



TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
DRAFT AGENDA

DATE: **Thursday, July 26, 2018**

TIME: **10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.**

LOCATION: **ICTC Offices**
1503 N. Imperial Ave., Suite 104
El Centro, CA 92243

Chairperson: City of Calexico

Vice-Chair: City of Calipatria

Individuals wishing accessibility accommodations at this meeting, under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), may request such accommodations to aid hearing, visual, or mobility impairment by contacting ICTC offices at (760) 592-4494. Please note that 48 hours advance notice will be necessary to honor your request.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Any member of the public may address the Committee for a period not to exceed three minutes on any item of interest not on the agenda within the jurisdiction of the Committee. The Committee will listen to all communication, but in compliance with the Brown Act, will not take any actions on items that are not on the agenda.

DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEMS

1. Introductions
2. Adoption of the minutes for May 16, 2018 *ACTION*
Requesting a motion to adopt
3. ICTC Updates / Announcements 15 minutes
Presented by ICTC Staff
 - a. Transit Planning Updates
 - b. Transportation Planning Updates
 - c. FFY 2017-18 Programmed Project Updates
 - d. LTA Updates
4. Senate Bill 1 / Proposition 6 10 minutes
Presented by ICTC Staff
5. SCAG Updates / Announcements 10 minutes
Presented by SCAG staff
6. Cities and County Planning / Public Works Updates 15 minutes
All
7. Caltrans Updates / Announcements 15 minutes
Presented by Caltrans Staff

**CITIES OF BRAWLEY, CALEXICO, CALIPATRIA, EL CENTRO, HOLTVILLE, IMPERIAL, WESTMORLAND,
IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT AND COUNTY OF IMPERIAL**

8. General Discussion / New Business
All 10 minutes
9. Adjournment

The next meeting of the ICTC TAC meeting is scheduled for August 23, 2018. For questions you may call Cristi Lerma at (760) 592-4494 or contact by email at crستيرlerma@imperialctc.org.

Ballot Measure Activities & Public Resources



As important as ballot measures are to policymaking, public agencies and officials face important restrictions and requirements related to ballot measure activities.

The basic rule is that public resources may not be used for ballot measure *campaign* activities. Public resources may be used, however, for *informational* activities. The key difference between campaign activities and informational activities is that campaign activities support or oppose a ballot measure, while informational activities provide accurate context and facts about a ballot measure to voters.

This document summarizes some of the key applications of these principles. The law, however, is not always clear and the stakes are high. Missteps in this area are punishable as both criminal and civil offenses. Always check with agency counsel for guidance on how these rules apply in any specific situation.

Public Agency Resources May Be Used To

- ✓ Place a measure on the ballot.
- ✓ Prepare and distribute an objective and fact-based analysis on the effect a ballot measure may have on the agency and those the agency serves.
- ✓ Express the agency's views about the effect of the measure on the agency and its programs, provided the agency is exceedingly careful not to advocate for or against the measure's passage.
- ✓ Adopt a position on the measure, as long as that position is taken at an open meeting where all voices have the opportunity to be heard.
- ✓ Respond to inquiries about the ballot measure in an objective and fact-based manner.
- ✓ Agency communications about ballot measures should not contain inflammatory language or argumentative rhetoric.
- ✓ Public employees and elected officials may, on their own time and with their own resources, engage in the following activities:
 - Work on ballot measure campaigns or attend campaign-related events on personal time (for example, evenings, weekends and lunch hours).
 - Make campaign contributions to ballot measures, using one's own money or campaign funds (while observing campaign reporting rules).
 - Send and receive campaign related emails using one's personal (non-agency) computer and email address.

Ballot Measure Activities & Public Resources

Public Officials Should Not

- × Engage in campaign activities while on agency time or with agency resources.
- × Use agency resources (including office equipment, supplies, staff time, vehicles or public funds) to engage in advocacy-related activities, including producing campaign-type materials or performing campaign tasks.
- × Use public funds to pay for campaign-related expenses (for example, television or radio advertising, bumper stickers, or signs) or make campaign contributions.
- × Use agency computers or email addresses for campaign communication activities.

