



# Drafting Resolutions and Enacting Legislation Through CCBA

How Individual California Lawyers and Local Bar Associations can improve California Law, working through the Conference of California Bar Associations and the Legislature

SHAUN DABBY JACOBS

2022-2023 Chair

Conference of California Bar  
Associations



# What is the CCBA?

- ▶ The Conference of California Bar Associations (CCBA) is a statewide organization of attorneys representing more than 30 metropolitan, regional and specialty bar associations. The organization is dedicated to serving justice in California by developing creative, non-partisan solutions to law-related issues.
- ▶ The CCBA was formed in 2002 as an independent 501(c)(6) non-profit organization, the successor to the former State Bar Conference of Delegates, with whom it shares a history of more than 70 years.
- ▶ Participation in the CCBA is open to all local, regional, metropolitan, minority, and specialty voluntary bar associations in California, and funding is entirely through voluntary contributions.



2022  
CCBA  
Legislative  
Program

Resolutions  
introduced in  
legislation

Resolutions signed  
into law in bills



# THE LIFE CYCLE OF A RESOLUTION

## HOW A LAWYER'S IDEA BECOMES PART OF THE CCBA'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

- ▶ Idea usually comes up in lawyer's practice, or from personal experience
- ▶ Can be amendment to existing law or entirely new statute
- ▶ May respond to Court of Appeal Decision

### The Resolution

- ▶ Specific format must be followed
- ▶ Precise statutory language
- ▶ Explanation of why this change is needed.

**Resolution Filed with CCBA by Bar Association (or 10 Individual Attorneys)**

**Reviewed by Other Bar Associations, CLA Sections/Committees, Other Groups**

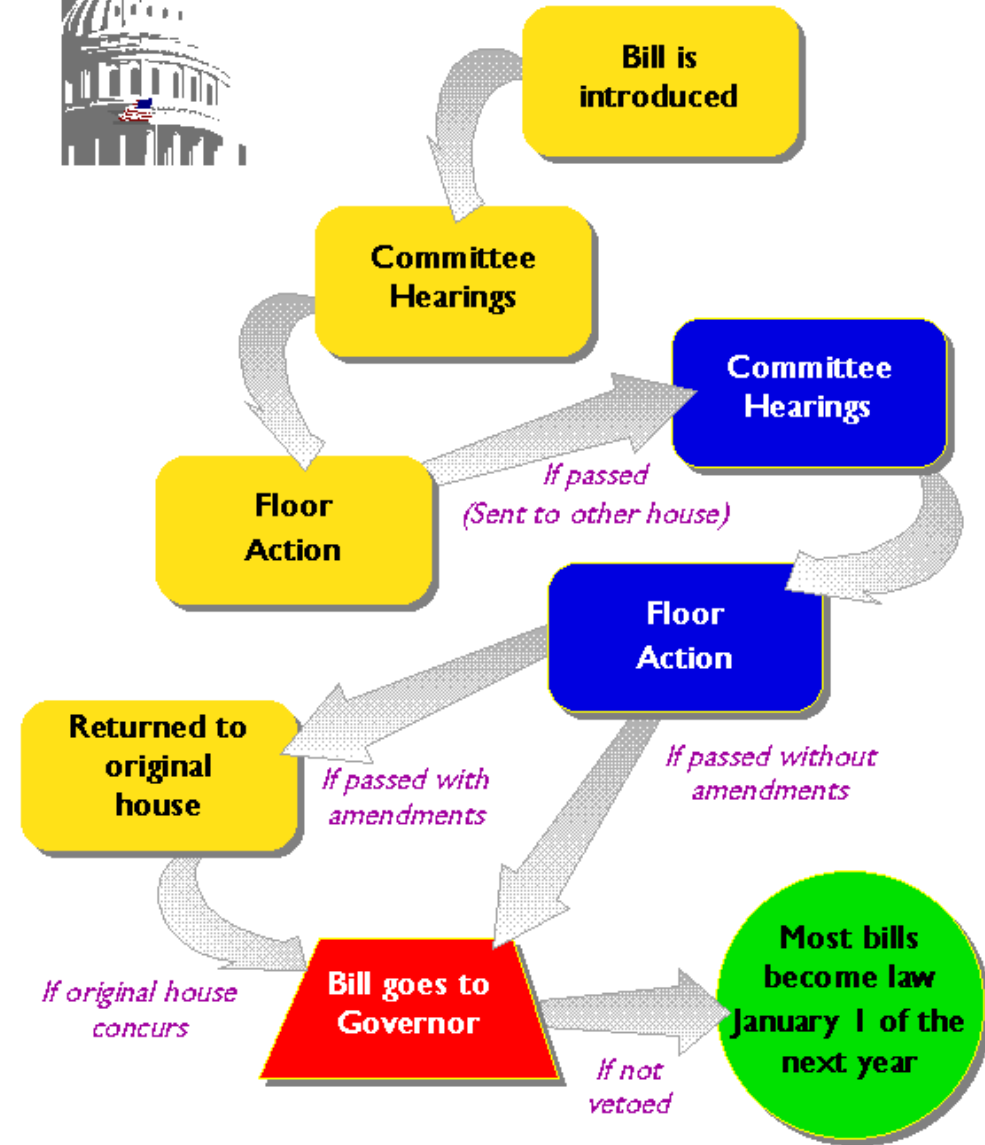
**CCBA Resolutions Committee Analyzes, Makes Recommendation**


