COMMUNITY SERVICES POLICY COMMITTEE
Friday, January 18, 2019
10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.
League Office, 1400 K Street, 3rd Floor Carpenter Room, Sacramento, CA

A G E N D A

SPECIAL ORDER: State Budget and Issues Briefing for all policy committee members
10:00 – 10:45 a.m., Room 204, Sacramento Convention Center
Upon adjournment, individual policy committee meetings will begin

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Public Comment

III. Overview of Parliamentary Procedure and Roberts Rules (Attachment A) Informational

IV. Committee Orientation (Attachment B) Informational
The committee will hear orientation information regarding the work of the committee and the important roles of committee members and staff.

V. Review of Existing Policy & Guiding Principles (Attachment C) Informational

VI. League Strategic Goals for 2019 (Attachment D) Informational
Learn about the League’s 2019 strategic goals, as developed by League Leaders.

VII. 2019 Draft Work Program (Attachment E) Action

VIII. Project WeHOPE Informational
Speaker: Pastor Paul Bains, Co-Founder President, Project WeHOPE
Hear from Project WeHOPE (We Help Other People Excel) about unique Emergency and Supportive Housing Shelter services for unhoused, homeless and at-risk adult.

IX. State Budget Update Informational
Hear from League staff about Governor Newsom’s state budget proposal for fiscal year 2019-20.

X. Legislative Update (Attachment F) Informational
League staff will provide an update on new legislation introduced for the 2019 legislative session.

Next Meeting: Friday, March 29, Hilton Orange County/Costa Mesa, 3050 Bristol Street, Costa Mesa, California

NOTE: Policy committee members should be aware that lunch is usually served at these meetings. The state’s Fair Political Practices Commission takes the position that the value of the lunch should be reported on city officials’ statement of economic interests form. Because of the service you provide at these meetings, the League takes the position that the value of the lunch should be reported as income (in return for your service to the committee) as opposed to a gift (note that this is not income for state or federal income tax purposes—just Political Reform Act reporting purposes). The League has been persistent, but unsuccessful, in attempting to change the FPPC’s mind about this interpretation. As such, we feel we need to let you know about the issue so you can determine your course of action.

If you would prefer not to have to report the value of the lunches as income, we will let you know the amount so you may reimburse the League. The lunches tend to run in the $30 to $45 range. To review a copy of the FPPC’s most recent letter on this issue, please go to www.cacities.org/FPPCletter on the League’s Website.
Parliamentary Procedure Basics Relating to League Policy Committees
(adapted from Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised)

Note: This document is designed to provide practical examples of common procedural matters encountered by League policy committees. It strives to provide guidance to foster productive and efficient meetings; it is not meant to be an exhaustive or comprehensive discussion of Robert's Rules. As always, it is the role and discretion of the chair to provide helpful guidance to individuals that may digress from the appropriate form and substance related to the conduct of meetings and the presentation of motions and other procedural matters set forth below.

I. COMMON MOTIONS

1. Main Motions
   Purpose: To introduce items to the committee for their consideration.
   Example: "I move the staff recommendation to support AB 123."

2. Motion to Amend
   Purpose: Retains the main motion under discussion, but changes it in some way.
   Example: "I move to amend the (presented main) motion to support AB 123 if amended."

"Friendly" Amendments
   Purpose: To offer an amendment to the main motion that is still supportive of the main motion.
   Example: If there is currently a motion to support AB 123 on the floor and a committee member makes a "friendly" amendment to support AB 123 and also request that staff report back after contacting the sponsor for clarification on specific language.

Note: This is commonly mishandled procedurally. Often the individual that seeks to offer the "friendly" amendment will inquire if the maker of the original motion will "accept" the amendment, and if so the chair will treat the motion as amended. This is not the proper way to handle such an amendment. It is not the discretion of the mover of the original motion (or the chair) to accept or decline the amendment, rather it must be adopted by the committee.

However, if it appears to the chair that an amendment (or any other motion) is uncontroversial, it is proper for the chair to ask if there is "any objection" to adopting the amendment. If no objection is made, the chair may declare the amendment adopted. If even one member objects, however, the amendment is subject to debate and vote like

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any other, regardless of whether its proposer calls it "friendly" and regardless of whether the maker of the original motion endorses its adoption.

3. **Substitute Motion**
   
   **Purpose:** Removes the motion under discussion and replaces it with a new motion.

   **Example:** When there is a main motion on the floor to support a bill, a substitute motion would be, "I move a substitute motion that the committee oppose AB 123."

**Addressing Multiple Motions**

The following examples provide guidance relating to how multiple motions are handled, and the impact failed substitute motions have on original (main motions) and any proposed amendments. The last motion presented should be considered first.

**Note:** Substitute motions commonly occur during policy committee meetings, yet Robert's Rules does not make a distinction between motions to amend and substitute motions. However, motions to amend must be considered prior to a main motion. Because the use of "substitute" motions is fairly widespread, the label as it is reflected in practice is used in the examples below. Rosenberg's Rules of Order do reference substitute motions and their impact is also reflected below.

**Example 1**

Committee Member 1: "I move that we support AB 123."
Committee Member 2: "I move that we support AB 123, if amended."
Committee Member 3: "I move a substitute motion that we oppose AB 123."

