the office, including, but not limited to, the exercise of the powers of the office, the rights to be seated in the office, and the compensation, including benefits, prescribed for the office.

In the event the trial court sets aside or otherwise nullifies the plea or verdict before the trial court judgment is entered, the inability to assume office or the suspension from holding office shall be lifted, and the person suspended from office shall be restored to office with its emoluments, including those that would have otherwise accrued during the suspension, excluding, however, interest on any monetary payment.

1771. When an officer is removed, declared insane, or convicted of a felony or offense involving a violation of his official duty, or when his election or appointment is declared void, the body or person before whom the proceedings are had shall give notice thereof to the officer empowered to fill the vacancy.

1772. When any office becomes vacant and no mode is provided by law for filling the vacancy, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by granting a commission, to expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature or at the next election by the people.

1773. When a vacancy occurs in the office of Representative to Congress, or in either house of the Legislature, the Governor shall within 14 calendar days after the occurrence of the vacancy issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy; provided, that when such vacancy occurs in a congressional office after the close of the nomination period in the final year of the term of office, a special election may be held, at the Governor's discretion; and provided, further, that when a vacancy occurs in a legislative office after the close of the nomination period in the final year of the term of office, no special election shall be held.

The Governor shall issue the election proclamation under his hand and the Great Seal of the state, and transmit copies to the board of supervisors of the counties in which the election is to be held.

1773.5. In addition to any other applicable provision of law, a vacancy occurs in the office of Representative in Congress in the event of his or her disappearance, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 10731 of the Elections Code.

1774. (a) When an office, the appointment to which is vested in the Governor and Senate, either becomes vacant or the term of the incumbent thereof expires, the Governor may appoint a person to the office or reappoint the incumbent after the expiration of the term. Until Senate confirmation of the person appointed or reappointed, that person serves at the pleasure of the Governor. If the term of office of an incumbent subject to this section expires, the Governor shall have 60 days after the expiration date to reappoint the incumbent. If the incumbent is not reappointed within the 60-day period, the office shall be deemed to be vacant as of the first day following the end of the 60-day period.

(b) With respect to the appointment or reappointment by the Governor of a person to an office subject to confirmation by the Senate, the Governor shall submit the name of the person appointed, or the name of the incumbent reappointed, and the effective date of the appointment or reappointment to the Senate or, if the Senate is in recess or has adjourned, to the Secretary of the Senate, within 60 days after the person first began performing the duties of the office, or, as to the reappointment of an incumbent, within 90 days after the expiration date of the term. If the Governor does not provide the required notification within 60 days after the person first began performing the duties of the office, or, as to the reappointment of an incumbent to an office after the expiration date of the term, within 90 days after the expiration of the term, the office shall be deemed to be vacant as of the first day immediately following the end of the applicable period.

(c) If the Senate either refuses to confirm, or fails to confirm within 365 days after the day the person first began performing the duties of the office, or, with respect to an incumbent whose appointment to that office previously had been confirmed by the Senate and who is reappointed to that office, within 365 days after the expiration date of the term, the following shall apply:

(1) If the Senate refuses to confirm, the person may continue to serve in that office until 60 days have elapsed since the refusal to confirm or until 365 days have elapsed since the person first began performing the duties of the office, whichever occurs first, or with respect to an incumbent whose appointment to that office previously had been confirmed by the Senate and who is reappointed to that office, until 60 days have elapsed since refusal or until 365 days after the expiration date of the prior term, and the office for which the appointment was made shall be deemed to be vacant as of the first day immediately following the end of the applicable period.

(2) If the Senate fails to confirm within the applicable 365-day period, the person may not continue to serve in that office, and the office for which the appointment was made shall be deemed to be vacant as of the first day immediately following the end of the 365-day period.

1774.1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever the appointment by the Governor of a person to a public office is subject to confirmation by the Senate, and the Senate confirms the appointment within the applicable period described in Section 1774, and the term of office is at the pleasure of the Governor, such confirmation shall be deemed the last act necessary for appointment and the Governor shall not be required to issue another commission to complete the act of appointment.

1774.2. (a) For any person whose term of office expires prior to Senate confirmation and who is reappointed to that office, the time served prior to, as well as subsequent to, the expiration date of the prior term shall be counted for purposes of Section 1774.

(b) For any person who resigns an office prior to Senate confirmation and who is reappointed to that office at any time within 365 days of the resignation, the time served prior to, as well as subsequent to, the resignation shall be counted for purposes of Section 1774.

(c) The subsequent appointment of a person to an office 365 days or more after the date the person last served in that office shall be considered a new appointment, and not a reappointment, for purposes of Section 1774.

1774.3. With respect to any body or entity having more than one member, including, but not limited to, a board, commission, or committee, "office" includes every position on the body or entity, regardless of qualifications, expiration date of the term, or duties and responsibilities of the position.

1774.5. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person holding an office which is deemed to be vacant pursuant to Section 1774 may, after the time the office has been deemed to be vacant pursuant to those provisions, continue to discharge the duties of the office, and no warrant shall be drawn by the Controller for the payment of any salary or expenses of that person attributable to the discharge of the duties of the office after that time. In addition, the Governor shall not reappoint the person to the same office for a period of 365 days after the time the office has been deemed to be vacant.

1774.7. (a) Sections 1774, 1774.2, 1774.3, and 1774.5 shall apply to any person appointed, or reappointed, prior to, or on or after, January 1, 1981, except as follows:

(1) With respect to any person appointed prior to January 1, 1981, the 365-day period specified in Section 1774 shall not commence to run until January 1, 1981.

(2) With respect to the term of office of an incumbent which expires during the period from the first Monday after January 1 of the year a newly elected Governor takes office for the first time, until January 31 of that year, inclusive, the 60-day period specified in subdivision (a) of Section 1774 and the 90-day period specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1774 shall not commence to run until February 1 of that year.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that Sections 1774, 1774.2, 1774.3, and 1774.5 shall prevail over any contrary special or general provision of this code, any other code, or any uncodified statute of this state. These sections shall be construed as superseded by another statute only if that statute specifically provides that these sections shall not apply and expressly refers to the numbers of the sections superseded.