**Debate, Possible Amendment, and Vote by the Conference**

# Simplified Outline of Legislative Process



## How a Bill Becomes a Law





# 2-Year Legislative Sessions (Current is 2023)

## – Key Considerations

- 1<sup>st</sup> (Odd-Numbered) Year
  - New members elected in November of preceding year
  - Actually organizes in December of preceding year (officers elected, handful of bills introduced)
  - Most bills introduced in January/February (80% last week of February)
  - Bills that stall along the way become two-year bills, eligible for consideration in 2<sup>nd</sup> year
    - If stall in house of origin, must pass that house by next January 31 or die by operation of state Constitution
    - If stall in 2<sup>nd</sup> house, treated as any other bill introduced in 2<sup>nd</sup> year



# 2-Year Legislative Sessions (Current is 2023-24) – Key Considerations

## ➤ 2<sup>nd</sup> (Even-Numbered) Year

- Same members, usually same officers, committee chairs and members, etc.
- Session resumes in January, begins with consideration of two-year bills that have not cleared house of origin
  - Must pass that house by next January 31 or die by operation of state Constitution)
- Otherwise process essentially same as 1<sup>st</sup> year
- Big differences:
  - Bills that stall along the way are effectively dead, though actual death does not occur until adjournment
  - Session is usually about 2 weeks shorter (concludes midnight of August 31 by operation of Constitution)



# Once the Resolution has been Approved by the CCBA

- ▶ Idea is presented to the Legislature, among other ideas from different sources
  - ▶ Legislator's own ideas
  - ▶ Ideas from constituents
    - ▶ “There ought to be a law” and “Wiki-bill” proposals
  - ▶ Ideas from organizations
    - ▶ “Special interests”
    - ▶ Other organizations like the CCBA (e.g., Public Defenders, District Attorneys, Defense Counsel, Consumer Attorneys, State Bar Sections)
  - ▶ Legislative proposals developed as the result of studies (e.g., CLRC) or legislative committee informational hearings.

