City of San José Youth Commission Retreat

Saturday, August 14, 2021



AGENDA

9AM: Introductions

Commissioner Presentations

10AM: Karla Alvarez

Inclusion, Diversity, Equity

11AM: Robert Miranda

Volunteers and Leadership

12PM: Adrian Gonzalez & Ellina Yin

Only San José

1PM: Lunch

King Library Tour

2PM: Reflections and Discussion

2:30PM: Commissioner Logistics

3PM: Work Plan Workshop

4:30PM: Commission Elections

5PM: Team Building Activities

SJPL.ORG/YOUTH-COMMISSION

Home / Your Library / Get Involved / Youth Commission

Youth Commission



The Youth Commission is recognized as the official youth advisory group to the Mayor and City Council. Youth Commissioners develop policy recommendations concerning youth and support youth who serve their community through civic engagement and participation.

IGNITE PRESENTATION ORDER

District 1: Gordon Chen

District 3: Nicole Hoang

District 4: Amelia Uytingco

District 6: Anaiy Somalwar

District 7: Ananya Sriram

District 8: Paula Escobar

District 9: Agam Singh

City Wide Commissioner: Aroshi Ghosh

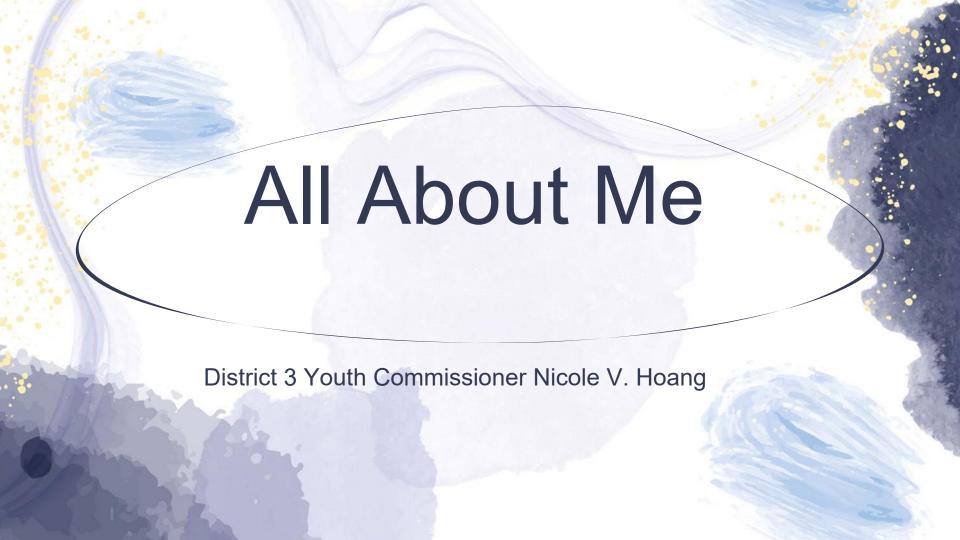
GORDON CHEN

District 1 Youth Commissioner



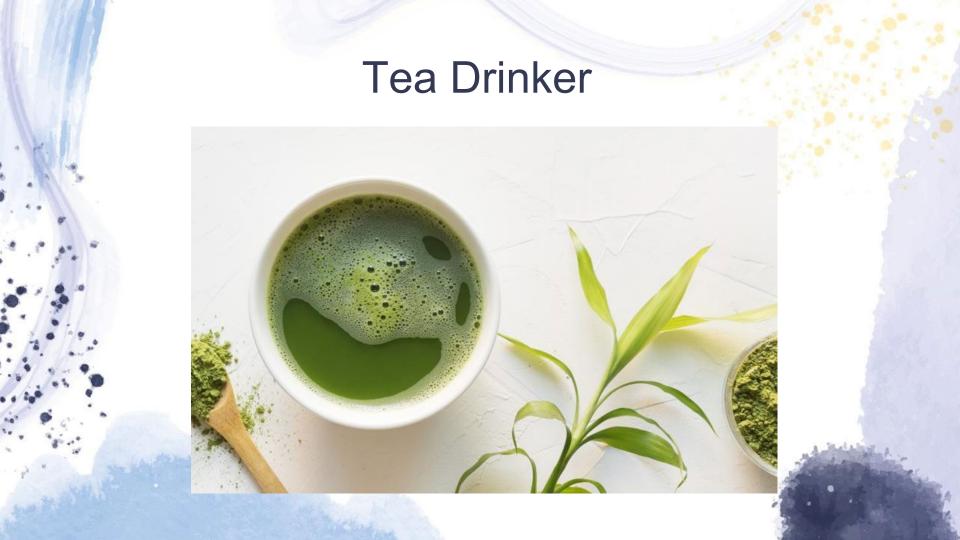
NICOLE HOANG

District 3 Youth Commissioner











Trial Mocker (Mock Trial)



Dedicated Commissioner



Leader

San Jose Youth Bill of Rights for Children and Youth

All children and youth have a right to be safe, healthy, successful in learning, and successful in life regardless of their language, culture, race, gender/gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, socio-economic status, citizenship, or developmental abilities. San Jose is enriched by the diversity of its children and youth. To benefit from this diversity, we must ensure all children and youth realize the same rights.

Article 1: They have a healthy mind, body, and soul that enables them to maximize their potential.

- A. Provide youth mental and physical health education and support at school and community sites and provide adequate access to community resources.
- B. Direct resources to increase extracurricular outlets in schools and the community.
- Provide comprehensive and easily accessible sex education and substance abuse services and resources.
- D. Increase awareness of hotlines and programs for youth in crisis.
- E. Increase accessibility to healthier food options.

Article 2: They have training in life skills that will prepare them to live independently, be self-sufficient, and contribute to their community.

A. Offer and promote classes, workshops, community events, and/or programs that will prepare youth to be self-sufficient.

