

California Government Glossary

Legislature

The two “houses” that pass or reject proposed new laws.

Assembly: 80-member lower house of the Legislature. Its members serve two-year terms. 80 members are elected every two years.

Senate: 40-member upper house of the Legislature. Its members serve four-year terms. 20 members are elected every two years.

Legislation

Bill: A proposed law or statute that amends or repeals existing laws or proposes new laws. Most bills require a majority vote. If there is a fiscal impact, a bill requires a two-thirds vote.

- AB 0000—Assembly Bill
- SB 0000—Senate Bill

Constitutional Amendment:

A proposed change in the state Constitution, which, after approval of two-thirds of the legislators, is submitted to the voters.

- ACA 0000—Assembly (authored) Constitutional Amendment.
- SCA 0000—Senate (authored) Constitutional Amendment.

Concurrent Resolution: A legislative proposal that commends individuals or groups, adopts legislative rules or establishes joint committees.

- ACR 0000—Assembly Concurrent Resolution.
- SCR 0000—Senate Concurrent Resolution.

Joint Resolution: A legislative opinion on matters pertaining to the federal government, often urging passage or defeat of legislation pending before Congress.

- AJR 0000—Assembly Joint Resolution.
- SJR 0000—Senate Joint Resolution.

Assembly and Senate Resolutions: An expression of sentiment of one house of the Legislature. Resolutions usually ask a committee to study a specific problem, create interim committees or amend house rules. Resolutions take effect upon adoption.

- AR 0000—Assembly Resolution.
- SR 0000—Senate Resolution.

Spot Bill: Bill introduced that usually makes non-substantive changes in a law. The spot bill is substantially amended at a later date. This procedure evades the deadline for the introduction of bills.

Legislative Process

Legislative Counsel: A staff of more than 60 attorneys who draft legislation (bills) and proposed amendments, review, analyze and render opinions on legal matters of concern to the Legislature. The Legislative Counsel’s Digest is a summary of a bill’s content contrasting existing law with proposed law (in lay language) and appears on the face of each bill.

Legislative Analyst: Provides advice to the Legislature on anything with a fiscal implication, which can cover virtually every major bill. The analyst annually publishes a detailed analysis of the Governor’s budget, which becomes the basis for legislative hearings on the fiscal program.

Author: State senator or Assembly member who submits or introduces a bill and carries it through the legislative process.

Floor Manager: Speaks as author when the bill is being heard in the second house. (Assembly members are not allowed to present bills on the Senate floor and vice versa.)

Sponsor: Interest groups or constituents from the legislator’s district who bring suggested legislation to the attention of the prospective author (legislator).

Standing Committee: The forum used in the Senate and Assembly for studying bills and hearing testimony from the author, proponents and opponents.

- Many bills are heard by two or more committees in each house.
- If a majority of the committee members approve the bill, it is sent to the floor (or, if it has fiscal impact, to another committee) with a recommendation “Do Pass.” It takes a majority vote of committee members present to amend a bill.
- Your association’s legislative advocate and other members often testify before such committees.

Committee Consultants and Aides:

Every legislator has a personal staff plus the assistance of specialists assigned to committees and to the party caucuses. This research staff is responsible for analyzing the pros and cons of the proposed legislation.

Introduction and First Reading: Bill is submitted by senator or Assembly member, numbered and read. It is assigned to a committee by the Senate Rules Committee or Assembly Speaker and printed.

Second Reading: When the bill passes out of its committee, it is read on the house floor for a second time.

Third Reading: Bill is read a third time and debated. A roll call vote follows. If passed or passed with amendments, the bill is sent to the second house (or, if it already is in the second house, it is returned to the house of origin) for consideration of amendments.

Enrollment: Legislation that has passed both houses is sent to enrollment for proofreading for consistency before being sent to the Governor for approval.

Item Veto: Allows the Governor to veto (return unsigned a legislative proposal or indicate points of disagreement) objectionable parts of a bill without rejecting bills in their entirety.

Chaptered: A bill that has passed both houses and has been signed by the Governor is said to be “chaptered.” The bill becomes law January 1 of the following year unless it contains an urgency clause (takes effect immediately) or specifies its effective date.

Sunset Clause: Acts of the state Legislature that expire after a certain date unless renewed by the Legislature.

