



CALIFORNIA STATE  
ASSOCIATION *of* COUNTIES

**POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL**

*Adopted by CSAC Board of Directors on  
November 15, 2007*

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## **LEADING THE CALIFORNIA COUNTY ENTERPRISE**

In 1991, the County Supervisors Association of California (CSAC) reorganized to better represent all of the interests of California counties.

The significance of the change is best stated by the organization's new name: THE CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES. While the CSAC acronym remained, the new name encompassed all of the county family.

The reorganization reflected changes in the make-up of California, whose citizenry more and more turned to leaders and administrators of local government for answers and solutions to their problems.

This CSAC policy and procedures manual provides information on the governing structure and decision-making process for CSAC, the statewide association representing all of California's 58 counties.

### **NAME**

The name of the organization is the CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES (CSAC).

### **THE CSAC MISSION**

The California State Association of Counties (CSAC), governed by elected county supervisors, is a nonprofit corporation dedicated to meeting specific needs of counties including advocacy as a primary responsibility; member services such as education and conferences; networking through partnerships and alliances; and entrepreneurial enterprises that provide financial services and value to participating counties. Established in 1895 as the County Supervisor's Association of California, CSAC provides leadership to support its 58 member counties.

### **MEMBERSHIP**

#### **MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES**

CSAC membership includes all leaders at the local county government level, both elected and administrative. There are two categories of CSAC membership:

- Regular Members
- Affiliate Members

#### **REGULAR MEMBERS**

Regular members of CSAC comprise the leadership at the local county government level throughout California. To be eligible for regular membership, an individual must be an elected county supervisor or elected mayor of a California county. Membership for new members must be initiated by a county board of supervisors, by county payment of annual dues.

## **AFFILIATE MEMBERS**

Affiliate members represent a host of elected and appointed county administrative leaders who, through independent associations or organizations, represent the needs of various county service-delivery personnel. Affiliate members play a significant role in statewide policy development and implementation, often through their own associations, and through their membership on appropriate CSAC policy committees.

All members are encouraged to carry the CSAC logo on their letterhead, and to provide advice to the CSAC Board of Directors through their active participation on the policy committees.

## **CAUCUSES**

Three caucuses have been designated: Urban, Suburban and Rural. Caucus membership is determined as set forth in Article 5 of the CSAC Constitution. Each caucus will elect a caucus chair. Each caucus shall meet to organize their particular caucus. To the extent desired, each caucus can assess themselves to hire staff, fund projects and establish a presence within the administration of CSAC. One CSAC staff member will be assigned as a coordinator for each caucus. Each caucus may develop and adopt its own policy positions. However, their policies will not become CSAC policy unless adopted by the CSAC Board of Directors. Votes taken in the caucuses will be by a one-county, one-vote rule of those present and voting.

Time will be scheduled for caucuses to meet at the CSAC annual meeting and the spring legislative conference, and on an as-needed basis via conference call.

## **CSAC LEADERSHIP**

### **LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE**

CSAC is governed and managed by a leadership model that promotes participation in the organization by all of California's 58 counties. CSAC leaders are found at a number of levels within the organization.

- Officers
- Executive Committee
- Board of Directors

In addition, there are other leadership roles:

- Caucus Chairs
- Policy Committee Chairs
- Regional Association Leadership

### **CSAC OFFICERS AND OTHER OFFICIALS**

CSAC Officers include the President, First Vice President, and Second Vice President elected by the general membership; and the Immediate Past President. Other officials include the Treasurer and the Secretary, who is the Executive Director of the Association.

## **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The Executive Committee, which serves at the discretion of the Board, includes up to fifteen (15) voting members:

- The President
- The First Vice President
- The Second Vice President
- The Immediate Past President
- Six (6) Directors representing the Urban Caucus, including one from Los Angeles County
- Three (3) Directors representing the Suburban Caucus
- Two (2) Directors representing the Rural Caucus

Each caucus may elect one (1) alternate to the Executive Committee.

One representative of the County Administrative Officers Association of California and one representative of the County Counsels' Association of California shall serve as advisors to the Executive Committee.

In the event that a California County Supervisor is serving in the capacity of an Officer for the National Association of Counties (NACo) or NACo Western Interstate Region (WIR), they may also serve as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee.

Each year, a County Supervisor is nominated by the President from the Board of Directors to serve as Treasurer for the association. That appointment is ratified by the Executive Committee. The role of the Treasurer is intended to provide more involved Executive Committee oversight of the association budget and other financial reports.

## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The Board of Directors is composed of up to sixty-two (62) members: one designated supervisor member from each California member county, plus the President, Immediate Past President, First Vice President, and Second Vice President of CSAC.

Each county Board of Supervisors may designate additional county supervisors from their board as alternate CSAC board members for purposes of voting in the absence of the designated board member.

Caucus chairs, policy committee chairs and representatives from affiliate groups may serve as ex-officio, non-voting associates of the Board of Directors. One representative each from the following entities may serve as advisors to the Board of Directors: County Administrative Officers Association of California (CAOAC), the County Counsels' Association of California, and CSAC Corporate Associates.

A simple majority of members present and voting following the establishment of a quorum for board meetings is required to pass measures. A two-thirds affirmative vote of all board members is required to amend the CSAC Constitution.

**CAUCUS CHAIRS**

Caucus Chairs, elected by the respective caucuses, represent the Urban, Suburban and Rural Caucuses of CSAC respectively.

Caucuses can develop and adopt their own policy positions, but the Board of Directors must approve caucus policy prior to it becoming CSAC policy. Individual county resolutions may flow through the caucuses to the appropriate policy committees for recommendation to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

**POLICY COMMITTEE CHAIRS**

Policy Committee Chairs are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Executive Committee, and are responsible for policy development in the following areas:

- Administration of Justice
- Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Economic Development
- Government Finance and Operation
- Health and Human Services
- Housing, Land Use and Transportation

Policy chairs maintain an ex-officio, non-voting seat on the Board of Directors.

**ELECTIONS**

**RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**NOMINATION PROCESS FOR CSAC OFFICERS**

Positions for CSAC officers are to be filled by their respective caucuses.

Nominees must be supervisors from the appropriate caucus. More than one candidate may be nominated and nominations may be made from the floor at the General Assembly.

Officers first come in as second vice-president and move up through the ranks each year upon the vote of their caucus. Election of the Second Vice-President rotates through the various caucuses in the order of Rural, Urban, and Suburban. For future calculation purposes, under the established rotation of officers, officers selected for 2007-08 were as follows:

President:	Urban
First Vice President:	Suburban
Second Vice President:	Rural

**NOMINATION PROCESS FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Nominees must be members of the CSAC Board of Directors representing counties included within the caucus.

A caucus may nominate as many candidates for their Executive Committee positions as desired, but only the following number will be elected:

Urban Caucus:	6
Suburban Caucus:	3
Rural Caucus:	2

In addition, each caucus may nominate one alternate member.

A caucus may nominate more than one candidate for a CSAC office and also nominate one or more of those candidates for a position on the Executive Committee.

The election of the CSAC officers will take place prior to the election of the Executive Committee members by the Board of Directors. If a candidate is elected to a CSAC office, and is also a candidate for the Executive Committee, the caucus chair need only withdraw that candidate's name at the meeting of the Board of Directors.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS**

The election of officers will take place at the General Assembly during CSAC's Annual Conference.

The caucus chairs will present their nominations to the Presiding Officer who will then call for nominations from the floor. Any supervisor may nominate, but the nominee must come from the appropriate caucus.

A quorum of one-third of the Association membership must be present to elect. Presence for purposes of establishing a quorum for election of officers is based on registration at the Annual Conference.

Voting for uncontested offices may be by hand or by voice vote, or by secret ballot at the ruling of the President. Voting for contested offices must be by secret ballot. Election to office requires the majority vote of members present and voting. If no nominee receives a majority vote, the two nominees receiving the greatest number of votes shall participate in a runoff election.

**ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

The Board of Directors will meet at CSAC's Annual Conference, immediately following the General Assembly, to elect the Executive Committee. Only elected Directors or alternates may sit on the Board at this meeting. The Board quorum requirement is forty percent of the members of the Board of Directors.

Voting: The President will place the nominees from each caucus before the Board for election. Election requires the majority vote of the Board members present. If a nominee fails to receive a majority vote on the first ballot, the two nominees receiving the greatest number of votes will participate in a runoff.



## **VOTING**

The Board of Directors is the final authority for any matter requiring a vote, except as provided in the Constitution relative to Executive Committee and general membership powers. In order to ensure as broad a participation as possible, members may participate in all meetings by phone. Participation by phone counts toward constituting a quorum and for meeting any voting threshold standards. Members may vote over the phone.

