

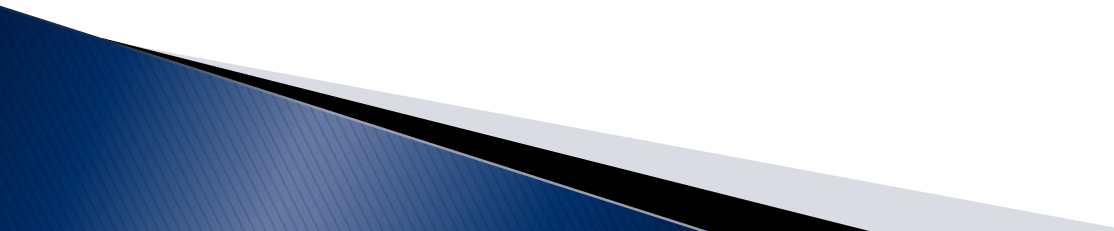
# 2023 Policy Priorities & Legislative Planning

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September 13, 2022



# Updating SCDD Policy Priorities

- ▶ The Policy Platform and Policy Priorities are tools to guide the work the Council and this Committee.
  - ▶ It is important to review these documents frequently to make sure they align with the State Plan and the priorities of the Council.
  - ▶ Last year we updated the Policy Priorities to align with the new 2022–26 State Plan.
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# Updating SCDD Policy Priorities Action Recommended

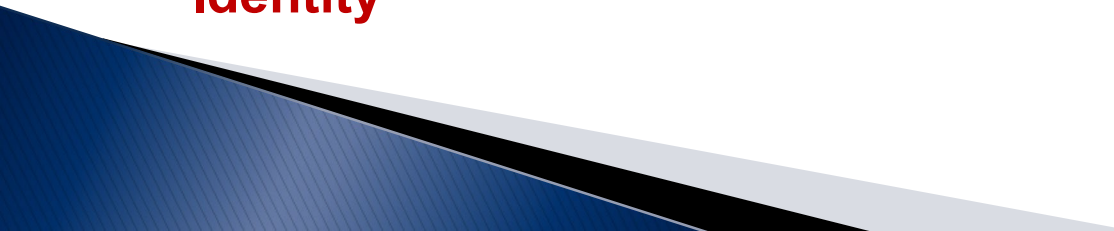
Staff recommends that LPPC request that the Council adopt changes to further align the Policy documents with the 2022–2026 State Plan.

We recommend adding inclusive language.



# Proposed Changes to the Policy Priorities

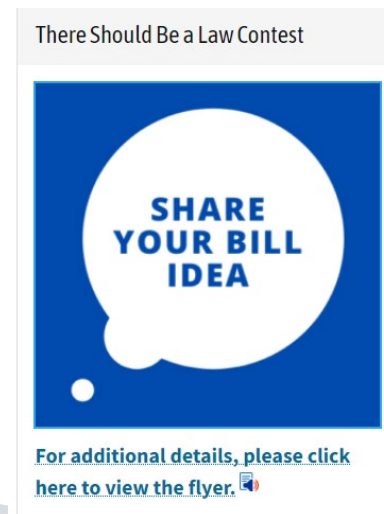
SCDD will ensure:

- ▶ Access to Equal Education & Employment Opportunities
  - ▶ Access to Housing & Community Living
  - ▶ Access to Quality Community Support Services
  - ▶ Access to Equal Health and Safety
  - ▶ **Protecting Rights: Ensuring Accessibility of Services and Supports to I/DD Individuals and their Families Regardless of Racial, Cultural, Ethnic, Religious, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity**
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# 2023 Bill Ideas

Policy staff are collecting bill ideas now. The Policy Unit just launched a bill idea form and a bill idea contest.

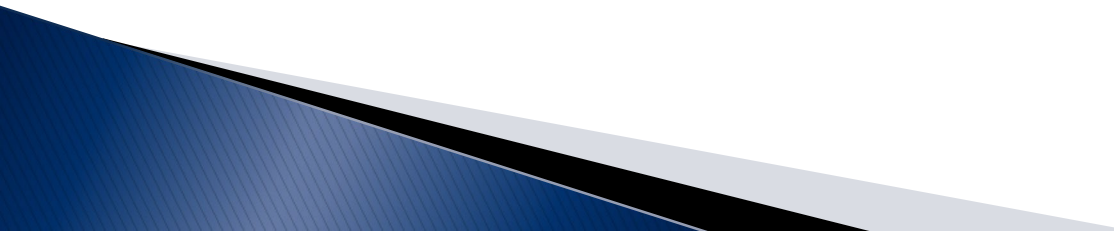
We welcome ideas from everyone, including you! There is a link on our website that is available anytime you want to send us a bill idea. It looks like this –




# 2022

## There Must Be A Law Contest

It's the 2<sup>nd</sup> annual bill ideas contest!