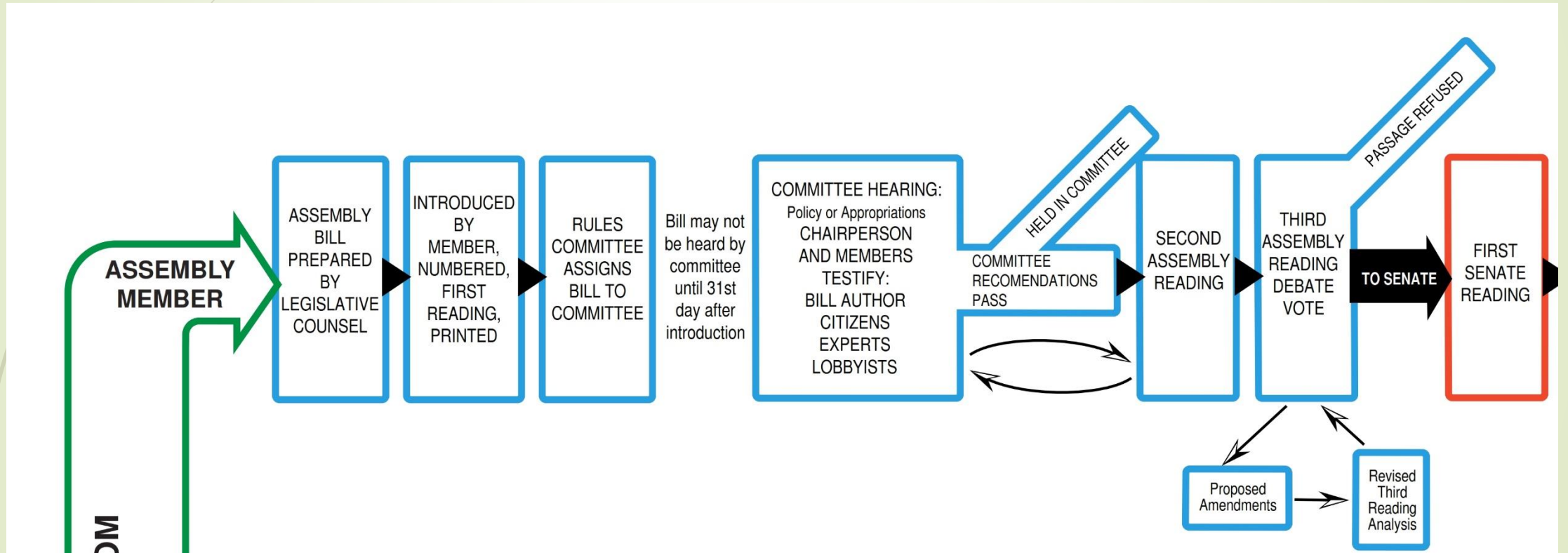




# Placing CCBA Resolutions in Legislation

- ▶ Create background packets for resolutions
- ▶ Vet resolutions
  - ▶ Legislative committee staff
  - ▶ Interest groups
  - ▶ Other Institutional Players
- ▶ Circulate Resolutions to Lawmakers
  - ▶ Give each opportunity to choose resolutions of interest
  - ▶ In some cases, try to match specific resolutions with specific authors where:
    - ▶ Potential author has particular area of interest and expertise
    - ▶ Need particular “skill set” to get particularly tough resolutions through (i.e., position, clout, etc.)

# Lifecycle of Legislation – First House



MARCH						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u>	

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
						1
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9	<u>10</u>	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	<u>28</u>	29
30						

MAY						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
	1	2	3	4	<u>5</u>	6
7	8	9	10	11	<u>12</u>	13
14	15	16	17	18	<u>19</u>	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u>			

**Mar. 30** Spring recess begins upon adjournment of this day's session (J.R. 51(a)(2)).

**Mar. 31** Cesar Chavez Day.

**Apr. 10** Legislature reconvenes from Spring recess (J.R. 51(a)(2)).

**Apr. 28** Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report to **fiscal committees** **fiscal bills** introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(2)).

**May 5** Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report to the floor **non-fiscal bills** introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(3)).

**May 12** Last day for **policy committees** to meet prior to June 5 (J.R. 61(a)(4)).

**May 19** Last day for **fiscal committees** to hear 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 5 (J.R. 61(a)(6)).

**May 29** Memorial Day.

**May 30-June 2** **Floor Session Only**. No committees, other than conference or Rules committees, may meet for any purpose (J.R. 61(a)(7)).

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	3
4	<u>5</u>	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	<u>15</u>	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

JULY						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
						1
2	3	<u>4</u>	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	<u>14</u>	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	<u>14</u>	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
					<u>1</u>	2
3	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	9
10	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

June 2 Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house (J.R. 61(a)(8)).

June 5 Committee meetings may resume (J.R. 61(a)(9)).

June 15 Budget must be passed by **midnight** (Art. IV, Sec. 12(c)(3)).

July 4 Independence Day.

July 14 Last day for **policy committees** to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(a)(10)).

**Summer Recess** begins upon adjournment of session provided Budget Bill has been passed (J.R. 51(a)(3)).

Aug. 14 Legislature reconvenes from **Summer Recess** (J.R. 51(a)(3)).

Sept. 1 Last day for **fiscal committees** to meet and report bills to Floor (J.R. 61(a)(11)).

Sept. 4 Labor Day.

Sept. 5-14 **Floor session only.** No committees, other than conference or Rules committees, may meet for any purpose (J.R. 61(a)(12)).

Sept. 8 Last day to **amend** on the floor (J.R. 61(a)(13)).

Sept. 14 Last day for **each house to pass bills** (J.R. 61(a)(14)).  
**Interim Study Recess** begins at the end of this day's session (J.R. 51(a)(4)).



# Introduced Bill Assigned to Policy Committee

- ▶ Each houses has established standing policy committees to consider bills in their subject matter areas
  - ▶ Assembly: Committee members (including chairs and vice-chairs) assigned by Speaker of Assembly, along with the number of committee members
    - ▶ Many committees are traditional (e.g., Judiciary), but others can be created or disbanded as Speaker sees fit.
    - ▶ Composition of committee can make all the difference in passage or defeat of bill (see, e.g., 2015 “End of Life’ bills (SB 280, AB2X 15) – “Speakerization” practice
  - ▶ Senate: Committee members, chairs, vice-chairs, etc., all determined by Senate Rules Committee – essentially proxy for President pro Tem
- ▶ Bills are assigned to policy committees by the Rules Committees of the respective houses based on subject matter
  - ▶ Most often pretty intuitive
  - ▶ Sometime important cross-jurisdictional issues – mostly resolved in recent years by double- (sometimes triple) referrals
    - ▶ AB 1856 went to both the Banking and Judiciary committees in both houses