Matters requiring votes can take four forms:

- Acclamation
- Voice votes
- Roll call votes
- Weighted votes

## **ALTERNATES**

The Executive Committee allows three (3) alternates, one from each caucus. Alternates may participate in meetings in addition to all other members and may participate in consensus votes. They may only participate in roll call votes if they are replacing an absent member from their caucus.

For Board of Director meetings, each Board of Supervisors will notify CSAC of a voting alternate for their county who can only be another supervisor from that board. Alternates must be designated by a minute order or letter from the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors from the county. Board alternates may participate in meetings in addition to all other members and may participate in consensus votes. They may only participate in voice, roll call, or weighted votes if they are replacing the absent board of director member from their county. Officers do not have alternates.

## **CONSENSUS, VOICE, ROLL CALL VOTES**

Task forces, policy committees, the Executive Committee, and the Board of Directors and caucuses may all employ consensus, voice, and roll call votes. (Each caucus has its own voting procedure for electing its Executive Committee representatives. See Appendix).

## **CAUCUSES**

Each caucus may develop and adopt its own policy positions. However, their policies will not become CSAC policy unless adopted by the CSAC Board of Directors. Votes taken in the caucuses will be by a one-county, one-vote rule of those present and voting.

## **WEIGHTED VOTES**

Weighted voting can only be employed by the Board of Directors (not by the Executive Committee, Policy Committees, or task forces).

Weighted votes can be requested by any Board member, with a required second from another Board member. Any weighted vote will be a roll call vote. Weighted votes must be cast in whole by the voting county and may not be split.

A simple majority of members present and voting is required for passage except that amendments to the CSAC Constitution require a 2/3 vote of members.

Also, for weighted voting on state ballot positions a quorum of fifty percent plus one of the member counties and a minimum of fifty percent plus one of the member counties must cast votes (regardless of weight) to adopt a position on a ballot proposition by the Board (see State Ballot Proposition policy on page 12.

- Weighted votes are based on a CSAC dues structure formula with a ceiling and floor. Votes per county under the formula range from one (1) vote for the lowest dues bracket to fourteen (14) for the highest dues bracket. (See “Weighted Voting System Schedule of Votes Per County” on page 19.

The Executive Committee may review the weighted voting system and dues brackets, and recommend changes to the Board of Directors, following the Decennial Census of the U.S. Census Bureau. (See Weighted Vote Chart by Counties in Appendix.)

## **POLICY COMMITTEES**

### **OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR POLICY COMMITTEES**

These guidelines define the role and operational rules for all policy committees of the California State Association of Counties.

#### **ROLE**

Policy Committees provide a smaller, focused, and more frequent setting for discussion and potential recommendations on matters of importance to California counties. Policy Committees are charged with reviewing the County Platform that guides CSAC policy positioning on issues and legislation and recommending amendments; reviewing legislation and ballot propositions, as needed; and serving as a forum for discussing issues within the policy arena, often helping clarify CSAC positions on legislation in the interim between Executive Committee and/or Board of Director meetings. Any changes to the platform and to existing policy through action of the Policy committee, however, must be forwarded to the Executive Committee and then to the Board of Directors for action at their next meeting(s).

#### **COMPOSITION**

There are six policy committees within the California State Association of Counties, as currently established by the Executive Committee:

Administration of Justice

Agriculture and Natural Resources

Economic Development

Government Finance and Operations

Health and Human Services

Housing, Land Use and Transportation

Each policy committee may have a number of subcommittees and/or task forces that are responsible for policy development and recommendations to the full committee. The number and type of subcommittees vary according to the specific needs of each policy committee.

### **NUMBER OF MEETINGS**

Each policy committee usually meets at least three times per year as follows:

In January or February; at the CSAC spring legislative conference; and at the annual meeting. The first meeting is normally the organizational meeting at which time the committee establishes its priorities for the year, rules of order, work plan, its chapter of the CSAC Platform, etc. Subcommittees can begin their work in February and make recommendations at the legislative conference and annual meeting, as appropriate. Policy committees may meet more often, at the call of the chair, as circumstances and issues may dictate.

### **POLICY COMMITTEE CHAIR**

Committee chairs, vice chairs, and subcommittee chairs are appointed annually by the CSAC president following the annual meeting in November and ratified by the Executive Committee. Although geographic distribution should play a role in the appointments, other factors such as policy area expertise, political expertise, leadership abilities, commitment to work, and ability to testify should be given weight in the selection. Committee chairs and/or vice chairs, accompanied by CSAC staff, make their reports and recommendations in person to the CSAC Executive Committee and the CSAC Board of Directors at their meetings held throughout the year.

