



**MCCMC LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 2019, 8:00 AM  
SAN RAFAEL CITY HALL – 3RD FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM  
1400 FIFTH AVENUE, SAN RAFAEL, CA 94901**

**AGENDA**

**A. WELCOME/INTRODUCTIONS**

**B. REPORTS** – *Emphasis on bills being introduced this year*

David Jones/Kyra Ross – Emanuels Jones, Sacramento

Carole Mills, District Representative – report from Senator Mike McGuire

Melissa Apuya, District Representative – report from Assembly member Marc Levine

Nancy Hall Bennett - League of California Cities

**C. UPDATES**

- Confirmation of Dates for March Legislative Committee Meetings (Special meeting with Senator McGuire and Regular Committee meeting)

**D. COMMITTEE BUSINESS**

**1. Action Items**

- a. AB 213 (Reyes) Local government finance: property tax revenue allocations: vehicle license fee adjustments.
- b. H.R. 530 (Eshoo) the Accelerating Wireless Broadband Development by Empowering Local Communities Act of 2019.

**2. Watch Items**

- a. SB 50 (Weiner) Planning and zoning: housing development: equitable communities incentive.
- b. SB 4 (McGuire) Housing.
- c. SB 5 (Beall) Local-State Sustainable Investment Incentive Program.
- d. SB 6 (Beall) Housing production.
- e. AB 36 (Bloom) Affordable housing: rental prices.
- f. AB 68 (Ting) Land use: accessory dwelling units.
- g. AB 69 (Ting) Land use: accessory dwelling units.
- h. SB 330 (Skinner) Housing Crisis Act of 2019.

**E. CHAIRS REPORT**

- General Committee Update: Chair

**F. CALENDAR**

Upcoming General MCCMC Meetings:

- Wednesday, February 27, 2019 – Hosted by the Town of Tiburon
- Wednesday, March 27, 2019 – Hosted by the City of Belvedere
- Wednesday, April 24, 2019 – Town of Corte Madera

Upcoming MCCMC Legislative Committee Meetings:

- Friday, March 15, 2019, at 4 PM – tentative until confirmed by Committee
- Monday, March 25, 2019, at 8 AM
- Monday, April 22, 2019, at 8 AM
- Monday, May 27, 2019 – Memorial Day Holiday, reschedule(?)

**G. ADJOURN**

## ACTION ITEMS

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### [AB 213, as introduced, Reyes. Local government finance: property tax revenue allocations: vehicle license fee adjustments.](#)

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally provides that each jurisdiction be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction's portion of the annual tax increment, as defined.

Existing property tax law also requires that, for purposes of determining property tax revenue allocations in each county for the 1992–93 and 1993–94 fiscal years, the amounts of property tax revenue deemed allocated in the prior fiscal year to the county, cities, and special districts be reduced in accordance with certain formulas. It requires that the revenues not allocated to the county, cities, and special districts as a result of these reductions be transferred to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund in that county for allocation to school districts, community college districts, and the county office of education.

Beginning with the 2004–05 fiscal year and for each fiscal year thereafter, existing law requires that each city, county, and city and county receive additional property tax revenues in the form of a vehicle license fee adjustment amount, as defined, from a Vehicle License Fee Property Tax Compensation Fund that exists in each county treasury. Existing law requires that these additional allocations be funded from ad valorem property tax revenues otherwise required to be allocated to educational entities. Existing law, for the 2006–07 fiscal year, and for each fiscal year thereafter, requires the vehicle license fee adjustment amount to be the sum of the vehicle license fee adjustment amount for the prior fiscal year, if specified provisions did not apply, and the product of that sum and the percentage change from the prior fiscal year in the gross taxable valuation within the jurisdiction of the entity. Existing law establishes a separate vehicle license fee adjustment amount for a city that was incorporated after January 1, 2004, or on or before January 1, 2012.

This bill, for the 2019–20 fiscal year, would instead require the vehicle license fee adjustment amount to be the sum of the vehicle license fee adjustment amount in the 2018–19 fiscal year, the product of that sum and the percentage change in gross taxable assessed valuation within the jurisdiction of that entity between the 2018–19 fiscal year to the 2018–19 fiscal year, and the product of the amount of specified motor vehicle license fee revenues that the Controller allocated to the applicable city in July 2010 and 1.17. This bill, for the 2020–21 fiscal year, and for each fiscal year thereafter, would require the vehicle license fee adjustment amount to be the sum of the vehicle license fee adjustment amount for the prior fiscal year and the product of the amount as so described and the percentage change from the prior fiscal year in gross taxable assessed valuation within the jurisdiction of the entity.