# Legislative Standing Committees

22 Senate  
31 Assembly

## SENATE Standing Committees

- [Agriculture](#)
- [Appropriations \(FISCAL COMMITTEE\)](#)
- [Banking and Financial Institutions](#)
- [Budget and Fiscal Review \(CONSIDERS ONLY BUDGETARY ISSUES\)](#)
- [Business, Professions and Economic Development](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Elections and Constitutional Amendments](#)
- [Energy, Utilities and Communications](#)
- [Environmental Quality](#)
- [Governance and Finance](#)
- [Governmental Organization](#)
- [Health](#)
- [Human Services](#)
- [Insurance](#)
- [Judiciary](#)
- [Labor and Industrial Relations](#)
- [Natural Resources and Water](#)
- [Public Employment and Retirement](#)
- [Public Safety](#)
- [Rules](#)
- [Transportation and Housing](#)
- [Veterans Affairs](#)

## ASSEMBLY Standing Committees

- [Accountability and Administrative Review](#)
- [Aging and Long-Term Care](#)
- [Agriculture](#)
- [Appropriations \(FISCAL COMMITTEE\)](#)
- [Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media](#)
- [Banking and Finance](#)
- [Budget \(CONSIDERS ONLY BUDGETARY ISSUES\)](#)
- [Business and Professions](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Elections and Redistricting](#)
- [Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials](#)
- [Governmental Organization](#)
- [Health](#)
- [Higher Education](#)
- [Housing and Community Development](#)
- [Human Services](#)
- [Insurance](#)
- [Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy](#)
- [Judiciary](#)
- [Labor and Employment](#)
- [Local Government](#)
- [Natural Resources](#)
- [Privacy and Consumer Protection](#)
- [Public Employees, Retirement, and Social Security](#)
- [Public Safety](#)
- [Revenue and Taxation](#)
- [Rules](#)
- [Transportation](#)
- [Utilities and Commerce](#)
- [Veterans Affairs](#)
- [Water, Parks, and Wildlife](#)

# Assembly Committee Hearing Schedule

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 2023

11

## SCHEDULE OF 2023–24 REGULAR SESSION ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(All hearings take place in the State Capitol or at 1021 O Street, unless otherwise noted)

### MONDAY

Time	Room	Committee
<i>1021 O Street</i>		
2:30 p.m.*	1100	Transportation
<i>State Capitol</i>		
3:30 p.m.**	444	Banking and Finance
2:30 p.m.***	444	Emergency Management
2:30 p.m.*	447	Natural Resources
2:30 p.m.*	126	Revenue and Taxation
* !	126	Rules

### TUESDAY

Time	Room	Committee
<i>1021 O Street</i>		
9 a.m.*	1100	Business and Professions
1:30 p.m.*	1100	Health
<i>State Capitol</i>		
3 p.m.**	127	Aging and Long-Term Care
9 a.m.**	444	Arts, Entertainment, Sports, and Tourism
1:30 p.m.***	444	Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials
1:30 p.m.**	437	Higher Education
1:30 p.m.***	437	Human Services
9 a.m.**	127	Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy
9 a.m.*	437	Judiciary
4 p.m.***	126	Military and Veterans Affairs
1:30 p.m.**	126	Privacy and Consumer Protection
9 a.m.*	126	Public Safety
9 a.m.***	444	Water, Parks, and Wildlife

### WEDNESDAY

Time	Room	Committee
<i>1021 O Street</i>		
9 a.m.*	1100	Appropriations
!	1100	Budget
1:30 p.m.***	1100	Education
1:30 p.m.**	1100	Governmental Organization
<i>State Capitol</i>		
9 a.m.***	437	Accountability and Administrative Review
1:30 p.m.***	126	Agriculture
1:30 p.m.***	437	Communications and Conveyance
1:30 p.m.**	126	Education
9 a.m.***	444	Elections
9 a.m.***	126	Housing and Community Development
9 a.m.**	437	Insurance
1:30 p.m.**	447	Labor and Employment
1:30 p.m.***	447	Local Government
9 a.m.**	444	Public Employment and Retirement
1:30 p.m.**	437	Utilities and Energy

- \* Meets every week.
- \*\* Meets 1st and 3rd week of the month as called at time indicated.
- \*\*\* Meets 2nd and 4th week of the month as called at time indicated.
- ! Upon call of the Chair.

Note several committees meet at same time, so members often will be presenting bills in one committee while assigned to be hearing bills in another.