Voter Responses

In recent years there has been a renewal of interest in the techniques of direct democracy, whereby citizens are able to bypass elected government bodies and act directly on policy matters.

Initiative: A local or state measure that is placed on the ballot after a certain number of registered voters sign petitions supporting its placement on the ballot. Initiatives often are used by groups or individuals when the Legislature fails to pass a law they want to enact.

Referendum: A procedure whereby the voters may approve or disapprove proposals recommended by a legislative body, such as a proposal for an increase in the tax rate.

Recall: A procedure whereby petitions are circulated calling for removal of a public official from office. If a sufficient number of signatures is obtained, an election is held in which voters decide whether to keep the official in office.

PAC: A Political Action Committee is a nonprofit committee that provides a lawful means to help elect and re-elect political candidates selected on the basis of their positions on industry-related issues, committee assignments and leadership in the Legislature. PACs make contributions to candidates or in support of or opposition to ballot measures.

Adapted from California Grocers Association publication.

California State Government — The Executive Branch

The organizational structure of the executive branch underwent a comprehensive overhaul under Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.’s Reorganization Plan. The plan took effect on July 1, 2013, and cut the number of state agencies from 12 to 10, eliminating or consolidating dozens of departments and entities.

Many unrelated departments were housed together, while many related programs were scattered throughout different agencies. In many cases, departments and programs were duplicative. The Reorganization Plan changed the reporting relationships of dozens of entities to improve coordination and efficiency.

Upon implementation of the reorganization, five state agencies were replaced by the following three:

- **The Government Operations Agency:** responsible for administering state operations, such as procurement, information technology and human resources;
- **The Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency:** responsible for licensing and oversight of industries, businesses and other professionals; and
- **The Transportation Agency:** aligns all the state’s transportation entities.

Governor Brown’s plan was unanimously approved by the Little Hoover Commission, the state’s top independent government oversight body.

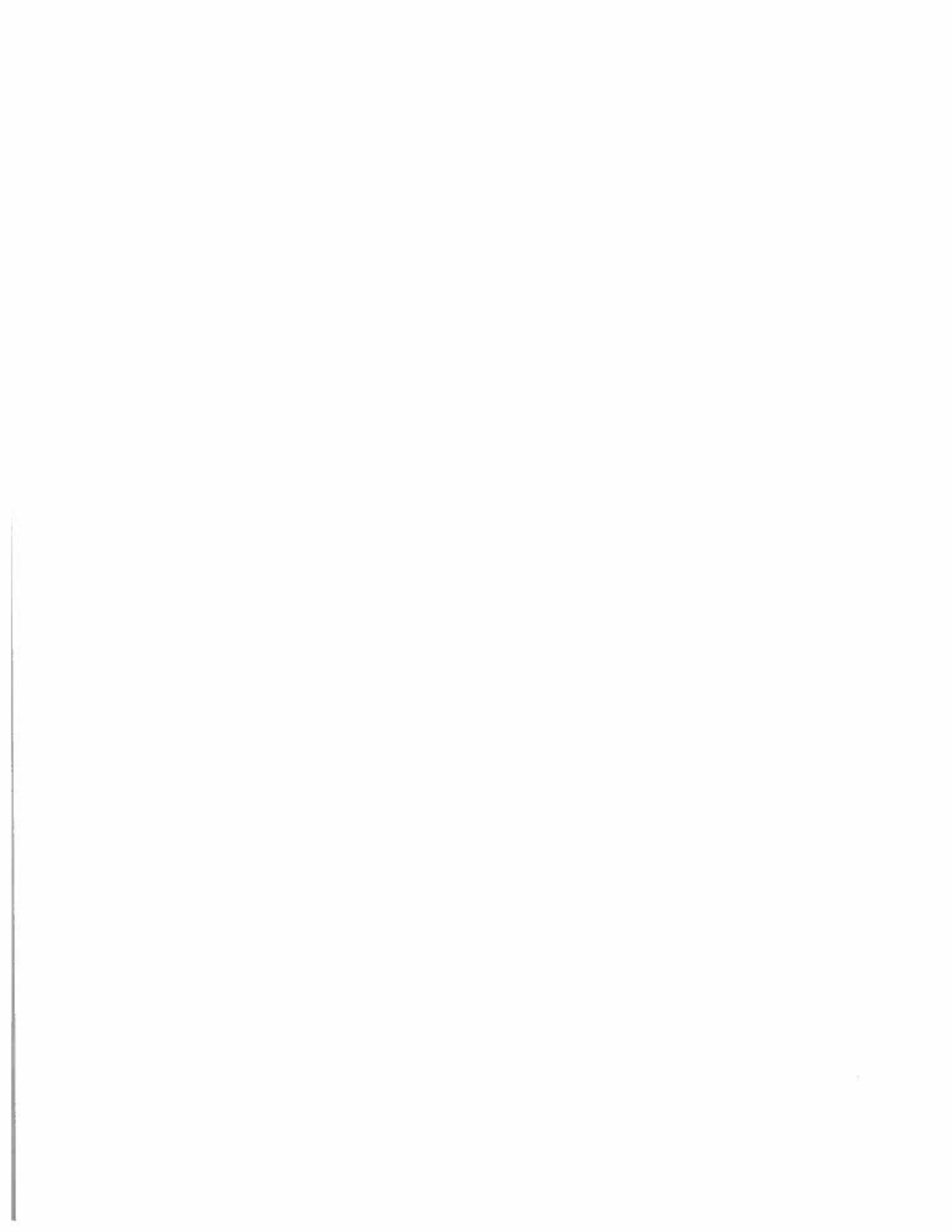
In a May 2012 report, the commission stated the plan’s restructuring was “long overdue,” and should provide “greater transparency and accountability as well as the opportunity for improved program performance.”