AMELIA UYTINGCO

District 4 Youth Commissioner



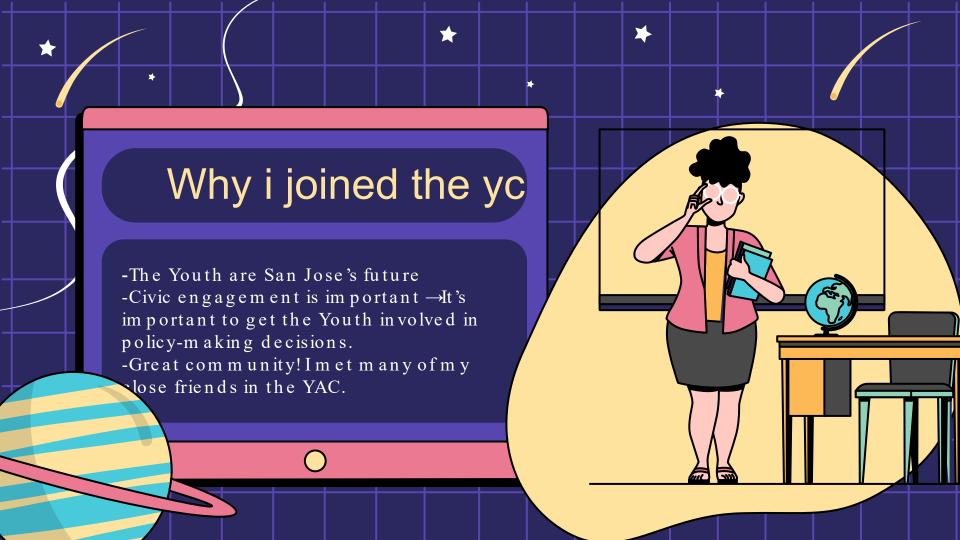
Get to know me

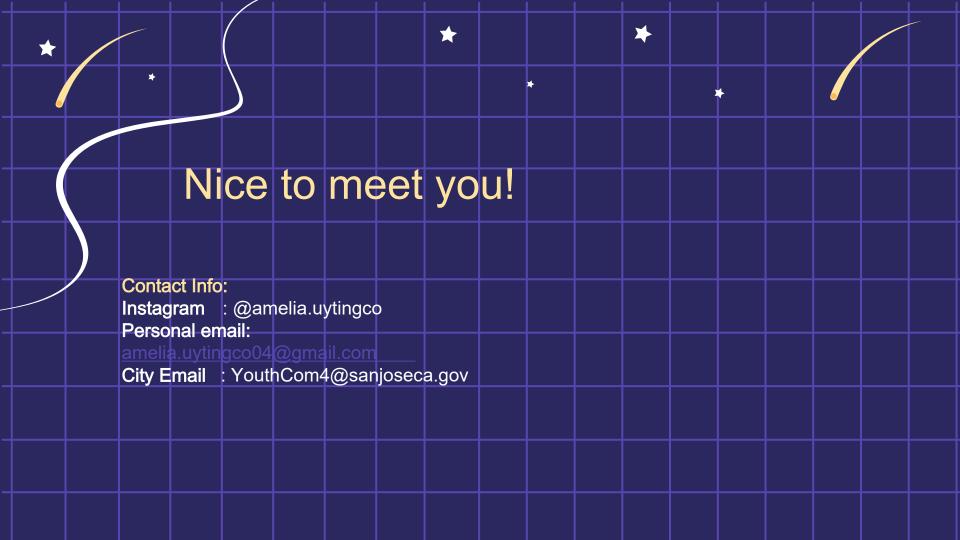
O1 I've been told if i
were a color, it 'd be
this shade of yellow

02. Il ove kpop

03. Myzodiac sign is 1 ibr a

O4. Senior @ Independence Hgh School





ANAIY SOMALWAR

District 6 Youth Commissioner

About Me

(Anaiy Somalwar, District 6)

My Background

- Born In Mumbai, India
- Lived in Chicago, LA, then San Jose (around 10 years)
- Currently 16 Years Old
- Been in the YAC since 9th grade (currently a senior)



My Hobbies

- Chess
- Fun Fact: I have spent over
 2 years of my life
 mathematically over a chess
 board!
- Some people have even posted some pictures on the Internet.



My Hobbies



- Guitar
- I am not too good, but I play almost every day!

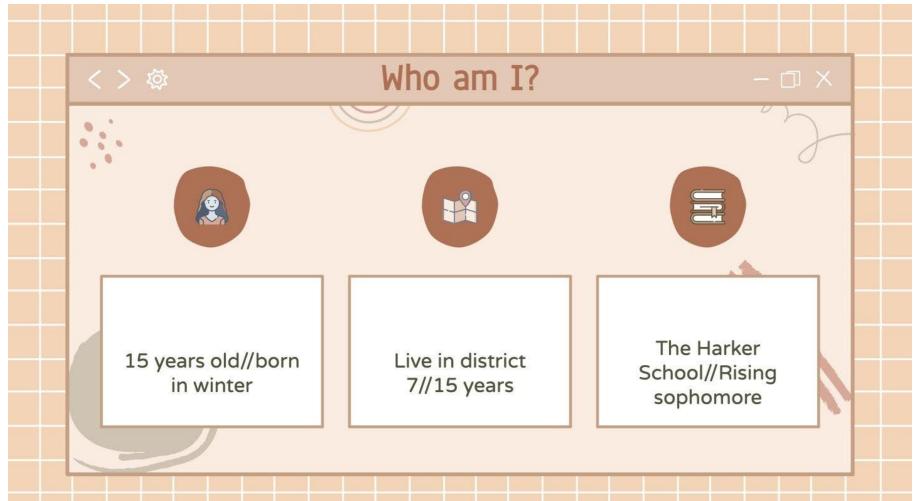
Favorites!

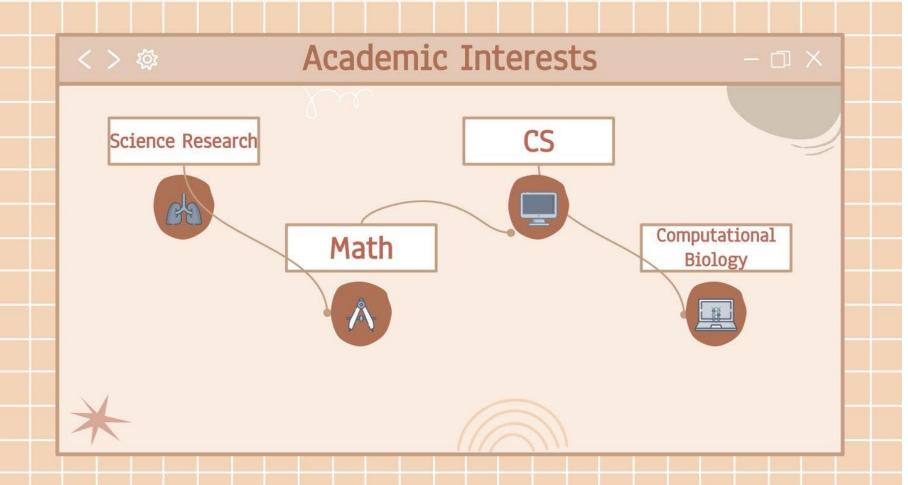
- Food: Pizza
- Book: The Hobbit
- Movie: Snowden, The Internship, or the 3 Idiots (Hindi movie)
- Favorite Quote: "Pursue Excellence, and Success Will Chase You" (from the 3 idiots movie)
- Favorite YAC Memory: Viva Calle Event, interacting with so many different YACs in person
- Looking Forward To: Learning more about all of you and working to improve San Jose!