1775. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, or Attorney General, or on the State Board of Equalization, the Governor shall nominate a person to fill the vacancy who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority of the membership of the Senate and a majority of the membership of the Assembly and who shall hold office for the balance of the unexpired term. In the event the nominee is neither confirmed nor refused confirmation by both the Senate and the Assembly within 90 days of the submission of the nomination, the nominee shall take office as if he or she had been confirmed by a majority of the Senate and Assembly; provided, that if such 90-day period ends during a recess of the Legislature, the period shall be extended until the sixth day following the day on which the Legislature reconvenes.

After a vacancy has occurred in an office specified in this section and prior to the time such vacancy is filled as provided in this section, the chief deputy to the above constitutional officers shall discharge the duties of the office.

1776. Except as otherwise provided in the Constitution, when a person is appointed by the Governor, or by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, either to fill a vacancy in any office or to fill an office when the appointment is not made until after the expiration of the preceding term, the appointee holds office only for the balance of the unexpired term as provided by the law creating the office.

1777. After filing his official oath and bond, any person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy possesses all the rights and powers and is subject to all the liabilities, duties, and obligations of the officer whose vacancy he fills.

1778. A vacancy in any appointive office on the governing board of a special district shall be filled by appointment by the board of supervisors of the county in which the larger portion of the district is located unless, by the terms of the act under which the district is formed, another method of appointment is expressly provided.

1779. A vacancy on any appointed governing board of a special district shall be filled by the appointing authority within 90 days immediately subsequent to its occurrence. If no action is taken for a period of 90 days immediately subsequent to a vacancy on such a board, the board of supervisors of the county in which the larger portion of the district is located shall have authority to fill the vacancy by appointment.

1780. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a vacancy in any elective office on the governing board of a special district, other than those specified in Section 1781, shall be filled as provided in this section. The district shall notify the county

elections official of the vacancy no later than 15 days following either the date on which the district board is notified of the vacancy or the effective date of the vacancy, whichever is later. The remaining district board members may fill the vacancy by appointment. The person appointed shall hold office until the next general district election that is scheduled 130 or more days after the date the district board is notified of the vacancy, and thereafter until the person elected at that election to fill the vacancy has been qualified. The person elected to fill the vacancy shall fill the balance of the unexpired term. If the term of office is due to expire following the next general district election and that election is scheduled 130 or more days after the date the county elections official is notified of the vacancy, the person appointed to the vacancy shall fill the balance of the unexpired term of his or her predecessor. Appointments pursuant to this subdivision shall be made within a period of 60 days immediately subsequent to either the date on which the district board is notified of the vacancy or the effective date of the vacancy, whichever is later, and a notice of the vacancy shall be posted in three or more conspicuous places in the district at least 15 days before the appointment is made. The county elections official shall be notified of the appointment no later than 15 days after the appointment. In lieu of making an appointment the remaining members of the board may within 60 days of the date the district board is notified of the vacancy or the effective date of the vacancy, whichever is later, call an election to fill the vacancy. The election shall be held on the next established election date provided in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1000) of Division 1 of the Elections Code that is 130 or more days after the date the district board calls the election.

(b) If the vacancy is not filled by the district board as specified, or if the board has not called for an election within 60 days of the date the district board is notified of the vacancy or the effective date of the vacancy, whichever is later, the city council of the city in which the district is wholly located, or if the district is not wholly located within a city, the board of supervisors of the county representing the larger portion of the district area in which the election to fill the vacancy will be held, may fill the vacancy within 90 days of the date the district board is notified of the vacancy or the effective date of the vacancy, whichever is later, or the city council or county supervisors may order the district to call an election to fill the vacancy. The election shall be held on the next established election date provided in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1000) of Division 1 of the Elections Code that is 130 or more days after the date the city council or board of supervisors calls the election.

(c) (1) If within 90 days of the date the district board is notified of the vacancy or the effective date of the vacancy, whichever is later, the remaining members of the board or the appropriate board of supervisors or city council have not filled the vacancy and no election has been called for, the district shall call an election to fill the vacancy. The election shall be held on the next established election date provided in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1000) of Division 1 of the Elections Code that is 130 or more days after the date the district board calls the election.

(2) If the number of remaining members of the board falls below a quorum, at the request of the district secretary, or a remaining board member, the board of supervisors or the city council may waive the 60-day period provided in subdivision (a) and appoint immediately to fill the vacancy as provided in subdivision (a), or may call an election to fill the vacancy. The election shall be held on the next

established election date provided in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1000) of Division 1 of the Elections Code that is held 130 or more days after the date the city council or board of supervisors calls the election.

The board of supervisors or the city council shall only fill enough vacancies to provide the board with a quorum.

(d) Persons appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the next general district election that is scheduled 130 or more days after the date the county elections official is notified of the vacancy and thereafter until the person elected at that election to fill the vacancy has been qualified, but persons elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired balance of the term of office.

1781. The provisions of Section 1780 shall not apply to a school district, a district organized pursuant to Division 6 (commencing with Section 11501) of the Public Utilities Code, or a district subject to the provisions of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 22825) of Part 5 of Division 11 of the Water Code.

1782. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, whenever a vacancy occurs on a state board or commission, or a seat on a board or commission is abolished by statute, the board or commission shall notify the appropriate appointing authority of this occurrence and the appropriate appointing authority shall notify the person occupying the vacated or abolished seat that the person may no longer serve on the board or commission. Except as provided in Section 1774, the person occupying the vacated or abolished seat on the board or commission shall continue to serve until notified by the appropriate appointing authority.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

SECTION 1797-1797.8

1797. This division shall be known and may be cited as the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act.

1797.1. The Legislature finds and declares that it is the intent of this act to provide the state with a statewide system for emergency medical services by establishing within the Health and Welfare Agency the Emergency Medical Services Authority, which is responsible for the coordination and integration of all state activities concerning emergency medical services.

1797.2. It is the intent of the Legislature to maintain and promote the development of EMT-P paramedic programs where appropriate throughout the state and to initiate EMT-II limited advanced life support programs only where geography, population density, and resources would not make the establishment of a paramedic program feasible.