**Characterizing the Motions:**

In the above example:
Committee Member 1 has made a (main) motion.
Committee Member 2 has made an amendment to Committee Member 1’s motion.
Committee Member 3 has made a substitute motion to Committee Member 1’s motion.

**Order for Consideration and the Possible Outcomes**

Committee Member 3’s motion is considered first. If Committee Member 3’s motion fails, Committee Member 2’s motion will be considered next. If Committee Member 2’s motion fails, Committee Member 1’s motion will be considered. If Committee Member 2’s motion passes, there is no need to consider Committee Member 1’s motion.

If Committee Member 3’s motion passes, there is no need to consider Committee Member 1’s motions because Committee Member 3’s motion replaces Committee Member 1’s original motion. There is also no need to consider Committee Member 2’s motion since it is an amendment to Committee Member 1’s motion that has been replaced by Committee Member 3’s substitute motion.

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Example 2
Committee Member 1: "I move that we support AB 123."
Committee Member 2: "I move a substitute motion that we oppose AB 123."
Committee Member 3: "I move that we oppose AB 123 unless amended."

Characterizing the Motions
In the above example:
Committee Member 1 has made a (main) motion.
Committee Member 2 has made a substitute motion to Committee Member 1's motion
Committee Member 3 has made an amendment to Committee Member 2's substitute motion (sometimes referred to as a substitute to a substitute motion).

Reviewing the Possible Outcomes
Committee Member 3's motion should be considered first. If the motion fails,
Committee Member 2's motion is considered.
If Committee Member 2's motion passes, it is not necessary to consider Committee Member 1's motion because Committee Member 2's motion substitutes for it.

If Committee Member 3's motion fails, Committee Member 2's motion is considered. If Committee Member 2's motion fails, the substitute motion for Committee Member 1's motion fails, and Committee Member 1's motion is considered.

If Committee Member 3's motion passes, it is not necessary to consider Committee Member 1's motion because Committee Member 3's motion substitutes for it.

Example 3
Committee Member 1: "I move that we support AB 123."
Committee Member 2: "I move a substitute motion that we oppose AB 123."
Committee Member 3: "I move a substitute to the substitute motion that we take no position on AB 123."

Characterizing the Motions
In the above example:
Committee Member 1 has made a (main) motion.
Committee Member 2 has made a substitute motion to Committee Member 1's motion
Committee Member 3 has attempted to make a substitute to Committee Member 2's substitute motion (sometimes referred to as a substitute to a substitute motion).

Reviewing the Possible Outcomes
While procedurally permissible, in an effort to avoid confusion Committee Member 3's motion should not be entertained by the chair until Committee Member 1 and Committee Member 2's motions have been discussed and voted upon.

Committee Member 2's motion should be considered first. If the motion fails
Committee Member 1's motion is considered. If Committee Member 1's motion fails,
then Committee Member 3's may make the motion to "take no position on AB 123."

If Committee Member 2's motion passes, it is not necessary to consider Committee Member 1's motion because Committee Member 2's motion substitutes for it.
4. **Motion to Withdraw**  
*Purpose:* To withdraw an item from discussion.

*Making the Motion to Reconsider:* Only the individual that made the initial motion can make a motion to withdraw an item from discussion. The individual may interrupt a speaker (after being recognized by the chair) to withdraw the motion under discussion at any time.

*Note:* This type of motion typically occurs following some debate by the committee that may provide additional information that influences the mover to reconsider continued debate on the original motion presented. Another member may subsequently make the same motion after it has been properly withdrawn.

*Example:* “Madame Chair, I move to withdraw my motion to support AB 123.”

5. **Motion to Reconsider**  
*Purpose:* To revisit discussion of an issue.

*Making the Motion to Reconsider:* A motion to reconsider must be made by an individual that previously voted in the majority of the original motion. A motion to reconsider made by an individual that previously voted in the minority must be characterized as out of order.

*Timing:* A motion to reconsider must be made at the same meeting where the original motion was discussed, or the next meeting of the body. Motions for reconsideration following the next meeting are out of order.

*Example:* “I move to reconsider the committee’s position to support AB 123.”

6. **Motion to Table**  
*Purpose:* This motion is often used in the attempt to "kill" a motion by setting it aside. The option is always present, however, to "take from the table," for reconsideration by the committee.

*Note:* This type of motion should be reserved to temporarily set an item aside if agreed upon by a majority of the committee to take up an item of immediate urgency. However, in practice it is sometimes used as an option to end debate and prevent a vote, and not typically to take up an item of immediate urgency. This is technically improper procedure (or out of order) under Robert's Rules.

*Example:* “I move that the committee table the motion to support AB 123.”

7. **Call for the Question**  
*Purpose:* To refocus the committee on the agenda in the event there is sentiment that the discussion has drifted. The individual seeking to end debate must first be recognized by the Chair, make the motion and the motion must receive a second. The motion must be adopted by a 2/3 vote or unanimous consent.