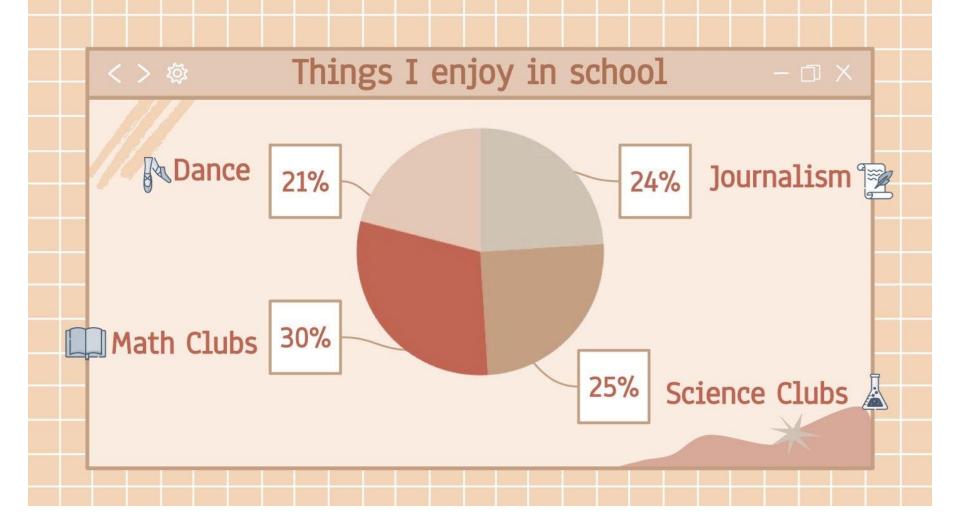
ANANYA SRIRAM

District 7 Youth Commissioner











Hobbies

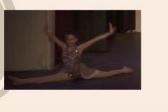




Drawing



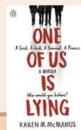
Dance



Traveling



Reading



Flute

March from Nationalist States for the day

Haman and purchase appearing the state of th

Real species designations Real species to the

Programme Sie minger

Watching Movies





Random Favorites



Favorite Fast Food

Chipotle

Favorite Science

Biology

Favorite Quote

We are made of star stuff ~Carl Sagan

Favorite Animal

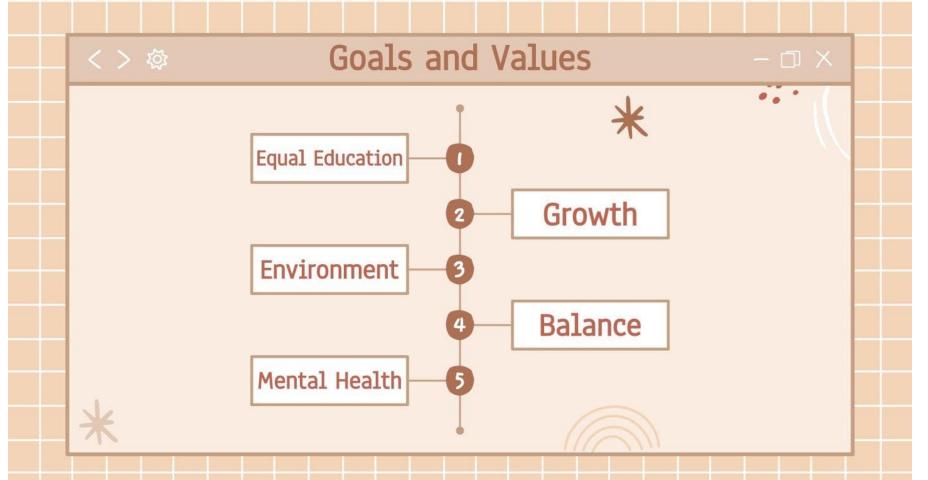
Red pandas, Tasmanian Devil

Favorite Song

Don't know you ~ Heize

Favorite Flower

Peony





PAULA ESCOBAR

District 8 Youth Commissioner

About Paula Escobar



Hello!

My name is Paula Escobar and I was born and raised in San Jose



Likes and Dislikes

Likes: Baking with family

Dislikes: Coffee! Yuck



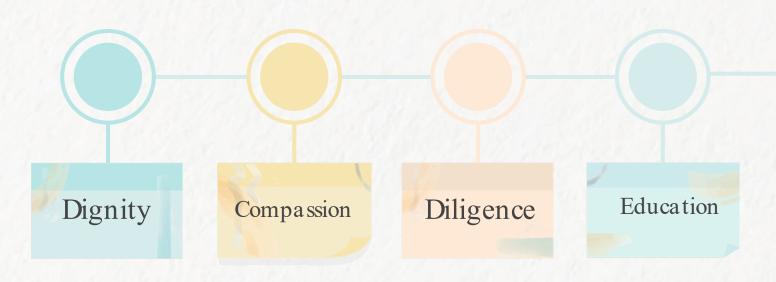
Dislikes: Olives

Family and Friends

Mom and older sister



Important Things



"Seguir Adelante" —Mother

Unique Hobbies / Interests

Baking

I have baked macarons, cream puffs, cookies, and South American desserts.

Creative Writing

I love writing to express myself

Painting

Not the best, but it's fun!



Goal: To earn an A in calculus



Thank you!

AGAM SINGH

District 9 Youth Commissioner

All about me!

Agam Singh

Basic Summary

- I was born and raised in California
- I go to Leigh High School
- I have been in the YAC for 2 years
- I am very excited to be a Youth Commissioner!



Athletics

- Have been playing basketball my whole life
- I played for my middle school team, and am playing AAU Travel Team
- I am doing cross country
- I want to try tennis!



My Goals as a Commissioner

I want to do everything I can to mitigate the digital divide. The digital divide refers to the gap who are to benefit from the Digital Age and those who are not. People without access to the Internet and other information and communication technologies are put at a disadvantage, as they are unable or less able to obtain digital information. This is one of the biggest problems the youth face today.

Also, I want to collaborate with all the other Youth Commissioners and create policies to benefit our environment. Climate change is one of the biggest problems we face today, and I believe we should do everything in our power to mitigate the effects of it. This is just a brief summary of some things I want to focus on!

AROSHI GHOSH

City Wide Youth Commissioner











KARLA ALVAREZ

Inclusion, Equity, and Diversity

EQUITY AND INCLUSION SERVICES

August 14, 2021 Youth Commission



EQUITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION AT SJPL

- ❖ Invest in equitable access leveling the playing field
- Curate, preserve, and celebrate the diverse ethnic, social and intellectual cultures of the communities served
- ❖ Facilitate **inclusive** engagement for all remove barriers to participation



WHO DO WE SERVE?

10TH LARGEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES

- San José is the 10th largest city in the United States by population with approximately 1.3 million habitants
- The 3rd most populated city in the state of California

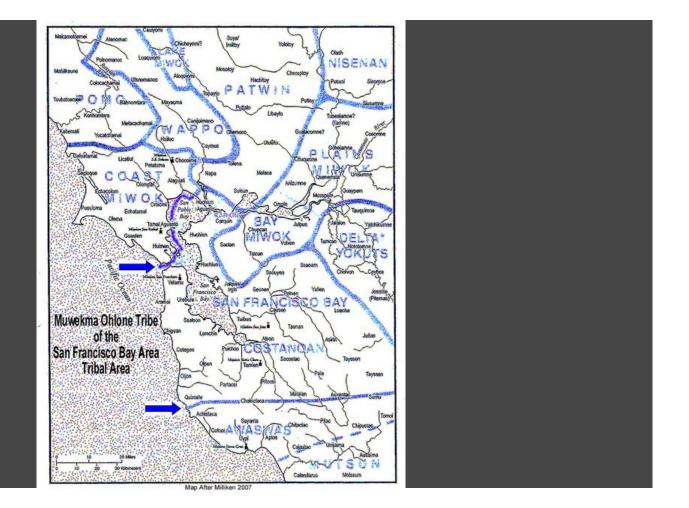


SAN JOSÉ IN NATIONAL COMPARISONS

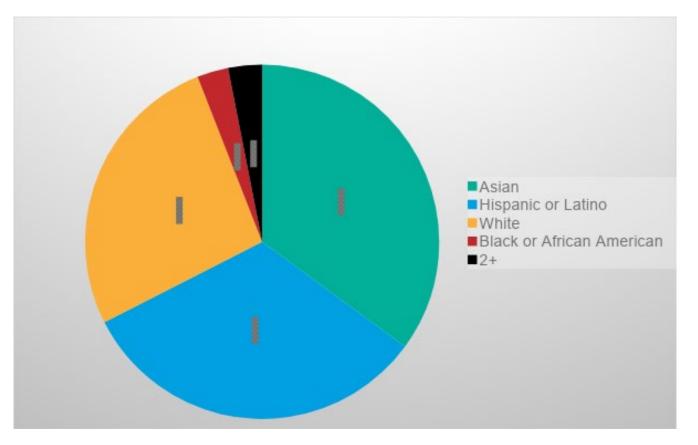
- 1. New York, NY
- 2. Los Angeles, CA
- 3. Chicago, IL
- 4. Houston, TX
- 5. Philadelphia, PA
- 6. Phoenix, AZ
- 7. San Antonio, TX
- 8. San Diego, CA
- 9. Dallas, TX
- 10. San José, CA