By imposing additional duties upon local tax officials with respect to the allocation of ad valorem property tax revenues, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

- **League Position:** Support/Sponsor

### [H.R. 530 \(Eshoo\) the Accelerating Wireless Broadband Development by Empowering Local Communities Act of 2019.](#)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Section 1. Short Title.

This Act may be cited as the "Accelerating Broadband Development by Empowering Local Communities Act of 2019." Section 2. Preservation of Rights of State and Local Governments

Actions by the Federal Communications Commission in “Accelerating Wireless and Wireline Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment” (83 Fed. Reg. 51867) and the Federal Communications Commission’s Declaratory Ruling in “Third Report and Order and Declaratory Ruling” (FCC 18-111) shall have no force or effect.

- **League Position:** Support/Sponsor

## WATCH ITEMS

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### [SB 50, as introduced, Wiener. Planning and zoning: housing development: equitable communities incentive.](#)

Existing law, known as the Density Bonus Law, requires, when an applicant proposes a housing development within the jurisdiction of a local government, that the city, county, or city and county provide the developer with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units or for the donation of land within the development if the developer, among other things, agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents.

This bill would require a city, county, or city and county to grant upon request an equitable communities incentive when a development proponent seeks and agrees to construct a residential development, as defined, that satisfies specified criteria, including, among other things, that the residential development is either a job-rich housing project or a transit-rich housing project, as those terms are defined; the site does not contain, or has not contained, housing occupied by tenants or accommodations withdrawn from rent or lease in accordance with specified law within specified time periods; and the residential development complies with specified additional requirements under existing law. The bill would require that a residential development eligible for an equitable communities incentive receive waivers from maximum controls on density and automobile parking requirements greater than 0.5 parking spots per unit, up to 3 additional incentives or concessions under the Density Bonus Law, and specified additional waivers if the residential development is located within a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile or  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile radius of a major transit stop, as defined. The bill would authorize a local government to modify or expand the terms of an equitable communities incentive, provided that the equitable communities incentive is consistent with these provisions.

The bill would include findings that the changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. The bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature to delay implementation of this bill in sensitive communities, as defined, until July 1, 2020, as provided.

By adding to the duties of local planning officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

- **League Position:** Watch

### [SB 4, as introduced, McGuire. Housing.](#)

Under existing law, various agencies administer programs to preserve and expand safe and affordable housing opportunities and promote sound community growth.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would limit restrictive local land use policies and legislation that would encourage increased housing development near transit and job centers, in a manner that ensures that every jurisdiction contributes its fair share to a housing solution, while acknowledging relevant differences among communities.

- **League Position:** Watch

[SB 5, as introduced, Beall. Local-State Sustainable Investment Incentive Program.](#)

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, subject to certain modifications. Existing law requires an annual reallocation of property tax revenue from local agencies in each county to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) in that county for allocation to specified educational entities.

Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to form an enhanced infrastructure financing district, affordable housing authority, transit village development district, or community revitalization and investment authority for purposes of, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization.

This bill would establish in state government the Local-State Sustainable Investment Incentive Program, which would be administered by the Sustainable Investment Incentive Committee. The bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, joint powers agency, enhanced infrastructure financing district, affordable housing authority, community revitalization and investment authority or transit village development district to apply to the Sustainable Investment Incentive Committee to participate in the program and would authorize the committee to approve or deny applications for projects meeting specific criteria.

The bill would require the Sustainable Investment Incentive Committee to adopt guidelines for applications and approve no more than \$200,000,000 per year from July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2025, and \$250,000,000 per year from July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2029, in reductions in annual ERAF contributions for applicants for projects approved pursuant to this program. This bill would provide that eligible projects include, among other things, construction of workforce and affordable housing, certain transit oriented development, and projects promoting strong neighborhoods.

The bill would require the Sustainable Investment Incentive Committee, upon approval of a project application, to issue an order directing the county auditor to reduce the total amount of ad valorem property tax revenue otherwise required to be contributed to the county's ERAF from the applicant by the annual reduction amount approved. The bill would require a county auditor, if the applicant is an enhanced infrastructure financing district, affordable housing authority, transit village development district, or community revitalization investment authority, to transfer to the district or authority an amount of property tax revenue equal to the reduction amount approved by the Sustainable Investment Incentive Committee. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize applicants to use approved amounts to incur debt or issue bonds or other financing to support an approved project.