*Example:* “I move the previous question.”
Note: The above procedure is consistent with Roberts Rules, however, in practice when an individual calls for the question a vote is not usually taken. The motion simply serves as an indicator to the chair that the debate may have drifted from the agenda, and the chair should remind the committee to return to the agenda. If there is a sense that the current discussion is productive the chair may elect to ask for a vote relating to the motion to call for the question, or the chair may propose continued discussion for some short period to allow individuals that wish to speak the opportunity.

8. **Motion to Appeal**  
*Purpose:* To appeal a ruling made by the chair. A committee member may move to appeal a ruling by the Chair, but it must be seconded and receive a majority vote to be reversed.

*Example:* "I move to appeal the Chair’s ruling that the committee approved support of AB 123."

9. **Adding an Item to the Agenda for Consideration**  
*Purpose:* To have the committee discuss an item that is not on the prepared agenda before them. Because the League is committed to complying with the legal requirements and spirit of the Brown Act additional agenda items may be considered only if they fall within any of the below exceptions:

- An item may be added to the agenda by circulation to the committee members and posting on the League website at least 72 hours prior to the meeting.

- An item may be placed on the agenda at the meeting if the majority decides that it is an “emergency situation.” An emergency situation includes work stoppage, crippling disaster, or any other activity that impairs public health safety or both.

- Two-thirds of the committee members present (or all of the members if less than two-thirds are present) must determine that there is a need for immediate action, and the need to take action arose subsequent to the circulation of the agenda.

If an item does not fall within one of these exceptions it may not be discussed and acted upon, but may be added to a subsequent agenda.

*Note:* This procedure is typically used when there is a supplemental agenda that is distributed at the meeting that was not mailed to the committee prior to the meeting.

**II. OTHER ITEMS**

1. **Point of Privilege**  
*Purpose:* To draw attention to an item that interferes with the comfort of the meeting.

*Example:*  
Committee Member: “Point of privilege.”  
Chair: “State your point.”  
Committee Member: “Madame Chair, may we inform the hotel staff that the room is uncomfortably hot and request that the air conditioning be adjusted.”
2. **Point of Order**  
   *Purpose:* To draw attention to inappropriate conduct at the meeting.  

   *Example:*  
   Committee Member: “Point of order.”  
   Chair: “State your point.”  
   Committee Member: “Madame Chair, the motion was approved without opportunity for debate.”

3. **Public Comment**  
   In the spirit of the Brown Act an opportunity for public comment is included on all agendas. The chair should exercise discretion in determining the appropriateness and extent of public comment during committee meetings setting reasonable limits as needed.

**III. HOW TO PRESENT A MOTION**

1. Obtain the floor by raising your hand and wait to be recognized by the chair.  
2. Make your motion.  
   a. Speak clearly and concisely.  
   b. Always state a motion affirmatively. For example, "I move the staff recommendation that we support AB 123..." rather than, "I move that we do not take a position ...".  
   c. Avoid comments unrelated to the subject of the motion.  
   d. Avoid making any arguments supporting your motion at this time, simply state the motion.  
3. Wait for someone to second your motion.  
4. Another member will second your motion or the chair will call for a second.  
5. If there is no second to your motion it is lost and no vote will be taken by the committee.  
6. If there is a second to your motion the chair should re-state the motion, or ask League staff to re-state the motion.  
   a. The chair will say, "it has been moved and seconded that we ..." This places the motion before the committee for consideration and action.  
   b. The committee then either debates the motion or may move directly to a vote.  
   c. Once a motion is presented to the committee by the chair it becomes "committee property," and cannot be changed by the maker of the motion without the consent of the committee.  
7. At this point the individual making the initial motion (the mover) may elect to expand on the motion. For example, this would be the appropriate time for the mover to present an argument in support of the motion.  
8. The chair should always recognize the mover first.  
   a. All comments and debate must be directed to the chair.  
   b. Keep to the time limit (if any) for speaking that has been established.  
   c. The mover may speak again only after other speakers are finished, unless called upon by the chair.  
9. Putting the Question to the Committee  
   a. The chair asks, "Are you ready to vote on the question?"  
   b. If there is no more discussion, a vote is taken on the motion.  
   c. If the motion passes, the committee moves on to the next item on the agenda.
d. If the motion fails, and no other motion is on the floor, then a new motion is in
order.

*Note:* If a motion to support AB 123 fails, this does not mean that there is opposition to AB
123 by default. A separate motion to oppose AB 123 or some other formal motion must be
made and voted on by the committee.

### IV. VOTING ON A MOTION

1. **Voting is Conducted by Voice**
   The chair asks those in favor to say, "aye," those opposed to say "no." If the outcome is
   unclear by voice, a hand vote may be taken. Any member may move for an exact
count. Following the vote, the chair should announce the outcome.

   *Example:*
   Chair: There is a motion and a second to support AB 123. All those in favor say,
   "aye." All those opposed say, "no." If the outcome by voice is clearly in support the
   chair would announce that, "The motion to support AB 123 passes." If the outcome
   results in opposition to the motion, the chair would announce that, "The motion to
   support AB 123 fails." If the outcome is unclear the chair, or another member may ask
   for a hand count.

### V. QUORUM

1. **Presumption of a Quorum**
   The presence of a quorum is presumed unless the issue is raised.