- 1st highest median property value
- 1st highest wage inequality
- 10th highest poverty level



SAN JOSÉ'S ETHNIC COMPOSITION

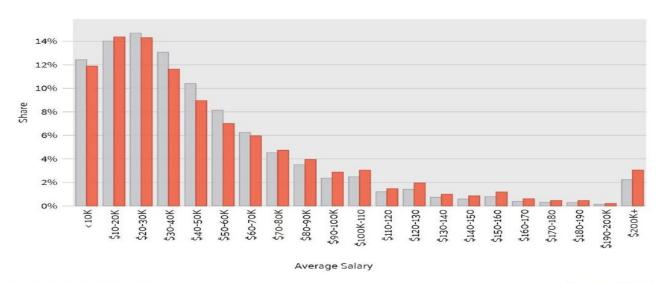


San José Public Library

WAGE INEQUALITY

Wage Distribution in San Jose, Ca

The closest comparable data for the census place of San Jose, CA is from the state of California.



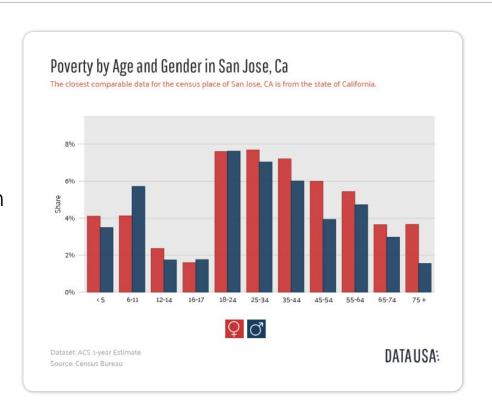
Dataset: ACS PUMS 1-year Estimate Source: Census Bureau



POVERTY AND AGE BY GENDER

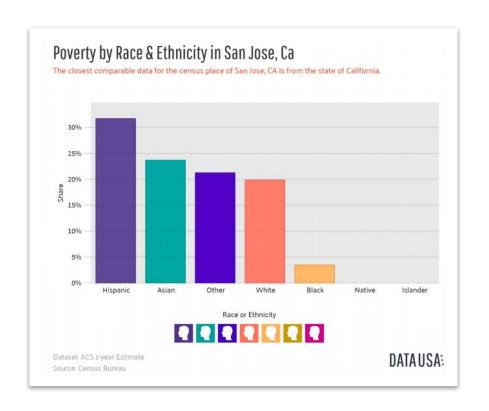
10.7% of population, 108,535 people, live below the poverty line

Women between25-34 yrs old arethe largestdemographicliving in poverty

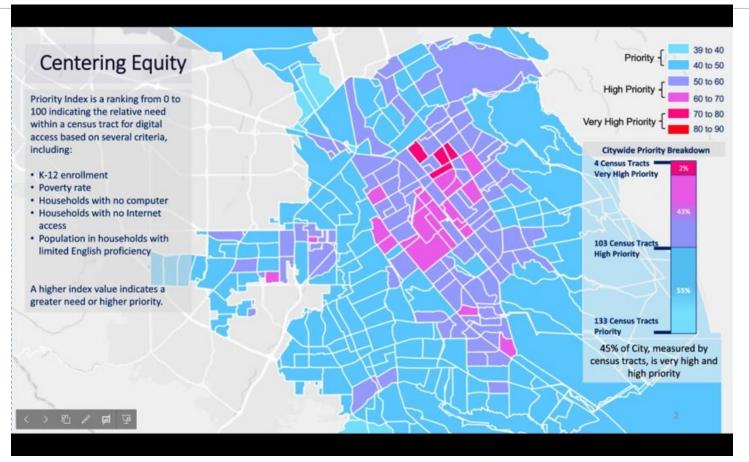


POVERTY AND RACE/ETHNICITY

 Latinxs/Hispanics are the racial or ethnic group most affected by poverty



DIGITAL DIVIDE



WHAT IS RACIAL EQUITY?

- When race no longer determines one's socioeconomic outcomes; when everyone has what they need to thrive, no matter where they live.
- We apply a racial equity process when those most impacted by structural racial inequity are meaningfully involved in the creation and implementation of the institutional policies and practices that impact their lives.



SAN JOSE'S FOUNDING

- Mission Santa Clara de Asis established in 1777, the first Spanish settlement in the South Bay
- Colonization of the Ohlone Native Americans through violence, conversion to Christianity, and theft of their land and livestock.
 - -The Ohlone disappeared by 1870
- Out of the 62 founding settlers, 15 were people of African Ancestry
 - -They were identified as *mulattos* by the newly established Spanish caste racial classification system

DISCRIMINATION IN SAN JOSE

Exclusion in Labor:

- Employment and housing in the South Bay were segregated along strict lines of race, ethnicity, and nationality
- It was common for Back people to be ignored when dropping off job applications and never receive a call back

Lynching in St. James Park

- Lynching of John Holmes and Thomas Thurgood on November 26, 1933 by an angry white mob resembled the racial violence prevalent in antebellum and Jim Crow South
- Black community was terrified, as the lynching happened not so far from their community in the Northside

Housing

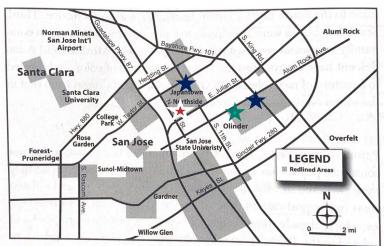
- Block busting: scaring white homeowners to selling and re-selling to minorities at higher prices
- White Lies: telling prospective black homeowners that the homes were rented or sold, when they were not.
- "Whites Only" or "No Colored" on housing advertisements

REDLINING

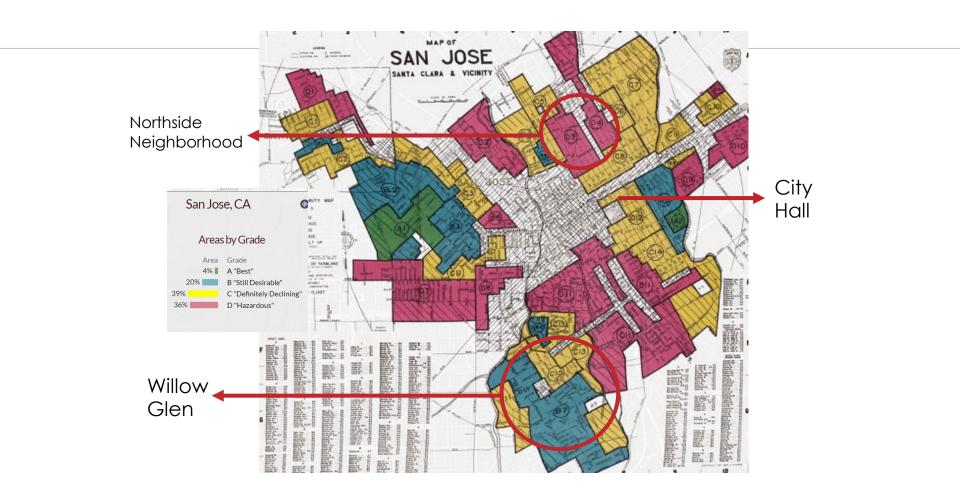
- In 1937, San José redlined poor communities of color to encourage homeownership. A practice that would later result in all white suburbs in 1950's
- "Redlining is the practice of systematically denying home loans to people in residential areas considered to be high economic risks because they were people of colored, working-poor people..."
- This practice was encouraged and influenced by the Federal Housing Authority (FHA), which was create to inspire homeownership and stabilize the mortgage market after the war
- Redlining allowed whites-only access into newly developed suburbs

