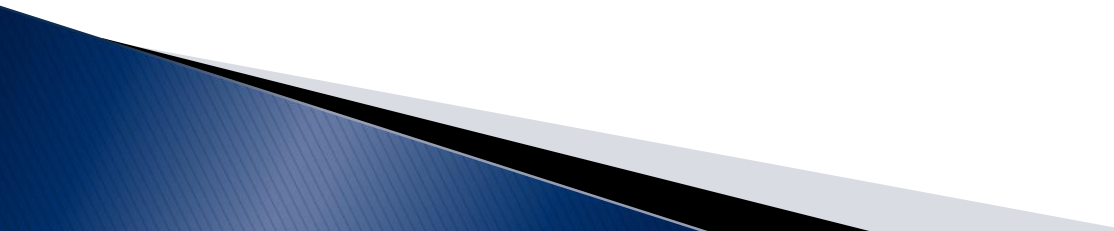


2022 Policy Priorities & Legislative Planning

September 14, 2021

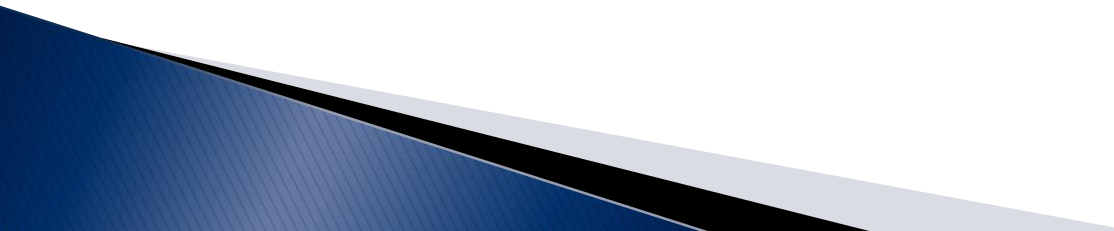


There are 3 Goals for Today

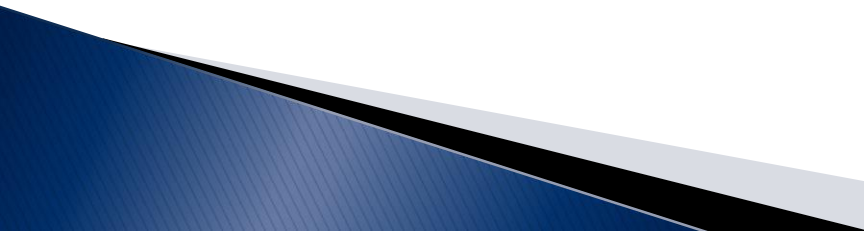
1. Vote on whether or not to adopt LPPC's recommended changes to the Legislative Priorities
 2. Tell Councilmembers about the work being done to collect bill ideas for 2022. (Spoiler alert! There maybe a contest involved!)
 3. Provide a training to Councilmembers on how a bill becomes law.
- 

Goal 1.

Legislative Priorities (Background)

- ▶ The Council Bylaws state that LPPC is responsible for, among other things, implementing the State Plan section on policy.
 - ▶ October 1st the new State Plan will begin.
 - ▶ On September 9, 2021, the Legislative and Public Policy Committee met to, among other things, review the Legislative Priorities for needed revisions.
- 

Background (continued)

- ▶ The Legislative Priorities were first adopted in November of 2017 in order to guide the work of the Council.
 - ▶ Since then, LPPC reviews the priorities every year for any needed changes and/or revisions.
 - ▶ This year the Committee cross referenced the Council approved Legislative Priorities with the new 2022–2026 State Plan to ensure the Priorities aligned with the new state plan.
- 

What they found...

- ▶ Education
- ▶ Employment
- ▶ Housing
- ▶ Health and Safety
- ▶ **Emerging Issues**
- ▶ Access to Education & Employment
- ▶ Housing & Community Living
- ▶ Access to Community Quality Supports
- ▶ Ensure Community Safety
- ▶ Protect & Enhance Civil Rights

2.1 Focus Areas on New State Plan

Focus Areas of 2021 Priorities


Outcome of LPPC Discussion

- ▶ Following Committee discussion, members requested that staff rework the Priorities to add a section on emerging issues.

IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING EMERGING ISSUES IN THE I/DD COMMUNITY

Every person with a developmental disability should not have to deal with problems of that arise due to the emergence of inequality issues in the community. Events in our every day lives, both due to policy changes and unforeseen events, have the ability to cause unintended consequences for the I/DD community. These issues must be identified and acted upon swiftly to ensure as little harm as possible is inflicted.

The Council will work to ensure any and all emerging issues including but not limited to dealing with disparity across all I/DD issues, barriers to participating in a community setting, and roadblocks to access for people with I/DD are dealt with through policy changes. The Council will work to ensure the Self Determination Ombudsperson program at the Department of Developmental Services uses its authority to ensure people with I/DD become successful participants in the Self Determination Program.