   *Note:* It is not necessary, and is disfavored for the chair to routinely begin a meeting
   inquiring about the presence of a quorum.

2. **Calculating the Presence of a Quorum**
   If the issue of whether a quorum is present is raised, a quorum consists of a majority of
   all appointed, voting members of a policy committee. A majority simply means more
   than half, not fifty percent plus one.

3. **Votes Taken Prior to the Question of Whether a Quorum is Present Are Valid**
   If a vote(s) is taken prior to the question of whether a quorum was present is asked, and
   it is later determined that a quorum was not present when the vote(s) was taken, the
   action taken is still valid.

4. **Votes Taken in the Absence of a Quorum are Advisory**
   A vote may be taken on matters even if a quorum is not present, but all votes taken by
   that body will be advisory to the League Board or the General Resolutions Committee,
   and the Board or the General Resolutions Committee must be advised that a quorum of
   the body was not present. The vote count should also be noted and communicated.
COMMITTEE ORIENTATION

Policy Committee Subject Matter
The League has seven (7) policy committees, each with its own subject matter jurisdiction. You may refer to the “Summary of Existing Policy and Guiding Principles” booklet (Summary) to find the subject matter for each committee. This document is updated every two years. Policy in the Summary is used to determine League legislative and regulatory positions. The Summary, in its entirety, is located on the League’s Web site at www.cacities.org/summaryofexistingpolicies Individual sections are located on each policy committee’s Web page, which are available at www.cacities/polcomm.

Policy Committee Legislative Agenda Items
League policy committees review bills or regulatory proposals on issues for which the League does not have existing policy, or for which staff members feel a policy discussion needs to occur for greater clarity or background on an issue. Staff will lobby legislation, funding proposals, or regulatory changes where existing policy provides clear direction.

Role and Responsibility of Committee Members
The strength of the League’s policy process and ability to effectively engage in the legislative process is based on the active involvement of and the expertise of city officials. We rely on your technical and policy knowledge, thoughtfulness, strategic thinking, and political savvy. Your role is to engage in thoughtful discussions at the meeting. Members should review the agenda and background material prior to the meetings, attend each meeting, and stay for the entire duration of the meeting.

Committee Recommendations on Positions on Bills
The committee’s actions or positions are a recommendation to the League Board of Directors for a formal League position. Possible committee recommendations can be:

- Support
- Oppose
- Support-if-amended (as appropriate, specific amendments may be requested)
- Oppose-unless-amended (as appropriate, specific amendments may be requested)
- No position
- Neutral

There are nuanced differences between some of these positions. For example, “support-if-amended” sends a very different message than “oppose-unless-amended.” Both positions might seek the same change but the support-if-amended position means that the League would be listed with the “supporters” of the bill in most legislative analysis. In addition, “no position” and “neutral” have different meanings
and require different actions from staff. Selection of one or the other depends in part upon what type of message or political posture the League needs to take. Staff will advise the committee about the implications of each on a case-by-case basis.

**Approval by League Board Needed for All Committee Recommendations**

All committee actions are recommendations to the League Board, which has the final say on all positions. Under no circumstances are individual committee members nor the committee itself authorized to speak on behalf of the League. When a committee action is supported by a large majority (e.g., 32 to 3), the recommendation is placed on the Board’s consent calendar. When the committee vote is split (e.g., 15-13), the item will be presented as an action item for the Board’s discussion. Staff will also provide information about the reasons behind the committee’s recommendation to the Board.

Most of the time, the Board adopts the recommendation of the policy committee. When the Board adopts a different position, staff will notify the committee members of the reason for the different position. This likely will be done in the next regular communication with the committee.

Some issues cut across more than one committee. When this occurs, staff will coordinate and bring a bill to more than one committee for review and recommendation. The recommendations are then forwarded to the League Board and if there is a different recommendation, the League Board resolves the difference.

**Role of the Committee Chair**

The chair’s role is to balance the often competing needs of the membership to have a full and thoughtful discussion on the issues within the very real time constraint. The chair will often limit debate – either in the number of speakers or the amount of time each speaker has – in order to ensure that we can move ahead on our agenda and cover the items included. We ask that when you make comments on issues before the committee that you be brief and concise and that you not repeat what has already been stated. Also, if you have already spoken on an issue, the chair may ask you to hold your comments until after new speakers are able to share their comments.

**Committee Schedule and Process**

Committees generally meet three times a year (January and June in Sacramento, April in Southern California), plus an abbreviated meeting at the Annual Conference (September or October) to review resolutions if any are assigned to it. Meetings begin at 10:00 a.m. and conclude by 3:00 p.m., although some subcommittees may meet at 9:00 a.m. Please plan to be present for the full duration of the committee meetings.

**Agendas/Disseminating Information**

Agenda packets will only be sent via email and posted online. If you prefer a hard copy of the agendas and highlights, please contact Meg Desmond by email: mdesmond@cacities.org or phone: 916-658-8224) Highlights that summarize committee actions are prepared by staff and provided to committee members about two to three weeks after the meetings. All materials are also available on the League’s Website: www.cacities.org/polcomm.