1797.3. The provisions of this division do not preclude the adoption of additional training standards for EMT-II and EMT-P personnel by local EMS agencies, consistent with standards adopted pursuant to Sections 1797.171, 1797.172, and 1797.214.

1797.4. Any reference in any provision of law to mobile intensive care paramedics subject to former Article 3 (commencing with Section 1480) of Chapter 2.5 of Division 2 shall be deemed to be a reference to persons holding valid certificates under this division as an EMT-I, EMT-II, or EMT-P. Any reference in any provision of law to mobile intensive care nurses subject to former Article 3 (commencing with Section 1480) of Chapter 2.5 of Division 2 shall be deemed to be a reference to persons holding valid authorization under this division as an MICN.

1797.5. It is the intent of the Legislature to promote the development, accessibility, and provision of emergency medical services to the people of the State of California.

Further, it is the policy of the State of California that people shall be encouraged and trained to assist others at the scene of a medical emergency. Local governments, agencies, and other organizations shall be encouraged to offer training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and lifesaving first aid techniques so that people may be adequately trained, prepared, and encouraged to assist others immediately.

1797.6. (a) It is the policy of the State of California to ensure the provision of effective and efficient emergency medical care. The Legislature finds and declares that achieving this policy has been hindered by the confusion and concern in the 58 counties resulting from the United States Supreme Court's holding in *Community Communications Company, Inc. v. City of Boulder, Colorado*, 455 U.S. 40, 70 L. Ed. 2d 810, 102 S. Ct. 835, regarding local governmental liability under federal antitrust laws.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section and Sections 1797.85 and 1797.224 to prescribe and exercise the degree of state direction and supervision over emergency medical services as will provide for state action immunity under federal antitrust laws for activities undertaken by local governmental entities in carrying out their prescribed functions under this division.

1797.7. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the ability of some prehospital emergency medical care personnel to move from the jurisdiction of one local EMS agency which issued certification and authorization to the jurisdiction of another local EMS agency which utilizes the same level of emergency medical care personnel will be unreasonably hindered if those personnel are required to be retested and recertified by each local EMS agency.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section and Section 1797.185 to ensure that EMT-P personnel who have met state competency standards for their basic scope of practice, as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 100135) of Division 9 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, and are currently certified are recognized statewide without having to repeat testing or certification for that same basic scope of practice.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that local EMS agencies may require prehospital emergency medical care personnel who were certified in another jurisdiction to be oriented to the local EMS system and receive training and demonstrate competency in any optional skills for which they have not received accreditation. It is also the intent of the Legislature that no individual who possesses a valid California EMT-P certificate shall be prevented from beginning working within the standard statewide scope of practice of an EMT-P if he or she is accompanied by a EMT-P who is currently certified in California and is accredited by the local EMS agency. It is further the intent of the Legislature that the local EMS agency provide, or arrange for the provision of, training and accreditation testing in local EMS operational policies and procedures and any optional skills utilized in the local EMS system within 30 days of application for accreditation as an EMT-P by the local EMS agency.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature that subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) not be construed to hinder the ability of local EMS agencies to maintain medical control within their EMS system in accordance with the requirements of this division.

1797.8. (a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "EMT-I" means any person who has training and a valid certificate as prescribed by Section 1797.80.

(2) "EMT certifying authority" means the medical director of the local emergency medical services agency.

(b) Any county may, at the discretion of the county or regional medical director of emergency medical services, develop a program to certify an EMT-I to administer naloxone hydrochloride by means other than intravenous injection.

(c) Any county that chooses to implement a program to certify an EMT-I to administer naloxone hydrochloride, as specified in subdivision (b), shall approve and administer a training and testing program leading to certification consistent with guidelines established by the state Emergency Medical Services Authority.

(d) On or before July 1, 2003, the state Emergency Medical Services Authority shall develop guidelines relating to the county certification programs authorized pursuant to subdivision (b).

(e) An EMT-I may be authorized by the EMT certifying authority to administer naloxone hydrochloride by means other than intravenous injection only if the EMT-I has completed training and passed an examination administered or approved by the EMT certifying authority in the area.

(f) This section shall be operative only until the operative date of regulations that revise the regulations set forth in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 100101) of Division 9 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations and that authorize an EMT-I to receive EMT-II training in administering naloxone hydrochloride without having to complete the entire EMT-II certification course.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

SECTION 1797.50-1797.97

1797.50. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions contained in this chapter shall govern the provisions of this division.

1797.52. "Advanced life support" means special services designed to provide definitive prehospital emergency medical care, including, but not limited to, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, advanced airway management, intravenous therapy, administration of specified drugs and other medicinal preparations, and other specified techniques and procedures administered by authorized personnel under the direct supervision of a base hospital as part of a local EMS system at the scene of an emergency, during transport to an acute care hospital, during interfacility transfer, and while in the emergency department of an acute care hospital until responsibility is assumed by the emergency or other medical staff of that hospital.

1797.53. "Alternative base station" means a facility or service operated and directly supervised by, or directly supervised by, a physician and surgeon who is trained and qualified to issue advice and instructions to prehospital emergency medical care personnel, which has been approved by the medical director of the local EMS agency to provide medical direction to advanced life support or limited advanced life support personnel responding to a medical emergency as part of the local EMS system, when no qualified hospital is available to provide that medical direction.

1797.54. "Authority" means the Emergency Medical Services Authority established by this division.

1797.56. "Authorized registered nurse," "mobile intensive care nurse," or "MICN" means a registered nurse who is functioning pursuant to Section 2725 of the Business and Professions Code and who has been authorized by the medical director of the local EMS agency as qualified to provide prehospital advanced life support or to issue instructions to prehospital emergency medical care personnel within an EMS system according to standardized procedures developed by the local EMS agency consistent with statewide guidelines established by the authority. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to abridge or restrict the duties or functions of a registered nurse or mobile intensive care nurse as otherwise provided by law.