# Committee Procedure and Hearings (Policy)

- ▶ First consideration is providing committee staff with background information on bill
  - ▶ Information sheets (e.g., CCBA Resolution)
  - ▶ Legislative history of code section
  - ▶ Prior legislation
- ▶ Second consideration is addressing opposition, if any, BEFORE hearing
  - ▶ Meet with Opposition to resolve issues, if possible (via amendment)
  - ▶ Committee staff opposition or concerns as or more important than outside opposition.
  - ▶ Can (and should) meet with members' staff, possibly members themselves on bills with uncertain prospects.
- ▶ Third Consideration meeting with other committee members/staff



# Committee Procedure and Hearings (Policy)

- ▶ Many bills are not heard, placed on Consent calendar
- ▶ Testimony: Each committee has its own rules.
  - ▶ Typically permit a maximum of 2-3 main witnesses in support and an equal number in opposition to a given bill. Other supporters/opponents offer “me, too” testimony.
- ▶ Rarely will all committee members be on hand to hear testimony
  - ▶ Committees often hear bills as “subcommittee” until a quorum is established (and after if members leave). Members will add votes at end of hearing.
  - ▶ Hence committee testimony usually not persuasive
- ▶ Bills require majority vote of full committee to pass.

# Committee Hearings (Fiscal)

## ▶ Fiscal Committees

- ▶ Legislative Counsel determines if bill will have fiscal impact (on state)
  - ▶ Threshold is \$25,000
- ▶ Committees charged to consider only fiscal aspects of legislation, but can serve as additional policy committee in many cases.
- ▶ Unlike policy committees
  - ▶ Little flexibility in scheduling hearings
  - ▶ No background information sheet to prepare (Not an advantage, because staff has just as much influence, so must be sure they have information)
- ▶ Bills above a certain fiscal threshold identified by committee staff (\$150k Assembly, \$50k Senate) are automatically sent to Suspense, all heard at a single hearing without testimony, with results pre-determined.
  - ▶ Little benefit to meeting with individual Members or staff

# Hearings on the Floor

## ➤ Floor Sessions

- Analyses now prepared by policy committee staff in both houses (Senate used to have dedicated staff).
- Only members can be on Floor; violation of house rules for a registered lobbyist to attempt to email or text a member.
  - If need to get information to them, contact staff

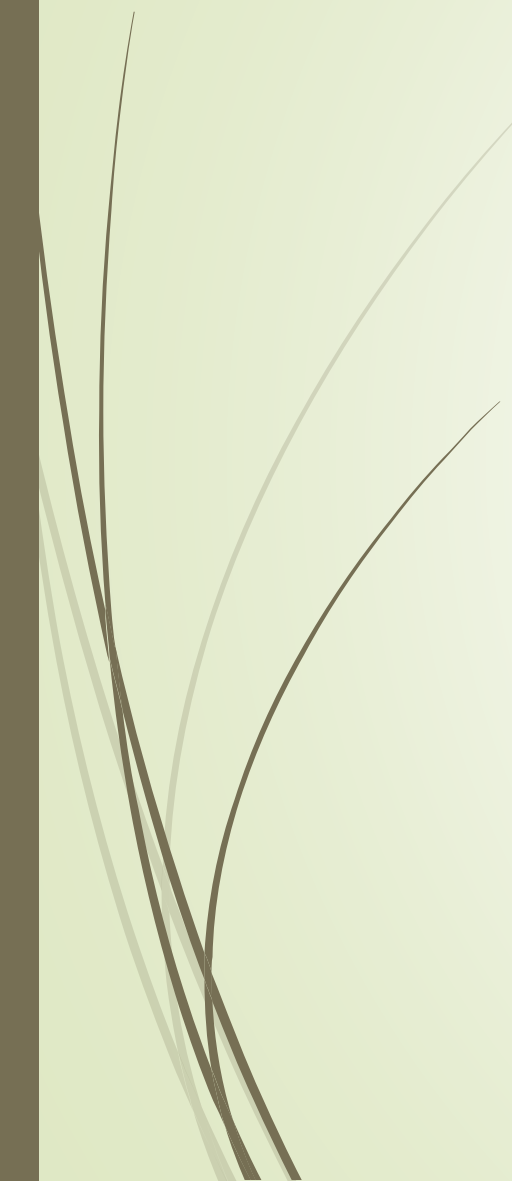
## ➤ Many (but not all) hearings, and all Floor Sessions, are broadcast and video-recorded.

- California Channel (<http://www.calchannel.com/>) provides live and archived hearing tapes.
- New site, Digital Democracy (<http://www.digitaldemocracy.org/hearings>) offers the same recordings, but with expanded search and transcripts (voice recognition).

