PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY COMMITTEE
Thursday, January 14, 2021
9:30 am – 12:30 pm

Register for this meeting:
https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJ0ufu-hrz0uE9fIdjIbSXn800oB53GhogE7
Immediately after registering, you will receive a link and confirmation email to join the meeting.

AGENDA

I. Welcome and Introductions
Speaker: Chair: Bob Whalen, Council Member, Clovis
Vice-Chair: Pippin Dew, Council Member, Vallejo

II. Public Comment

III. General Briefing *(Handout)*

IV. Overview of Parliamentary Procedure and Roberts Rules *(Attachment A)*

V. Committee Orientation *(Attachment B)*

VI. Existing Policy and Guiding Principles *(Attachment C)*

VII. Cal Cities 2021 Strategic Priorities *(Attachment D)* *Informational*
Speaker: Melanie Perron, Deputy Executive Director, Advocacy and Public Affairs, League of California Cities

VIII. Adoption of 2021 Work Program *Action*

IX. Budget Update *Informational*
Speaker: Melanie Perron, Deputy Executive Director, Advocacy and Public Affairs, League of California Cities

X. *Speaker *Tentative** *Informational*

XI. Legislative Update *Informational*
Speaker: Melanie Perron, Deputy Executive Director, Advocacy and Public Affairs, League of California Cities

XII. Adjourn

Next Virtual Meeting: Thursday, April 15, 2021, 9:30 am – 12:30 pm

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.

ATTACHMENT A

Parliamentary Procedure Basics Relating to Cal Cities Policy Committees

(adapted from Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised[1])

Note: This document is designed to provide practical examples of common procedural matters encountered by Cal Cities 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.

[1] Additional information relating to Robert's Rules of Order is available at: www.robertsrules.com.

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[2] 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.

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

[2] Additional information relating to Rosenberg's Rules of Order is available at: http://www.cacities.org/resource_files/22486.ParliamentaryRevised.pdf

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 Cal Cities 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 Cal Cities 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 Cal Cities 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 Cal Cities 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.

HOW CAL CITIES POLICY COMMITTEES WORK

Role and Responsibility of Committee Members
The strength of Cal Cities 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.

Cal Cities has seven (7) policy committees, each with their own subject matter jurisdiction. Each policy committee plays a role in directing Cal Cities engagement at the local, state, federal, and regulatory levels by adopting positions on relevant policy. These recommendations are then referred to Cal Cities Board of Directors. Once approved, these positions are adopted as formal League policy and become part of Cal Cities compilation of existing policy entitled, "*Summary of Existing Policy and Guiding Principles*" (Summary). This document will be updated in April 2020 and every two years thereafter. The Summary, in its entirety, is located on Cal Cities Web site at www.cacities.org/advocacy. 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 Cal Cities 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.

Committee Recommendations on Positions on Bills
The committee's actions or positions are a recommendation to Cal Cities 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 Cal Cities 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 Cal Cities needs to take. Staff will advise the committee about the implications of each on a case-by-case basis.

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Approval by League Board Needed for All Committee Recommendations
All committee actions are recommendations to Cal Cities 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 Cal Cities. 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.

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 Cal Cities Board and if there is a different recommendation, Cal Cities 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 in Sacramento, April in Anaheim, and So. San Francisco in June), plus an abbreviated meeting at the Annual Conference (October in Long Beach) to review resolutions if any are assigned to it. (The October meeting schedule will be announced in mid-August). Meetings begin at 10:00 a.m. and conclude by 3:00 p.m. and are scheduled on Thursdays and Fridays. **Please note that each policy committee will rotate which day it will occur on a yearly basis, so plan accordingly prior to submitting future applications.**

Agendas/Disseminating Information
A meeting notice is emailed to committee members about a month to six weeks in advance of the meeting, containing travel and logistical information. An agenda packet is emailed at least one week before a meeting and also sent via e-mail. 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 Cal Cities Website: www.cacities.org/polcomm.

We encourage you to visit Cal Cities Web site: www.cacities.org. In addition to containing committee materials, the Website contains information on Cal Cities priorities and a link to track individual bills and Cal Cities position on them. You should also subscribe to Cal Cities 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, Cal Cities 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 Cal Cities 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, Cal Cities 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
Cal Cities 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. Cal Cities 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
Cal Cities Partners have the ability to appoint up to two non-voting representatives to each policy committee and are seated at the table with other committee members. In addition, city officials, other members of Cal Cities 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.

Public Safety

Scope of Responsibility

The Committee on Public Safety reviews federal and state legislation and issues related to law enforcement, fire and life safety policies, emergency communications, emergency services, disaster preparedness, Indian gaming, and nuisance abatement.

