COMMUNITY SERVICES POLICY COMMITTEE  
Friday, January 19, 2018  
10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
League of California Cities, 1400 K Street, 3rd Floor, Sacramento, CA  

AGENDA

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) – 10 mins.  
Informational

IV. Committee Orientation (Attachment B) – 20 mins.  
Informational

V. Update of Existing Policy & Guiding Principles (Attachment C) – 30 mins.  
Action Item

Speaker: Mary Creasman, Trust for Public Lands

Informational

VII. League Strategic Goals for 2018 (Attachment D) – 15 mins.  
Informational

VIII. Draft 2018 Work Program (Attachment E) – 60 mins.  
Action Item

Speaker: Melissa Kuehne, Institute for Local Government  
Hang Tran, Institute for Local Government

Informational

X. Legislative Update (Attachment F) – 15 mins.  
Speaker: Erin Evans-Fudem, Legislative Representative, League of California Cities

1. 2017 Legislation
2. 2018 Legislation

Informational

XI. Next Meeting: Thursday, April 12, Sheraton Fairplex Hotel, 601 W. Mckinley Ave, Pomona

Brown Act Reminder: The League of California Cities’ Board of Directors has a policy of complying with the spirit of open meeting laws. Generally, off-agenda items may be taken up only if:

1) Two-thirds of the policy committee members find a need for immediate action exists and the need to take action came to the attention of the policy committee after the agenda was prepared (Note: If fewer than two-thirds of policy committee members are present, taking up an off-agenda item requires a unanimous vote); or
2) A majority of the policy committee finds an emergency (for example: work stoppage or disaster) exists.

A majority of a city council may not, consistent with the Brown Act, discuss specific substantive issues among themselves at League meetings. Any such discussion is subject to the Brown Act and must occur in a meeting that complies with its requirements.

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. At 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.ca-cities.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
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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2 Additional information relating to Rosenberg's Rules of Order is available at:  
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,
than 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 eight (8) 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 Website at www.cacities.org/summary. Individual sections are located on each policy committee’s Web page, which are available at www.cacities.org/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 or 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 to 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 in Sacramento) to review resolutions if any are assigned to it. (The September meeting schedule will be announced in mid-July). 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 Website: 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 March/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 non-voting representatives 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.
Every two years, the League updates its “summary of Existing Policies and Guiding Principles” to reflect new League policy adopted during the past two years. The purpose of this update is not to develop new League policy or revisit existing League policy. The document provided indicates new policy adopted during the past two years in bold underlining or bold strikeouts. This is new policy that has been adopted through Annual Conference Resolutions, League positions on bills approved by the League Board of Directors, or broad League policy approved by the League Board of Directors over the last two years.

Committee members should review the proposed update and consider whether it accurately reflects the actions taken by the policy committee (and League Board) over the last two years, and whether there are any missing policy items or errors in describing policy. Committee members who wish to propose new League policy or to revisit existing League policy should suggest that the issue be placed on an agenda for a future policy committee meeting, as opposed to attempting to modify the policy through this update.

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.”
2018 LEAGUE STRATEGIC GOALS

1. Address Public Safety Concerns of California Cities.

   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.
COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY SERVICES
2017 Work Program

2017 LEAGUE OF CITIES STRATEGIC GOALS  The Committee will work to support the 2017 strategic goals adopted by the League Board of Directors. The 2017 strategic goals include:

1. **Increase Funding for Critical Transportation and Water Infrastructure.** Provide additional state and federal funding and local financing tools – such as reducing the vote threshold for local initiatives – to support California’s economy, transportation (streets, bridges, trade corridors, active transportation and transit) and water related needs (supply, sewer, storm water, flood control, beach erosion, etc.) including maintenance and construction. Support appropriate streamlining of storm water regulations and CEQA to avoid duplication and reduce litigation.