REDLINING MAP

- African Americans
 were redlined in the
 Northside and
 Eastside
- Mexican Americans
 were redlined in East
 San José
- Japanese
 Americans were
 restricted to
 downtown North San
 José

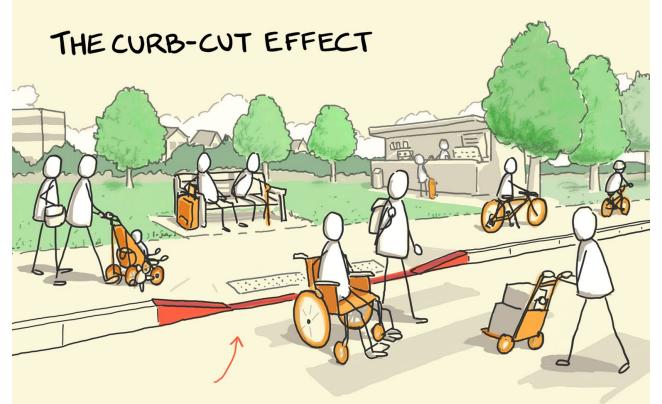


Redlining in Santa Clara County, ca. 1937–1950s. Copyright © 2014 by the University of Oklahoma Press.



CONSEQUENCES OF DISCRIMINATION

- Most new homes purchased and built in suburbia were purchased by white Americans (U.S. Census Bureau 1960)
- Suburbia offered better housing, better schools, better amenities, better municipal services, and better employment for White Americans
- White Americans were elevated into middle class and their net worth increased
- People of color were pushed into "ring suburbs" ghettoes or minority middle class on the fringes of the inner city by building their own homes or purchasing in redlining areas like East Side San José



WHEN WE DESIGN FOR DISABILITIES ... WE MAKE THINGS
BETTER FOR EVERYONE

sketchplanations

"TREATING DIFFERENT THINGS THE SAME WAY MAY GENERATE AS MUCH INEQUALITY AS TREATING THE SAME THINGS IN DIFFERENT WAYS."

-KIMBERLÉ CRENSHAW

LEADING AS YOUTH COMMISSIONERS

- Representing your neighborhoods and City
 - -Spend time in neighborhoods opposite to your side of town
- Fight for opportunities that lead to equitable outcomes for all.
- Asset: Tech-savvy skills, branding and social media influencing
- You are decision-makers, power-holders. How will you use this power to change systems?

Thank you

Gracia

Cảm ơn

S

谢谢

شكرا

Karla Alvarez, M.A.
Equity and Inclusion Services
karla.alvarez@sjlibrary.org

San José Public Library

ROBERT MIRANDA

Leadership

San José Youth Commission

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEADERSHIP

BEFORE WE BEGIN (for "scientific" purposes)

Who is the tallest person in the group?

Who is the shortest?

Who here is organized?

Who here knows how to use Publisher?

Who here is REALLY good at cleaning?

San José Youth Commission

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEADERSHIP



WHO AM I?

Robert Miranda

Volunteer Coordinator

San José Public Library



What does it take to lead a group? (or an army of 3,000+)

You must be...

- Organized
- A good communicator



TO GO BEFORE, AND SHOW OR **GUIDE** THE WAY THROUGH INSTRUCTION

What does it take to lead a group? (or an army of 3,000+)

You must be...

- Organized
- A good communicator
- Observant





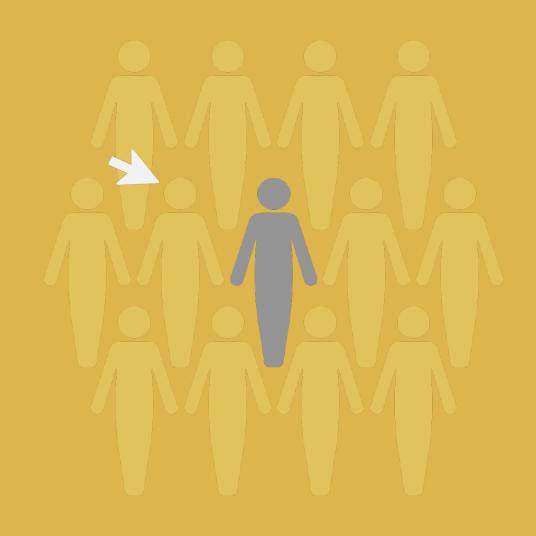


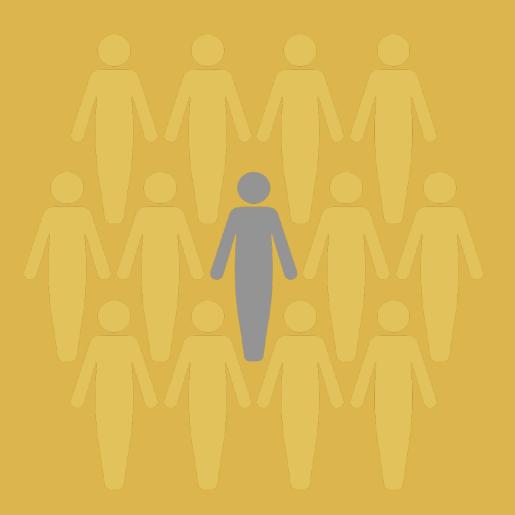
What does it take to lead a group? (or an army of 3,000+)

You must be...

- Organized
- A good communicator
- Observant
- Collaborative

Imagine being part of a







How would you lead?



What does it take to lead a group? (or an army of 3,000+)

You must be...

- Organized
- A good communicator
- Observant
- Collaborative
- Encouraging
- Grateful
- Self-aware

integrity

THE QUALITY OF **BEING HONEST** AND HAVING STRONG MORAL PRINCIPLES; MORAL UPRIGHTNESS



CONCERNED WITH THE PRINCIPLES
OF RIGHT AND WRONG BEHAVIOR
AND THE GOODNESS OR BADNESS OF
HUMAN CHARACTER

What does it take to lead a group? (or an army of 3,000+)

You must be...

- Organized
- A good communicator
- Observant
- Collaborative
- Encouraging
- Grateful
- Self-aware
- Courageous
- Influential
- Fun (duh)

Main goal of a leader:

 Focus on MOTIVATING and UNITING a group towards achieving a goal (whether that be yours or someone else's). To EMPOWER your followers.

• Because you are the future



- Because you are the future. Someday (very soon) you'll inherit the world
- The development of leadership contributes greatly to the positive development of young people and their communities

- Because you are the future. Someday (very soon) you'll inherit the world
- The development of leadership contributes greatly to the positive development of young people and their communities
- Leadership skills, such as:
 - goal-setting
 - problem-solving
 - sound decision-making
- are not just necessary for leaders these skills are needed for success in today's world

Who do you consider to be an exemplary leader?