We encourage you to visit the League’s Web site: www.cacities.org. In addition to containing committee materials, the Website contains information on the League’s priorities and a link to track individual bills and the League’s position on them. You should also subscribe to the League’s electronic newsletter CA Cities Advocate.
For meetings that are heavy in legislative review (generally in April and June), staff will try to find a balance between getting the agenda packet out early and the need to delay finalizing the agenda packet in order to include as many legislative items as possible and in their most current version. At some meetings, staff may use a supplemental agenda for last minute legislative issues. We will use e-mail as appropriate to send out late-breaking information or to gather committee input throughout the year. It is important that we have your preferred e-mail.

**How to Get an Item on the Agenda**

Because staff prepares background material in advance of the meeting, and prepares the agenda in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair, it is difficult to add items at the last minute. In addition, the League tries to comply with the spirit of the Brown Act in its meetings. If you wish to have the committee discuss an item, you should contact staff well in advance of the meeting in order to determine the feasibility of including it on the agenda, and if so, allow staff time to prepare the appropriate background material. Because of time constraints and a full work program before the committee, it may not always be possible to respond to such requests.

**Issues Should Have Statewide Impact**

Although some of you may represent your division, your department, your affiliate organization, or simply yourself, we should all keep in mind that the League must address issues of statewide impact and interest. Thus, while an issue or bill may be of interest to your city or region, if it does not have broader, statewide implications, the League likely will not engage in that policy discussion or take a position. You should keep this in mind if you wish to suggest an item for discussion.

**Brown Act and Roberts Rules of Order**

The League tries to comply with the spirit of the Brown Act. Thus, when the committee discusses items not already on the agenda (e.g., supplemental legislative agenda), the Chair will ask for a vote of approval to add that item to the agenda. The League also follows Roberts Rules of Order and provides a brief overview of key procedural steps in Roberts Rules as they apply to committees.

**Staffing for Committee**

Each committee has a staff lobbyist assigned to it. This individual is your main point of contact for logistics or questions about the agenda. Generally, each lobbyist has a “main” committee and will remain with the committee throughout the meeting. Occasionally he/she may leave the meeting to make guest appearances in other committees to discuss issues or bills. Additional staff may also be present to support the committee’s work.

**League Partners and Other Guests**

The League Partners have a non-voting representative assigned to each policy committee and are seated at the table with other committee members. In addition, city officials, other members of the League Partners Program, and interested members of the public are welcome to attend the meetings. We provide an opportunity for our League Partners and other members of the public to offer comment on items before the committee during the designated public comment period on the agenda.
Community Services

Scope of Responsibility

The Committee on Community Services reviews issues related to childcare, parks and recreation, libraries, cultural arts and community and human services programs.

Summary of Existing Policy and Guiding Principles

Animals

The League supports legislation to prevent a person or animal shelter from selling, giving or otherwise transferring living animals to research facilities or animal dealers.

Arts, Cultural Resources, Historic Preservation and Activities

The League supports continued state funding that recognizes the important role of local arts activities and historic preservation in community life and how these cultural activities affect the social health and economic vitality of cities.

Child Care

The League supports the creation of more affordable, innovative and quality parks and recreation and child care options for parents and concurrently encourages adherence to strict regulations and guidelines.

Children

The League believes that the children of California must be recognized as our state’s most valuable resource. Their development, education and well-being are key to our state’s future. Further, it is essential that each child have the support needed to become a productive citizen in the world of the 21st Century. This involves supporting diverse before-and-after-school programs and creating stronger linkages between municipal services and school-based job training programs in order to produce more job placement opportunities.

The League promotes the development of a cooperative program with the goal to increase enrollment of California’s children in the Healthy Families Program.

The League encourages cities to promote anti-bullying efforts across California as well as provide education and awareness to the general public about the imminent health and safety concerns for bullied children, especially those with special needs.

Park Bond Funds
The League believes that any statewide park bond measure should include a component that provides per capita grants to cities and counties. The League opposes tying local eligibility for grant funds to non-park related issues, such as rent control or housing element status.

**Public Parks/Recreational Facilities**

While the State of California studies the use of crumb rubber in synthetic turf and playground surfaces, the League opposes legislation that requires cities to undertake specific actions before installation can occur.

The League supports requiring public pools to provide Automated External Defibrillator (AED) during pool operations.

**Public Libraries**

The League supports full funding of the Public Library Fund so that the State of California can fully fund its share of the program, understanding how libraries play an integral role in building and sustaining our communities. (Additional library-related policy is included in “Restructuring California’s Public Library Services,” the report of a joint task force co-sponsored by the League, CSAC, California Library Association and the California Association of Library Trustees and Commissioners.)

The League opposes legislation that requires public libraries to install and maintain computer software for use on computers in the library that prohibits access to obscene material to minors and other library patrons. The League believes that this issue is more appropriately addressed at the local level, in ways that meet local circumstances, and thus is an issue of local control.

**Seniors**

The League encourages cities to recognize seniors as a valuable state resource and to develop and improve intergenerational programs and activities. The League supports legislation that would provide funding for side-by-side day care facilities for California’s youth, adults and seniors.

**Healthy Cities**

The League encourages California cities to help parents make healthy family choices; create healthy schools; provide access to healthy and affordable foods; and adopt city design and planning principles that promote physical activity.