Summary of Existing Policy and Guiding Principles

Fire Services

The League supports the fire service mission of saving lives and protecting property through fire prevention, disaster preparedness, hazardous-materials mitigation, specialized rescue, etc., as well as cities' authority and discretion to provide all emergency services to their communities.

The League supports and strives to ensure local control of emergency medical services by authorizing cities and fire districts to prescribe and monitor the manner and scope of pre-hospital emergency medical services, including transport through ambulance services, all provided within local boundaries for the purpose of improving the level of pre-hospital emergency medical service.

The League supports legislation to provide a framework for a solution to long-standing conflict between cities, counties, the fire service and LEMSA's, particularly by local advisory committees to review and approve the EMS plan and to serve as an appeals body. Conflicts over EMS governance may be resolved if stakeholders are able to participate in EMS system design and evaluation and if complainants are given a fair and open hearing.

The League supports stored pressure dry chemical fire extinguishers to be serviced and recharged every six years or after each use, whichever occurs first. Additionally, the League supports requiring a licensed technician to perform the annual external maintenance examination of stored pressure dry chemical fire extinguishers.

The League opposes legislation, regulations and standards that impose minimum staffing and response time standards for city fire and EMS services since such determinations should reflect the conditions and priorities of individual cities.

The League supports Emergency 911 systems to ensure cities and counties are represented on decisions affecting emergency response.

The League supports additional funding for local agencies to recoup the costs associated with fire safety in the community and timely mutual aid reimbursement for disaster response services in other jurisdictions.

The League supports incentives for homeowners who undertake measures to "harden their homes."

Emergency Services and Preparedness

The League supports the 2-1-1 California telephone service as a non-emergency, human and community services and disaster information resource.
The League supports "Good Samaritan" protections that include both medical and non-medical care when applicable to volunteer emergency, law enforcement, and disaster recovery personnel. The League also supports providing "Good Samaritan" protections to businesses that voluntarily place automated external defibrillators (AEDs) on their premises to reduce barriers to AED accessibility.

Emergency Communications Interoperability: The League supports activities to develop and implement statewide-integrated public safety communication systems that facilitate interoperability and other shared uses of public safety spectrum with local, state and federal law enforcement, fire, emergency medical and other public safety agencies.

The League supports a single, efficient, performance-based state department (the California Emergency Management Agency) to be responsible for overseeing and coordinating emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and homeland security activities.

The League supports efforts to secure additional funding for local agencies to provide training opportunities for appropriate first responder personnel to improve their ability to respond to oil spills, fires, and other hazardous materials accidents.

The League supports legislation and additional state and federal regulation crafted to ensure that first responders can perform their duties during emergency response operations without interference from unmanned aerial systems, or drones.

The League supports the authorization of cities to approve and develop Community Paramedicine or Triage to Alternate Destination programs for their jurisdictions.

The League opposes policies that limit cities' ability to privately contract for emergency medical services.

Law Enforcement

The League supports the promotion of public safety through:

- Stiffer penalties for violent offenders, and
- Protecting state Citizens' Option for Public Safety (COPS) and federal Community Oriented Police Services (COPS) funding and advocating for additional funding for local agencies to recoup the costs of crime and increase community safety.

The League opposes booking fees and continues to seek their repeal, while encouraging localities to pursue resolution of the issues with their respective counties.

The League supports a local government's ability to double the fine for traffic violations in school zones in an attempt to reduce the speed of drivers and protect our youth.

The League supports reimbursement by the federal government to local agencies, specifically cities, for the costs associated with incarcerating deportable criminals, including the direct costs associated with processing and booking at the time of arrest.

The League supports policies that promote a victim's right to seek restitution, create restrictions on the early release of state inmates from incarceration for the purpose of alleviating overcrowding, and limit parole hearing opportunities for state inmates serving a life sentence or paroled inmates with a violation.

The League supports parolee search and seizure terms, which aids local law enforcement's ability to manage paroled offenders.

The League supports increased penalties for metal theft, and recognizes that statewide regulation is needed to discourage "jurisdiction shopping". The League also supports increased record-keeping and reporting requirements for junk dealers, including the collection of thumbprints from sellers.

The League supports accountability on the part of law enforcement agencies concerning police surveillance technology and policies, as well as related oversight by local governing bodies, but also strongly supports limits on disclosure of the full capabilities of such technology to the general public where such disclosure would compromise the effectiveness of the technology's law enforcement applications.

The League supports policies that require state government entities to notify local law enforcement about known individuals that are prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm.

The League supports policies that authorize law enforcement officers to administer opioid antagonist medications.