2. **Develop Realistic Responses to the Homeless Crisis.** Increase state and federal funding and support to provide additional shelter and services to California’s homeless, and advance the recommendations of the CSAC-League Homelessness Task Force.

3. **Improve the Affordability of Workforce Housing and Secure Additional Funds for Affordable Housing.** Increase state and federal financial support, reduce regulatory barriers, and provide additional incentives and local financial tools to address the affordability of workforce housing and increase the availability of affordable housing.

4. **Address Public Safety Impacts of Reduced Sentencing Laws, Protect Local Priorities in the Implementation of AUMA, and Preserve City Rights to Deliver Emergency Medical Services.** Provide tools and resources cities need to respond to recent changes in statewide criminal sentencing policies. Protect local priorities during development of regulations and legislation to implement the Adult Use of Marijuana Act. In addition, continue to preserve city rights to deliver emergency medical services (Health and Safety Code 1797.201).

Additionally, the committee will look at the following issues during the 2017 year:

**PARK FUNDING & OPEN SPACES:** The committee will support and hear updates on a park bond proposal that aligns with existing League policy to support a per capita allocation to cities. As needed, the committee will review additional legislation affecting parks and open spaces and recommend positions on legislation to the League Board.

**HOMELESSNESS:** Hear from speakers and receive information about efforts to address homelessness or provide services for the homeless. As needed, the committee will review legislation within its jurisdiction.

**HOUSING:** Hear from speakers about legislative or regulatory proposals related to housing. Receive information about efforts to incorporate services for local communities in housing proposals.
COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY SERVICES
2018 Work Program

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:
(Garcia, Eduardo D)  California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018.

**Introduced**: 12/5/2016

**Status**: 9/1/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (August 31). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary**: This bill would enact the California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of $3,470,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a clean water, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill contains other related provisions.

League Position
Support

(Offical Title: AB 735 (Maienschein R) Swimming pools: public safety.

**Introduced**: 2/15/2017

**Status**: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Summary**: Existing law also provides for the regulation of public swimming pools by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires the provision of lifeguard services at any public swimming pool that is of wholly artificial construction and for the use of which a direct fee, as defined, is imposed. This bill would require those public swimming pools, as defined, that are required to provide lifeguard services and that charge a direct fee to additionally provide an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) during pool operations. Because the failure to comply with these provisions would be a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require the State Department of Education, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to issue best practices guidelines related to pool safety at K–12 schools. This bill contains other existing laws.

League Position
Support

(Official Title: AB 1219 (Eggman D)  Food donations.

**Introduced**: 2/17/2017

**Status**: 10/9/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 619, Statutes of 2017.

**Summary**: Existing law specifies that a food facility that donates any food that is fit for human consumption at the time it was donated to a nonprofit charitable organization or a food bank is not liable for any damage or injury resulting from the consumption of the donated food, unless the injury resulted from negligence or a willful act in the preparation or handling of the donated food. This bill, the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act, would expand these provisions to persons and gleaners who donate food, as defined. The bill would narrow the exception to protection from liability to injury resulting from gross negligence or intentional misconduct. The bill would specify that the immunity from civil liability provided by these provisions applies to the donation of food that is fit for human consumption and that has exceeded the labeled shelf life date recommended by the manufacturer, provided, in instances of perishable food, the person that distributes the food to the end recipient makes a good faith evaluation that the food is wholesome. The bill would authorize food facilities to donate food directly to end recipients for consumption. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

League Position
Support
SB 5

Introduced: 12/5/2016
Status: 10/15/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 852, Statutes of 2017.
Summary: This bill would enact the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of $4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. The bill, upon voter approval, would reallocate $100,000,000 of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of Propositions 1, 40, and 84 to finance the purposes of a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill contains other related provisions.