1797.58. "Base hospital" means one of a limited number of hospitals

which, upon designation by the local EMS agency and upon the completion of a written contractual agreement with the local EMS agency, is responsible for directing the advanced life support system or limited advanced life support system and prehospital care system assigned to it by the local EMS agency.

1797.59. "Base hospital physician" or "BHP" means a physician and surgeon who is currently licensed in California, who is assigned to the emergency department of a base hospital, and who has been trained to issue advice and instructions to prehospital emergency medical care personnel consistent with statewide guidelines established by the authority. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to abridge or restrict the duties or functions of a physician and surgeon as otherwise provided by law.

1797.60. "Basic life support" means emergency first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation procedures which, as a minimum, include recognizing respiratory and cardiac arrest and starting the proper application of cardiopulmonary resuscitation to maintain life without invasive techniques until the victim may be transported or until advanced life support is available.

1797.62. "Certificate" means a specific document issued to an individual denoting competence in the named area of prehospital service.

1797.63. "Certifying examination" or "examination for certification" means an examination designated by the authority for a specific level of prehospital emergency medical care personnel that must be satisfactorily passed prior to certification or recertification at the specific level and may include any examination or examinations designated by the authority, including, but not limited to, any of the following options determined appropriate by the authority:

(a) An examination developed either by the authority or under the auspices of the authority or approved by the authority and administered by the authority or any entity designated by the authority to administer the examination.

(b) An examination developed and administered by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians.

(c) An examination developed administered, or approved by a certifying agency pursuant to standards adopted by the authority for the certification examination.

1797.64. "Commission" means the Commission on Emergency Medical Services created pursuant to the provisions of Section 1799.

1797.66. "Competency based curriculum" means a curriculum in which specific objectives are defined for each of the separate skills taught in training programs with integrated didactic and practical

instruction and successful completion of an examination demonstrating mastery of every skill.

1797.67. "Designated facility" means a hospital which has been designated by a local EMS agency to perform specified emergency medical services pursuant to guidelines established by the authority.

1797.68. "Director" means the Director of the Emergency Medical Services Authority.

1797.70. "Emergency" means a condition or situation in which an individual has a need for immediate medical attention, or where the potential for such need is perceived by emergency medical personnel or a public safety agency.

1797.72. "Emergency medical services" means the services utilized in responding to a medical emergency.

1797.74. "Emergency medical services area" or "EMS area" means the geographical area within the jurisdiction of the designated local EMS agency.

1797.76. "Emergency medical services plan" means a plan for the delivery of emergency medical services consistent with state guidelines addressing the components listed in Section 1797.103.

1797.78. "Emergency medical services system" or "system" means a specially organized arrangement which provides for the personnel, facilities, and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery in an EMS area of medical care services under emergency conditions.

1797.80. "Emergency Medical Technician-I" or "EMT-I" means an individual trained in all facets of basic life support according to standards prescribed by this part and who has a valid certificate issued pursuant to this part. This definition shall include, but not be limited to, EMT-I (FS) and EMT-I-A.

1797.82. "Emergency Medical Technician-II" or "EMT-II" means an EMT-I with additional training in limited advanced life support according to standards prescribed by this part and who has a valid certificate issued pursuant to this part.

1797.84. "Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic," "EMT-P," "paramedic" or "mobile intensive care paramedic" means an individual whose scope of practice to provide advanced life support is according to standards prescribed by this division and who has a valid certificate issued pursuant to this division.

1797.85. "Exclusive operating area" means an EMS area or subarea defined by the emergency medical services plan for which a local EMS agency, upon the recommendation of a county, restricts operations to one or more emergency ambulance services or providers of limited advanced life support or advanced life support.

1797.86. "Health systems agency" means a health systems agency as defined in subsection (a) of Section 300(1)-1 of Title 42 of the United States Code.

1797.88. "Hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of Division 2, with a permit for basic emergency service or an out-of-state acute care hospital which substantially meets the requirements of Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of Division 2, as determined by the local EMS agency which is utilizing the hospital in the emergency medical services system, and is licensed in the state in which it is located.

1797.90. "Medical control" means the medical management of the emergency medical services system pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 1798).

1797.92. "Limited advanced life support" means special service designed to provide prehospital emergency medical care limited to techniques and procedures that exceed basic life support but are less than advanced life support and are those procedures specified pursuant to Section 1797.171.

1797.94. "Local EMS agency" means the agency, department, or office having primary responsibility for administration of emergency medical services in a county and which is designated pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1797.200).

1797.97. "Poison control center" or "PCC" means a hospital-based facility or other facility which, as a minimum, provides information and advice regarding the management of individuals who have or may have ingested or otherwise been exposed to poisonous or possibly toxic substances, and which has been designated by the Emergency Medical Services Authority according to the standards prescribed by this division.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

SECTION 1797.98a-1797.98g

1797.98a. (a) The fund provided for in this chapter shall be known as the Maddy Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Fund.

(b) (1) Each county may establish an emergency medical services fund, upon adoption of a resolution by the board of supervisors. The moneys in the fund shall be available for the reimbursements required by this chapter. The fund shall be administered by each county, except that a county electing to have the state administer its medically indigent services program may also elect to have its emergency medical services fund administered by the state.

(2) Costs of administering the fund shall be reimbursed by the fund, based on the actual administrative costs, not to exceed 10 percent of the amount of the fund.

(3) All interest earned on moneys in the fund shall be deposited in the fund for disbursement as specified in this section.

(4) Each administering agency may maintain a reserve of up to 15 percent of the amount in the portions of the fund reimbursable to physicians and surgeons, pursuant to subparagraph (A) of, and to hospitals, pursuant to subparagraph (B) of, paragraph (5). Each administering agency may maintain a reserve of any amount in the portion of the fund that is distributed for other emergency medical services purposes as determined by each county, pursuant to subparagraph (C) of paragraph (5).

(5) The amount in the fund, reduced by the amount for administration and the reserve, shall be utilized to reimburse physicians and surgeons and hospitals for patients who do not make payment for emergency medical services and for other emergency medical services purposes as determined by each county according to the following schedule:

(A) Fifty-eight percent of the balance of the fund shall be distributed to physicians and surgeons for emergency services provided by all physicians and surgeons, except those physicians and surgeons employed by county hospitals, in general acute care hospitals that provide basic or comprehensive emergency services up to the time the patient is stabilized.