The bill also would require each applicant that has received funding to submit annual reports, as specified, and would require the Sustainable Investment Incentive Committee to provide a report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee that includes certain project information.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

- **League Position:** Watch

[SB 6, as introduced, Beall. Housing production.](#)

Under existing law, various agencies administer programs to preserve and expand safe and affordable housing opportunities and promote sound community growth throughout the state.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would help encourage housing production throughout the state, including streamlining approval processes, identifying sufficient and adequate sites for housing construction, and penalizing local planning that restricts housing production.

- **League Position:** Watch

[AB 36, as introduced, Bloom. Affordable housing: rental prices.](#)

Existing law declares that the Legislature has provided specified reforms and incentives to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing, and provides a list of statutes to that effect.

This bill would state the findings and declarations of the Legislature that, among other things, affordable housing has reached a crisis stage that threatens the quality of life of millions of Californians as well as the state economic outlook.

This bill also would express the Legislature's intent to enact legislation in order to stabilize rental prices and increase the availability of affordable rental housing.

- **League Position:** Watch

[AB 68, as introduced, Ting. Land use: accessory dwelling units.](#)

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and sets forth required ordinance standards, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards.

This bill would prohibit an ordinance from imposing requirements on minimum lot size, lot coverage, or floor area ratio, and would prohibit an ordinance from establishing size requirements for accessory dwelling units that do not permit at least an 800 square foot unit of at least 16 feet in height to be constructed.

Existing law requires a local agency to ministerially approve or deny a permit application for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit within 120 days of receiving the application.

This bill would instead require a local agency to ministerially approve or deny a permit application for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit permit within 60 days of receipt.

Existing law requires ministerial approval of a permit to create one accessory dwelling unit within a single-family dwelling, subject to specified conditions and requirements.

This bill would require ministerial approval of an application for a permit to create one or more accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units on a single-family dwelling or multifamily dwelling, subject to specified conditions and requirements.

Existing law authorizes a local agency ordinance for accessory dwelling units to require that a permit applicant be an owner-occupant or that the property be used for rentals of terms longer than 30 days.

This bill would provide that, if a local agency imposes an owner-occupancy restriction, the monitoring for compliance shall not be more frequent than annually and be based on specified published documents. The bill would describe owner-occupant for purposes of that requirement.

Existing law authorizes a local agency to adopt an ordinance providing for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units in single-family residential zones, and requires a local agency to ministerially approve or deny an application for a junior accessory dwelling unit within 120 days of submission of the application.

This bill would instead require a local agency to ministerially approve or deny an application for a junior accessory dwelling unit within 60 days of submission of the application. The bill would require a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units to apply the same standards established by this bill for local agencies with ordinances.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

- **League Position:** Watch

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and sets forth required ordinance standards, including, among others, maximum unit size, parking, and height standards. Existing law requires a local agency to submit the accessory dwelling unit ordinance to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days after adoption and authorizes the department to review and comment on the ordinance.

This bill would authorize the department to submit written findings to a local agency as to whether the local ordinance complies with state law, and to notify the Attorney General if the ordinance violates state law. The bill would require a local agency to consider the department's findings and would authorize the local agency to amend its ordinance to comply with state law or adopt a resolution with findings explaining why the ordinance complies with state law, and addressing the department's findings.

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose building standards to the California Building Standards Commission, and to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations governing, among other things, apartment houses and dwellings, as specified.

This bill would require the department to propose small home building standards governing accessory dwelling units and homes smaller than 800 square feet. The bill would require the small home building standards to be submitted to the California Building Standards Commission for adoption on or before January 1, 2021.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

- **League Position:** Watch

[SB 330, as introduced, Skinner. Housing Crisis Act of 2019.](#)

(1) The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city and of any land outside its boundaries that relates to its planning. That law authorizes the legislative body, if it deems it to be in the public interest, to amend all or part of an adopted general plan, as provided. That law also authorizes the legislative body of any county or city, pursuant to specified procedures, to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes.