Best Practices

- ✓ Inform agency employees and public officials about these legal restrictions, particularly once a ballot measure affecting the agency has qualified for the ballot.
- ✓ Include language on informational materials that clarifies that they are for informational purposes only. For example, “these statements shall not be construed in support of or against XX ballot measure.”

WHEN DO THESE RESTRICTIONS KICK IN?

The rules against the use of public resources for campaign activities are triggered once a measure has qualified for the ballot. There may be more latitude before a measure has qualified, but consult with agency counsel regarding the permissibility of specific activities.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Ballot measure activities that cross the line into advocacy are also subject to disclosure (transparency) requirements under California’s Political Reform Act (Government Code sections 81000 *et seq.*).

The Institute for Local Government (ILG) is the nonprofit 501(c)(3) research and education affiliate of the League of California Cities, California State Association of Counties and the California Special Districts Association. Our mission is to promote good government at the local level with practical, impartial and easy-to-use resources for California communities. For more resources related to ballot measures and campaigns, visit www.ca-ilg.org/campaigns.

© 2018 Institute for Local Government. All rights reserved.

Proposition 6 and Campaign Rules What You Can Say, What You Can't Say

Kiana Valentine, Sr. Legislative Representative
Jennifer Henning, Exec. Dir. County Counsels Association
Gregg Fishman, Communications Coordinator
July 16, 2018



1

SB 1-The Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017

- Approximately \$5.4 billion/year in new revenue – no sunset
 - \$1.5 billion for cities and counties
 - \$1.8 billion for state highways
 - \$300 million for bridges and culverts
 - \$750 million for transit agencies
 - \$550 million in competitive grant programs
 - \$200 million matching funds for self-help counties
- Accompanied by ACA 5 (Frazier)/Prop 69 (passed June 5)
- SB 1 revenue is 100 % protected for transportation purposes

2

The Repeal Effort

- Repeal effort qualified for the ballot June 25
- Now designated as Proposition 6
- CSAC is part of a large and diverse coalition to defeat it
- CSAC is using non-public funds for this purpose
- Several counties and other jurisdictions have also adopted a “No on Proposition 6” position

3

Proposition 6 Would:

- Repeal the taxes and fees associated with SB 1
- Loss of \$5.4 Billion per year for transportation infrastructure
- All revenue collected prior to election is still valid
- Future revenue would be gone
- 1000s of projects “in the pipeline” would be stalled/canceled

4

Public Education About SB 1 Funding

- Taxpayers have a right to know about how and where SB 1 revenue is being spent
 - State projects
 - Local projects
 - Transit
 - Movement of goods, etc.
- What will happen if those funds are repealed
 - short and long terms impacts

5

1000's of Projects are Underway

The screenshot displays the 'SB 1 Projects' website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'About SB 1', 'Project Map', 'State Funds', 'Local Funds', 'Oversight', 'Resources', 'Updates', and 'Search'. Below the navigation bar, a search bar is present with the text 'Find transportation projects in your area that the State and local communities are investing in with SB 1 revenue.' and a 'View Enlarged Project Map' link. A note states: 'There is limited functionality when using Firefox web browser to open project list .csv files (Chrome recommended).' The main content area features a map of California with numerous project locations marked. A search filter is active, showing 'Select project type:' with radio buttons for 'All Rebuilding CA projects' (selected), 'State projects', 'City and County projects', and 'Transit projects'. A legend on the right side, titled 'SB 1 PROJECTS', lists various project categories: STATE PROJECTS (State Highway, Bike and Pedestrian (ATP)), CITY AND COUNTY PROJECTS (Local Streets and Roads, Local Partnership Program, Solutions for Congested Corridors, Trade Corridor Enhancement Program), and TRANSIT PROJECTS (State Rail Assistance, State of Good Repair, State Transit Assistance, Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program). A button at the bottom right of the legend says 'SEE LATEST UPDATES TO SB 1 PROJECT MAP'. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 100 miles) and coordinates (115.598 37.770 Degrees).

6

<http://rebuildingca.ca.gov/local-funding.html>



WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING?

Cities, counties and transit agencies will share an even split of SB 1 funding (\$24 billion) to improve local streets and roads, expand the state's growing network of pedestrian and cycle routes, and increase transit service.