Recommendation

- ▶ The Legislative and Public Policy Committee is recommending that the changes presented in the Policy Priorities be adopted by the Council for the 2022 Legislative season.


Goal 2.

2022 Bill Ideas

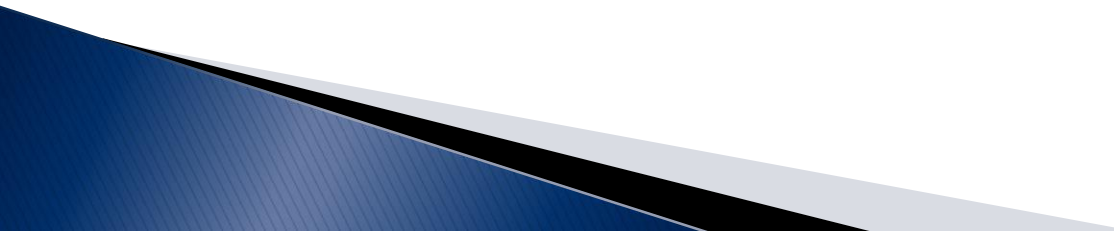
We are collecting bill ideas now with a new bill idea form and SCDD's first ever bill idea contest.



“There Should Be A Law”

- ▶ That’s right! Everyone is invited to enter their idea into an online Bill Idea Form located at <https://bit.ly/BillIdeas>
 - ▶ The deadline for the contest is October 15, 2021.
 - ▶ The winning bill idea may become a bill in 2022 and the winner will be included in the legislative process.
 - ▶ The bill idea form will be available year-round to everyone.
- 

What to Expect After October 15th Deadline...

- ▶ The Legislative and Public Policy Division will review the bill ideas and make recommendations to LPPC for consideration before the November Council meeting.
 - ▶ LPPC will select activities and/or bill ideas and then send them to the Council for consideration at the November meeting.
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Questions?

The Legislative Process

Improving Public Policy:
How an Idea Becomes Law

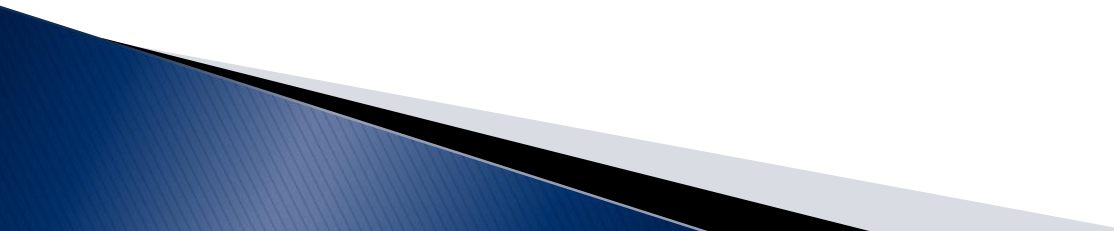


Overview – How SCDD Turns an Idea into Law

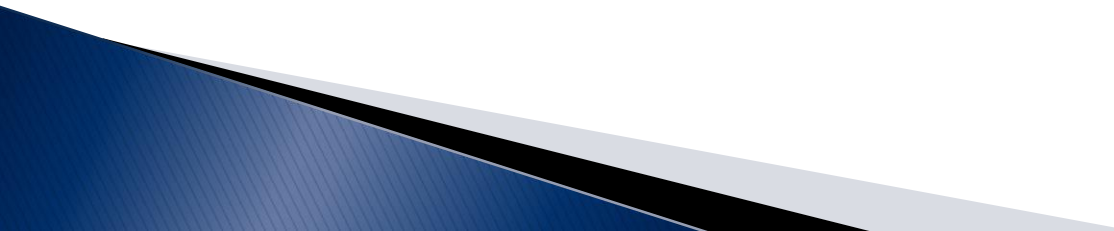
- ▶ We will discuss 4 steps in the legislative process:
 - **Step 1** How We Turn an Idea into a Bill
 - **Step 2** The First House of the Legislature
 - **Step 3** The Second House of the Legislature
 - **Step 4** The Finish Line – The Governor's Office



But first, what is public policy?

- ▶ Public policy is designed to protect the public from harm.
 - ▶ Public policy is a government response to public, real-world problems.
 - ▶ Public policy, or “government responses,” guide decisions that impact groups of people.
 - ▶ Examples include what idea should become a law or how a judge rules in a court case.
- 

Step 1: From a Good Idea to a Legislative Proposal

- ▶ **September** – ideas that improve public policy are presented at the Legislative and Public Policy Committee (LPPC).
 - ▶ **October** – SCDD staff research the issues to determine which ideas are good candidates for legislative proposals (or bill ideas).
 - ▶ **November** - Councilmembers decide which proposals they want to be a priority in the coming year.
- 

From a Legislative Proposal to Legislation

- ▶ **Between the November Council Meeting and February**

SCDD staff develop the proposal by researching the issue and conducting meetings with stakeholders, departments, and people with lived experience.