This bill, until January 1, 2030, with respect to land where housing is an allowable use, would prohibit the legislative body of a county or city, defined to include the electorate exercising its local initiative or referendum power, in which specified conditions exist, from enacting an amendment to a general plan or adopting or amending any zoning ordinance that would have the effect of (A) changing the zoning classification of a parcel or parcels of property to a less intensive use or reducing the intensity of land use within an existing zoning district below what was allowed under the general plan land use designation and zoning ordinances of the county or city as in effect on January 1, 2018; (B) imposing a moratorium on housing development within all or a portion of the jurisdiction of the county or city, except as provided; (C) imposing design standards that are more costly than those in effect on January 1, 2019; or (D) establishing a maximum number of conditional use or other discretionary permits that the county or city will issue for the development of housing within all or a portion of the county or city, or otherwise imposing a cap on the number of housing units within or the population of the county or city. The bill would, notwithstanding these prohibitions, allow a city or county to prohibit the commercial use of land zoned for residential use consistent with the authority of the city or county conferred by other law. The bill would state that these prohibitions would apply to any zoning ordinance adopted or amended on or after January 1, 2018, and that any zoning ordinance adopted, or amendment to an existing ordinance or to an adopted general plan, on or after that date that does not comply would be deemed void.

The bill would state that these prohibitions would prevail over any conflicting provision of the Planning and Zoning Law or other law regulating housing development in this state, except as specifically provided. The bill would also require that any exception to these provisions, including an exception for the health and safety of occupants of a housing development project, be construed narrowly.

(2) The Planning and Zoning Law, except as provided, requires that a public hearing be held on an application for a variance from the requirements of a zoning ordinance, an application for a conditional use permit or equivalent development permit, a proposed revocation or modification of a variance or use permit or equivalent development permit, or an appeal from the action taken on any of those applications. That law requires that notice of a public hearing be provided in accordance with specified procedures.

This bill, until January 1, 2030, would prohibit a city or county from conducting more than 3 de novo hearings held pursuant to these provisions, or any other law, ordinance, or regulation requiring a public hearing, on an application for a zoning variance or a conditional use permit or equivalent development permit for a housing development project. The bill would require the city or county to consider and either approve or disapprove the housing development project at any of the 3 hearings consistent with the applicable timelines under the Permit Streamlining Act, but would require the city or county to either approve or disapprove the permit within 12 months from when the date on which the application is deemed complete, as provided.

(3) The Planning and Zoning Law requires a county or city to designate and zone sufficient vacant land for residential use with appropriate standards, as provided. That law also authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process and not subject to a conditional use permit if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards.

This bill, until January 1, 2030, with respect to land where housing is an allowable use, would prohibit a county or city in which specified conditions exist from (A) changing the general plan designation or zoning classification of a parcel or parcels of property to a less intensive classification or reducing the intensity of land use within an existing zoning district below what was allowed under the general plan land use designation or zoning ordinances of the city or county as in effect on January 1, 2018, with respect to a housing development project for which the application is deemed complete; (B) imposing a moratorium, or enforce an existing moratorium, on housing development within all or a portion of the jurisdiction of the county or city, except as provided; (C) imposing any new, increasing or enforcing any existing, requirement that a proposed housing development include parking; (D) charging fees, as defined, for the approval of a housing development project in excess of specified amounts, or charging any fee in connection with the approval of units within the housing development that meet specified affordability criteria; or (E) establishing a maximum number of conditional use or other discretionary permits that the county or city will issue for the development of housing within all or a portion of the county or city or otherwise imposing or enforcing a cap on the number of housing units within or the population of the county or city. The bill would also deem an application for a permit for a proposed housing development project to be consistent and in compliance with the general plan land use designation and zoning ordinances of a city or county, if a reasonable person could have found that the application would have been consistent and in compliance with the general plan land use designation and zoning ordinances of the city or county as in effect on January 1, 2018. If the city or county grants a conditional use permit approving a proposed housing development project and that project would have been eligible for a higher density under the city's or county's general plan land use designation and zoning ordinances as in effect on January 1, 2018, the bill would also require the city or county to allow the project at that higher density. The bill would also prohibit a county or city from approving a housing development project under these provisions if that project would require the demolition of certain types of existing housing, as provided.

The bill would state that these provisions would prevail over any conflicting provision of the Planning and Zoning Law or other law regulating housing development in this state, except as specifically provided. The bill would also require that any exception to these provisions, including an exception for the health and safety of occupants of a housing development project, be construed narrowly.

(4) The Planning and Zoning Law requires each state agency and each local agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. That law requires

the state or local agency to provide copies of this information available to all applicants for development projects and to any persons who request the information.

