

# COLAB

San Luis Obispo County



The Coalition of Labor Agriculture and Business

## WEEKLY UPDATE FEBRUARY 2 - 8, 2020

11th ANNUAL

# COLAB

San Luis Obispo County

## DINNER & FUNDRAISER



**Steve Hayward**  
*UC Berkeley's Conservative Senior Resident Scholar*  
Why is the World So Crazy,  
Can it Be Made Sane Again?

**Thursday, March 26**  
Alex Madonna Expo Center

5:15 pm Social Hour, Open Bar  
6:15 pm Filet Mignon Dinner including Wine  
\$120 per person | \$1,200 per Table (Reserved Seating for 10)

*For tickets*  
Reservations and payment can be made at:  
<http://www.colabslo.org/support.asp>

Or mail your check to:  
COLAB SLO: PO Box 13601, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

*Cocktail Attire Optional*  
For more information  
(805) 548-0340 | [colabslo@gmail.com](mailto:colabslo@gmail.com)

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HEAR STEVE HAYWARD'S PHENOMENAL FIRST HAND ACCOUNT  
***WHY IS THE WORLD SO CRAZY? CAN IT BE MADE SANE AGAIN?***

Steven F. Hayward is currently senior resident scholar at UC Berkeley's Institute of Governmental Studies, and a visiting lecturer at Berkeley Law. He was previously the Ronald Reagan Distinguished Visiting Professor at Pepperdine University's Graduate School of Public Policy, and was the inaugural visiting scholar in conservative thought and policy at the University of Colorado at Boulder in 2013-14. From 2002 to 2012 he was the F.K Weyerhaeuser Fellow in Law and Economics at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington DC, and has been senior fellow at the Pacific Research Institute in San Francisco since 1991.

He writes frequently for the *Wall Street Journal*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *National Review*, the *Washington Examiner*, the *Claremont Review of Books*, and other publications. The author of six books including a two-volume chronicle of Reagan and his times entitled *The Age of Reagan: The Fall of the Old Liberal Order, 1964-1980*, and *The Age of Reagan: The Conservative Counter-Revolution, 1980-1989*, and the *Almanac of Environmental Trends*. His most recent book is *Patriotism is Not Enough: Harry Jaffa, Walter Berns, and the Arguments That Redefined American Conservatism*.



**THIS WEEK**

**\$827,000 "WHOLE PERSON" HOMELESS PROGRAM  
CONCIERGE TO COORDINATE YOUR TREATMENT?**

**\$ 877,000 FOR NEW FEATURES AT DAIRY CREEK  
GOLF COURSE**

**\$4.2 MILLION TO REPAIR NACIMIENTO PIPELINE  
IT'S ONLY 7 YEARS OLD  
THE WARRANTY ON YOUR SUBARU IS BETTER**

## **\$25 MILLION DEBT ISSUANCE FOR ANIMAL SHELTER AND REFINANCING VINEYARD DRIVE**

### **LAST WEEK**

**ANOTHER FEASIBILITY STUDY ON JOINING THE MONTEREY BAY POWER AUTHORITY APPROVED PROGRESSIVES WILL PUSH UNTIL THEY GET THE ANSWER THEY WANT**

### **COUNTY LEG PLATFORM**

**HILL SUPPORTS PROPERTY TAX CLASSIFICATION BUT VOTES TO OPPOSE IT IN PLATFORM ANYHOW**

**BOARD WHINES ABOUT DIABLO CLOSURE BUT NO REAL ACTION**

**SECONDARY DWELLING UNIT REGS APPROVED**

### **SLO COLAB IN DEPTH**

**SEE PAGE 17**

## **HOW CALIFORNIA EMBRACED CORPORATE SOCIALISM**

*California is run by an oligarchy, working in partnership with a legislature that is controlled by a handful of powerful government employee unions. These oligarchs and their counterparts, the union leaders, form a de facto politburo. The most accurate way to describe the political economy of California would be corporate socialism. A more vivid, and equally accurate description would be feudalism.*

**BY EDWARD RING**

## THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

### Board of Supervisors Meeting of Tuesday, February 4, 2020 (Scheduled)

**Item 10 - Request to: 1) approve a resolution authorizing the County's participation in a one-time funding allocation in the amount of \$827,627 from the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) for a Whole Person Care Pilot Program, which will focus on coordination of health, behavioral health, and social services for beneficiaries to improve the health and wellbeing of individuals served.** The item authorizes approval of a 6-year state grant to provide an official who will coordinate services to the "fragile" homeless. You would think that with all the money spent over the years, the County would have already thought of this idea. Heck, people were trying it back in the 1960's in various programs.

We are always astonished at the recycling old ideas decade after decade with catchy names, such as "Whole Person Care Pilot Program." What have all the homeless workers and social workers and workers at the various not-for-profits been doing? It never occurred to anyone that a client's social service, clinical health, mental health, and housing issues needed to be coordinated?

*The overarching goal of California's Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot is to coordinate health, behavioral health, and social services, as applicable, in a patient-centered manner to improve beneficiary health and wellbeing.*

#### **The write-up goes on:**

*To assess community needs and foster coordination, the Health Care Access Division of the San Luis Obispo (SLO) County Public Health convened a stakeholder group comprised of representatives of Behavioral Health, Public Health, Department of Social Services, Transitions Mental Health Association (TMHA), Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc. (CAPSLO), CenCal Health, and Dignity Health, all of whom are members of a Care Coordination Coalition in the county. They discussed the appropriate target population and service elements for a San Luis Obispo County WPC initiative. Through this collaboration, stakeholders determined the WPC funds should target medically fragile individuals with behavioral health **co-morbid** diagnoses that are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of becoming homeless after release from a medical facility, jail or some other facility on the care continuum. The stakeholders agreed that the funds should be used to hire a full-time Health Care and Housing Navigator (classified as the requested 1.00 FTE Program Manager II) who would become the countywide care coordination "hub" for the target population. This Navigator will be charged with developing the program policies, procedures and inter-agency agreements, identifying the highest need individuals in coordination with other local service providers and coordinating resources among these agencies. The Navigator will act as a liaison to transitional care and living situations and help develop care coordination systems and processes between agencies to ensure improved patient care. The Navigator will gather data to help advise future programs and recommend system improvements.*

Co-Morbidity seems to be the key target: *In simple terms, comorbidity refers to the presence of more than one **disorder** in the same person. For example, if a person is diagnosed with both social anxiety **disorder** (SAD) and major depressive **disorder** (MDD), they are said to have **comorbid** (meaning co-existing) anxiety and depressive disorders.*