The League encourages cities to involve youth, especially middle and high school students, with city health-related programs.

The League encourages cities to address the needs of an aging population through local and statewide planning, education and conference programming.
The League encourages cities to establish their own rules and regulations pertaining to community recreational activities.

**Smoking and Tobacco Control**

The League supports legislation that establishes a statewide smoking and tobacco control standard that includes electronic cigarettes and vapor products, as long as such legislation does not preempt the ability of cities and counties to enact local laws that are stronger than the statewide standard or to regulate in areas not covered in the statewide standard. The League opposes legislation that would restrict such local authority.

The League supports legislation that limits the ability of minors to obtain tobacco and tobacco products, including electronic cigarettes and vapor products.

The League supports and advocates that all 480 California cities be equitably included in the distribution of moneys that the state receives from the Tobacco Settlement Memorandum of Understanding, and believes that the moneys received by counties should benefit all cities within the county and that cities have input into the decision-making process.

The League supports legislation that requires tobacco retailers to obtain a state-issued license to sell tobacco products, as long as the legislation does not restrict or preempt the ability of cities to enact and enforce their own retail licensing programs and to enforce the state-wide licensing program. The League also supports legislation designed to restrict the sale of illegal, counterfeit tobacco products.

**Note:** The League will review new legislation to determine how it relates to existing League policies and guiding principles. In addition, because this document is updated every two years to include policies and guiding principles adopted by the League during the previous two years, there may be new, evolving policies under consideration or adopted by the League that are not reflected in the current version of this document. However, all policies adopted by the League Board of Directors or the League’s General Assembly become League policy and are binding on the League, regardless of when they are adopted and whether they appear in the current version of “Summary of Existing Policies and Guiding Principles.”
1. Provide Cities Additional Funding and Tools and Preserve Local Authority to Address Housing Production, Affordability and Homelessness Challenges.
   - Provide additional funding and preserve local mitigation fee authority to ensure cities have sufficient resources to update local plans that reflect community input, improve and expand local infrastructure, address environmental impacts and deliver services to support new housing development.
   - Restore a robust form of tax increment financing to advance transit-oriented development, build affordable and workforce housing, improve jobs/housing balances, and revitalize local neighborhoods and communities.
   - Increase resources to provide emergency shelter, alcohol and drug treatment, housing, mental health and other wrap-around services and facilities to assist people of all ages, including seniors, experiencing homelessness.
   - Provide CEQA streamlining to expedite housing construction.
   - Ensure the availability of adequate water supplies to support new growth.
   - Preserve local authority to ensure housing development is consistent with local housing elements, design requirements and other applicable criteria adopted with community input.
   - Given California’s massive identified deficit in affordable housing, the Legislature and Governor should set aside a substantial amount of the state’s budget surplus to support additional affordable and workforce housing construction and expand skilled workforce training.

2. Improve Disaster Preparedness, Recovery and Climate Resiliency.
   - Provide resources to cities and expand partnerships to better prepare for and recover from wildfires, seismic events, erosion, mudslides and other disasters.
   - Improve community preparedness and resiliency to respond to climate-related, natural and man-made disasters.

3. Promote Sustainability of Public Pension and Retirement Health Benefits.
   - Continue to work with employee organizations, CalPERS, the Administration and the Legislature to drive public awareness of the fiscal challenges cities face as a direct result of growing unfunded pension liabilities and retirement health benefits.
   - Work collaboratively to achieve meaningful options and flexibility for cities to address these challenges in order to stabilize local budgets and ensure sufficient funding remains available to provide services to communities.

4. Address Public Safety Concerns of California Cities.
   - Reform recently enacted criminal justice laws — enacted by both statute and initiative — that have eroded public safety protections of California residents through the passage of the Police Chiefs/Grocer’s-sponsored criminal justice reform measure eligible for the November 2020 state ballot, or by equivalent reforms achieved through legislative action.
   - Protect public safety by reducing access to firearms for the mentally ill.
   - Protect existing city authority to deliver local emergency services.
   - Support additional tools and resources to address critical community challenges such as homelessness, mental health, domestic violence, drug rehabilitation, human trafficking and workforce development for ex-offender reentry.
2018 LEAGUE OF CITIES STRATEGIC GOALS  The Committee will work to support the 2018 strategic goals adopted by the League Board of Directors. The 2018 strategic goals include:

1. **Address public safety concerns arising from recently enacted reduced sentencing laws.** Protect local funding and authority in the implementation of the Adult Use of Marijuana Act. Continue to preserve city rights to deliver emergency medical services (Health and Safety Code 1797.201). Seek additional tools and resources to address critical community challenges such as homelessness, mental health, domestic violence, drug rehabilitation, ex-offender reentry, and human trafficking.

2. **Ensure Sustainability of Public Pension and Retirement Health Benefits.** Consistent with the League’s adopted pension sustainability principles, work with affected stakeholders, employees, CalPERS, legislators and the Governor to achieve meaningful options for cities to address growing unfunded pension liabilities that will ensure cities remain solvent and provide services to residents while continuing to offer employees meaningful and sustainable pension and health benefits.