### **POLICY COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP**

Since policy committees form the foundation for the CSAC policy development process, which guides CSAC staff action, active participation by supervisors is key to a strong and effective statewide association. Committee chairs and vice chairs are responsible for encouraging supervisors to become members who are knowledgeable in the specific policy area and who will actively participate in policy development and lobbying. CSAC encourages each county to assign board of supervisors from their county to serve on each of the six policy committees. This is a practice that has proven effective at expanding participation in CSAC policy setting by those counties who use it.

Committee membership is open to all board of supervisor members. Supervisors may serve on more than one policy committee. New supervisors are encouraged to participate. Policy committee membership rosters are updated after the CSAC annual conference.

### **AFFILIATE GROUP REPRESENTATION**

The role of affiliate groups is to advise and recommend. Each affiliate group shall have one voting representative on each appropriate policy committee and that representative shall speak for the interests of his/her group. Affiliate groups have a vote on policy committees, subcommittees and task forces as outlined in the Policy Committee Voting Procedure (below). Affiliate groups are also actively involved with CSAC staff in the technical aspects of policy development, interpretation and implementation.

The Corporate Associates may have one non-voting liaison to each policy committee.

### **COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA (CAOAC)**

The CAOAC shall have one voting representative on each policy committee as outlined in the Policy Committee Voting Procedure (below).

### **CORPORATE ASSOCIATES**

The Corporate Associates Program was created to foster a closer working relationship between business and local government. This program provides opportunities for private sector companies to join with public officials on topics of mutual interest. The Corporate Associates may have one non-voting liaison to each policy committee.

### **POLICY COMMITTEE VOTING PROCEDURE**

Each member of a policy committee (supervisor, county administrator and affiliate group representative) shall have one vote on all policy committee actions. However, if a supervisor member of a policy committee requests a roll call vote on any action before the policy committee, only supervisor members of the policy committee shall vote on that action. Only one vote per county is allowed on a roll call vote.

### **CSAC LEGISLATIVE PLATFORM**

Every two years, prior to the CSAC annual meeting, the policy committee chair and program legislative representative will review the Legislative Platform in their policy area and prepare a written report of suggested changes, which is reviewed by the policy committee at the CSAC annual meeting. In addition, any board of supervisors member may submit, through the policy committee, suggested changes to the platform in writing, not later than two weeks prior to the CSAC annual meeting, so that they may be reviewed by a policy committee at the annual meeting.

The committee shall review all suggested changes to the platform at the annual meeting corresponding to the two-year State legislative session and make recommendations in writing to the CSAC Board of Directors at their first meeting of the calendar year. The Board of Directors shall review the draft changes and submit any proposed changes to the policy committee for their review at their next meeting, usually at the CSAC legislative conference. The Board of Directors shall review the policy committee recommendations and adopt the revised Legislative Platform at their meeting during the legislative conference.

The legislative platform is intended to guide CSAC legislative efforts during the term of a legislative session. However, the platform is a living document and may be amended by the Board of Directors by actions taken in response to immediate policy issues.

### **TASK FORCES**

In the case of special issues, a policy committee chair may request the CSAC President to appoint task forces or special purpose committees to make

recommendations on policy. In such cases, the President acting on recommendations from a particular policy chair may create such a committee with a timeframe for the sunset of the committee established at the time of task force creation.