Whole Person Care	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total Budget
	FY 2019-20 (1/1/20- 6/30/20)	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	
Personnel Costs- Program Manager II	\$53,603	\$133,804	\$139,675	\$145,869	\$152,378	\$152,938	\$778,267
<b>Total Salaries</b>	<b>\$53,603</b>	<b>\$133,804</b>	<b>\$139,675</b>	<b>\$145,869</b>	<b>\$152,378</b>	<b>\$152,938</b>	<b>\$778,267</b>
Client Housing Services	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$25,000
Client Supports	\$0	\$500	\$500	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$1,375
Significant Value Purch	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$1,500
Overhead Cost	\$1,474	\$3,703	\$3,863	\$4,025	\$4,202	\$4,217	\$21,485
<b>Total Services &amp; Supplies</b>	<b>\$2,974</b>	<b>\$9,203</b>	<b>\$9,363</b>	<b>\$9,150</b>	<b>\$9,327</b>	<b>\$9,342</b>	<b>\$49,360</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$56,577</b>	<b>\$143,007</b>	<b>\$149,038</b>	<b>\$155,019</b>	<b>\$161,705</b>	<b>\$162,280</b>	<b>\$827,627</b>

- a. How big is the target population?
- b. Where are they located?
- c. How will the new program manager fill his or her workdays?
- d. Will the program manager have authority to elicit the necessary cooperation from the various departments and outside agencies?
- e. What support staff will be necessary for the new manager to operate?
- f. Can anyone provide a specimen case example of how this new program will be an improvement over all the other existing ones? For example, long known client, Prado Pete, whose dyslexia and ADD caused him to fail Army Basic in his 20's, likes to sleep out, abhors shelters (with 50 other guys snoring, farting, and vomiting all night), drinks a six pack and several pints of vodka each day, smokes weed, is anti- social, is on SSI (which gives him some degree of independence), and suffers from schizophrenia and level 7 prostate cancer. His family disowned him decades ago when he stole their jewelry and electric stuff. Now what?

Shouldn't this guy be institutionalized in a County or State rehab center (out of reach of drugs and alcohol) and be given light daily duties, such as helping in the garden and KP? The staff could make sure he takes his Risperdal, Ativan, Lexapro, and Flomax on schedule. Should the taxpayers actually pay \$85,000 for the removal of his prostate?

**Item 11 - Parks Department Requests \$871,000 for next State of Golf Enhancements at Dairy Creek Golf at Chorro Regional Park.** It is not clear from the write-up if this is part of an established capital budget or simply a make-it-up-as-you-go project.

Page 504 of the Current FY 2019-20 Fiscal Year Budget displays \$668,000 available for 2019-20 to be funded from the Parks Fund. If it's already budgeted, why do they need a transfer?

The write-up states in part:

**FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

*One purpose of the approved Programming Plan is to recommend a course of action to keep the Golf Enterprise Fund financially viable. In order to ensure that operations can be sustained and to ensure that the Golf program can make its debt payments, the Board of Supervisors approved “a subsidy of as much below \$485,000 a year as feasible,” according to a motion passed on May 17, 2016. Approval of these expenditures will assist in adding facilities to increase revenues to reduce the required subsidy. \$300,000 of regional parks reserves and \$200,000 of PFF will be needed to complete the second stage of the Toptracer project with the resulting impact as follows:.*

	<b>Regional Park Reserves</b>	<b>Public Facility Funds (PFF)</b>
Current Balance	\$1,096,208	\$877,064
Amount Requested	\$300,000	\$200,000
New Balance	\$796,208	\$677,064

**It then goes to conflate the issue of the golf program deficit with this issue:**

<b>Actual</b>			<b>Projection</b>	
<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
\$46,959	\$387,591	\$83,078	\$358,319	\$241,752

The below chart shows the annual use of General Fund subsidy that was used by Golf of the \$485,000 authorized. Golf has never used the entire amount authorized and intends to keep the subsidy as low as possible until it is eliminated by improved revenues.

Are the Public Facility Fees funds and regional parks reserve funds derived from exactions levied on development in the central county (that is, the area where the park is located)?

Does this request constitute an overrun, or is it a mechanical move to allot money which had previously been appropriated?

**Item 14 - Request authorization to create a project for the Nacimiento Water Pipeline North Salinas River Crossing Repair; and approve a professional consultant services contract with Carollo Engineers, Inc., for an amount not to exceed \$500,000 for engineering and design for the project.** This is the first step in fixing a break in the pipeline. The \$500,000 is for design.

How come a pipeline, which was new in 2012, requires a major fix? The agenda report states in part:

*On September 11, 2019, the Nacimiento water pipeline had to be shut down due to a significant leak that was discovered in a farm field near the Salinas River. After the leak was discovered, emergency response involved excavation of the pipeline and dewatering. A video inspection was conducted on October 13, 2019, and the inspection identified at least two holes in the horizontally directional drilled section of the pipe that goes under the Salinas River.*

The full project cost is estimated per the table below:

<b>Expenditures:</b>	<b>FY 2019/20 Estimate</b>	<b>Total Project</b>
Emergency Response	\$208,000	\$208,000
Pre. Eng., Environmental, Design, Right of Way, Utility Coord., & AD-15 Processing	800,000	800,000
Construction	3,173,600	3,173,600
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,181,600</b>	<b>\$4,181,600</b>
<b>Funding Source:</b>		
Nacimiento Operating Fund & Nacimiento Reserves	\$4,181,600	\$4,181,600
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$4,181,600</b>	<b>\$4,181,600</b>

Is there any kind of warranty on this line, which has only been in service for 7 years?

What will be the impact on water rates?

How is the rest of the line doing?

**Item 21 - Debt Issuance for the New Animal Shelter and Re-funding of the Vineyard Drive/US 101 Interchange Bonds.** The County will issue \$25 million in principal debt for the new animal shelter and \$6 million in principal debt to refinance the remaining Vineyard Avenue interchange debt. The form of the debt will be certificates of participation (COP's), under which the County guarantees the debt by pledging assets as security. The asset in this case will be the County Administration Building.

This is a very common form of local debt issuance used in California, although it is frowned upon nationally. The debt is portrayed not as a debt of the County, but as of debt of a ghost financing authority created to issue the debt. In this way the County and other jurisdictions try to claim that they have less debt than they really do. The system was invented in the 1980's by a clever San Francisco bond broker and the City of Berkeley to avoid the requirement that debt issuances historically required a vote of the people.

*The Animal Services Facility bonds are estimated to issue at 2.88% all-in interest cost with maximum annual debt service of \$1.1 million based on January 9, 2020 market conditions plus 25 basis points. Debt service will be shared by the County and seven participating jurisdictions as specified in a*

*memorandum of agreement. The refunded Vineyard Drive COP's are estimated to issue at 2.28% all-in interest cost with maximum annual debt service of \$362 thousand based on January 9, 2020 market conditions plus 25 basis points. The Vineyard Drive refunding will result in annual interest savings to be realized by the Road Impact Fees Special Revenue Fund.*

## MATTERS AFTER 1:30 PM

### **Item 25 - Receive and file a presentation on the Central Coast Jobs Roadmap and Action Plan.**

Under this unassuming agenda title, the Board will receive an update on the work of the Hourglass project to date as well a presentation of what is to come next. The Hourglass project is the entity which has been set up and funded by the County and others to deal with the economic impacts of the closure of the Diablo Nuclear Power Plant in 2024-25.