The bill, with respect to an application for a conditional use permit, zoning variance, or any other discretionary permit for a housing development project that is submitted to any city, including a charter city, or county that is not otherwise subject to the provisions described in (3), above, would (A) prohibit enforcement of any zoning ordinance adopted, amendment to an existing zoning ordinance or general plan, or any other standard adopted or amendment to an existing standard after the date on which the application for that housing development project is deemed complete; (B) prohibit any fee, as defined, in excess of the amount of fees or other exactions that applied to the proposed housing development project at the time the application for that housing development project is deemed complete; and (C) for purposes of any state or local law, ordinance, or regulation that requires a city or county to determine whether the site of a proposed housing development is a historic site, would require the city or county to make that determination, which would remain valid for the pendency of the housing development, at the time the application is deemed complete. The bill would require that each local agency make copies of any above-described list with respect to information required from an applicant for a housing development project available both (A) in writing to those persons to whom the agency is required to make information available and (B) publicly available on the internet website of the local agency. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2030.

(5) The State Housing Law, among other things, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose the adoption, amendment, or repeal of building standards to the California Building Standards Commission, and to adopt, amend, and repeal other rules and regulations for the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare of the occupant and the public, governing hotels, motels, lodging houses, apartment houses, and dwellings, and buildings and structures accessory thereto. That law specifies that the provisions of the State Housing Law and the building standards and rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that law apply in all parts of the state and requires specified entities within each city, county, or city and county to enforce within its jurisdiction those pertaining to the maintenance, sanitation, ventilation, use, or occupancy of apartment houses, hotels, or dwellings. A violation of the State Housing Law, or any building standard, rule, or regulation adopted pursuant to that law, is a misdemeanor.

This bill would require the department to propose the adoption, amendment, or repeal of building standards to the California Building Standards Commission, and to adopt, amend, or repeal other rules and regulations for the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare of the occupant and the public, applicable to occupied substandard buildings, as defined, in lieu of the above-described building standards, rules, and regulations. The bill would provide that an occupied substandard building that complies with these alternative building standards, rules, and regulations is deemed to be in compliance with the State Housing Law, and the building standards, rules, and regulations adopted pursuant to that law, for a period of 7 years following the date on which the enforcement agency finds a violation of the State Housing Law or a related building standard, rule, or regulation. The bill would make these provisions inoperative, except as specified, on January 1, 2030, and repeal these provisions on January 1, 2037.

(6) This bill would include findings that the changes proposed by this bill to the Planning and Zoning Law address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

(7) By imposing various new requirements and duties on local planning officials with respect to housing development, and by changing the scope of a crime under the State Housing Law, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

- **League Position:** None

## **LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR**

- February 22, 2019 – Last day for bills to be introduced (J.R. 61(a)(1)), (J.R. 54(a))
- March 29, 2019 – Cesar Chavez Day observed
- April 11, 2019 - Spring recess begins upon adjournment of this day's session (J.R. 51(a)(2))
- April 22, 2019 – Legislature reconvenes from Spring recess (J.R. 51(a)(2))
- April 26, 2019 – Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal committees fiscal bills introduced in their house
- May 3, 2019 – Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the Floor nonfiscal bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(3))
- May 10, 2019 – Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 3 (J.R. 61(a)(4))
- May 17, 2019 - Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report to the floor bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(5)). Last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to June 3 (J.R. 61(a)(6)).
- May 27, 2019 - Memorial Day
- May 28-31, 2019 - Floor session only. No committee may meet for any purpose except Rules Committee, bills referred pursuant to A.R. 77.2, and Conference Committees (J.R. 61(a)(7))
- May 31, 2019 - Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house (J.R. 61(a)(8))
- June 3, 2019 - Committee meetings may resume (J.R. 61(a)(9))
- June 15, 2019 - Budget Bill must be passed by midnight (Art. IV, Sec. 12(c)(3))
- July 10, 2019 - Last day for policy committees to hear and report fiscal bills to fiscal committees (J.R. 61(a)(10))
- July 12, 2019 - Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(a)(11)). Summer Recess begins on adjournment, provided Budget Bill has been passed (J.R. 51(a)(3))
- August 12, 2019 - Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess (J.R. 51(a)(3))

## **LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES CALENDAR**

- January 30, 2019 – Census 2020 – What Cities Need to Know
- January 30 – February 1, 2019 – New Mayors and Councilmembers Academy
- February 13 – February 15, 2019 – City Managers Conference
- March 6 – March 8, 2019 – Planning Commissioners Academy
- April 3 – 5, 2019 – Public Works Officer Institute & Expo
- April 24, 2019 – Legislative Action Day
- May 8 – 10, 2019 – City Attorney's Spring Conference
- June 19 – 20, 2019 - Mayors and Council Members Executive Forum
- June 21, 2019 – Mayors and Councilmembers Advanced Leadership Workshops