## ➤ If bill approved on Floor of 1st House (House of Origin), process starts all over in 2nd House



# Repeat Process in 2<sup>nd</sup> House

- ▶ Just compressed time frame because no 30-day waiting period.
  - ▶ Summer recess also provides opportunity for some to plan 11<sup>th</sup> Hour “gut-and-amends” in August.
- 

# 2<sup>nd</sup> House Amendments Can Make Refinements and Improvements . . .

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 10, 2014  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 21, 2014  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 20, 2014  
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2013–14 REGULAR SESSION

**ASSEMBLY BILL** **No. 1856**

**Introduced by Assembly Member Wilk**

February 19, 2014

An act to amend Sections 995.710, 995.720, 995.740, and 995.760 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to civil actions.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1856, as amended, Wilk. Deposit in lieu of bond. Existing law allows, among other things, bearer bonds and bearer notes of the United States or this state and certificates of deposit payable, not exceeding the federally insured amount, issued by banks or savings associations authorized to do business in this state and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to be deposited with the officer, as defined, in lieu of a bond required by an action or proceeding, except as provided.

This bill would allow all bonds and notes of the United States or the State of California and cashier's checks, payable to the officer, to be deposited with the officer in lieu of a bond, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

California do enact as follows:

of the Code of Civil Procedure

led in subdivision (e) or to the bond precludes a deposit in lieu of a bond, the principal may, *without* giving a bond, deposit with the

ed States or a cashier's check, by a bank, savings association, or business in this state. The money shall be deposited with the officer in an interest-bearing trust

earer bonds and bearer notes, of the State of California. The deposit of a bond shall be accomplished by filing with the officer, all parties and the appropriate bond or note, instructions executed in accordance with the title to the bond or note that the court, in its judgment was entered is the purpose of staying enforcement of the judgment. The officer shall assign to the holder assigns to the Treasurer or otherwise apply the bond or note to the principal's liability pursuant to Section

ble to the officer, not exceeding the amount of the principal's liability, by a cashier's check made payable to the officer, not exceeding the federally insured amount, issued by banks or savings associations authorized to do business in this state and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The money shall be deposited with the officer in an interest-bearing trust

to the officer, not exceeding the amount of the principal's liability, with evidence of the deposit in lieu of a bond, the principal may, authorized to do business in this state and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The money shall be deposited with the officer in an interest-bearing trust

**AB 1856**

d to do business in this state and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

~~share accounts assigned~~ Share accounts assigned to the officer, not exceeding the guaranteed amount of the principal's liability, whose share deposits accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The money shall be deposited with the officer in an interest-bearing trust

approved by the officer, not exceeding the amount or have a face value, or a market value, equal to or in excess of the amount of the principal's liability. The deposit shall be required to be secured by the officer by an admitted surety insurer. The provisions of this chapter, in the case of a bond, shall apply, in addition to the provisions of this chapter, in the case of a bond, in an action or proceeding, in the discretion of the court, require that the amount of the bond or note be not less than the market value of the bonds or notes deposited on the principal amount of the

ompanied by an agreement executed by the officer to collect, sell, or otherwise apply the bond or note to the principal's liability of the principal on the bond or note. The agreement shall include the address at which the officer's notices, papers, and other documents

terms and conditions to implement

ply to deposits with the Secretary

of the Code of Civil Procedure is

value of bonds or notes, including the amount of the principal's liability, shall be agreed upon by stipulation of the parties or, if the bonds or notes are given to the principal and beneficiary are equal, the principal and beneficiary are equal, the value shall be determined by court in this section. A certified copy of the agreement shall be delivered to the officer at the time the bonds or notes.

# Or Can Create an Entirely New Bill

AMENDED IN SENATE SEPTEMBER 4, 2015

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

## ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 567

Introduced by Assembly Member Gipson

February 24, 2015

~~An act to amend Section 481 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation. An act to add Section 11362.6 to the Health and Safety Code, to amend and renumber Sections 7076, 7076.1, 7076.2, 7076.3, 7076.4, 7077, and 7078 of, to add Article 2.1 (commencing with Section 7077) to Chapter 8 of Part 1 of Division 2 of, and to add Chapter 9.2 (commencing with Section 19740) to Part 10.2 of Division 2 of, the Revenue and Taxation Code, and to add Division 11 (commencing with Section 18740) to the Unemployment Insurance Code, relating to medical cannabis.~~

### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

~~AB 567, as amended, Gipson. Property taxation: change in ownership statement: confidentiality of information. Medical cannabis: regulation and taxation amnesty.~~

(1) Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 215 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, authorizes the use of marijuana for medical purposes. Existing law, the Medical Marijuana Program, requires the State Department of Public Health to establish a voluntary program for the issuance of identification cards to qualified patients and primary caregivers under the Compassionate Use Act, and grants immunity from arrest for violation of specified provisions relating to the cultivation, possession, transportation, and sale of marijuana, if conditions of the act are met.