Since April of 2019 the project staff has conducted a community outreach effort to synthesize a general plan for the execution of the next phase of the project, which starts on March 16, 2020. You can see what they did this past year in a PowerPoint which can be accessed at the link:

<https://agenda.slocounty.ca.gov/iip/sanluisobispo/agendaitem/details/11646>

When it opens, click on the tab "Presentation," and give it a minute because it's fairly hefty. The report indicates that later in March a new entity designed to execute the program will be announced.

No doubt this update is timed to coincide with the reelection campaign of Supervisor Adam Hill, who has been heavily involved and has cast himself as Mr. Economic Development .



### **Hourglass Project**

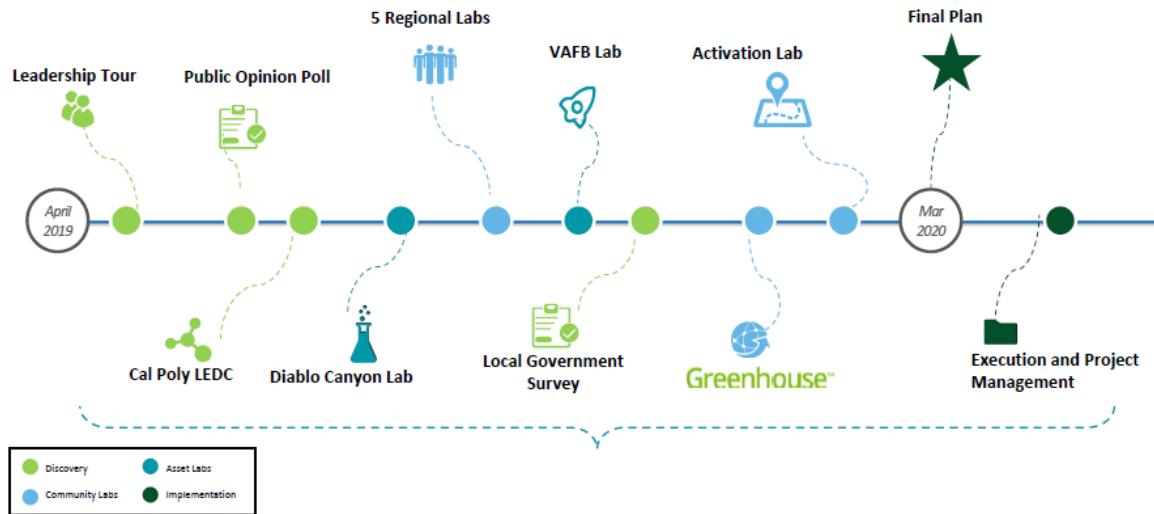
We are regional  
We are private sector led  
We are action oriented  
Our Mission: to increase economic prosperity through big thinking, bold action and regional collaboration.

Was there a Delphi exercise where the folks pasted colored post-it notes on the Board behind the VIPs? Apparently oil and gas didn't rate any. Perhaps the red ones landed on oil.



### The Journey | Overview

The Central Coast Region is embarking on a new journey to create a region of the future – and this journey needs everyone at the table to succeed.



Some key features of the report include:

1. An emphasis on engaging many different groups



2. Focus on key industry groups which have potential for expansion on the Central Coast

Exhibit B

## JOB CREATION ROAD MAP

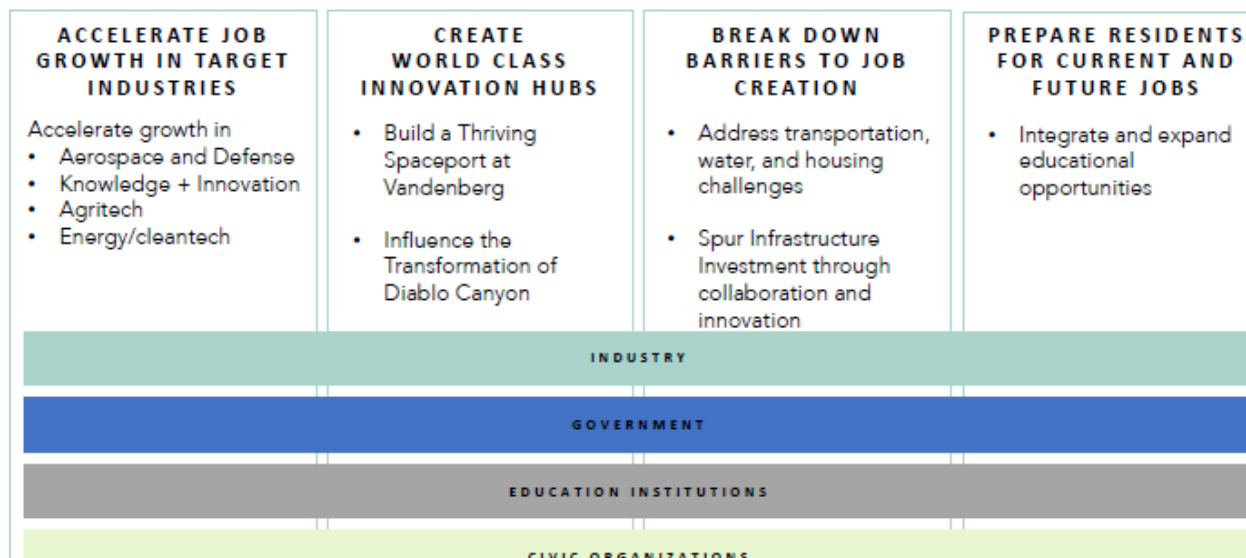


Exhibit B

## Foster the Startup, Attraction, and Expansion of High Wage Industries



	Technology & Innovation	Energy and Cleantech	Agritech	Aerospace & Defense
Industry Stats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 53% local growth (past 10 years)</li> <li>• \$2.3T US industry</li> <li>• 90% of jobs high-paying</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forecasted \$1.3T US value 2020</li> <li>• Cleantech jobs 5x fossil fuels in CA</li> <li>• CA 100% goal to drive more jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60%+ Percent of national investment</li> <li>• \$4B regional Ag industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 37% local growth (past 10 years)</li> <li>• \$8.7T global over the next decade</li> </ul>
Key Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cal Poly Computer Science Program</li> <li>• Community Colleges</li> <li>• CIE/Hot House</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cal Poly Research &amp; Economic Dev.</li> <li>• Diablo, Morro Bay, Vandenberg</li> <li>• CIE/Hot House</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cal Poly (multiple Centers) CIE/Hot House</li> <li>• Regional Wine and Ag Industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military Installations</li> <li>• Airfields</li> <li>• Cal Poly Cyber Institute</li> <li>• CIE/Hot House</li> </ul>
Anchor Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MindBody, Amazon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topaz, Duke, Offshore Wind Developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hortau, Windset Farms, Voloagri</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raytheon, Boeing, Lockheed, SpaceX</li> </ul>

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### 3. Establishment of a spaceport

One of the priorities is to expand the use of Vandenberg as a commercial spaceport. How does the Air Force feel about this? As an active war fighting organization, including their ICBM interceptor squadrons, they may be rigorous in what they will allow. The fact that one of the leaders of the Hourglass project is a former Air Force officer will help.