4000+



\$5.0B



Over 4,000 local projects receiving SB 1 funds

Without SB 1, local communities would have paid \$20 billion more to bring their roads into a state of good repair

\$5 billion to improve local transportation infrastructure

Provides \$200 million in matching funds to local entities who are already making their own extra investment in transportation

Local Projects, Too.



Public Agencies Are Allowed to:

- Prepare an analysis on the impact of a ballot measure
- Present that information in a manner consistent with the county's usual means of communication
- Respond to inquiries about the impact of the ballot measure with a fair presentation of the facts
- Accept invitations to present the county's views before organizations that are interested in the impact of its effects

9

Informing the Public About How Taxes Are Being Spent



10

Institute for Local Government

<http://www.ca-ilg.org/>

Public Agency Resources May Be Used To:

- Prepare and distribute an objective and fact-based analysis on the effect a ballot measure may have on the agency and those the agency serves
- Express the agency's views about the effect of the measure on the agency and its programs, provided the agency is exceedingly careful not to advocate for or against the measure's passage

11

- Adopt a position on the measure, as long as that position is taken at an open meeting where all voices have the opportunity to be heard
- Respond to inquiries about the ballot measure in an objective and fact-based manner
- Vargas Case "style, tenor and timing" of communications

You can Educate,
But you may not
Advocate

12

Public Agencies Are NOT Allowed to:

- Use public resources (including staff time) to campaign
- Urge the public to vote “no”
- Link to just one side of the debate on a ballot measure

When in Doubt
Consult County Counsel

13

Examples:

“This project is funded by SB 1” (good)

“This project (or others like it) will lose their funding if Proposition 6 is passed.” (likely good)

“Therefore you should vote no on Proposition 6”
(NOT GOOD)

14

What Can You Do?

- Publicize SB 1-funded road and bridge repair projects through normal means
- Share your work with us at CSAC
 - Photos, video, blogs, etc
- Respond, when appropriate, to misinformation about transportation funding
- Projects, Projects, Projects



15

Publicize Your SB1-Funded Projects

- You're all pro's but:
 - News release or media event for major projects
 - Pictures and Video
 - Social Media/Website



16

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
COUNTY MANAGER'S OFFICE

SEARCH

Translate

[Home](#)
[Clerk of the Board](#)
[Budget Central](#)
[Intergovernmental Affairs](#)
[Newsroom](#)
[Real Property Services](#)
[About Us](#)

Home

Road Repairs, Congestion Relief: Senate Bill 1

Senate Bill 1, the Road Repair and Accountability Act, was signed into law in April 2017. SB 1 raises gasoline taxes and vehicle registration fees to invest \$54 billion statewide over the next 10 years to fix the state highway system as well as local roads, freeways and bridges and puts more dollars toward mass transit and bike and pedestrian projects.

This page is dedicated to showing where the County of San Mateo is investing funds from SB 1.

Spotlight: Your Gas Tax Dollars at Work

In this video, Jim Porter, the County's Director of Public Works, discusses how funds from SB 1 allow the County to accelerate road repair and maintenance projects. The average driver in California spends \$739 per year on wear and tear due to driving on bad roads.*

Want to learn more about where your gasoline taxes and vehicle registration fees are going?
Read our FAQs.

17

Humboldt County Tweet

County of Humboldt Following

@HumCoGov

SB1-funded construction in Whitethorn/Shelter Cove: The Humboldt County Department of Public Works will be replacing 2 culverts at the intersection of Upper Pacific Road and Lower Pacific Road, Whitethorn/Shelter Cove. This project is funded by #SB1. dlvr.it/QZN5Ht

2:35 PM · 3 Jul 2018

18

Humboldt County Webpage

19

Resources

CSAC SB1 Webpage

<http://www.counties.org/post/sb-1-road-repair-and-accountability-act-2017>

RebuildingCA.gov

<http://rebuildingca.ca.gov>

San Mateo County Video

https://www.youtube.com/embed/_yyCZDD5Do0

ILG Document

<http://www.ca-ilg.org/document/three-explanatory-resources-ballot-measure-activities>

Questions?

Contact Information:

Kiana Valentine kvalentine@counties.org

916-327-7500 ext. 566

Jennifer Henning jhenning@counties.org

916-327-7535

Gregg Fishman gfishman@counties.org

916-327-7500 ext. 516