- ▶ Staff then identifies an author. This is a state legislator who is either a Senator or Assembly member who wants to champion our proposal.

- ▶ **By the end of February**

Bills that Councilmembers chose to sponsor and a legislator has agreed to champion are introduced into the legislative process.

Step 2: The First House of the Legislature

- ▶ Once the bill is introduced, it will be in print and have a bill number so that the public can read it.

If it was introduced by a Senator, it will be Senate Bill, or SB 123. If it was introduced by an Assemblymember, it will be Assembly Bill, or AB__.

- ▶ The bill is then sent to the best policy committee(s), where committee staff will set the bill for a hearing date and publish an “analysis” for the public to review.

Preparing for the Committee Hearing

- ▶ While the bill is in the committee waiting for its hearing, SCDD and the author work with the Committee.
- ▶ SCDD also uses this time to encourage people and organizations to send letters of support to the committee.
- ▶ On the day of the hearing, the bill's supporters “testify” and explain why we think the bill should become law.



Committee Hearing Day



- ▶ The author will present the bill to the committee.
- ▶ SCDD will testify as a sponsor
- ▶ After support and opposition speaks, the committee members will discuss the bill and then vote.
- ▶ The bill will pass out of committee if it gets the majority of votes.

Fiscal Committee – Appropriations

- ▶ If the bill costs the state money, then it will go to the the Appropriations Committee.
- ▶ SCDD staff work the author and committee staff to find ways to reduce the cost of the bill.
- ▶ Bills either pass, fail, or if they cost a lot of money, they go to the committee's Suspense file.
- ▶ The **suspense file** hearing will release bills that are affordable for the state to implement, or they are held because they are too expensive.

First House – Floor Vote

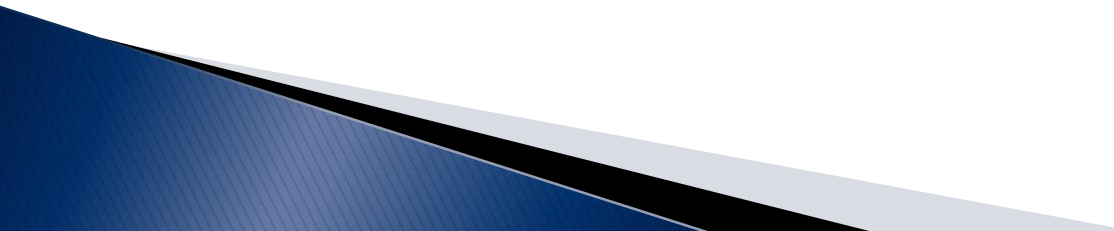
- ▶ If the bill was let out of Appropriations, then it goes up for a vote by the full house, where all of the members of the Senate or the Assembly vote on the bill.



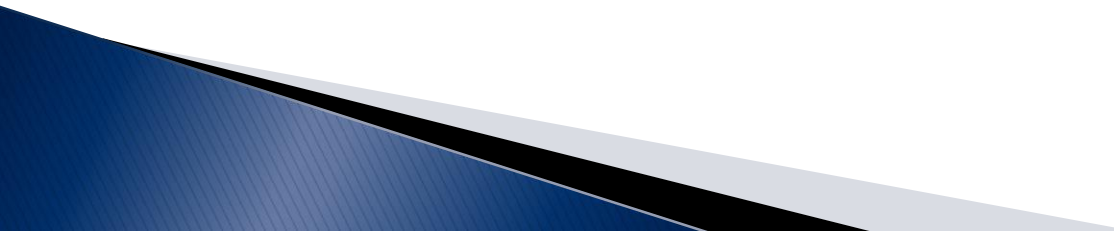
Step 3: The Second House of the Legislature

- ▶ The bill then moves to the other house to repeat the process of the policy committee vote, the fiscal committee vote and the floor vote.
- ▶ Once a bill passes out of the Second House, it is presented to the Governor.

Step 4: The Finish Line – The Governor's Office (1 of 3)

- ▶ The Governor has three options. He can sign the bill, veto the bill or take no action.
 1. Sign → Make the bill law
 2. Veto → Reject the bill (The Legislature can override a veto by securing “aye” votes from 2/3 of their members.)
 3. No Action → The bill becomes law.
- 

Step 4: The Finish Line – The Governor's Office (2 of 3)

- ▶ At this stage, the sponsors and author conduct a final round of meetings and outreach, answering any questions that the Governor's staff may have about the bill.
 - ▶ Supporters of the bill send letters to the Governor.
 - ▶ The process with the Governor's Office happens through phone calls, emails, and meetings between the sponsors, the author and the Governor's Office.
- 

Step 4: The Finish Line – The Governor's Office (3 of 3)

- ▶ The Governor's has between 2 weeks or 30 days to act on a bill, depending on the time of the year.
- ▶ Most bills will become law on January 1st of the following year.