The organization chart is available at www.cold.ca.gov/Ca_State_Gov_Orgchart.pdf.

Referral number for state agencies: (916) 657-9900.

The Legislative Process

- **Senate:** 40 members
 - **Assembly:** 80 members
 - **Regular Session:** Convenes on the first Monday in December of each even-numbered year and continues until November 30 of the next even-numbered year.
 - **Special Session:** May be called by the Governor and is limited to a specific subject. Length is not limited and may be held concurrently with the regular session.
 - **Effective Date of Laws:** January 1 of the year after enactment.
- Procedure**
- **Introduction:** The bill is introduced by a member of the Senate or Assembly, read for the first time, then assigned to a committee by either the Senate Rules Committee or the Assembly Speaker.
 - **Committee:** Hearing(s) are held in committee and testimony is taken from proponents and opponents. Generally, the committee will then amend, pass or fail to pass the bill.
 - **Second Reading:** Bills that are passed by committee are read a second time and sent to the full floor for debate.
 - **Floor Debate (in house of origin):** The bill is read a third time, debated and voted on. Most bills need a majority to pass (21 for the Senate, 41 for the Assembly). Bills with urgency clauses, appropriation measures and some tax-related bills need a two-thirds majority (27 for the Senate, 54 for the Assembly). If the bill is passed, it is sent to the second house.
 - **Second House:** Procedures for a bill to pass the second house are similar to consideration and passage in the house of origin.
 - **Amendments:** If the second house passes a bill with amendments, then the bill must be passed a second time by the house of origin for concurrence. If the amendments are rejected, a conference committee is formed to iron out the differences between the two houses.
 - **Governor:** The Governor must act on (sign or veto) any bill that passes the Legislature within 12 days during the legislative session. However, the Governor has 30 days in which to act at the end of each year of the legislative session. Bills not acted on by the Governor automatically become law. A two-thirds vote of the Legislature is required to override a Governor's veto.



Contacting Your Legislators: Protocol

California state senators and Assembly members want to hear from their constituents—you—the voters in their districts. At times your association may call on you to do some grassroots lobbying. Often, the contact from a district constituent can sway a legislator's vote.

Here are some guidelines for you to follow in contacting your legislators in person, by phone or by letter.