The League opposes policies that restrict law enforcement agencies from utilizing surveillance technology that would otherwise enhance their ability to prevent criminal activity.

Police Use of Force

The League supports transparency on the part of law enforcement agencies regarding agencies' policies on the use of force.

The League supports the establishment of minimum state standards on use of force that must be included in all California law enforcement agencies' use of force policies.

The League supports basic training requirements and guidelines for agencies and law enforcement officers on use of force, including, but not limited to training on the legal standards for use of force, one's duty to intercede, implicit and explicit bias and alternatives to the use of deadly force.

The League opposes modifications to the legal standard on use of force; to the extent, such proposed changes elevate the safety risk to law enforcement officers. Specific proposals in this area should be carefully reviewed so that the impacts of any changes are fully understood.

Drones

The League supports policies that allow cities to impose reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions on the operation of drones in their jurisdictions.

The League supports policies that authorize local law enforcement to enforce state and local drone laws.

The League supports policies that promote the availability of information on state and local drone laws so that operators are aware of and accountable to local rules.

The League supports local agencies' ability to enact and enforce rules of general applicability, such as trespass, nuisance, or noise, in a manner that addresses unsafe drone operations.

The League supports the promotion of transparency to the public, and as technology permits, encourages local agencies to pursue the development and use of real-time drone tracking systems to ensure residents can look up the details of drones operating in a given area.

The League opposes state legislation or regulations that outright bans drones.

The League supports the establishment of governmental immunity for local jurisdictions that designate drone recreational areas, which notify the public that drones may be flying overhead, and that persons enter these designated areas at their own risk.

Wildland Urban Interface

The League supports activities to cooperate, coordinate, and communicate in the development of better land use policies and wildland fuel management programs to decrease impacts to public health and safety resulting from wildland urban interface fires.

Nuisance Abatement

The League supports enhanced local control over public nuisances including, but not limited to:
- Adult entertainment facilities;
- Problem alcohol establishments; and
- Properties where illegal drugs are sold.

Violence

The League supports the reduction of violence through strategies that address gang violence, domestic violence, youth access to tools of violence, including but not limited to firearms, knives, etc., and those outlined in the California Police Chiefs Policy Paper endorsed by the League Board of Directors.

The League supports the use of local, state, and federal collaborative prevention and intervention methods to reduce youth and gang violence.

Indian Gaming

The League supports the following principles that are intended to balance tribal self-reliance with the local government mandate to protect the public health and safety.
- Require an Indian Tribe that plans to construct or expand a casino or other related businesses to seek review and approval of the local jurisdiction for such improvements consistent with state law and local ordinances including the California Environmental Quality

Act, with the Tribal government acting as the lead agency and with judicial review in the California courts.
- Require mitigation of off-reservation impacts consistent with environmental protection laws that are at least as stringent as those of the surrounding local community and CEQA.
- Require written agreements between tribes and affected local agencies to ensure tribes are subject to local authority related to the infrastructure needs and services outlined above.
- Require adequate compensation from the tribes to the local agency providing the government services that are required by the tribal casino or related businesses.
- Ensure compensation to local agencies from the Special Distribution Fund for off-reservation mitigation coupled with other sources to ensure adequate compensation.
- Require a judicially enforceable agreement between tribes and local jurisdictions on all of these issues before a new compact or an extended compact may become effective.
- Establish appropriate criteria and guidelines to address future compact negotiations.
- The Governor should establish and follow appropriate criteria to guide discretion of the Governor and the Legislature when considering whether to consent to tribal gaming on lands acquired in trust after October 17, 1988 and governed by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. § 2719).

Gaming

The League supports measures expanding local control over local gaming operations, including but not limited to management of the hours of operation and number of tables in an establishment, as an effective tool to enhance related local revenue streams. The League opposes as a restriction on those same revenue streams measures that would further restrict such local control, including but not limited to the extension of existing statewide gaming moratoriums.

Alcohol

The League supports policies that limit the ability of minors to engage in alcohol consumption, and limit youth access to alcoholic beverages, so long as related state-mandated programs or services provide for full reimbursement to all local agencies.

The League supports local policies that hold social hosts responsible for underage drinking that occurs on property under their possession, control, or authority.

The League supports additional penalties for repeat driving under the influence (DUI) offenders that include, but are not limited to, permanent revocation of an individual's driver's license.

The League supports legislation and other regulations intended to improve local governments' enforcement capability against alcohol licensees that are in violation of state law and local ordinances.

Cannabis Regulation

The League regards as a vital interest the maintenance of local control over medical and adult use cannabis businesses, and supports measures that enhance and protect maximum local regulatory, land use, and enforcement authority in relation to such businesses.