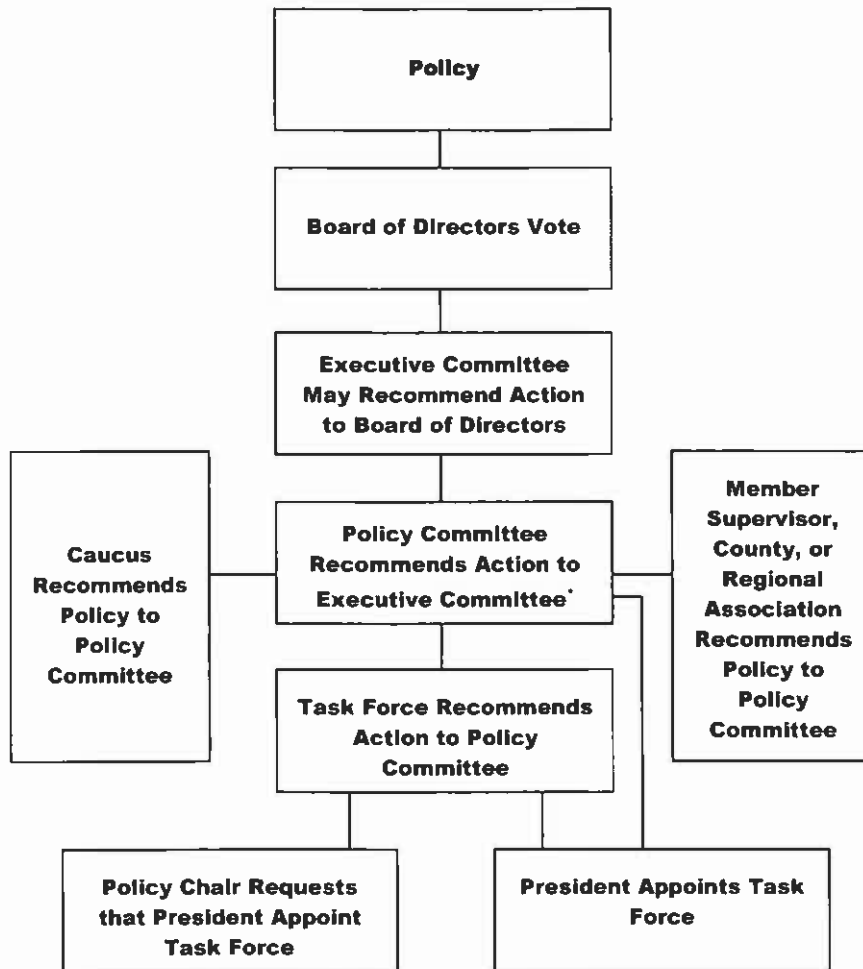
## **CSAC POLICY DECISION PROCESS**

The diverse interests and constituencies of CSAC's members require a formal process for the consideration of policies that will carry the support or opposition of the organization. Policy proposals may generate from several sources:

- 1) The CSAC President may appoint a task force, which may recommend a proposed policy to a policy committee;
- 2) A caucus, county, or regional association may recommend a proposed policy to a policy committee; or
- 3) A member supervisor or CSAC staff may recommend a proposed policy to a policy committee.

Such recommendations for policy shall be considered resolutions. In the case of options (1) and (2), the policy committee shall consider the proposed policy and shall make a recommendation on the proposed policy to the Executive Committee, which may decide whether to forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors for final action. In the case of option (3), the policy committee is not required to take action or make a recommendation and may choose to not forward the item. If it does recommend a change in policy through support or opposition, however, it must be forwarded upward to take effect. If the proposed policy receives an affirmative vote of the Board of Directors, as defined in the constitution, it becomes CSAC policy. An exception to the policy development procedure displayed above would exist where a policy committee convenes during the course of a meeting in which the Board of Directors also meets. Under those circumstances, the action of a policy committee may be referred directly to the Board of Directors for its consideration, without the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

The following organizational chart describes the route for policy development and consideration in CSAC:



\* Not Required to Recommend Action if Proposal Generates from Member Supervisor or CSAC Staff

## **STATE BALLOT PROPOSITION POLICY**

CSAC Officers will assign qualified propositions to appropriate policy committees. Propositions will be so assigned when, in the assessment of the Officers, the propositions fall within existing policy in the CSAC Legislative Platform, or when the proposition poses a direct impact on county government.

Staff recommendations on propositions will be presented to the Officers and to policy committees based upon existing CSAC Legislative Platform principles, or in the absence of clear existing policy, based upon direct impact, if any, to county government.

Propositions should be reviewed by policy committees, and recommendations presented to the Executive Committee by the policy chair, or staff on behalf of the policy chair. Propositions placed on the Executive Committee agenda for debate and action should be limited to those which are recommended by the policy committee for "support" or "opposition." Propositions for which no action is recommended by a policy committee will be provided to the Executive Committee on an informational basis. No discussion will be required on these items. Policy committee recommendations shall be the first motion made. No substitute motion can be made until the committee recommendation has been voted upon.

Executive Committee members may participate in the discussion and voting by phone.

After voting, the Executive Committee forwards its recommendations to the Board of Directors for action.

Propositions for which no action is recommended by the Executive Committee will be provided to the Board of Directors on an informational basis. No discussion will be required on these items.