- **Be thoughtful.** Commend the right things which your legislator does. That's the way you'd like to be treated.
- **Be reasonable.** Recognize that there are legitimate differences of opinion. Never indulge in threats or recriminations.
- **Be realistic.** Remember that most controversial legislation is the result of compromise. Don't expect that everything will go your way, and don't be too critical when it doesn't.
- **Be accurate and factual.** The mere fact that you want or do not want a piece of legislation isn't enough. If an issue goes against you, don't rush to blame the legislator for "failing to do what you wanted." Make certain you have the necessary information and do a good job of presenting your case.
- **Be understanding.** Put yourself in a legislator's place. Try to understand his/her problems, outlook and aims. Then you are more likely to help him/her understand your business and problems.
- **Be friendly.** Don't contact your legislator only when you want his/her vote. Invite him/her to your place of business or your group meetings. Take pains to keep in touch with him/her throughout the year.
- **Give credit where it is due.** If an issue goes the way you wanted, remember that your legislator deserves first credit. He/she has the vote, not you. And, remember also that many organizations and individuals participated on your side.
- **Learn to evaluate issues.** The introduction of a legislative bill doesn't mean that it will become law. Whether you're for it or against it, don't get excited about it until you learn the who, what and why of it.
- **Support your legislator.** If he/she is running for re-election and if you believe he/she deserves it, give him/her your support. He/she needs workers and financial supporters. Don't become aloof at the time when your legislator needs your help.
- **Don't, don't, don't even hint that you think certain bills, campaigns or politics in general are not worthwhile or may be dishonest.**
- **Don't demand anything.** And don't be rude or threatening. There is always "the future," and in many cases a legislator may disagree with you on one issue and be supportive on another.
- **Don't be vague or deceptive, righteous or long-winded, and please don't remind the legislator that you are a taxpayer and voter in his/her district.** (He/she knows it!)
- **Don't be an extremist.** Remember, your legislator represents all his/her constituents—those you consider liberal and those you consider conservative. Don't condemn a legislator just because he/she supports a piece of legislation that you think is too liberal or too conservative.
- **Don't be a busybody.** Legislators don't like to be pestered, scolded or preached to. Neither do you.
- **Be cooperative.** If your legislator makes a reasonable request, try to comply with it. You can help him/her by giving him/her the information he/she needs. Don't back away for fear you are "getting into politics."

Letter Writing

Following are guidelines for an effective letter:

- Be brief.
- Make sure the legislator knows this communication is from a constituent who lives and/or does business in the legislator's district.
- Explain how the proposed legislation affects your business, and why you support/oppose it.
- Don't attempt to give "expert" opinions. Tell how the legislation would affect your business, based on your experience and knowledge.
- Refer to bill numbers whenever possible.
- Ask for the legislator's support or opposition.
- Write the letter without copying any association-provided background information verbatim.
- Request that your legislator take a specific action by telling him/her what you desire. State the facts as you see them. Avoid emotional arguments. If you use dollar figures, be realistic.
- Ask the legislator what his/her position is.
- Keep all communications friendly and respectful. Be sure to thank your legislator for considering your views.
- Write on your personal or business letterhead if possible, and sign your name over your typed signature at the end of your message.
- Be sure your exact return address is on the letter, not just the envelope. Envelopes sometimes get thrown away before the letter is answered.
- Be reasonable. Don't ask for the impossible. Don't threaten. Don't say, "I'll never vote for you unless you do such and such." That will not help your cause; it may even harm it.
- Be constructive. If a bill deals with a problem you admit exists, but you believe the bill is the wrong approach, tell what the right approach is.

- Send your association a copy of your letter and a copy of the response you receive from your legislator.
- Address all letters in the following manner, unless you are on a first name basis:

State Legislature:

- Assembly Member
The Honorable Joe/Jo Doe
California State Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814
Dear Assemblyman/Assemblywoman Doe:
- Senator
The Honorable Joe/Jo Doe
California State Senate
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814
Dear Senator Doe:

Local Elected Officials:

- Council Member
The Honorable Joe/Jo Doe
Councilman/woman,
City of—
City Hall
City, State and Zip Code
Dear Mr./Ms./Mrs./Miss Doe:
- County Supervisor
The Honorable Joe/Jo Doe
Supervisor, —County
County Seat
City, State and Zip Code
Dear Sir/Madam:
or Dear Mr./Ms./Mrs./Miss Doe:

Guidelines for District Visits

The following guidelines may be helpful when you make district visits:

- Members of the state Legislature rely heavily on their staffs for a major portion of their responsibilities,
- i.e., scheduling, advice on specific legislation, constituent problems, etc. This is why it is important to maintain some familiarity with the district office staff. However, you do want to become acquainted and develop a working relationship directly with the legislators in your district.
- Generally, the legislative schedule permits each legislator to visit the district office on Fridays and holidays.
- Always call in advance for an appointment and briefly explain the purpose of the meeting. As a business person, you are an important constituent and the politician and his aides are eager to get acquainted.
- If the meeting with the senator or Assembly member is for the purpose of discussing specific legislation, review the background information and position statements available from your association and use the bill numbers when possible.
- Ask the legislator for his/her position on issues and how he/she will vote.