(B) Twenty-five percent of the fund shall be distributed only to hospitals providing disproportionate trauma and emergency medical care services.

(C) Seventeen percent of the fund shall be distributed for other emergency medical services purposes as determined by each county, including, but not limited to, the funding of regional poison control centers. Funding may be used for purchasing equipment and for capital projects only to the extent that these expenditures support the provision of emergency services and are consistent with the intent of this chapter.

(c) The source of the moneys in the fund shall be the penalty assessment made for this purpose, as provided in Section 76000 of the Government Code.

(d) Any physician and surgeon may be reimbursed for up to 50 percent of the amount claimed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 1797.98c for the initial cycle of reimbursements made by the administering agency in a given year, pursuant to Section 1797.98e. All funds remaining at the end of the fiscal year in excess of any reserve held and rolled over to the next year pursuant to paragraph

(4) of subdivision (b) shall be distributed proportionally, based on the dollar amount of claims submitted and paid to all physicians and surgeons who submitted qualifying claims during that year. The administering agency shall not disburse funds in excess of the total amount of a qualified claim.

1797.98b. (a) Each county establishing a fund, on January 1, 1989, and on each April 15 thereafter, shall report to the Legislature on the implementation and status of the Emergency Medical Services Fund.

The report shall cover the preceding fiscal year, and shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) The total amount of fines and forfeitures collected, the total amount of penalty assessments collected, and the total amount of penalty assessments deposited into the Emergency Medical Services Fund.

(2) The fund balance and the amount of moneys disbursed under the program to physicians and surgeons, for hospitals, and for other emergency medical services purposes.

(3) The number of claims paid to physicians and surgeons, and the percentage of claims paid, based on the uniform fee schedule, as adopted by the county.

(4) The amount of moneys available to be disbursed to physicians and surgeons, descriptions of the physician and surgeon and hospital claims payment methodologies, the dollar amount of the total allowable claims submitted, and the percentage at which those claims were reimbursed.

(5) A statement of the policies, procedures, and regulatory action taken to implement and run the program under this chapter.

(6) The name of the physician and surgeon and hospital administrator organization, or names of specific physicians and surgeons and hospital administrators, contracted to review claims payment methodologies.

(b) (1) Each county, upon request, shall make available to any member of the public the report required under subdivision (a).

(2) Each county, upon request, shall make available to any member of the public a listing of physicians and surgeons and hospitals that have received reimbursement from the Emergency Medical Services Fund and the amount of the reimbursement they have received. This listing shall be compiled on a semiannual basis.

1797.98c. (a) Physicians and surgeons wishing to be reimbursed shall submit their claims for emergency services provided to patients who do not make any payment for services and for whom no responsible third party makes any payment.

(b) If, after receiving payment from the fund, a physician and surgeon is reimbursed by a patient or a responsible third party, the physician and surgeon shall do one of the following:

(1) Notify the administering agency, and, after notification, the administering agency shall reduce the physician and surgeon's future payment of claims from the fund. In the event there is not a subsequent submission of a claim for reimbursement within one year, the physician and surgeon shall reimburse the fund in an amount equal to the amount collected from the patient or third-party payer, but not more than the amount of reimbursement received from the fund.

(2) Notify the administering agency of the payment and reimburse the fund in an amount equal to the amount collected from the patient or third-party payer, but not more than the amount of the

reimbursement received from the fund for that patient's care.

(c) Reimbursement of claims for emergency services provided to patients by any physician and surgeon shall be limited to services provided to a patient who does not have health insurance coverage for emergency services and care, cannot afford to pay for those services, and for whom payment will not be made through any private coverage or by any program funded in whole or in part by the federal government, with the exception of claims submitted for reimbursement through Section 1011 of the federal Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, and where all of the following conditions have been met:

(1) The physician and surgeon has inquired if there is a responsible third-party source of payment.

(2) The physician and surgeon has billed for payment of services.

(3) Either of the following:

(A) At least three months have passed from the date the physician and surgeon billed the patient or responsible third party, during which time the physician and surgeon has made two attempts to obtain reimbursement and has not received reimbursement for any portion of the amount billed.

(B) The physician and surgeon has received actual notification from the patient or responsible third party that no payment will be made for the services rendered by the physician and surgeon.

(4) The physician and surgeon has stopped any current, and waives any future, collection efforts to obtain reimbursement from the patient, upon receipt of moneys from the fund.

(d) A listing of patient names shall accompany a physician and surgeon's submission, and those names shall be given full confidentiality protections by the administering agency.

(e) Notwithstanding any other restriction on reimbursement, a county shall adopt a fee schedule and reimbursement methodology to establish a uniform reasonable level of reimbursement from the county's emergency medical services fund for reimbursable services.

(f) For the purposes of submission and reimbursement of physician and surgeon claims, the administering agency shall adopt and use the current version of the Physicians' Current Procedural Terminology, published by the American Medical Association, or a similar procedural terminology reference.

(g) Each administering agency of a fund under this chapter shall make all reasonable efforts to notify physicians and surgeons who provide, or are likely to provide, emergency services in the county as to the availability of the fund and the process by which to submit a claim against the fund. The administering agency may satisfy this requirement by sending materials that provide information about the fund and the process to submit a claim against the fund to local medical societies, hospitals, emergency rooms, or other organizations, including materials that are prepared to be posted in visible locations.