Any member of the Board of Directors can request consideration of a ballot proposition not otherwise slated for discussion. However, such request must first receive a favorable vote by the Board before discussion can proceed.

Proponents and opponents may be invited to speak at the Board of Directors meeting for a maximum of 5 minutes each.

Adoption of a position on a ballot proposition (support or oppose) will require at least fifty percent plus one of the member counties. In the case of a call for weighted voting, for purposes of a quorum and for voting, at least fifty percent plus one of the member counties must be present. There will only be one vote per county on ballot propositions. Members may participate and vote by phone.

In most circumstances, policy consideration will be given only to qualified propositions. In the event that a proposed ballot measure has a direct impact on county government and staff recommends early consideration of such a measure, the CSAC Officers may direct a policy committee to review and make a recommendation on the proposed measure. The policy committee recommendation will then be forwarded to the Executive Committee for discussion. The CSAC Board of Directors will then consider the recommendation of the Executive Committee. Understanding that circumstances under which such action may take place are unique and infrequent, the CSAC Officers will guide CSAC's activities on such measures and the Executive Committee and Board of Directors will receive regular updates on CSAC

involvement. This procedure will permit CSAC to engage in a proactive role in development of initiatives and response to initiatives under consideration.

Every effort should be made for the Board of Directors to make the final decision on a ballot proposition. There may be rare circumstances where there is not enough time for a Board meeting before an election. In this case, the decision of the Executive Committee will serve as CSAC's position on the proposition.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES & PROCEDURES**

### **DUES STRUCTURE POLICY**

(Adopted by the CSAC Board of Directors on November 21, 2002)

The baseline dues for counties in 2002 is reflected in the attached chart in the appendix. Effective Fiscal Year 2002-2003, CSAC adjusted dues upward according to the following general principles and formula.

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Population is the most equitable statistic to use in developing a dues formula, since all county general purpose revenue allocations are primarily based on population.

Dues are calculated based on county population data from the most recent U.S. Census.

Dues calculations will take into consideration population adjustments in both the overall county and within the unincorporated areas.

1. Any new formula will need to be phased in if significant changes to present dues occur.
2. A dues cap will continue to be utilized so no county carries the majority of the dues burden.
3. There may be a need for an annual adjustment to the dues schedule (separate from this dues equity adjustment necessitated by the Census population growth) that takes into account potential increases in operations.

#### FORMULA

1. Dues are calculated based on averaging the increase/decrease in overall county population during the 1990s with the increase/decrease in a county's unincorporated population during that same period.
2. In adjusting dues based on Census data, no county will have its dues increased by more than 14% -- the amount of California's population growth in the 1990s.
3. No county will pay more than 12% of the overall dues collected by the association.
4. The dues structure will be phased in over a five-year period to minimize impact to county budgets.



## **ANNUAL MEETING SITE SELECTION POLICY**

The “Annual Meeting” is the marquee event for the California State Association of Counties. The location of this meeting, in terms of both geography and venue, is critical to the overall success of the meeting.

The CSAC Annual Meeting will alternate between Northern and Southern California. Whenever feasible, CSAC will utilize as many counties as possible over a period of time to celebrate our members’ diversity and uniqueness.

Eligible counties and locations must meet specific criteria, including:

### CSAC meeting purposes and objectives

Nearby hotel facility or facilities must have approximately 500 sleeping rooms available for up to four nights.

The conference facility must have be within short walking distance of hotels.

The conference facility must be able to house the vast majority of CSAC and affiliate meetings (eg., 50,000 square feet of meeting space). Overflow meeting space must be available at a close-by facility.

The conference facility must have the ability to house an Exhibit Hall of approximately 120 booth spaces.

### CSAC budget requirements.

Meeting facility costs (including conference space, meals and hotels) must fit within CSAC budget requirements in order to ensure that registration fees are kept reasonable.

### CSAC Member Preferences

Locations should be chosen based on the preference of a county to host the conference.

It is strongly desired that the “host county” play an active role in the planning, implementation and ultimate success of the Annual Meeting.

### Process

To allow for adequate planning, CSAC will book its annual meetings four (4) years in advance. Each year, a new recommendation will come before the Executive Committee and Board for consideration.

CSAC Staff will research potential counties and venues for annual meetings. An analysis and recommendations on sites will be brought to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors for review and final decision.