# Create a Thriving Space Enterprise at Vandenberg Air Force Base

## ACTIONS

- Develop a VAFB Spaceport Master Plan
- Develop a multi-prong infrastructure financing strategy
- Attract private space companies



## KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- VAFB
- Investors
- Federal government
- State government
- Local government
- Go-Biz
- Air Force
- Space Force
- Allan Hancock College
- UCSB
- Cal Poly
- Commercial space companies
- Economic development organizations
- Dept. of Defense

## METRICS OF SUCCESS

- Number of rockets launched per year (YoY increase)
- Number of commercial space launch companies doing business on the Central Coast
- Dollars brought into the region by the space launch industry (direct, indirect and induced impacts)
- Total satellite mass launched to orbit (YoY increase)

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It would be great if Raytheon could be lured back to the central coast. They once had a thriving missile business, with factories in Northridge, San Diego, and Pomona. The brains of the outfit, where they produced the real high-tech components, was in Goleta. It was all consolidated in Tucson back in about 1994 because it was so hard to do business in California. They made 17 types of missiles and their sub-variants here. Over 6600 high-end engineering, scientific, and skilled craft fabricators moved to Tucson from California.

When the Tucson Economic Development Authority heard they were unhappy, the Mayor, the City Manager, and the Chief Building official met the Raytheon VP for Real Estate at the Tucson International Airport, took him to lunch, and presented him with five certified sites with entitlements for a factory and related facilities. Raytheon picked one next to the airport, because the big military air transports could pull right up, load the missiles, and fly out to the Middle East, Korea, and today, perhaps even Ukraine.

Who is ready to hand Elon Musk a permit for a million sq. ft. high tech battery factory in Edna?

#### 4. Hourglass Research

One of the most interesting pieces of information comes from an opinion poll conducted by the Project. It is summarized in the graphic below:

# Workforce in Despair



Separately from the Project itself, what does this say about current state and local policies which have led to this situation?

## 5. Support of the closure of Diablo

Is this code for turning it into a big honking 12,000-acre preserve?

## Influence the Transformation of Diablo Canyon

### ACTIONS

- Advocate for safe and immediate decommissioning of DCCP
- Create a governing entity and model to steward the land and future use
- Attract R&D and commercial partners
- Facilitate and/or support land stewardship



### KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- PG&E
- CPUC
- NRC
- State Lands Commission
- Coastal Commission
- Federal government
- State government
- Local government
- Tribal representatives
- Cal Poly
- PG&E's Diablo Canyon Decommissioning Engagement Panel
- Economic Development Organizations
- Environmental groups
- Decommissioning Collaborative
- Research institutions

### METRICS OF SUCCESS

- Dollars brought into region to support R&D and reuse
- Decommissioning dollars spent locally
- Local decommissioning jobs created
- Acres conserved for public benefit

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## LAST WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

**Board of Supervisors Meeting of Tuesday, January 28, 2020 (Completed)**

**Item 3 - Feasibility Study on Joining the Monterey Bay Power Authority.** The Board approved the funding and conducting of the study, which is to be completed by next summer.

**Background:** This is the 4<sup>th</sup> study, including a joint study with the Counties of Ventura and Santa Barbara, a joint study with the City of SLO, a study of Monterey Bay Power by a County-hired consultant, and now this one. Previous studies found that various versions, including the counties joining together, joining with the City of SLO, or joining Monterey Bay Power, contained too many financial risks.

The County staff report states in part:

*Currently, there are 19 CCA programs in operation throughout California, serving over eight (8) million customers with an average participation rate of 93%. The longest-standing CCA program is Marin Clean Energy, which began operations in Marin County in 2010 and has since grown to also include parts of Napa and Contra Costa Counties. All the operational and in-development CCA programs conducted feasibility studies that suggested CCA was financially viable for their communities and all operational CCAs have reached or are on track to reach their operating reserve targets and pay back their start-up loans, many within the first year or two of operation. Some of the longer-standing CCAs have built up sufficient reserves to begin reinvesting in their communities in the form of new local renewable energy projects, energy efficiency programs, and electric vehicle incentives. For example, Silicon Valley Clean Energy provides residential rates that are 1 percent cheaper than the incumbent utility, while providing 100 percent carbon free electricity and attractive Net Energy Metering rates that make it easier for residents to benefit directly from solar energy systems on their homes.*

As we have documented repeatedly in the past, this whole program is an effort to drive the investor-owned utilities out of business and set up government ownership. The CCAs are government agencies, just like any other single purpose authority or special district.

The study schedule is displayed below.

Project: Monterey Bay Community Power Additional Analysis Framework	
Task	Deadline
1. BOS, framework and scope of services (consent)	November 19, 2019
2. RFP distributed to public (3 weeks)	November 26, 2019
3. RFP submittals due	December 13, 2019
4. Vendor selected	January 3, 2020
5. BOS, approval of contract and financial allocation	January 28, 2020
6. Consultant analysis	January 28 – May 31, 2020
7. Consultant submittal to staff for consideration	May 15, 2020
8. Consultant deliverables due to County	May 31, 2020
9. BOS return with findings	June 16, 2020
<i>Possible resolution and introduction of ordinance if action is requested</i>	
10. Pending on actions on June 16, possible second reading of ordinance	July 7, 2020
11. Pending on actions on June 16, Monterey Bay Community Power deadline to join JPA	August 1, 2020

**Item 31 - 2020 State Legislative Program.** The Board approved the Program 5/0, except for **Item 16**, on which Supervisor Peschong recused himself. The item was therefore taken up separately and was approved 4/0. Peschong's political consulting firm has a contract with opponents of the split roll attack on Proposition 13.

Interestingly, both Supervisors Gibson and Hill voted for Leg Platform 16, which supports Proposition 13. They have been severe and consistent opponents of Proposition 13 in general. Apparently they don't want to be called out, particularly Hill in an election year. Of course Hill was supporting the measure over the weekend.

**Background:** The Annual State Legislative Program is both a document and a process by which the County informs State elected and administrative officials of its priorities for State legislation. Much of the document contains lists of funding requests and program expansions that the various departments of the County believe would help their mission.

There is also some general overarching philosophy that is pretty much aimed at preserving the authority of counties in general and opposing the imposition of new programs on counties without providing commensurate funding.

**Proposition 13:** Included in recent year's lists, since Supervisors Arnold, Compton, and Peschong established the Board majority, are planks opposing abolition or weakening of Proposition 13. These should have been elevated in prominence and listed as General Principles Number 1 and 2 respectively.