Reaffirming that local control is paramount, the League holds that cities must retain the authority to regulate all medical and adult use cannabis businesses if the regulation relates to location, operation, or establishment to best suit the needs of the community.

The League affirms that revenue or other financial benefits from creating a statewide tax structure on medical cannabis should be considered only after the public safety and health ramifications are fully evaluated and addressed.

While the value of cannabis as a physical or mental health treatment option is uncertain, the League recognizes the need for proactive steps to mitigate the proliferation of unlawful medical cannabis businesses and other access points acting outside state or local regulation.

The League supports cannabis regulation only to the degree that any such regulatory structure preserves and upholds local control and the police power of local governments pursuant to Article XI, Section 7 of the California Constitution.

The League opposes policies that prohibit local law enforcement from cooperating with federal authorities on investigations into matters involving violations or other criminal activity by cannabis licensees, including but not limited to money laundering, sales to minors and diversion.

Graffiti

The League endorses the “Tag You Lose” anti-graffiti campaign and encourages other cities to implement this program into their existing anti-graffiti programs.

The League supports increased authority and resources devoted to cities for abatement of graffiti and other acts of public vandalism.

Sex Offender Management

The League supports policies that will assist local law enforcement with the comprehensive and collaborative management of sex offenders, including tools for tracking the location of sex offenders within local jurisdictions, so long as state-mandated programs provide for full reimbursement to all local agencies.

Corrections

The League supports constitutional protections for state funded corrections realignment programs, so long as it includes funding for local police department needs. The League also supports increasing city representation and participation on the Community Corrections Partnerships, who are charged with developing local corrections plans.

Firearms

The League recognizes that mental illness and firearms form a dangerous combination that threatens public safety. Consequently, the League supports policies that restrict persons with

mental health disorders from possessing or owning a firearm. The League supports policies that ultimately allow such persons to petition for retrieval of their firearms.

The League supports local law enforcement agencies retaining the discretion to issue a concealed carry weapon permit, and thereby opposes policies that mandate the issuance of such permits.

Miscellaneous

The League opposes reductions to city authority to regulate needle and syringe accessibility and exchange programs.

The League asks any company manufacturing or marketing or planning to manufacture or market colored-tread tires in California to voluntarily abandon such a product line and thereby prevent the public safety, environmental and social problems these tires can potentially cause.

The League warns those individuals who advocate or perpetrate hate, not to test the cities' resolve to oppose them as each city is encouraged to vigorously pursue a course of investigation, apprehension, prosecution, conviction, and incarceration of all those who participate in hate crimes.

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."

LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

2021 Strategic Advocacy Priorities

City leaders throughout the state work hard every day to improve the quality of life for their residents, and create an equitable and just future for all Californians. In 2020, city leaders displayed remarkable resilience in their commitment to serving their communities, taking action to protect their residents from a global pandemic, leading in the recovery of their local economies, responding to calls for equity and justice, and combating one of the worst wildfire seasons in history.

In setting the League of California Cities annual strategic advocacy priorities, cities remain committed to resiliency, response, and recovery to strengthen our cities and move our communities forward. We stand ready to work collaboratively with the state and federal governments and other stakeholders to accomplish our strategic advocacy priorities in 2021.

1. **Secure state and federal funding for local COVID-19 public health response and economic recovery for all.** Secure direct and flexible funding and resources for cities of all sizes so they can continue to protect residents from the pandemic, deliver essential services, support small businesses, and lead the recovery in our communities. Improve communication and coordination with regional, state, and federal governments on public health orders and programs to stimulate equitable economic recovery.

2. **Secure funding to increase the supply and affordability of housing and resources to assist individuals at risk of – or already experiencing – homelessness while preserving local decision making.** Secure additional resources to increase construction of housing, particularly affordable housing, workforce housing, and permanent supportive housing, and ensure cities retain flexibility based on the land use needs of each community. Increase flexibility and resources to provide navigation assistance and emergency shelters, and strengthen partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders to ensure mental health, substance abuse treatment, and wraparound services are available for adults and youth at risk of – or already experiencing – homelessness in our communities.

3. **Improve state-local coordination and planning to strengthen community disaster preparedness, resiliency, and recovery.** Pursue additional resources and support to mitigate the effects of climate change, sea level rise, catastrophic wildfires, and flooding in our communities. Promote community disaster preparedness, resiliency, and recovery in collaboration with the state and federal governments. Increase availability and access to the National Flood Insurance Program to include other natural disasters.

4. **Protect and modernize critical infrastructure**. Seek increased state and federal resources for critical and sustainable local infrastructure projects including roads, public transit, active transportation, water availability, and broadband deployment that enhance workforce and economic development and improve quality of life.