## **INVESTMENT POLICY**

It is the policy of the California State Association of Counties that investments may be made in any instruments or securities that are considered eligible investments for California counties.

Investments outside the bank of record for the California State Association of Counties require prior approval from the Corporation’s Treasurer.

## **TRAVEL AND EXPENSE POLICY FOR CSAC OFFICERS AND NACO REPRESENTATIVES**

The CSAC Officers, National Association of Counties (NACo) Board of Directors and Western Interstate Region (WIR) Board of Director representatives shall receive full reimbursement for travel, registration and meals in the course of all CSAC and NACo business.

Overall, expenditures are to be kept to a moderate level. It is understood that CSAC's association business will at times include the purchase of alcoholic beverages. CSAC volunteer leaders shall use good judgment and keep these purchases at reasonable levels.

## **ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE POLICY FOR CSAC OFFICERS**

CSAC Officers receive complimentary conference registration to the Annual Meeting and to any other CSAC meeting they attend. They also receive on complimentary Annual Banquet ticket, if needed, for a guest to accompany him/her to the banquet.

CSAC Officers receive a complimentary one-bedroom suite for the duration of the meeting (Monday or Tuesday through Friday). The suite will have complimentary wine/beer/soft drinks. If any additional items are needed, CSAC's Conference Coordinator is authorized to approve all requests. The suite is billed to the CSAC Master Account. Any personal charges such as room service, phone calls, laundry, etc. are not reimbursable by CSAC and are the responsibility of the Officer.

Transportation charges incurred are reimbursed by CSAC.

## **PAST PRESIDENTS' COUNCIL**

All former CSAC presidents are eligible to participate in the CSAC Past Presidents' Council, which is chaired by the Immediate Past President. The Council meets twice yearly, in conjunction with CSAC's legislative and annual conferences. Past presidents receive complimentary registration to both conferences.

Past presidents are a valuable leadership resource and may assist with various CSAC activities such as advocacy, identifying and recruiting other supervisors to serve on CSAC committees, and Challenge Award judging. In addition, the Council annually selects an individual who has made a significant contribution to the state or his or her community to be recognized with a Lifetime Achievement Award. This award is presented during CSAC's annual conference.

## **CIRCLE OF SERVICE AWARD POLICY**

### **DEFINITION OF AWARD**

The Circle of Service Award is presented to provide recognition to county officials, employees and other CSAC members whose service to the county family, CSAC membership and CSAC goals is substantially above and beyond the norm. Examples include policy committee chairs, task force members, affiliate presidents, special legislative advocacy efforts, Corporate Associate members, and department officials whose service to CSAC or another county, not their own, sets them apart.

## **AWARD RECIPIENT SELECTION**

Recommendations are made annually to the CSAC Executive Committee, which then determines who should receive the CSAC Circle of Service Award. There is no specific number of awards presented annually.

### **PRESENTATION OF AWARD**

Circle of Service recipients are recognized and presented with their awards during the CSAC Annual Meeting.

## **APPENDIX**

### **RURAL CAUCUS POLICY FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER SELECTION**

The CSAC Executive Committee is comprised of *four* rural members, including one officer and one alternate. The alternate member will be elected at-large. Authority for the conduct of the caucus rests with each caucus. The following policy was adopted by the Rural Caucus.

1. No supervisor shall serve more than two consecutive one-year terms on the Executive Committee.
2. The position is rotated through the sub-sections.
3. A sub-section whose representative is a CSAC officer shall have no other members on the Executive Committee, except for the alternate who is elected at-large.
4. All elections are by secret ballot, except where there is no opposition.
5. The ballots shall be certified by the Caucus chairman and the totals announced. The chairman shall make the ballots available for examination upon request.
6. Rural counties are divided into three sub-sections:

<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Group C</u>
Del Norte	Glenn	Alpine
Inyo	Lassen	Amador
Kings	Modoc	Calaveras
Lake	Plumas	Colusa
Madera	Sierra	El Dorado
Mariposa	Siskiyou	Nevada
Mendocino	Tehama	Sutter
Mono	Trinity	Tuolumne
San Benito		Yuba

**SUBURBAN CAUCUS POLICY FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER SELECTION**

The CSAC Executive Committee is comprised of five suburban members, including one officer and one alternate. Authority for the conduct of the caucus rests with each caucus. The following policy was adopted by the Suburban Caucus:

This procedure attempts to provide representation from areas throughout the state, while allowing adequate flexibility to accommodate individuals particularly well-qualified to serve regardless of geographic considerations.