*15. Oppose any measures or legislation that reduces the super majority vote required to raise taxes from 2/3rd to 55%.*

*16. Oppose any legislation or initiative that proposes to modify Proposition 13. Specifically oppose any legislation or proposal that would establish a so-called "Split Roll" for property tax, which would thereby reduce protections for commercial property owners. Such a measure has qualified for the November 2020 ballot, and may become the subject of legislative negotiations. Oppose any legislation that would further the effort to modify Proposition 13 in lieu of the ballot proposition.*

**Hill Supports Property Tax Classification?** On January 25, 2020 Supervisor Hill forwarded an article to an unknown list of recipients, which asserts that removing commercial and industrial property from Prop 13 protection is not abolishing Prop 13. The article states that residential property will remain protected. While this is technically true, what promise to forestall tax increases or lower "temporary tax increases" has ever been kept?

Moreover, raising the property assessments and taxes on commercial and industrial property will be devastating. Imagine all the small strip malls throughout the State containing struggling independent businesses (many minority-owned) struggling to pay the rent. Landlords will have to raise the rents to pay the huge new taxes. These in turn will be passed on to the tenants.

**Hill's January 25, 2020 E-mail:**

Adam Hill

[ahill@co.slo.ca.us](mailto:ahill@co.slo.ca.us)

Let's try to keep facts alive in SLO County...

The email contains a link to an article praising property tax classification and stating that eliminating its protection on commercial and industrial property does not constitute its abolishment. If you don't own a small business with a building or Nordstrom's, perhaps not. How will agricultural chillers, tasting rooms, and wedding venues be classified?

**Item 35 - Hearing to consider adoption of a resolution amending Title 22 and Title 23 of the County Code and Coastal Framework for Planning Table "O" (LRP2017-00001) to amend and replace the Secondary Dwelling Ordinance with a new ordinance on Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) that reduces regulatory barriers and streamlines the permitting of ADUs as required by State law.** The Board unanimously approved the ordinance revisions broadening and expediting the creation of Ad's.

**Background:** Last year and in accordance with State law, the County revised its zoning ordinances to allow additional dwelling units (ADUs), sometimes call granny units in certain zones and with various limitations. The State Legislature had passed requirements to compel cities and counties to allow ADUs in an effort to help address the extreme housing shortage and related costs throughout much of the State, and in particular in the coastal counties and large metropolitan areas.

At the time the ordinances were adopted, the Board realized that they contained some restrictions that may not have been necessary. Separately, the State Legislature approved a series of new statutes, further restricting the counties' and cities' ability to limit ADUs.

County staff and the Planning Commission have now expanded the ordinances per prior Board direction in an effort to bring them in line with the latest State requirements. These changes are summarized in the table below.

**SUMMARY OF KEY REVISIONS TO THE ADU ORDINANCE**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Current Ordinance</b>	<b>Proposed Ordinance</b>	<b>Source</b>
<i>ADUs In Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones</i>	Allowed	Not allowed	Planning Commission
<i>ADUs In AG and RL Land Use Categories</i>	Not allowed	Allow one (1) ADU in addition to the two (2) primary dwellings currently allowed on a parcel in the AG and RL	Planning Commission and State ADU Law
<i>ADUs In Front of Primary Dwelling</i>	Allowed if all required setbacks are satisfied	Allowed if all required setbacks are satisfied	Planning Commission
<i>ADUs as Residential Accessory Uses</i>	ADUs are not defined as Residential Accessory Uses	ADUs are defined as Residential Accessory Uses	Planning Commission
<i>Minimum Lot Size</i>	Generally, 6,000 square feet Countywide, certain areas with a greater size	None	State ADU Law
<i>Replacement of Off-Street Parking</i>	Requires converted or removed parking to be replaced	Parking converted or removed for ADU will not require replacement parking	State ADU Law
<i>Permit Review</i>	Ministerial, with option to request exception via MUP	Ministerial. Includes 4 specific circumstances where ADUs must be approved if meets conditions	State ADU Law and Public Input
<i>Maximum ADU Size</i>	Up to 2 acres: 800 sq. ft. Over 2 acres: 1,200 sq. ft.	1,200 square feet, except in specific circumstances	State ADU Law, Technical Advisory Committee, and Public Input
<i>Minimum Off-Street Parking</i>	1 per bedroom, up to a max of 2	None	State ADU Law and Public Input
<i>Maximum Distance from Primary Dwelling</i>	2 acres or less: 50 ft. Over 2 acres: 250 ft.	None	Technical Advisory Committee and Public Input
<i>Rental of ADU Less Than 30 Days</i>	Allowed	Not allowed	Board Direction and State ADU Law
<i>Where Allowed</i>	RSF, RS, RR, REC	AG, CR, OP, REC, RL, RMF, RR, RS, and RSF	Board Direction and State ADU Law

As can be determined from the table, the number of zones where ADUs must be allowed has been substantially expanded. Also minimum lot sizes have been eliminated. All of this is beneficial to the housing situation.

Problems which may arise include increased traffic and increased parking on streets, particularly in urban areas. Again, we believe that it is essential for the State and its localities to abandon the anti-sprawl doctrine and to develop ways to provide low-density traditional subdivision housing as well. The government-mandated return to late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century urban pattern of transit based eastern cities is a retrogressive step underpinned by specious climate doctrines, radical nostalgia, and governing class elitism.



At least the ADUs can blend in, particularly in larger lot areas. Most people would rather live farther out on Long Island or even Covina.

The Planning Department may become busy, as several builders have told us that they have customers lined up.

## **COLAB IN DEPTH**

**IN FIGHTING THE TROUBLESOME, LOCAL DAY-TO-DAY ASSAULTS ON OUR FREEDOM AND PROPERTY, IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT TO KEEP IN MIND THE LARGER UNDERLYING IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC CAUSES**

# **HOW CALIFORNIA EMBRACED CORPORATE SOCIALISM**

**BY EDWARD RING**

Gavin Newsom, the lily white, urbane, coiffured scion of San Francisco's posh royalty, is California's highest-ranking Democrat. He presides over a party that has taken progressive ideals beyond absurdity to the brink of tyranny. One would think that the party of Gavin Newsom is bent on destroying everything Gavin Newsom represents. So what's going on?

To understand the rise of Newsom, and every other hyper-privileged Democrat that even today remains in firm control of the progressive movement, it is necessary to define a 21st century version of corporate socialism. This goes well beyond the use of the term merely to describe government subsidies for, say, the oil and gas industry, or, for that matter, the wind and solar industry.

Corporate socialism in California today is a marriage of convenience between, on one hand, monopolistic corporations and the oligarchy they've spawned, and on the other, a seething coalition of progressive socialists with an agenda that is best described as a self-contradictory mixture of nihilism and idealism. What California's corporate socialists have done is concoct a profitable interpretation of this agenda, implementing those elements that will aggrandize them, and paying lip service to the rest. There are ample examples of this practice.