(and why?)



"How can I be one of them?"

thank you.

ADRIAN GONZALEZ & ELLINA YIN

Only San José



Ellina Yin (she/they)

- Founder of Only in San José (OSJ) / Producer of OSJ Podcast
- Knight Foundation Emerging City Champion Fellow, Multicultural Art Leadership Institute Fellow, New Leaders Council Fellow
- City of San Jose, Commissioner, Council Appointment Advisory Commission formerly Project Diversity Committee
- Formerly, CoFounder Local Color, Founding Board Member of Catalyze SV



Adrian Gonzales (he/him), Instructor

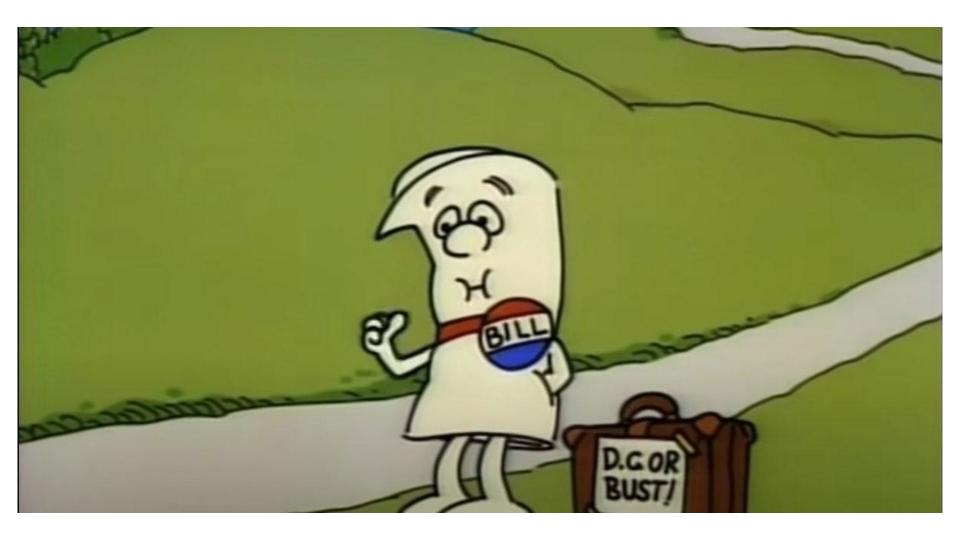
- Local Government Consultant: 10+ years experience, 50+ government agencies
- Program Manager, Destination: Home
- City of San Jose, Board Member & Chair, Board of Fair Campaign and Political Practices (BFCPP), formerly the Ethics Commissions
- YMCA Youth & Government, Volunteer Advisor
- Burning Man Regional Contact, South Bay Burners Board Member



What this class will cover:

- U.S. Constitution
- Levels of Government in the U.S.
- Branches of Government in the U.S.
- California State Government
- California Local Government
- City of San Jose Government

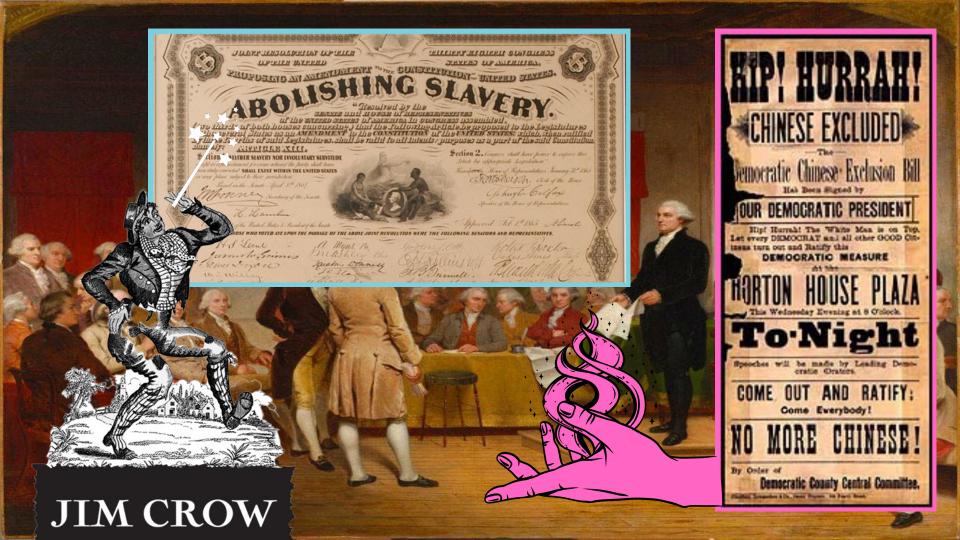


























































Overview of U.S. Constitution

Article I – Powers of Congress Article V – Amending the

Article II – Powers of the President Constitution

Article III - Powers of the Judicial Article VI – Supremacy of U.S.

Article IV – Relations & Constitution

Responsibilities of States Article VII – Ratification of

Relevant Highlights:

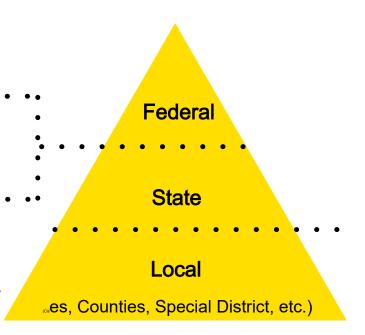
- Article VI establishes the U.S. Constitution as supreme authority of all laws in the country.
- Articles I, II, and III establish a "separation of powers" framework with checks and balances between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the federal government.
- Article IV recognizes the role of states and their relationship with the federal government.



Levels of Government in the U.S.

Although the U.S. Constitution recognizes the federal government and statehood, the • constitution does not specify or recognize the existence of local governments.

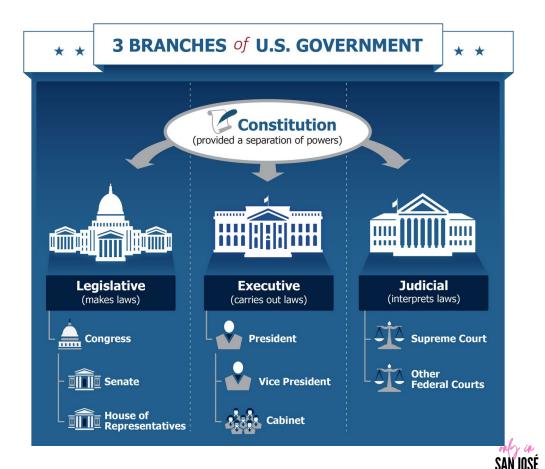
Local governments exist only through the recognition of each state. The courts have ruled that local governments serve as an "arm" or "branch" of state government.

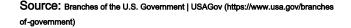


There is also the District of Columbia and other U.S. territories, but these are unique arrangements that do not apply to this Masterclass ultimately focusing on city law.