~~...n, provision, or donation  
...acts to a qualified patient  
...ing facility or through a  
...as defined; would prohibit  
...t enable qualified patients  
...livery, as defined, with a  
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...nder 21 years of age for  
...edical cannabis products  
...in state or local licenses.  
...suspend or revoke local  
...ated local program.~~

~~...se taxes collected and  
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...ed by the Franchise Tax  
...llected and administered  
...t. Existing law sets forth  
...the nonpayment or late  
...le or intentional filing of  
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...d use tax penalties, and,  
...and fees due and payable  
...inning before January 1,~~

~~...ualization, the Franchise  
...Department to administer  
...iod beginning on April 1,  
...ring a timeframe before  
...s-related businesses, as  
...annabis-related business  
...in the sale of cannabis for  
...re primary caregivers of  
...te Use Act or the Medical  
...a licensing authority to  
...al license to a medical  
...but does not participate  
...conditions. By requiring  
...e to issue local licenses,  
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### AB 567

~~...nd declarations. The bill  
...hanges.~~

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~~...rol or change in ownership  
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...the legal entity that has  
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~~...cal committee: no-yes.~~

~~...o enact as follows:~~

~~...and declares all of the~~

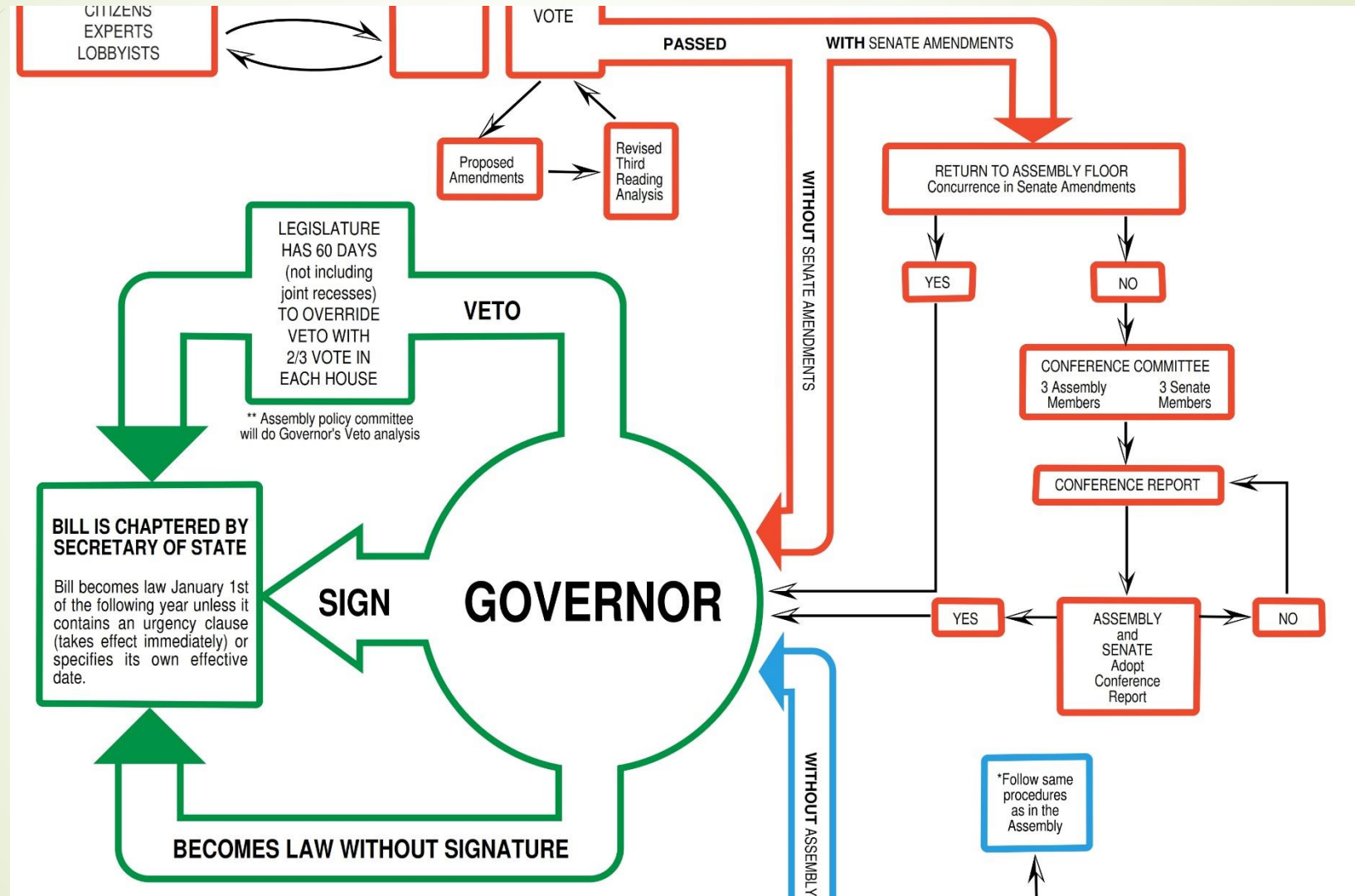
~~...California enacted the  
...ich became effective on  
...of the Health and Safety  
...their designated primary  
...abis for personal medical  
...of a physician.~~