To ensure "diversity," an amazingly lucrative profession has emerged, embodied in "Diversity, Equity and Inclusion" departments inside every institution of higher education, as well as embedded in the human resources departments of every major corporation.

To protect wilderness, sound principles of land management such as controlled burns, maintenance of firebreaks and access roads, selective logging and salvage logging have been either banned altogether or mired in prohibitive levels of bureaucratic delays, leading to catastrophic fires that were blamed on the "climate."

To protect the “climate,” land development outside of existing cities has been all but frozen, restricting the supply of new homes and driving prices to unaffordable levels. For similar reasons relating to “climate,” clean conventional energy from natural gas and nuclear power are being systematically reduced in favor of heavily subsidized “renewable” energy providers.

To ensure housing “affordability,” the Homeless Industrial Complex has arisen, with budgets so padded that the average cost to build “permanent supportive housing” in California now exceeds a half million per unit.

To respect the rights of the homeless, as well as “alternative lifestyles,” hundreds of thousands of vagrants, most of them either insane, substance abusers, predators, or all three, have been permitted to camp on the sidewalks and in the parks of every major California city. To assist them, tens of billions are being spent on public employees and nonprofit personnel, and the problems just get worse.

And finally, central to all of this, public sector unions have fervently supported every expansion of government regulation and its requirement for new agencies and staff. They have “negotiated” pay and benefit packages for their membership that have made California’s government itself unaffordable, with personnel costs crowding out investment in infrastructure and public services.

All of these policies derive from socialist ideals, but benefit corporate interests. This is corporate socialism in the 21st century, California is its epicenter, and it is an unmitigated disaster.

### **California Before and After the Rise of Public Sector Unions**

It is ironic that California in the 1950s and 1960s offered a good example of a state government that respected property rights and nurtured competitive businesses, yet engaged in massive public investment in those areas where it was not possible to make competition effective. During this golden age, barely twenty years in duration, in partnership with the Federal government, the State of California built the most comprehensive network of water conveyances in the world. At the same time they built the finest system of public colleges and universities in the world, and they built freeways and expressways that enabled urbanization and affordable market housing.

In those days, a middle class family could expect to own their home, travel on uncongested roads, and pay college tuition for their children. Today, none of that is possible. What happened?

In California’s case, the simplest explanation would be that the state itself became a special interest, viewing bigger government as central to its special interest agenda. By the end of the 1970s, nearly all of California’s state and local government agencies had become unionized, and these unions became increasingly aggressive pushing their agenda, which was to grow government in order to collect more union dues and acquire more power and influence. Like any organization, government unions sought to aggrandize themselves.

The problem, of course, was that the government does not operate in a competitive environment. Government unions collect money through dues withheld from government paychecks. Public-sector unions do not negotiate with management accountable to shareholders, but instead with politicians whom they help elect and, therefore, are accountable to the unions. Moreover, politicians, unlike

corporate executives, typically occupy their offices for shorter periods of time. And politicians, unlike corporate executives, don't own shares that might be devalued after they leave office due to decisions they made while in office.

Not only are politicians far more accountable to the unions they negotiate with than to the people they serve, but the consequences of giving in to outrageous demands from public-sector unions are much less immediate and personal for the politicians. When a corporate executive gives in to union demands that are unsustainable, the corporation goes out of business. Union negotiators know this, and in the private sector, the possibility of business failure tempers their demands.

But the survival of government agencies doesn't depend on efficiently competing in a market economy where consumers voluntarily choose to purchase their product or service. When government agencies incur expenses that exceed revenues, they raise revenues by increasing taxes. Consumers have no choice but to pay the higher taxes or go to jail.

If electing their own bosses and compelling taxpayers to guarantee revenue sufficient to fulfill their demands weren't enough, public-sector unions have another advantage denied private sector unions. They operate the machinery of government. Their members run California's public schools, its transportation agencies, its public utilities, its administrative bureaucracies including code enforcement and construction permitting, its public safety agencies; everything.

This confers countless unique advantages. Depending on the intensity of the issue, the percentage of unionized government employees willing to use their positions as influencers, educators, gatekeepers, and enforcers may vary. But within the permanent bureaucracy of government, it doesn't take a very large minority of committed operatives to wield decisive power.

Public-sector unions epitomize the establishment. Politicians come and go. But like the so-called deep state, public-sector unions are permanent, embedded in the bureaucracy, running the show. And if the show's script calls for running in place, or even running backwards, so long as corporations and bureaucracies can amass more profit and more power, no problem.

### **How Government Unions Acquired Allies and Formed the One-Party State**

During the 1980s and steadily thereafter, these unions acquired powerful allies. The rising environmentalist movement was particularly useful. It is indisputable that California needed to aggressively address the problem of air pollution in its coastal cities, boxed in by mountains and beset with unhealthy levels of smog. But by the 1990s, with air pollution reduced to a fraction of what it had been in the 1960s despite the state population doubling, environmentalism had become full spectrum, affecting every aspect of economic life in California.

For a while, California's left wing, the government unions and the environmentalists, fought against corporate interests in a political battle where neither side completely dominated. But after the turn of the century that began to change.

The last big chance to stop California from becoming a one-party state dominated by Democratic Socialists may have been the special election of 2005. It's easy now to forget the excitement incoming

Governor Schwarzenegger had generated among the GOP faithful in California. Here was a candidate, as far removed from the establishment as Trump was a decade later, sitting in the guest's chair, telling Jay Leno and half of America that "it's the unions that are breaking California, and I'm going to terminate them."

Schwarzenegger tried work with legislators to enact reforms during his first year as Governor, and he got nowhere. So in 2005 he took his case to the people, filing four initiatives – a balanced budget, redistricting reform, lengthened evaluation period for teacher tenure, and paycheck protection. His consultants, what a surprise, talked him out of a fifth – pension reform. And what happened?

There Schwarzenegger was, on television again, saying it was up to the people to save California. But he said it by himself. Alone. Where was California's GOP during that entire election season? Instead of tapping into the populist momentum that had put Schwarzenegger into office, and giving it voice, most of them were running away from Schwarzenegger as fast as they could.

Nobody who condemns Schwarzenegger for later pivoting left should forget that back in 2005, while the unions spent well over \$100 million to defeat his initiatives, the GOP and its donors did not step up to match them in money or, more importantly, in their tone. They went to their safe spaces, protected their safe seats, and continued as the minority party.

By 2010, with pro-business Republicans becoming a permanent minority in the state legislature, with every one of California's state office holders from the Governor to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the hands of Democrats, and with Democrats in firm control of nearly every major city, the business community moved further and further towards also supporting Democratic candidates. Searching for the candidates least likely to lean far left, up and down the state, they gave up on conservatives.