We encourage you to consider other activities as ways of effectively maintaining liaison with your district legislators:

- Invite other members of your profession to join you and your legislator for lunch.
- Invite your legislator to visit your company before opening. You may want to have a short meeting between your employees and the legislator. The legislator could make brief remarks, followed by a question-and-answer period.
- Offer to help organize an information business advisory group to meet regularly with your legislators to discuss business and key industry issues.

Telephone Procedures


- When the Legislature is in session, call the Capitol office; during recess and on Fridays, call the district office.
- Ask to speak directly to the legislator. If he/she is not available, ask to speak to the administrative assistant or legislative aide.
- When the legislator or his/her assistant is on the line, identify yourself and mention the name of your company and the fact that you are from the legislator's district.
- State the reason for the call. Use bill numbers whenever possible.
- Explain how the proposed legislation affects your business and why you support or oppose it.
- Discuss only one issue per telephone call.
- Ask the legislator's position.
 - ✓ If the legislator's position is the same as yours, express agreement and thanks.
 - ✓ If your position differs from the legislator's, politely express disappointment and offer some factual information supporting your views.
- Don't attempt to give "expert" opinions. Tell how legislation would affect your business, based on your experience and knowledge.
- Request that your legislator take a specific action by telling him/her what you desire. State the facts as you see them. Avoid emotional arguments. If you use dollar figures, be realistic.
- Keep all communication friendly and respectful.
- Thank the legislator or aide for his/her time and for considering your views.

How to Write an Effective Lobbying Letter

Address lobbying correspondence to the author of the bill with copies to members of the committee hearing the bill and to your local legislator.

Use your business letterhead when communicating your position on a bill.

Keep your letter short. A succinct, one-page letter will have more impact than a longer one. If you have documentation of the bill's impact on your business, enclose it, but keep the letter short.



May 8, 2014

The Honorable Marty Block
California State Senate
State Capitol, Room 4090
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: SB 850 (BLOCK) PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS: BACCALAUREATE DEGREE PILOT PROGRAM HEARING SCHEDULED – MAY 12, 2014 SUPPORT – AMENDED ON MAY 1, 2014

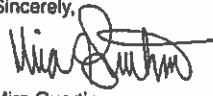
Dear Senator Block:

The California Chamber of Commerce is pleased to **SUPPORT** your **SB 850 (Block)**, which authorizes the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges (CCC), in consultation with the California State University (CSU) and the University of California (UC), to establish baccalaureate degree pilot programs at up to 20 community college districts to help meet regional workforce needs.

The Public Policy Institute of California estimates that California will be short one million college graduates by 2025 unless we make changes to our education system. While the CSU's and UC's are currently able to serve over 650,000 students at a time, they do not have the capacity to close the gap by themselves to produce those one million extra graduates. Therefore, it is critical that all sectors of California's post-secondary education network, both private and public, optimize their capacity and performance in the coming years if the state is to meet the demands of the workforce.

The pilot program authorized by **SB 850** will expand the ability of the CCC's to contribute to the number of baccalaureate degrees earned in the public school system. Additionally, since it focuses on those sectors that are in high demand in areas where there are no similar programs offered at nearby universities, it does not duplicate efforts already being made by the other public sector universities.

For these reasons, we **SUPPORT** your **SB 850**.

Sincerely,

Mira Guertin
Policy Advocate

cc: Office of the Governor
District Office, The Honorable Marty Block

1215 K Street, Suite 1400
Sacramento, CA 95814
916 444 6670
www.calchamber.com

Indicate immediately which bill you're addressing by its bill number (AB_ if it originates in the Assembly, SB_ if it originates in the Senate), by an identifying phrase and whether you support or oppose the bill. This will help legislative staff in routing your letter.

In many committees, staff members file correspondence according to the date of the bill's next hearing. If you know the date, be sure to include it. Including such information will help ensure your letter is read in time to have an impact.

Get to the point of your letter quickly: your support for or opposition to the bill.

Be sure to make clear for whom you're speaking.

Be sure to be clear about what action you want the legislator to take.

Provide concrete, credible information on the impact of proposed legislation on your business.