~~...Governor refined the  
...20, which added Sections  
...Health and Safety Code,  
...cultivation collectives or  
...ry state identification card  
...420 also limits the amount  
...d to possess and cultivate.  
...still remains illegal under  
...ana remains classified as  
...ntrolled Substances Act.  
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...ial for abuse.~~

~~...es Department of Justice  
...ecutors, which established  
...annabis-related activities  
...The memo indicated that  
...ramework for legalized  
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...l jurisdictions less likely.  
...ates Department of the  
...ment Network (FinCEN)  
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~~...ate 2014 prohibits the use  
...e funds to prevent states,  
...the use, distribution,~~

# Lifecycle of Legislation – Floor & Governor





# Down the Home Stretch

- ▶ If no amendments made in 2<sup>nd</sup> House, bill goes to Governor
- ▶ If amendments made in 2<sup>nd</sup> House, bill returns to House of Origin for Concurrence vote
  - ▶ If House concurs in other house amendments, bill goes to Governor
  - ▶ Non-Concurrence used to mean Conference Committee, but almost never happens these days – instead, bills are returned to 2<sup>nd</sup> House for further amendment.
  - ▶ On occasion, bill substantially amended in 2<sup>nd</sup> House will be re-referred to policy committee for hearing off the floor.
- ▶ Best to make contact (send letter, meet if possible) with Governor's staff before final vote, to address any known concerns while there is still time to amend the bill.
  - ▶ Should also try to get reading from relevant administrative agencies, who are not bound by legislative deadlines or policies re late opposition.





# Governor's Decision

- ▶ If bill gets to Governor more than 12 days before scheduled adjournment (August 19 in even-numbered years), has 12 days to act.
  - ▶ Date calculated from day bill actually sent to Governor, not from final legislative approval. Ministerial “engrossment and enrollment” process may take a week or more.
- ▶ If bill gets to Governor less than 12 days before scheduled adjournment, has until 30 days after adjournment (September 30 in even-numbered years).
- ▶ Governor can sign, veto, or permit bill to become law without signature by failing to do either.
  - ▶ Vetoes traditionally come with explanatory messages. Signing messages provided only in rare circumstances.
- ▶ With rare exceptions (urgency measures, statutes calling elections, etc.), bills enacted in regular session go into effect the following January 1.

# If Interested, Contact CCBA Chair

Shaun Dabby Jacobs  
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## Conference of California Bar Associations



### Conference of California Bar Associations

*Justice Through Law's*

#### About CCBA

The Conference of California Bar Associations (CCBA) serves justice in California by bringing together attorney volunteers from across the State representing diverse backgrounds, experience, and expertise to seek, debate, and promote creative, non-partisan solutions to law-related issues for the benefit of Californians.

Our work results in:

- Improving the laws and the administration of justice in California
- Advancing the science of jurisprudence in California
- Advancing the education of California lawyers and fostering their professional excellence
- Promoting public understanding of and respect for the law, the justice system, and the roles of the legal profession and an independent judiciary in that system

The CCBA Organizational Values include:

- To promote and facilitate volunteerism among California lawyers
- To foster open and vigorous debate of law-related issues in a courteous, respectful manner that avoids personal and partisan attacks
- To encourage originality, innovation, and accessibility in seeking solutions to California's law-related issues
- To eliminate prejudice and discrimination and to promote diversity in all CCBA activities, in the legal profession, in the judiciary, and in general public
- To foster excellence in the legal profession
- To promote and facilitate communication and cooperation within the legal profession and with bar associations, the judiciary, the legislature, and the public
- To maintain high standards of administrative integrity and fiscal accountability.

Formed in 2002 as an independent 501(c)(6) non-profit organization, the CCBA is the successor to the State Bar Conference of Delegates; the combined organizations have an almost 70 year history. With its new name and status, CCBA has been reinvented and reinvigorated as the voice of the lawyers of California. Participation is open to and encouraged from all local, minority, statewide and specialty voluntary bar associations in California.