3. **Protect Existing Transportation Funding for Local Priorities.** Protect existing transportation funding for local priorities and oppose efforts that would reduce or eliminate funding for cities.

4. **Improve Housing Affordability and Support Additional Resources to Address the Homelessness Crisis.** Increase state and federal financial support and provide additional local incentives and tools to improve housing affordability and develop more workforce and affordable housing. Support additional resources and tools to address the homelessness crisis and advance the recommendations of the CSAC-League Homelessness Task Force.

Additionally, the committee will look at the following issues during the 2018 year:

**Homelessness:** The committee hear from experts in funding for comprehensive services for the homeless population, including feeding. The committee will also consider ways to strengthen local control in housing the homeless population, and consider issues facing children in transitional housing.

**Affordable Housing:** The committee will hear from speakers about issues related to affordable housing, including those proposals for state mandates or that allow for local control.

**Children’s Issues:** The committee will consider a number of issues related to children, including preschool education, cannabis education, transitional housing for ages 18-21, and other issues related to safety for children.

**Libraries:** The committee will hear from speakers and consider policy proposals regarding after school programs, out of school eating programs, and programs for seniors.
2019 LEAGUE OF CITIES STRATEGIC GOALS  The Committee will work to support the 2019 strategic goals adopted by the League Board of Directors. The 2019 strategic goals include:

1. Provide Cities Additional Funding and Tools and Preserve Local Authority to Address Housing Production, Affordability and Homelessness Challenges.
   - Provide additional funding and preserve local mitigation fee authority to ensure cities have sufficient resources to update local plans that reflect community input, improve and expand local infrastructure, address environmental impacts and deliver services to support new housing development.
   - Restore a robust form of tax increment financing to advance transit-oriented development, build affordable and workforce housing, improve jobs/housing balances, and revitalize local neighborhoods and communities.
   - Increase resources to provide emergency shelter, alcohol and drug treatment, housing, mental health and other wrap-around services and facilities to assist people of all ages, including seniors, experiencing homelessness.
   - Provide CEQA streamlining to expedite housing construction.
   - Ensure the availability of adequate water supplies to support new growth.
   - Preserve local authority to ensure housing development is consistent with local housing elements, design requirements and other applicable criteria adopted with community input.
   - Given California’s massive identified deficit in affordable housing, the Legislature and Governor should set aside a substantial amount of the state’s budget surplus to support additional affordable and workforce housing construction and expand skilled workforce training.

2. Improve Disaster Preparedness, Recovery and Climate Resiliency.
   - Provide resources to cities and expand partnerships to better prepare for and recover from wildfires, seismic events, erosion, mudslides and other disasters.
   - Improve community preparedness and resiliency to respond to climate-related, natural and man-made disasters.

3. Promote Sustainability of Public Pension and Retirement Health Benefits.
   - Continue to work with employee organizations, CalPERS, the Administration and the Legislature to drive public awareness of the fiscal challenges cities face as a direct result of growing unfunded pension liabilities and retirement health benefits.
   - Work collaboratively to achieve meaningful options and flexibility for cities to address these challenges in order to stabilize local budgets and ensure sufficient funding remains available to provide services to communities.

4. Address Public Safety Concerns of California Cities.
   - Reform recently enacted criminal justice laws — enacted by both statute and initiative — that have eroded public safety protections of California residents through the passage of the Police Chiefs/Grocer’s-sponsored criminal justice reform measure eligible for the November 2020 state ballot, or by equivalent reforms achieved through legislative action.
   - Protect public safety by reducing access to firearms for the mentally ill.
   - Protect existing city authority to deliver local emergency services.
   - Support additional tools and resources to address critical community challenges such as homelessness, mental health, domestic violence, drug rehabilitation, human trafficking and workforce development for ex-offender reentry.

Additionally, the committee will look at the following issues during the 2019 year:
Although the procedure can become complicated, this chart shows the essential steps for passage of a bill.

Typical committee actions are used to simplify charting the course of legislation. Some bills require hearings by more than one committee, in which case a committee may re-refer the bill to another committee. For example, bills with monetary implications must be re-referred to the proper fiscal committee in each House before they are sent to the second reading file and final action.

A bill may be amended at various times as it moves through the Houses. The bill must be reprinted each time an amendment is adopted by either house. All bill actions are printed in the DAILY FILES, JOURNALS and Histories.

If a bill is amended in the opposite House, it is returned to the House of Origin for concurrence in amendments. If House of Origin does not concur, a Conference Committee Report must then be adopted by each House before the bill can be sent to the Governor.
Community Services Legislation of Interest

**AB 6** (Reyes D) Early childhood education: Office of Early Childhood Education.
*Introduced:* 12/3/2018
*Status:* 12/4/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee January 3.
*Summary:* Existing law designates the State Department of Education as the single state agency responsible for the promotion, development, and provision of care of children in the absence of their parents during the workday or while engaged in other activities which require assistance of a 3rd party or parties. This bill would establish in the department the Office of Early Childhood Education in order to ensure a holistic implementation of early childhood education programs and universal preschool. The bill would require the office to have specified responsibilities, including the responsibility of coordinating services with the State Department of Social Services and the California Health and Human Services Agency, to ensure that social and health services are provided to children in early childhood education programs and to identify families eligible for early childhood education financial assistance.