Also happening during the 2010s was the rise of the super billionaires of Silicon Valley. Always a center of global wealth and a liberal stronghold, the latest tech wave, the social media monopolies, brought onto the scene politically active billionaires that were even wealthier and even more liberal than their predecessors. With these turns, California went from being a state dominated by socialists with at least a viable conservative opposition to being a one-party state dominated by not merely socialists, but corporate socialists.

Today Democrats don't hold a super-majority in the state legislature, they now hold what's been dubbed a mega-majority. That is, they control not two-thirds of all seats in both houses, but three-quarters of all seats in both houses. With the legislature, the governor, the judiciary, and the most powerful special interests – government unions, the environmentalist lobby, corporations, and individual billionaires – operating in consensus – there are no checks on their power.

### **The Face of Corporate Socialism**

Every era has its unique brand of collectivism, and California in the 21st Century will not offer exact analogues to socialist regimes a century ago in Europe, nor should it. California is not a brutal totalitarian regime, nor has California's economy come anywhere close to that most extreme version of socialism, communism where the state owns all property.

Instead, California is run by an oligarchy, working in partnership with a legislature that is controlled by a handful of powerful government employee unions. These oligarchs and their counterparts, the union leaders, form a de facto politburo. The most accurate way to describe the political economy of California would be corporate socialism. A more vivid, and equally accurate description would be feudalism.

If one were to examine the concept of California as a feudal state, all the pieces would be identifiable. The aristocracy are the wealthy billionaires and the titans of the high tech industry. The knights and the nobles are the public employees. The clerisy are the academics and the nonprofit activists, which would include environmentalists, homeless and low income housing advocates, and social justice warriors. Everyone else would be serfs. These serfs would either be members of California's dwindling middle class and small business owners, paying crippling tithes to the feudal regime, or they would be the lower class and the unemployed, who would rely on alms from the nobles for their sustenance.

Other metaphors work as well. To use Soviet metaphors instead of feudal metaphors, the aristocracy becomes the politburo, the nobles become the nomenklatura, the clerisy become the commissars, and the serfs become everyone else. The feudal metaphor is perhaps more applicable for California today, because unlike in the Soviet Union, private property is alive and well, so long as you are one of the fabulously wealthy few, and willing to partner with the state legislature.

The darkest but nonetheless somewhat apt metaphor for California is Nazism, for two fairly encompassing reasons. First, because the economic models are almost identical; private oligarchs and subsidized monopolistic corporations operating in partnership with a micromanaging government. Second, because where the German Nazis condemned Jewish wealth in particular, and capitalist profiteering wealth in general, California's Democrats focus their scapegoating on "fossil fuel" wealth, or wealth amassed via unwarranted "privilege," while enacting laws designed to penalize all wealth.

When individualism gives way to collectivism, tyranny eventually and inevitably follows. Californians who are sanguine about the future of their quasi-socialist, one-party state, may cite the extraordinary cultural revolution taking place, where individual freedom to express whatever gender they wish is celebrated, as is the freedom to experiment with any drug. Surely the German Nazis had views antithetical to this sort of individual freedom! This is true, but misses the point.

Where the German Nazis had a collectivist tyranny that suppressed what they considered to be social or sexual deviancy, California's Democrats have a collectivist tyranny designed to suppress any individual who advocates for traditional conservative social or sexual behaviors. Equally pervasive and equally if not more sinister, they also have a collectivist tyranny that seeks to suppress and ostracize anyone who questions "climate change," and they are using the supposed climate emergency to enact increasingly restrictive intrusions on property rights and business operations. Collectivism is creeping into every aspect of life in California. It might not have the same face of Nazism, but it has the same essence.

California's Democrats differ from the German Nazis, of course, insofar as they haven't opened up death camps, and probably never will. But they also differ in their level of hypocrisy. One might argue that California's state legislature, and the Democrats that run it, are even more hypocritical than the German Nazis were. Despite their ritual demonization of profits and wealth, the private wealth that has accumulated in California in recent years, with the social media monopolies piling countless billions

onto the piles of wealth already amassed in previous tech booms, has few if any rivals in the history of civilization.

### **The Consequences of Corporate Socialism**

As California's aristocracy has consolidated its power, an epic transfer of wealth has occurred. Corporate monopolies, financial intermediaries, wealthy individuals, public sector treasuries and public employee pension funds have all become spectacularly endowed. At the same time, at the other extreme, California has become a magnet for welfare recipients and economic refugees from around the nation and the world, who survive by collecting state funded benefits. Meanwhile, California's middle class and small businesses, beset by a high cost of living and crippling regulations, watch their investments and their enterprises dwindle away.

The consequences of California's descent into feudalism are well documented. High Taxes. Overregulation. Record high homelessness with feces and discarded needles littering the streets. High gas prices. Spikes in crime. Crumbling infrastructure due to green initiatives. Failing public education. Middle class flight other states. Housing policies that limit new housing construction. Rent control policies that limit private investment.

But these failures serve a purpose. They are the product of California's long standing one-party regime controlled by oligarchs and public sector unions, buttressed by the politically useful fanaticism of social justice warriors and environmentalist extremists. They have disenfranchised the middle class, at the same time as they have rendered low income and undocumented communities utterly dependent on government handouts, and to the extent they vote, turned them into reliable Democratic voters.

Meanwhile, public employees don't have to suffer the consequences of what California's Democratic politicians are doing. Why should it matter if housing is expensive, if you are collecting pay and benefits package that amounts to twice what you would make in a market based hiring environment? Why should you feel pressure to pay off your exorbitant mortgage before you retire, if you will be collecting a pension that is likely to be equal or greater than the pay you received when you were working?

Giving public employees job security, compensation and benefits far in excess of private sector norms creates a conflict of interests between public employees and the citizens they serve. It undermines the value of citizenship itself, by making ordinary private citizens eligible for a package of government benefits that are more comparable to (if not less than) what undocumented immigrants receive, while the far better path to job security, a middle class lifestyle, and retirement security lies with the privileged public sector.

This inherent conflict of interests plays out in countless ways that damage trust in government and undermine faith in American institutions. Why should we control our borders, if membership and dues revenue in the teachers union depends on increasing public school enrollment by any means necessary? Why, for that matter, should immigration laws at least favor newcomers who have job skills and can support themselves, if that would mean fewer unionized employees in public education and elsewhere within the public bureaucracies to provide for the special needs of the illiterate and the destitute?

And how, for the record, does it help nations with out-of-control birthrates if a few hundred thousand end up in the public schools of Los Angeles County, when tens of millions are added to their burgeoning populations every year? But it surely does benefit the teachers union.

The cold truth confronting ordinary Californians is that they can expect no help from the oligarchs. They have secured for themselves obscene profits and investment returns thanks to a regulatory environment where only the biggest corporations can afford to comply, and thanks to politically contrived artificial scarcity that has rewarded preexisting holders of assets and locked out newcomers.