1797.98e. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that a simplified, cost-efficient system of administration of this chapter be developed so that the maximum amount of funds may be utilized to reimburse physicians and surgeons and for other emergency medical services purposes. The administering agency shall select an administering officer and shall establish procedures and time schedules for the submission and processing of proposed reimbursement requests submitted by physicians and surgeons. The schedule shall

provide for disbursements of moneys in the Emergency Medical Services Fund on at least a quarterly basis to applicants who have submitted accurate and complete data for payment. When the administering agency determines that claims for payment for physician and surgeon services are of sufficient numbers and amounts that, if paid, the claims would exceed the total amount of funds available for payment, the administering agency shall fairly prorate, without preference, payments to each claimant at a level less than the maximum payment level. Each administering agency may encumber sufficient funds during one fiscal year to reimburse claimants for losses incurred during that fiscal year for which claims will not be received until after the fiscal year. The administering agency may, as necessary, request records and documentation to support the amounts of reimbursement requested by physicians and surgeons and the administering agency may review and audit the records for accuracy. Reimbursements requested and reimbursements made that are not supported by records may be denied to, and recouped from, physicians and surgeons. Physicians and surgeons found to submit requests for reimbursement that are inaccurate or unsupported by records may be excluded from submitting future requests for reimbursement. The administering officer shall not give preferential treatment to any facility, physician and surgeon, or category of physician and surgeon and shall not engage in practices that constitute a conflict of interest by favoring a facility or physician and surgeon with which the administering officer has an operational or financial relationship. A hospital administrator of a hospital owned or operated by a county of a population of 250,000 or more as of January 1, 1991, or a person under the direct supervision of that person, shall not be the administering officer. The board of supervisors of a county or any other county agency may serve as the administering officer. The administering officer shall solicit input from physicians and surgeons and hospitals to review payment distribution methodologies to ensure fair and timely payments. This requirement may be fulfilled through the establishment of an advisory committee with representatives comprised of local physicians and surgeons and hospital administrators. In order to reduce the county's administrative burden, the administering officer may instead request an existing board, commission, or local medical society, or physicians and surgeons and hospital administrators, representative of the local community, to provide input and make recommendations on payment distribution methodologies.

(b) Each provider of health services that receives payment under this chapter shall keep and maintain records of the services rendered, the person to whom rendered, the date, and any additional information the administering agency may, by regulation, require, for a period of three years from the date the service was provided. The administering agency shall not require any additional information from a physician and surgeon providing emergency medical services that is not available in the patient record maintained by the entity listed in subdivision (f) where the emergency medical services are provided, nor shall the administering agency require a physician and surgeon to make eligibility determinations.

(c) During normal working hours, the administering agency may make any inspection and examination of a hospital's or physician and surgeon's books and records needed to carry out this chapter. A provider who has knowingly submitted a false request for reimbursement shall be guilty of civil fraud.

(d) Nothing in this chapter shall prevent a physician and surgeon from utilizing an agent who furnishes billing and collection services to the physician and surgeon to submit claims or receive payment for

claims.

(e) All payments from the fund pursuant to Section 1797.98c to physicians and surgeons shall be limited to physicians and surgeons who, in person, provide onsite services in a clinical setting, including, but not limited to, radiology and pathology settings.

(f) All payments from the fund shall be limited to claims for care rendered by physicians and surgeons to patients who are initially medically screened, evaluated, treated, or stabilized in any of the following:

(1) A basic or comprehensive emergency department of a licensed general acute care hospital.

(2) A site that was approved by a county prior to January 1, 1990, as a paramedic receiving station for the treatment of emergency patients.

(3) A standby emergency department that was in existence on January 1, 1989, in a hospital specified in Section 124840.

(4) For the 1991-92 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, a facility which contracted prior to January 1, 1990, with the National Park Service to provide emergency medical services.

(g) Payments shall be made only for emergency medical services provided on the calendar day on which emergency medical services are first provided and on the immediately following two calendar days.

(h) Notwithstanding subdivision (g), if it is necessary to transfer the patient to a second facility providing a higher level of care for the treatment of the emergency condition, reimbursement shall be available for services provided at the facility to which the patient was transferred on the calendar day of transfer and on the immediately following two calendar days.

(i) Payment shall be made for medical screening examinations required by law to determine whether an emergency condition exists, notwithstanding the determination after the examination that a medical emergency does not exist. Payment shall not be denied solely because a patient was not admitted to an acute care facility. Payment shall be made for services to an inpatient only when the inpatient has been admitted to a hospital from an entity specified in subdivision (f).

(j) The administering agency shall compile a quarterly and yearend summary of reimbursements paid to facilities and physicians and surgeons. The summary shall include, but shall not be limited to, the total number of claims submitted by physicians and surgeons in aggregate from each facility and the amount paid to each physician and surgeon. The administering agency shall provide copies of the summary and forms and instructions relating to making claims for reimbursement to the public, and may charge a fee not to exceed the reasonable costs of duplication.

(k) Each county shall establish an equitable and efficient mechanism for resolving disputes relating to claims for reimbursements from the fund. The mechanism shall include a requirement that disputes be submitted either to binding arbitration conducted pursuant to arbitration procedures set forth in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1282) and Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1285) of Part 3 of Title 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or to a local medical society for resolution by neutral parties.

(l) Physicians and surgeons shall be eligible to receive payment for patient care services provided by, or in conjunction with, a properly credentialed nurse practitioner or physician's assistant for care rendered under the direct supervision of a physician and surgeon who is present in the facility where the patient is being treated and who is available for immediate consultation. Payment shall be limited to those claims that are substantiated by a medical

record and that have been reviewed and countersigned by the supervising physician and surgeon in accordance with regulations established for the supervision of nurse practitioners and physician assistants in California.

1797.98f. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an emergency physician and surgeon, or an emergency physician group, with a gross billings arrangement with a hospital shall be entitled to receive reimbursement from the Emergency Medical Services Fund for services provided in that hospital, if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The services are provided in a basic or comprehensive general acute care hospital emergency department, or in a standby emergency department in a small and rural hospital as defined in Section 124840.

(b) The physician and surgeon is not an employee of the hospital.

(c) All provisions of Section 1797.98c are satisfied, except that payment to the emergency physician and surgeon, or an emergency physician group, by a hospital pursuant to a gross billings arrangement shall not be interpreted to mean that payment for a patient is made by a responsible third party.

(d) Reimbursement from the Emergency Medical Services Fund is sought by the hospital or the hospital's designee, as the billing and collection agent for the emergency physician and surgeon, or an emergency physician group.