If you have a personal relationship with the legislator, take a moment to write a quick, handwritten note to draw his or her attention to your letter.

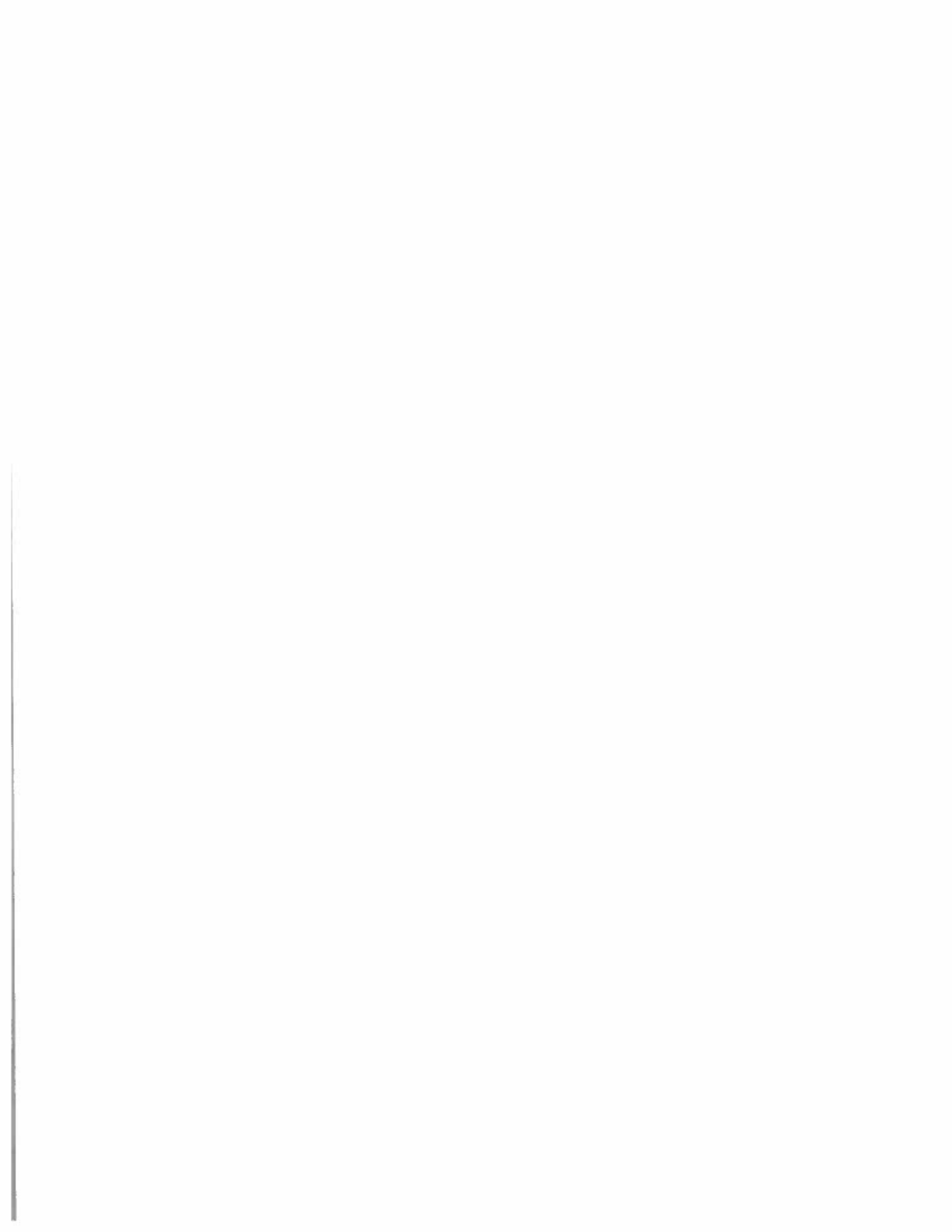
Elected officials prefer to hear from persons in authority rather than just from staff members. A letter will have more impact if the business owner or person in a management position signs the letter.

Be sure to send a copy of your letter to the Governor. Also please send a copy to the CalChamber staff members assigned to the bill so they can include information on your support or opposition in their committee testimony.