*League Position:* Watch

**AB 16** (Rivas, Luz D) Homeless children and youths: reporting.
*Introduced:* 12/3/2018
*Status:* 12/4/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee January 3.
*Summary:* Existing federal law, the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, provides grants to states to carry out activities relating to the education of homeless children and youths, as defined, including, among others, providing services and activities to improve the identification of homeless children and youths and to enable them to enroll in, attend, and succeed in school. The act requires the state plans submitted for the receipt of the grant to include assurances that local educational agencies will designate an appropriate staff person to act as a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths and a description of how the state will ensure that local educational agencies and their liaisons will comply with specified requirements of the act, including the identification of homeless children and youths. This bill would require a local educational agency to ensure that each school within the local educational agency identifies all homeless children and youths enrolled at the school, and would also require the local educational agency to annually report to the department the number of homeless children and youths enrolled. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

*League Position:* Watch

*Introduced:* 12/3/2018
*Status:* 12/4/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee January 3.
*Summary:* The Child Care and Development Services Act has a purpose of providing a comprehensive, coordinated, and cost-effective system of child care and development services for children from infancy to 13 years of age and their parents, including a full range of supervision, health, and support service through full- and part-time programs. The act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer all California state preschool programs, which include part-day age and developmentally appropriate programs designed to facilitate the transition to kindergarten for 3- and 4-year-old children. Existing law establishes the Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund in the State Treasury to provide funding for loans for the renovation, repair, or improvement of an existing building to make the building suitable for licensure for child care and development services, and for the purchase of new relocatable child care facilities, as provided. This bill would enact the Preschool Facilities Bond Act of 2020 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a preschool facility grant program. This bill contains other related provisions.

*League Position:* Watch

**AB 131** (Cunningham R) Electronic smoking devices: manufacturers: advertising.
*Introduced:* 12/5/2018
*Status:* 1/7/2019-Read first time.
*Summary:*
Existing law requires that cartridges for electronic cigarettes and solutions for filling or refilling an electronic cigarette be in child-resistant packaging, as defined. This bill would prohibit an electronic smoking device manufacturer, as defined, from advertising or promoting the electronic smoking device, as defined, in a manner that is attractive to persons under 21 years of age, as specified, or is intended to encourage persons under 21 years of age to use the device. This bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health to assess specified civil penalties against an electronic smoking device manufacturer for each violation.

League Position: Watch

**SB 20**  
(Dodd D) Surplus state property: Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District.  
Introduced: 12/3/2018  
Status: 12/4/2018-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 3.  
Summary:  
(1)Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services, by January 1, 2015, to sell or exchange, at fair market value based upon an appraisal approved by the Department of General Services, all or part of a specified parcel of state property only to the County of Napa upon those terms, conditions, reservations, and exceptions the director determines are in the best interest of the state, and subject to other requirements. Existing law requires reimbursement of the Department of General Services for any cost or expense incurred in the disposition of the property from the proceeds of the disposition of the property. This bill would apply the authorization described above to the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District and the County of Napa, and would extend the period within which the sale described above may be made to January 1, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

League Position: Watch

**SB 26**  
(Caballero D) Personal income taxes: working families child care tax credit.  
Introduced: 12/3/2018  
Status: 12/4/2018-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 3.  
Summary:  
The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity to federal income tax law, authorizes a credit for household and dependent care expenses necessary for gainful employment, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, for a taxpayer with an allowable credit in excess of tax liability, would allow a payment to the taxpayer in excess of that credit amount, subject to the annual Budget Act or a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Act, as provided, not to exceed a specified amount.

League Position: Watch

**SB 38**  
(Hill D) Flavored tobacco products.  
Introduced: 12/3/2018  
Status: 12/4/2018-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 3.  
Summary:  
Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing tobacco products, as defined, to a person under 21 years of age. Existing law authorizes specified enforcing agencies to assess civil penalties for violations of the STAKE Act. This bill would prohibit a tobacco retailer from selling, offering for sale, or possessing with the intent to sell or offer for sale, a flavored tobacco product, as defined. The bill would authorize an enforcing agency to assess civil penalties under the STAKE Act for a violation of this prohibition. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that these provisions not be construed to preempt or prohibit the adoption and implementation of local ordinances related to the prohibition on the sale of flavored tobacco products. The bill would state that its provisions are severable.

League Position: Watch

**SB 39**  
(Hill D) Tobacco products.  
Introduced: 12/3/2018  
Status: 12/4/2018-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 3.  
Summary:  
Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products, as defined, directly or indirectly to any person under 21 years of age through the United States Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service. Existing law requires a person selling or distributing tobacco products directly
to a consumer through the United States Postal Service or by another postal or package delivery service to comply with specified age-verification policies. Existing law authorizes enforcing agencies to assess civil penalties for violations of the STAKE Act. This bill would additionally require sellers, distributors, and nonsale distributors to deliver tobacco products only in conspicuously marked containers, as specified, and to obtain the signature of a person 21 years of age or older before delivering a tobacco product.

League Position: Watch

Total Measures: 8
Total Tracking Forms: 8