Branches of Government





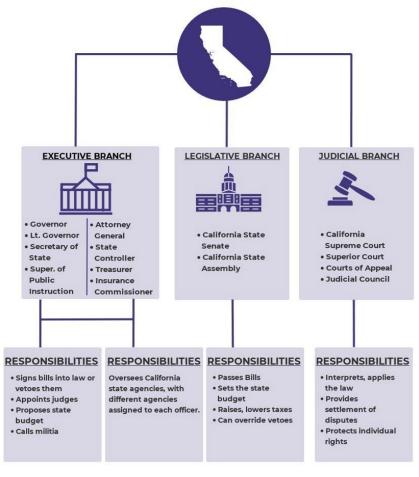
How California Government Works

In California, there is a California Constitution that outlines the responsibilities of government. At the state level, the three branches are as follows:

Executive: Governor

Legislative: State Assembly & Senate

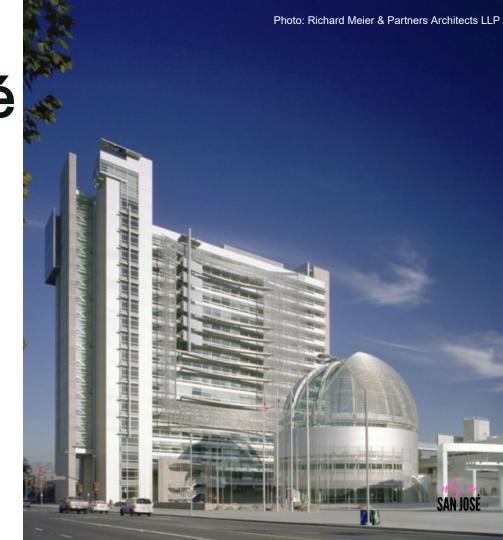
 Judicial: Trial and Appellate Courts, CA Supreme Court





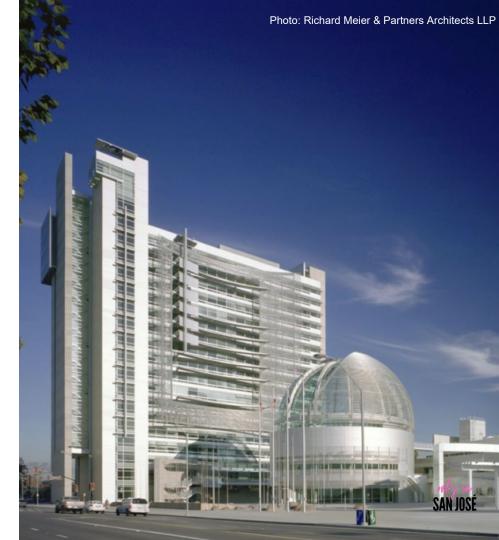
City of San José Government

Charter & Municipal Code



City Charter

A charter is a legal document that, similar to the state constitution. typically focuses on high-level principles for how a local government is structured, and to embed important laws voted on by the community through an election. Charters can only be amended by a vote of the people during an election. Here is a link to the City Charter.





NEW SECTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

ARTICLE XX Community Engagement

ARTICLE XXI Climate Strategy

ARTICLE I Incorporation and Succession

ARTICLE II Powers of the City

ARTICLE III Form of Government

ARTICLE IV The Council

ARTICLE V The Mayor

ARTICLE VI Legislation

ARTICLE VII City Manager

ARTICLE VIII Administrative Organization

ARTICLE IX Officers and Employees

ARTICLE X Boards and Commissions

ARTICLE XI Civil Service

ARTICLE XII Fiscal Administration

ARTICLE XIII Franchises

ARTICLE XIV School System

ARTICLE XV Retirement

ARTICLE XVI Elections

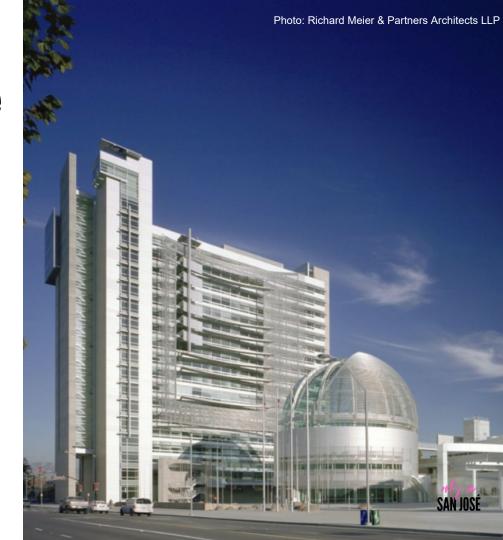
ARTICLE XVII General Provisions

Municipal Code

Similar to how the State Legislature creates laws adopted in Codes to implement the California Constitution, the San Jose City Council adopts ordinances to implement and build upon the City Charter. The City Council can typically amend the Ordinance Code at any time through a majority vote. Here is a link to the Ordinance Code.

Source:

https://library.municode.com/ca/san_jose/codes/code_of_or

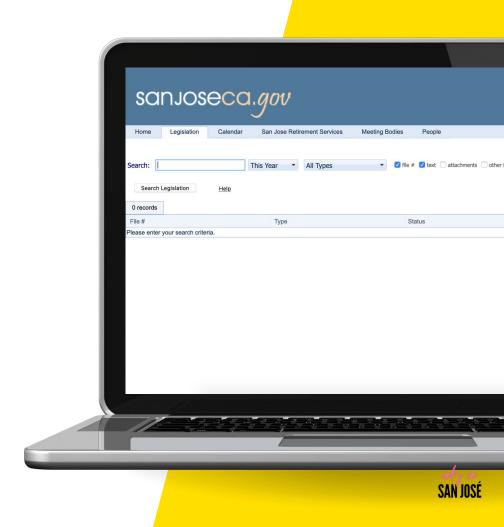


Council & Administrative Policies

There are also Council Policies, Administrative Policies, and other policies and procedures which further assist to interpret and administer the will of the Charter, Ordinance Code, Council, and administration

1 Council Policies
(https://www.sanjoseca.gov
/your government/departments/ci
ty-clerk/council -policymanual)

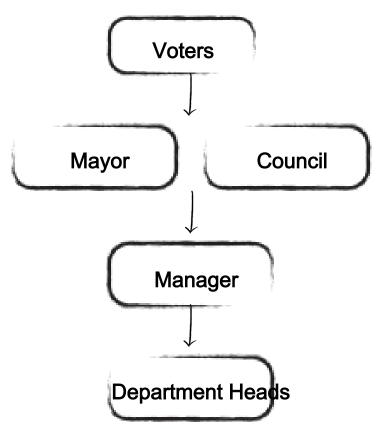
Administrative Policies
(https://www.sanjoseca.gov
/your-government/city manager/employee relations/city -policymanual)



Council Manager Government

Structure

If we relate it to the private sector, in a Council-Manager form of government, the City Manager is the CEO of a government agency, overseeing the day-to-day operations, while the Mayor is the Chairman of the Board, managing the business of the governing body.



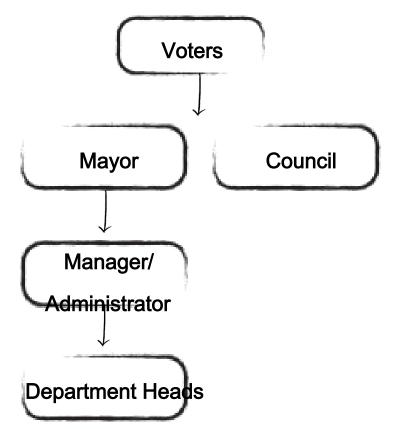


MayorCouncil

Government

Structure

If we relate it to the private sector, the mayor could be viewed as serving as both the CEO, managing daily operations, and Chairman of the Board, managing the business of the governing body.