League Position
Support

SB 78

(Leyva D)  After school programs: grant amounts.
Introduced: 1/11/2017
Status: 7/14/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was ED. on 6/12/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)
Summary: Existing law, the After School Education and Safety Program Act of 2002, enacted by initiative statute, establishes the After School Education and Safety Program to serve pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 9, inclusive, at participating public elementary, middle, junior high, and charter schools. The act provides that each school establishing a program pursuant to the act is eligible to receive a renewable 3-year grant for before or after school programs, as provided, and a grant for operating a program beyond 180 regular schooldays or during summer, weekend, intersession, or vacation periods, as provided, and specifies the maximum grant amount and related amounts for each of these grants. The act provides a formula for determining an amount to be continuously appropriated from the General Fund to the State Department of Education for the purposes of the program. This bill, commencing with the increases to the minimum wage implemented during the 2018–19 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, would, when calculating the total amount to be appropriated for a fiscal year, require the Department of Finance to annually adjust the total program funding amount for each minimum wage increase using a specified calculation. The bill would require the State Department of Education to adjust the maximum grant amounts and related amounts in accordance with the amount provided for the program for the 2017–18 fiscal year. The bill, commencing with the 2018–19 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, would require the State Department of Education to adjust those amounts by the amounts necessary to properly allocate funding increases made to the total program funding amount by the bill.

League Position
Support
Community Services - 2018 Legislation of Interest

**AB 1754**  
*McCarty D*  
Pre-K for All Act of 2018.  
**Introduced:** 1/3/2018  
**Status:** 1/4/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 3.  
**Summary:** The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Education, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer child care and development programs that offer a full range of services to eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age, inclusive. Existing law requires the Superintendent to administer all California state preschool programs, which include part-day age and developmentally appropriate programs for 3- and 4-year-old children, as provided. Existing law provides that 3- and 4-year-old children are eligible for the state part-day preschool program if the family meets one of several eligibility requirements, including income eligibility. This bill, the Pre-K for All Act of 2018, would require the state to provide all 4-year-old children who meet those eligibility requirements with access to early care and education programs.

**League Position**  
Watch

**AB 1762**  
*Steinorth R*  
State parks: visitors: animals.  
**Introduced:** 1/3/2018  
**Status:** 1/4/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 4.  
**Summary:** Under existing law, the Department of Parks and Recreation administers and manages the state park system. Existing law permits visitors to bring animals into units of the state park system when the Director of Parks and Recreation determines that it is in the public interest. Existing law prohibits an animal brought into a state park system unit from being allowed to pose a threat to public safety and welfare, create a public nuisance, or pose a threat to the natural or cultural resources of the unit or to the improvements at the unit. This bill would permit visitors to bring animals into units of the state park system or recreational areas of those units, including hiking trails, unless limiting access to a unit or recreational area is the only means of preventing those animals from engaging in behavior that is likely to pose a substantial threat to public safety and welfare, create a substantial public nuisance, or pose a substantial threat to the natural or cultural resources of the unit or to the improvements at the unit. The bill would require the department to rely on fines, fee authority, rules, and regulations, whenever available, to prevent these harms in lieu of limiting access pursuant to these provisions.

**League Position**  
Watch

**AB 1766**  
*Maizenschein R*  
Swimming pools: public safety.  
**Introduced:** 1/4/2018  
**Status:** 1/5/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 4.  
**Summary:** Existing law provides for the regulation of private swimming pools. Existing law also provides for the regulation of public swimming pools by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires the provision of lifeguard services at any public swimming pool that is of wholly artificial construction and for the use of which a direct fee, as defined, is imposed. A violation of those provisions is a crime. This bill would require those public swimming pools, as defined, that are required to provide lifeguard services and that charge a direct fee to additionally provide an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) during pool operations, as specified. Because the failure to comply with these provisions would be a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require the State Department of Education, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to issue best practices guidelines related to pool safety at K–12 schools, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**League Position**  
Watch

**AB 1769**  
*Voepel R*  
State horse: California Vaquero Horse.  
**Introduced:** 1/4/2018  
**Status:** 1/5/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 4.  
**Summary:** Existing law establishes the state flag and the state’s emblems, including among other things, the California Grizzly Bear as the official state animal. This bill would establish the California Vaquero Horse as the official state horse.