Ordinary Californians may, however, eventually find growing support from members of public sector unions who, one at a time, drift away from their leadership's blind adherence to the corporate socialist agenda. The plain and obvious fact that this agenda is not working – not in any phase of public policy, from public education to housing, homeless, and transportation – will move many of them to support alternative policies. For the sake of their less fortunate cousins, in-laws, and friends they will begin to question current policies, and seek new solutions.

It is possible they will mount an insurgency within their unions, and turn some of that public sector union political power to work for all the people.

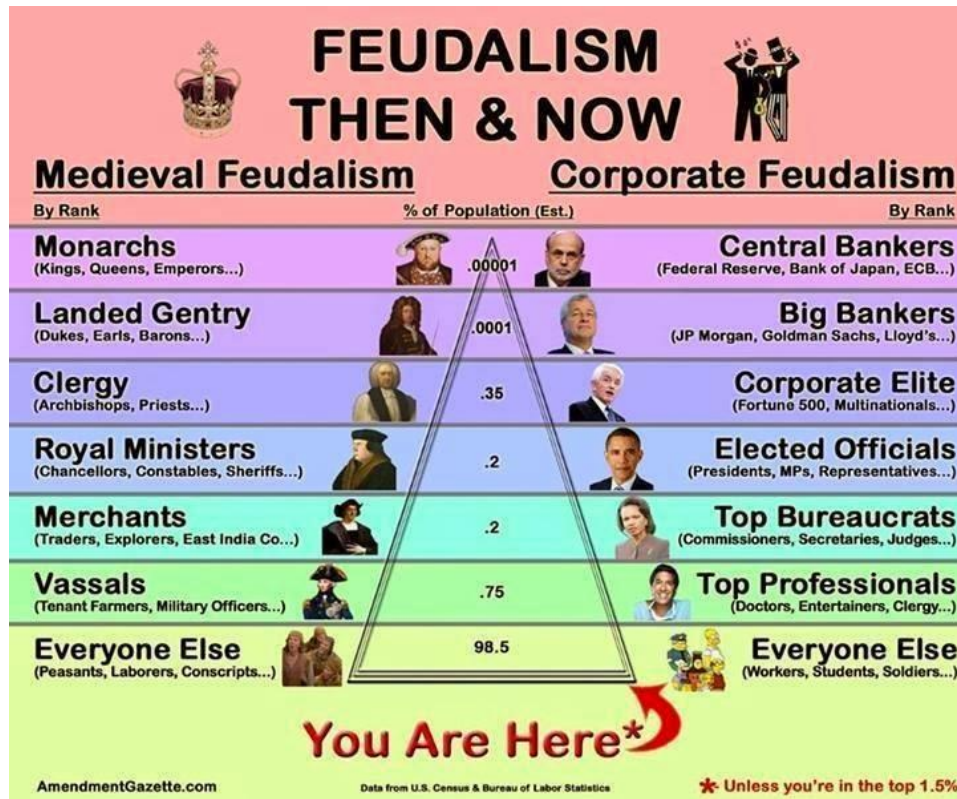
Fight to lower barriers to building new suburbs on open land, instead of letting the oligarchs and greenies cram everyone into the footprint of existing cities. Fight for water infrastructure projects – storage, desalination plants, aqueduct upgrades – that are completed on time and under budget, like they were back in the 1960s. Fight to build more freeways instead of “light rail” that nobody wants to ride, and to build practical intercity commuter trains instead of a grossly overpriced “bullet train.”

Fight to get help for the mentally ill and substance abusers, instead of only helping a fraction of them by building a boondoggle archipelago of “affordable” apartments that cost taxpayers \$600,000 per unit. Fight to restore sensible wildland management practices to prevent future infernos. And fight for school vouchers so we can save a generation of school children, regardless of where they come from and what they bring to the classroom.

Deep in the tarnished Golden State, one may still hope.

\* \* \*

*Edward Ring is a co-founder of the California Policy Center and served as its first president. This article originally appeared on the website American Greatness.*



## REMEMBERING A GREAT CONSERVATIVE

*The beasts of modernism have mutated into the beasts of postmodernism—relativism into nihilism, amorality into immorality, irrationality into insanity, sexual deviancy into polymorphous perversity. And since then, generations of intelligent students under the guidance of their enlightened professors have looked into the abyss, have contemplated those beasts, and have said, “How interesting, how exciting.”*

—Gertrude Himmelfarb, *On Looking into the Abyss* (1994)

**SHE WAS SO PROPHETIC**

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**





**ALERT**  
**COASTAL COMMISSION TO REVIEW DUNES RIDING**  
**FEB. 13, 2020 - LONG BEACH CITY HALL**  
**AFTER 9:00AM**

**NOW THAT THEY HAVE BLOCKED OFF ANOTHER 48  
ACRES, THEY WANT THEM TO PLANT IT**

**1. 10 Deputy Director's Report**

Report by Deputy Director on permit waivers, emergency permits, immaterial amendments & extensions, and on comments from the public relating to the Deputy Director's report. For specific information contact the Commission's Santa Cruz office at (831) 427-4863. [Submit Comments](#)

**1. [February 2020 ODSVRA PWP Update Report](#) [ODSVRA PWP Update Report](#)**

Quarterly status report (currently scheduled for February 2020, April 2020, and July 2020 Commission meetings) by State Parks on the progress of State Parks' Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area (ODSVRA) Public Works Plan (PWP) efforts. **Please note that the hearing date for the ODSVRA PWP Update item has changed, and the item will now be heard on Thursday, February 13, 2020 as Agenda Item Th4.5** [Submit Comment](#)

**They will use this occasion to review compliance with their directives of last summer.**



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San Luis Obispo County

*11th Annual*

# **DINNER & FUNDRAISER**

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*UC Berkley's Conservative Senior Resident Scholar*

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ADVOCATES BEFORE THE BOS**



**VICTOR DAVIS HANSON ADDRESSES A COLAB FORUM**



DAN WALTERS EXPLAINS SACTO MACHINATIONS AT A COLAB FORUM

See the presentation at the link: <https://youtu.be/eEdP4cvf-zA>



AUTHOR & NATIONALLY SYNDICATED COMMENTATOR BEN SHAPIRO APPEARED AT A COLAB ANNUAL DINNER



NATIONAL RADIO AND TV COMMENTATOR HIGH HEWITT AT COLAB DINNER

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General Member: \$100 - \$249  \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Voting Member: \$250 - \$5,000  \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Sustaining Member: \$5,000 +  \$ \_\_\_\_\_

*(Sustaining Membership includes a table of 10 at the Annual Fundraiser Dinner)*

General members will receive all COLAB updates and newsletters. Voting privileges are limited to Voting Members and Sustainable Members with one vote per membership.

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Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

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I would like to contribute \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to COLAB and my check or credit card information is enclosed/provided.

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Memberships and donation will be kept confidential if that is your preference.

Confidential Donation/Contribution/Membership

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Check  Visa  MasterCard  Discover  Amex NOT accepted.

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Card Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Exp Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_ Billing Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ CVV: \_\_\_\_\_

TODAY'S DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

(Revised 2/2017)