For purposes of this section, a "gross billings arrangement" is an arrangement whereby a hospital serves as the billing and collection agent for the emergency physician and surgeon, or an emergency physician group, and pays the emergency physician and surgeon, or emergency physician group, a percentage of the emergency physician and surgeon's or group's gross billings for all patients.

1797.98g. The moneys contained in an Emergency Medical Services Fund, other than moneys contained in a Physician Services Account within the fund pursuant to Section 16952 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, shall not be subject to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 16951) of Chapter 5 of Part 4.7 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

GOVERNMENT CODE

SECTION 4300-4305

4300. As used in this article:

- (a) "United States" means the United States of America, and includes any Territory or insular possession of the United States.
- (b) "Produced" includes mined and manufactured.
- (c) "Materials" includes articles and supplies.

4301. This article does not apply to materials which are of a class or kind which are not, or which are manufactured from materials which are not, produced in the United States, nor to key-driven calculators manufactured in branch plants located outside continental United States, but which plants are wholly owned and operated by a corporation the majority of whose stock is owned or controlled by an American manufacturer whose principal manufacturing centers and home offices are located in the United States.

4302. This article does not apply to medical and surgical instruments, scientific equipment, microscopes, lenses, or instruments used for scientific or medical purposes, including research.

4302.5. The provisions of this article do not apply to the purchase of sewing machines, regardless of the place of their manufacture or the source of the materials from which such machines were manufactured.

4302.6. The provisions of this article do not apply to the purchase of printing presses of rotary gripper system or single revolution design, which are purchased exclusively for use in schools and colleges for educational purposes; provided, however, that if printing presses of rotary gripper system or single revolution design are manufactured within the United States that only such presses as are manufactured in the United States shall be purchased.

4303. The governing body of any political subdivision, municipal corporation, or district, and any public officer or person charged with the letting of contracts for (1) the construction, alteration, or repair of public works or (2) for the purchasing of materials for public use, shall let such contracts only to persons who agree to use or supply only such unmanufactured materials as have been produced in the United States, and only such manufactured materials as have been manufactured in the United States, substantially all from materials produced in the United States.

4303.5. Any provision of this article to the contrary notwithstanding, any such body or person may let a contract for the purchase of office machines or supplies therefor without regard to the place of their manufacture or the source of the materials from which such machines or supplies are manufactured, except that such contracts or purchases shall be subject to the provisions of Section 4334.

4304. Every contract for the construction, alteration or repair of public works or for the purchase of materials for public use shall contain a provision that only unmanufactured materials produced in the United States, and only manufactured materials manufactured in the United States, substantially all from materials produced in the United States shall be used in the performance of the contract.

Any person who fails to comply with such provision shall not be awarded any contract to which this article applies for a period of three years from the date of the violation.

4305. The name of the person failing to comply, together with a report of the facts constituting the violation, shall be posted by the governing board or person who let the contract in at least three public places in the county in which the contract was made.

GOVERNMENT CODE

SECTION 60200-60204

60200. The legislative body of any special district may authorize at any time the destruction or disposition of any duplicate record, paper, or document, the original or a permanent photographic record of which is in the files of any officer or department of the district.

60201. (a) For purposes of this section, "record" means any record consisting of a "writing," as defined by subdivision (f) of Section 6252.

(b) The legislative body of a district may destroy or dispose of any record that is not expressly required by law to be filed and preserved through either of the following procedures:

(1) The legislative body may authorize the destruction or disposition of any category of records if it does both of the following:

(A) Adopts a resolution finding that destruction or disposition of this category of records will not adversely affect any interest of the district or of the public.

(B) Maintains a list, by category, of the types of records destroyed or disposed of that reasonably identifies the information contained in the records in each category.

(2) The legislative body may, by resolution, adopt and comply with a record retention schedule that complies with guidelines provided by the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 12236, that classifies all of the district's records by category, and that establishes a standard protocol for destruction or disposition of records.

(c) A district is not required to photograph, reproduce, microfilm, or make a copy of any record that is destroyed or disposed of pursuant to this section.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or other provision of law, a district may not destroy or dispose of any record that is any of the following:

(1) Relates to formation, change of organization, or reorganization of the district.

(2) An ordinance adopted by the district. However, an ordinance that has been repealed or is otherwise invalid or unenforceable may be destroyed or disposed of pursuant to this section five years after it was repealed or became invalid or unenforceable.

(3) Minutes of any meeting of the legislative body of the district.

(4) Relates to any pending claim or litigation or any settlement or other disposition of litigation within the past two years.

(5) Is the subject of any pending request made pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1), whether or not the district maintains that the record is exempt from disclosure, until the request has been granted or two years have elapsed since the district provided written notice to the requester that the request has been denied.

(6) Relates to any pending construction that the district has not accepted or as to which a stop notice claim legally may be presented.

(7) Relates to any nondischarged debt of the district.

(8) Relates to the title to real property in which the district has an interest.

(9) Relates to any nondischarged contract to which the district is a party.

(10) Has not fulfilled the administrative, fiscal, or legal purpose for which it was created or received.

(11) Is an unaccepted bid or proposal, which is less than two years old, for the construction or installation of any building, structure, or other public work.

(12) Specifies the amount of compensation paid to district employees or officers or to independent contractors providing personal or professional services to the district, or relates to expense reimbursement to district officers or employees or to the use of district paid credit cards or any travel compensation mechanism. However, a record described in this paragraph may be destroyed or disposed of pursuant to this section seven years after the date of payment.

60203. (a) Notwithstanding Section 60201, the legislative body of a district may authorize the destruction of any record, paper, or document that is not expressly required by law to be filed and preserved if all of the following conditions are complied with:

(1) The record, paper, or document is photographed, microphotographed, reproduced by electronically recorded video images on magnetic surfaces, recorded in the electronic data processing system, recorded on optical disk, reproduced on film or any other medium that is a trusted system and that does not permit additions, deletions, or changes to the original document in compliance with Section 12168.7 for recording of permanent records or nonpermanent records.

(2) The device used to reproduce the record, paper, or document on film, optical disk, or any other medium is one that accurately reproduces the original thereof in all details and that does not permit additions, deletions, or changes to the original document images.