The plan divides the state into three areas, with one member from each area. The fourth and fifth members may be selected from any suburban county. There are five suburban representatives on the Executive Committee including one officer and one alternate.

**MEMBERSHIP (20)**

Butte	Monterey	Shasta
Fresno	Napa	Solano
Humboldt	Placer	Sonoma
Imperial	San Joaquin	Stanislaus
Kern	San Luis Obispo	Tulare
Marin	Santa Barbara	Yolo
Merced	Santa Cruz	

**GROUPING OF COUNTIES**

<u>Group 1</u>	<u>Group 2</u>	<u>Group 3</u>
Butte	Fresno	Imperial
Humboldt	Merced	Kern
Marin	San Joaquin	Monterey
Placer Obispo	Santa Cruz	San Luis
Napa	Solano	Santa Barbara
Shasta	Stanislaus	Tulare
Sonoma		
Yolo		

**METHOD OF SELECTION**

Executive Committee nominees shall consist of one member from each group. The officer and alternate shall be selected from any suburban county in the state.

**TERM OF OFFICE**

A member may serve three consecutive years. This three-year limitation is not applicable to persons serving in an officer capacity. The terms will be staggered by group. Alternates are elected each year.

Under this scenario, elections would be as follows:

- Group 1: New member elected in 2007
- Group 2: New member elected in 2006
- Group 3: Election to take place in 2008

Note: If a seated member is no longer able to serve on the Committee, a replacement from that group would be elected to serve for the remainder of that group’s term.

**URBAN CAUCUS POLICY FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER SELECTION**

The Executive Committee is comprised of *eight* urban members, including one officer and one alternate. In past years, there has been an informal rotation among the urban counties, whereby a county is on for two years and off one year. Los Angeles County maintains a permanent seat on the Executive Committee.

The following rule was adopted in 1993 by unanimous vote of the Urban Caucus: The primary criterion for recommendation to the Executive Committee shall be the willingness to participate and attend the meetings of the Committee. The rotation schedule shall be used as a secondary method for selection if more counties are interested in appointment than seats available.

The following chart reflects the rotation history.

	1 1998		1 2000			1 2003			1 2006			Number of Years
Alameda		X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X			8
Contra Costa	X				A	X	X		X	X	X	7
Los Angeles	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11
Orange	X	X	A	X		A						5
Riverside	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Sacramento		X	X	X	X	X		A	X	X	X	9
San Bernardino	X	X	X	A					A		X	6
San Diego	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	A		9
San Francisco			X									1
San Mateo							X	X	X			3
Santa Clara	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	A	8
Ventura		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10

Adopted by CSAC Board of Directors April 18, 1991 and amended November 30, 2000, and November 29, 2001.

**WEIGHTED VOTING SYSTEM  
SCHEDULE OF VOTES PER COUNTY**

Dues Bracket	County	No. of Votes
1	Los Angeles	14
2	Orange	13
2	San Diego	13
3	Santa Clara	12
3	Alameda	12
3	Sacramento	12
3	San Bernardino	12
3	San Francisco	12
4	Riverside	11
4	Kern	11
4	Contra Costa	11
4	San Mateo	11
5	Ventura	10
5	Fresno	10
6	San Joaquin	9
6	Sonoma	9
6	Santa Barbara	9
7	Monterey	8
7	San Luis Obispo	8
7	Marin	8
7	Tulare	8
7	Stanislaus	8
7	Solano	8
8	Santa Cruz	7
8	Placer	7
8	Merced	7
9	El Dorado	6
9	Shasta	6
9	Napa	6

Dues Bracket	County	No. of Votes
9	Butte	6
9	Kings	6
9	Humboldt	6
9	Yolo	6
9	Mendocino	6
9	Imperial	6
10	Nevada	5
10	Madera	5
10	Lake	5
10	Tuolumne	5
11	Sutter	4
11	Siskiyou	4
11	Yuba	4
11	Tehama	4
11	Amador	4
11	Inyo	4
11	Calaveras	4
11	Plumas	4
12	Glenn	3
12	Mono	3
12	San Benito	3
12	Mariposa	3
12	Colusa	3
13	Lassen	2
13	Del Norte	2
13	Trinity	2
14	Modoc	1
14	Sierra	1
14	Alpine	1

**California State Association of Counties (CSAC)  
Organizational Structure – 2008**