- ▶ 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 September 30, 2022.
  - ▶ The winning bill idea may become a bill in 2023 and the winner will be included in the legislative process.
  - ▶ The bill idea form is available year-round to everyone.
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# What to Expect After September 30<sup>th</sup>

- ▶ SCDD Policy staff will compile the bill ideas and write a report for sharing. We will present it at the November Council meeting.
  - ▶ LPPC will meet in January or February and select bill ideas to recommend to the full Council.
  - ▶ If the Council approves, then the process outline on the following slides will be used.
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# The Legislative Process

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Improving Public Policy:  
How an Idea Becomes Law



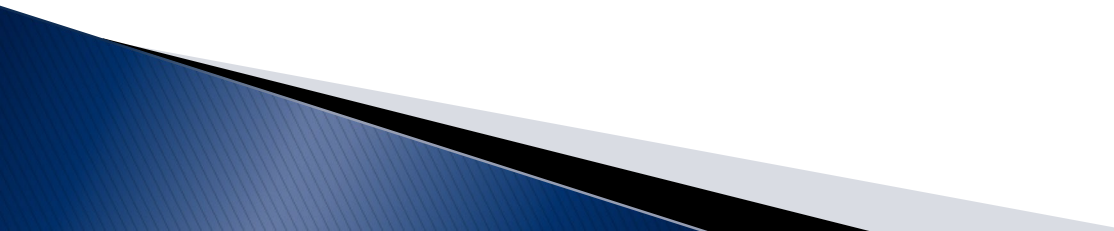


# Overview – How SCDD Turns an Idea into Law

- ▶ 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

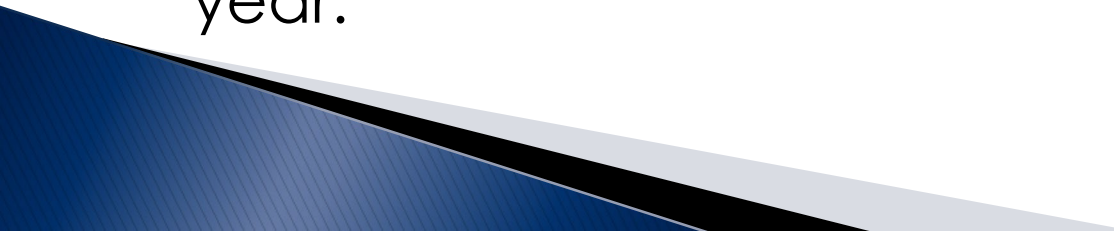


# But first, what is public policy?

- ▶ Public policy is designed to protect the public from harm.
  - ▶ Public policy is a government response to public, real-world problems.
  - ▶ Examples include what idea should become a law or how a judge rules in a court case.
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# Step 1: September – February

## From a Good Idea to a Legislative Proposal

- ▶ **September** Ideas that improve public policy are submitted to SCDD for consideration
  - ▶ **October – December** SCDD staff research the issues to identify bill ideas that are good candidates for legislative proposals.
  - ▶ **January/February** LPPC will consider bill ideas to recommend for sponsorship or support to the full Council. Councilmembers will decide which proposals they want to be a priority in the coming year.
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# From a Legislative Proposal to Legislation

- ▶ **Between now 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.

We will also consider bills that the LPPC recommends the Council support or oppose.

# Step 2: The First House of the Legislature

- ▶ A bill can be introduced between December and February. 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

- ▶ Most bills have their first hearing in March or April. During this time, 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: How it Works



- ▶ 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 Appropriations Committee around April or May.
- ▶ SCDD staff work the author and committee staff to find ways to reduce the cost of the bill.
- ▶ Bills will either pass or fail. If they cost a lot of money, they go to the committee's Suspense file for a hearing at the end of May.
- ▶ 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 passes 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.
- ▶ This vote can happen anytime between April and the end of May.
- ▶ The “floor” is referencing where the members of each house sit and vote, this is also called “chambers”



# Step 3: The Second House of the Legislature

- ▶ If the bill passes the floor vote, then in June the bill will move 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 to be signed into law or to be vetoed.

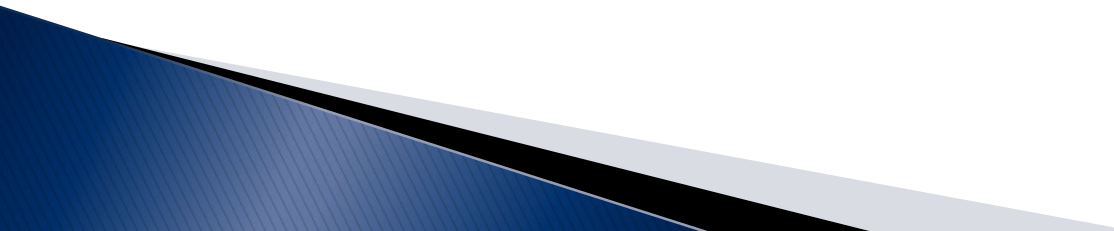
# Step 4: The Finish Line

## 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)

- ▶ The sponsors and author meet with Governor staff to answer any questions.
  - ▶ 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.
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# Step 4: The Finish Line

## The Governor's Office (3 of 3)

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