(3) The photographs, microphotographs, or other reproductions on film, optical disk, or any other medium are placed in conveniently accessible files and provision is made for preserving, examining, and using the files.

(b) For the purposes of this section, every reproduction shall be deemed to be an original record and a transcript, exemplification, or certified copy of any reproduction shall be deemed to be a transcript, exemplification, or certified copy, as the case may be, of the original.

60204. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms "special district" and "district" also include the South Coast Air Quality Management District, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, and the term "legislative body" also includes the boards of the districts.

GOVERNMENT CODE

SECTION 61040-61048

61040. (a) A legislative body of five members known as the board of directors shall govern each district. The board of directors shall establish policies for the operation of the district. The board of directors shall provide for the implementation of those policies which is the responsibility of the district's general manager.

(b) No person shall be a candidate for the board of directors unless he or she is a voter of the district or the proposed district. No person shall be a candidate for the board of directors that is elected by divisions or from divisions unless he or she is a voter of that division or proposed division.

(c) All members of the board of directors shall exercise their independent judgment on behalf of the interests of the entire district, including the residents, property owners, and the public as a whole in furthering the purposes and intent of this division. Where the members of the board of directors have been elected by divisions or from divisions, they shall represent the interests of the entire district and not solely the interests of the residents and property owners in their divisions.

(d) Service on a municipal advisory council established pursuant to Section 31010 or service on an area planning commission established pursuant to Section 65101 shall not be considered an incompatible office with service as a member of a board of directors.

(e) A member of the board of directors shall not be the general manager, the district treasurer, or any other compensated employee of the district, except for volunteer firefighters as provided by Section 53227.

61041. Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 65040, this section applies only to those districts that on December 31, 2005, had boards of directors that consisted of three members. Those districts shall continue to have boards of directors that consist of three members until the next general district election after January 1, 2006, after which date those districts shall have boards of directors that consist of five members. At that election, the voters shall fill the two vacancies on the board of directors. Those two members of the board of directors shall serve for the terms of office determined pursuant to Section 10506 of the Elections Code.

61042. (a) The term of office of each member of a board of directors is four years or until his or her successor qualifies and takes office. Directors shall take office at noon on the first Friday in December following their election.

(b) For districts formed before January 1, 2006, where the members of the board of directors are not serving staggered terms, at the first meeting after January 1, 2006, the members shall classify themselves by lot into two classes. One class shall have three members and the other class shall have two members. For the class

that has three members, the terms of the offices that begin after the next general district election shall be four years. For the class that has two members, the initial terms of the offices that begin after the next general district election shall be two years. Thereafter, the terms of all members shall be four years.

(c) Any vacancy in the office of a member elected to a board of directors shall be filled pursuant to Section 1780.

61043. (a) Within 45 days after the effective date of the formation of a district, the board of directors shall meet and elect its officers. Thereafter, within 45 days after each general district or unopposed election, the board of directors shall meet and elect the officers of the board of directors. A board of directors may elect the officers of the board of directors annually.

(b) The officers of a board of directors are a president and a vice president. The president shall preside over meetings of the board of directors and the vice president shall serve in the president's absence or inability to serve.

(c) A board of directors may create additional offices and elect members to those offices, provided that no member of a board of directors shall hold more than one office.

61044. A board of directors shall hold a regular meeting at least once every three months. Meetings of the board of directors are subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act, Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5.

61045. (a) A majority of the total membership of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(b) The board of directors shall act only by ordinance, resolution, or motion.

(c) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, a majority vote of the total membership of the board of directors is required for the board of directors to take action.

(d) The minutes of the board of directors shall record the aye and no votes taken by the members of the board of directors for the passage of all ordinances, resolutions, or motions.

(e) The board of directors shall keep a record of all its actions, including financial transactions.

(f) The board of directors shall adopt rules or bylaws for its proceedings.

(g) The board of directors shall adopt policies for the operation of the district, including, but not limited to, administrative policies, fiscal policies, personnel policies, and the purchasing policies required by this division.

61046. (a) Ordinances may be passed by the voters by initiative pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 9300) of Chapter 4 of Division 9 of the Elections Code.

(b) Legislative acts may be disapproved by the voters by referendum pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 9340) of

Chapter 4 of Division 9 of the Elections Code.

(c) Members of the board of directors may be recalled by the voters pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 11000) of Division 11 of the Elections Code.

61047. (a) The board of directors may provide, by ordinance or resolution, that each of its members may receive compensation in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) for each day of service. A member of the board of directors shall not receive compensation for more than six days of service in a month.

(b) The board of directors, by ordinance adopted pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 20200) of Division 10 of the Water Code, may increase the amount of compensation that may be received by members of the board of directors.

(c) The board of directors may provide, by ordinance or resolution, that its members may receive their actual and necessary traveling and incidental expenses incurred while on official business. Reimbursement for these expenses is subject to Sections 53232.2 and 53232.3.

(d) A member of the board of directors may waive any or all of the payments permitted by this section.

(e) For the purposes of this section, a "day of service" means any of the following:

(1) A meeting conducted pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act, Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5.

(2) Representation of the district at a public event, provided that the board of directors has previously approved the member's representation at a board of directors' meeting and that the member delivers a written report to the board of directors regarding the member's representation at the next board of directors' meeting following the public event.

(3) Representation of the district at a public meeting or a public hearing conducted by another public agency, provided that the board of directors has previously approved the member's representation at a board of directors' meeting and that the member delivers a written report to the board of directors regarding the member's representation at the next board of directors' meeting following the public meeting or public hearing.

(4) Representation of the district at a meeting of a public benefit nonprofit corporation on whose board the district has membership, provided that the board of directors has previously approved the member's representation at a board of directors' meeting and the member delivers a written report to the board of directors regarding the member's representation at the next board of directors' meeting following the corporation's meeting.

(5) Participation in a training program on a topic that is directly related to the district, provided that the board of directors has previously approved the member's participation at a board of directors' meeting, and that the member delivers a written report to the board of directors regarding the member's participation at the next board of directors' meeting following the training program.

61048. A board of directors may appoint one or more advisory committees to advise the board of directors about the district's

finances, policies, programs, or operations.