**League Position**  
Watch

**AB 1780**  
*Maizenschein R*  
Importation of diseased dogs and cats.  
**Introduced:** 1/4/2018  
**Status:** 1/5/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 4.  
**Summary:** Existing law requires a person seeking to import a dog into this state for the purpose of
resale or a change of ownership to obtain a health certificate for the dog that has been completed by a licensed veterinarian and is dated within 10 days prior to the date on which the dog is brought into the state. Existing law prohibits a breeder from knowingly selling a diseased dog. This bill would require the State Public Health Officer to investigate certain reports of outbreaks of communicable diseases caused by, or purported to be caused by, contact with a dog or cat to determine, among other things, the probable impacts of the communicable disease on the state. The bill would authorize the officer, upon investigation and specific findings, to issue an order to prohibit the importation of dogs or cats that could pose a risk of an outbreak of any communicable disease that is dangerous to animals or individuals, as specified. The bill would impose a civil penalty for a violation of an order issued pursuant to these provisions.

League Position
Watch

AB 1782  (Muratsuchi D) Surfing.
Introduced: 1/8/2018
Status: 1/9/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 8.
Summary: Existing law establishes the state flag and the state’s emblems, including, among other things, the golden poppy as the official state flower and the California redwood as the official state tree. This bill would establish surfing as the official state sport.

League Position
Watch

AB 1787  (Salas D) Reporting: Valley Fever.
Introduced: 1/8/2018
Status: 1/9/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 8.
Summary: Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish a list of reportable communicable and noncommunicable diseases and conditions and specify the timeliness requirements related to the reporting of each disease and condition. Existing law also supports research into the development of a vaccine to protect against coccidioidomycosis, also known as Valley Fever. This bill would require the department to establish an annual deadline of March 1, commencing March 1, 2019, for a local health officer to report to the department all cases of coccidioidomycosis reported to the local health officer during the previous calendar year. The bill would require any cases not reported by the deadline to be included in the local health officer’s next annual report. By imposing specific coccidioidomycosis reporting requirements on local health officers, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

League Position
Watch

AB 1788  (Salas D) Public health: Valley Fever.
Introduced: 1/8/2018
Status: 1/9/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 8.
Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Public Health to establish a list of reportable diseases and conditions. Existing law requires, for each reportable disease and condition, the department to specify the timeliness requirements related to the reporting of each disease and condition, and the mechanisms required for, and the content to be included in, reports made. This bill would authorize the department, for the purpose of reports confirming a case of Valley Fever, to use a laboratory criteria for diagnosis, with or without a clinical criteria.

League Position
Watch

AB 1789  (Salas D) Occupational safety and health: Valley Fever.
Introduced: 1/8/2018
Status: 1/9/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 8.
Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 provides the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations with the power, jurisdiction, and supervision over all employment and places of employment necessary to enforce and administer all occupational health and safety laws, and standards and to protect employees. The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, an independent entity within the department, has the exclusive authority to adopt occupational safety and health standards within the state. Existing law requires every employer to comply with those standards. A violation of these standards and regulations under specific circumstances is a crime. This bill would require the board to adopt occupational safety and health standards for state public works projects to prevent and control coccidioidomycosis, more commonly known as Valley Fever. By expanding the definition of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

League Position
AB 1790  (Salas D)  Physician and surgeons: continuing education: Valley Fever.
Introduced: 1/8/2018
Status: 1/9/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 8.
Summary: The Medical Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of physicians and surgeons by the Medical Board of California. The act requires the board to adopt and administer standards for the continuing education of those licensees. The act, with certain exceptions, requires physicians and surgeons to complete a continuing education course in the subjects of pain management and the treatment of terminally ill and dying patients. This bill would require a physician and surgeon to complete a continuing educational training course for the purpose of preventing, diagnosing, and treating Coccidioidomycosis infections, commonly known as Valley Fever, by January 1, 2020. This bill would require a physician and surgeon licensed on or after January 1, 2019, to complete that requirement within 2 years of his or her initial license. The bill would authorize the board to exempt physicians and surgeons by practice status category from the requirement for specified reasons.
League Position
Watch