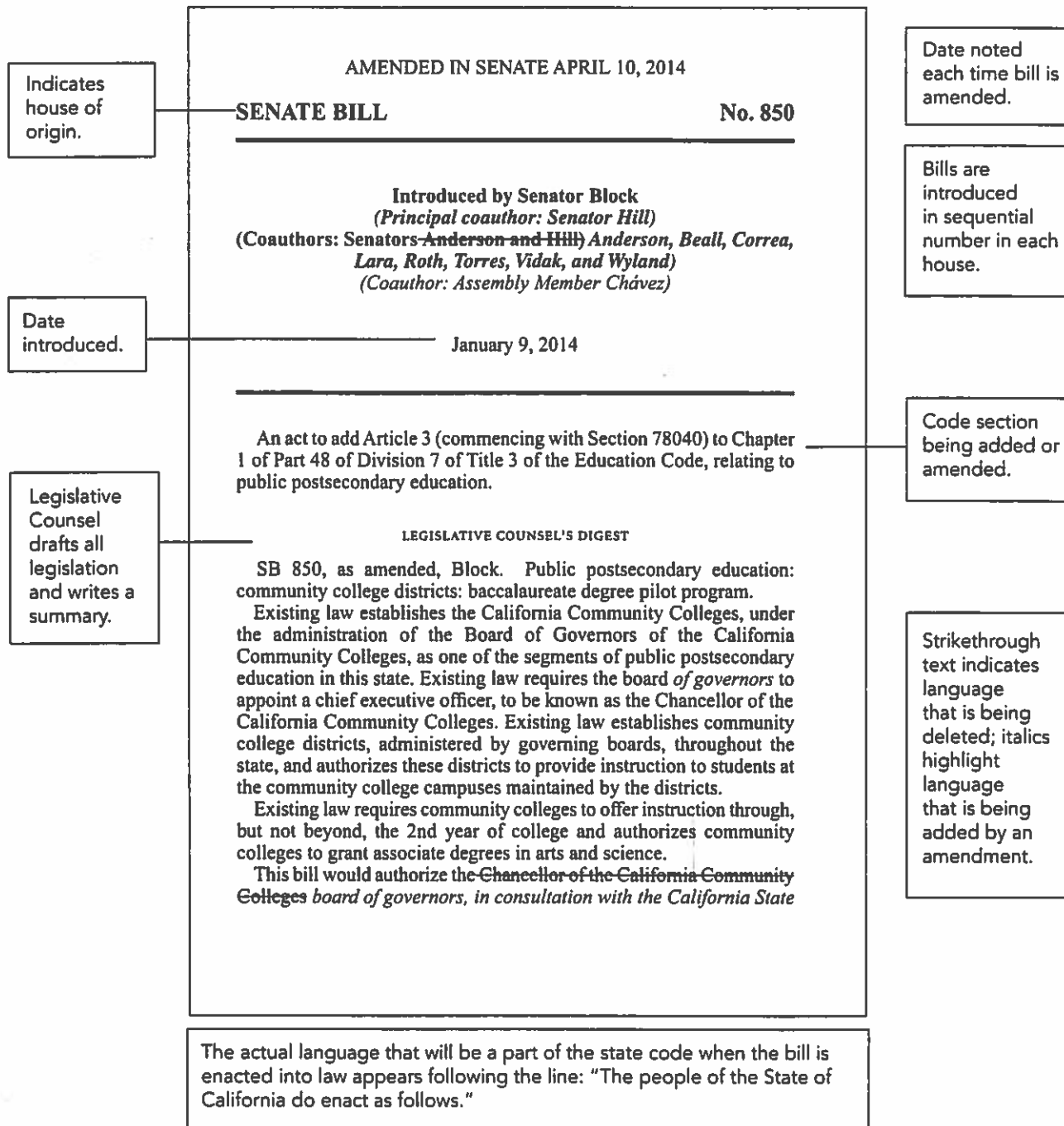
Use boldface type, underlining or italics sparingly to emphasize important points.

Act promptly. Too many good lobbying letters arrive after a vote already has been taken.

Later... If the legislator does what you ask, be sure to send a thank you letter.



Guide to Reading a Bill



Date noted each time bill is amended.

Bills are introduced in sequential number in each house.

Code section being added or amended.

Strikethrough text indicates language that is being deleted; italics highlight language that is being added by an amendment.

Indicates house of origin.

Date introduced.

Legislative Counsel drafts all legislation and writes a summary.