AB 1799  (Levine D)  Insurance: policy documents.
Introduced: 1/9/2018
Status: 1/10/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 9.
Summary: Existing law requires an insurer, after a covered loss under a fire insurance policy, to provide the insured with a free copy of his or her policy within 30 calendar days of receiving a request from the insured, but allows the Insurance Commissioner to extend this period. Existing law also provides that an insured who does not experience a covered loss shall, upon request, be entitled to one free copy of his or her policy annually. This bill would specify that the copy of the policy provided shall include the full policy, any endorsements to the policy, and the policy declarations page, and would authorize the insurer to provide these documents in electronic form if agreed to by the insured. The bill would also require that the copy of the policy provided after a covered loss to be a certified copy.
League Position
Watch

AB 1800  (Levine D)  Fire insurance: indemnity.
Introduced: 1/9/2018
Status: 1/10/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 9.
Summary: Existing law defines the measure of indemnity for a loss under an open fire insurance policy and specifies time limits under which an insured must collect the full replacement cost of the loss. Existing law prohibits a fire insurance policy issued or delivered in the state from limiting or denying payment of the replacement cost of property in the event the insured decides to rebuild or replace the property at a location other than the insured premises. This bill would qualify that prohibition by making it applicable in addition to any extended replacement cost coverage purchased by the insured and in addition to any increase in policy limits. The bill would require the policy to permit the insured to recover full replacement cost benefits regardless of whether the insured rebuilds at the current location, rebuilds at a new location, or purchases an already built home at a new location. The bill would also make technical changes to those provisions.
League Position
Watch

ACR 146  (Limón D)  American Heart Month and Wear Red Day.
Introduced: 1/8/2018
Status: 1/9/2018-From printer.
Summary: This measure would declare February 2018 as American Heart Month and would declare February 2, 2018, as Wear Red Day in California.
League Position
Watch

SB 835  (Glazer D)  Parks: smoking ban.
Introduced: 1/4/2018
Status: 1/5/2018-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 4.
Summary: Existing law makes it an infraction punishable by a fine of $250 for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco-related product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox area. This bill would make it an infraction punishable by a fine of up to $25 for a person to smoke, as defined, in a unit of the state park system or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste in a unit of the state park system. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new...
crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

League Position
Watch

SB 837 (Dodd D) Transitional kindergarten: enrollment for 4-year-olds.
Introduced: 1/8/2018
Status: 1/9/2018-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 8.
Summary: Existing law authorizes a school district or charter school to maintain a transitional kindergarten program. Existing law requires, in the 2014–15 school year and each school year thereafter, and as a condition of receipt of apportionments for pupils in a transitional kindergarten program, a child who will have his or her fifth birthday between September 2 and December 2 to be admitted to a transitional kindergarten program maintained by a school district or charter school. This bill, as a condition of receipt of apportionments for pupils in a transitional kindergarten program, beginning in the 2020–21 school year, would require progressively younger 4-year-old pupils to be admitted to a transitional kindergarten program maintained by a school district or charter school, as provided, until, in the 2022–23 school year and each school year thereafter, the bill would require all 4-year-old pupils to be admitted to a transitional kindergarten program maintained by a school district or charter school. The bill would authorize, from the 2015–16 school year to the 2021–22 school year, inclusive, a 4-year-old child who is not required to be admitted to a transitional kindergarten program to be admitted to a transitional kindergarten program, as provided.

League Position
Watch

Total Measures: 15
Total Tracking Forms: 15