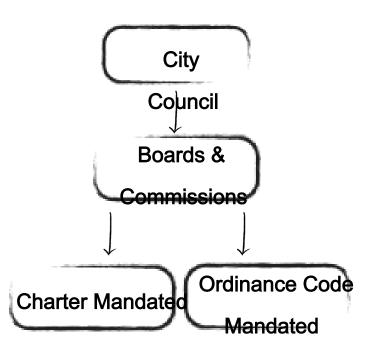


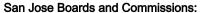


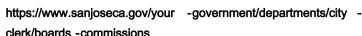
Boards &

Commissions Advisory bodies comprised of community members appointed

- Advisory bodies comprised of community members appointed by the City Council.
- Currently nearly 30 boards and commissions for the City of San Jose.
- Some are protected in the City Charter, most are managed through the Ordinance Code.
- Most are permanent or "standing," which means they operate throughout the year.
- Some are "ad hoc" meant to exist temporarily to address a certain issue.
- Each commission may have its own set of requirements for residents to be eligible to serve.





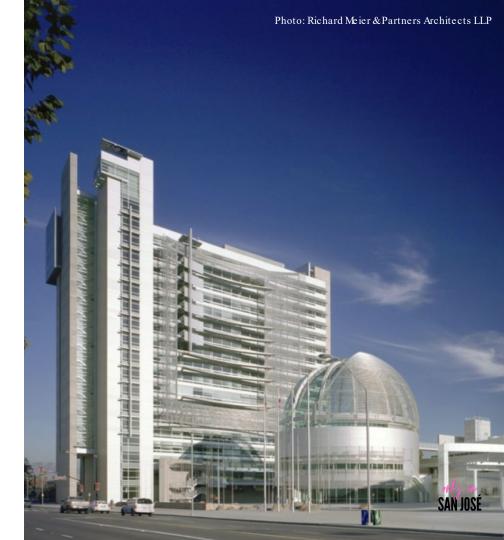




Rules of Order

Overview

- Historical Context
- Definitions
- Hierarchy of Rules



Background on Rules of Order

Rules of Order, or parliamentary procedure, are sets of rules adopted by deliberative bodies that outline how meetings and decisionmaking will be managed.

Deliberative bodies include any group of individuals that assemble to discuss and make democratic decisions.



Rules of Order in the US

Robert's Rules of Orderis the most well-known parliamentary procedure used in the U.S.

 Thick, dense manual, meant for large deliberative bodies, like state legislatures.

Rosenberg's Rules of Orden become an increasingly popular alternative over the last 20 years in West Coast.

- Not thick, less than 10 pages, easier to maneuver for small deliberative bodies.
- Official rules of order for City of San Jose boards and commissions.



Henry M. Robert



Rules of Order, Authority

Preeminence of Law: Even if legislative bodies adopt a particular rules of order, rules must operate within the parameters established by state and local law.

Bylaws: While Rules of Order exist to provide a framework for managing meetings, legislative bodies are encouraged to adopt more specific rules as necessary and appropriate. These are often known as bylaws.

State Statutes & Regulations City Council Ordinances & **Policies** Rules of Order: **BYLAWS**



Brown Act &

Sunshine Policies

State & local requirements:

- Meetings
- Agendas
- Public Comment



Brown Act Meetings

- Brown Act: Adopted by the California Legislature in 1953, the Brown Act recognizes that the business conducted by public entities needs to be transparent and accessible to the public.
 - All meetings and writings of a legislative body, including boards and commissions, are to be open and public, unless otherwise exempted in the Brown Act (closed sessions).

- **Meeting**: Any gathering of a majority of members of a legislative body that hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item within their jurisdiction.
 - Applies not just to physical gatherings, but communications made by teleconference or other electronic means.



State & Local Agendas

- State Law: Legislative bodies must post regular meeting agendas at least 72 hours in advance (24
 hours for special meetings) in a location accessible to the public and on their website. Agendas should
 include:
 - Abrief, general description of each item of business, including closed session items.
 - The time and location of the meeting.
 - Information for requesting accommodations for disabilities.
- City Law: Boards/Commissions must post agendas 7 calendar days prior to a regular meeting.
 - Special Meetings: All legislative bodies may call a special meeting with at least 4 days notice, or 24 hours'notice for urgent matters requiring resolution within that time.



State & Local Public Comment

- State Law: Legislative bodies must allow members of the public to "directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public."
 - Reasonable Regulations Legislative bodies may adopt 'reasonable regulations' to comply with this requirement, meaning counties and cities must adopt their own rules to manage public comment, including when and for how long.
- City of San Jose Policy. Council Policy 0-37, the Code of Conduct for Public Meetings, recommends that those addressing the City Council and any of the City's committees, boards, or commissions, be given two minutes to speak, with certain exceptions, but discretion is given to the Chair of each meeting.



Rosenberg's Rules

in Detail

Parliamentary Procedure:

- Guiding principles
- Participants, roles
- Agenda format, flow
- Motions, voting, and taking action



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Rosenberg's Four Principles

Rules shouldestablish order:

The first purpose of parliamentary procedure is to establish a framework for orderly conduct.

Rules shouldbe clear:

 Simple rules lead to wider understanding and participation. Complex rules create two classes: those who understand and participate, and those who do not fully understand and consequently do not fully participate.

• Rules should be<u>user-friendly</u>:

- Rules should be simple enough that citizens feel they are able to participate in the process.
- Rules should<u>enforce the will of the majority</u> while <u>protecting the rights of the minority</u>:
 - Rules are used to encourage discussion and facilitatectision making.



Rosenberg's Meeting Participants

- Governing Body: Members of the deliberative body with full voting rights and privileges. The city's governing bodies are defined by the city charter and ordinance code.
- Chair. A member of the governing body responsible for managing meetings.
 - **Selection:** Rosenberg's does dictate how to select the chair. The <u>Municipal Code</u> requires boards and commissions to appoint chairs, based on bylaws.
 - Facilitator: First facilitate, then debate.
 - Parliamentarian responsible for interpreting and settling procedural questions. The chair's procedural decisions are final unless overruled by the governing body.
 - Vice Chair- Rosenberg's is silent on discussing a vice chair, but a vice chair typically supports and fills in for the chair as outlined in city ordinance or policy.



Rosenberg's Meeting Participants

- Report Presenters: Rosenberg's empowers bodies to assign appropriate people to present different topics in the agenda. This may include other body members, city staff, or other stakeholders.
 - If city staff or other outside stakeholders present, they do not assume member privileges.
- Public: Rosenberg's suggests that the chair invite public comments after the presentation of an agenda item, and that the chair may limit speaking time.
 - Aside from public comment, community members could be invited to present business items on the agenda.



Rosenberg's Agenda Format, Flow

Agenda: Meetings are governed by the agenda.

- Items Topics on an agenda are referred to as items. Items are numbered and as the chair navigates the meeting, is responsible for announcing transitions to each item.
- Item Introduction/Report The chair is responsible for assigning and inviting the appropriate people to present or report on the specific agenda items.
- **Technical Questions**: After each agenda item is presented, the chair should invite members of the governing body to ask questions for clarification.
- Public Comment After initial reports and questions from the governing body, the chair should invite public comments.
- Motion/Action: Once public comment has concluded, the chair should invite motions from the governing body.



YOUTH COMMISSION AGENDA May 24, 2021

Rosenberg's

Agenda Format...

Flow

I. Call to Order & Orders of the Day

- II. Public Record
- II. Open Forum (Meeting attendees are usually given two (2) minutes to speak on any discussion item and/or during open forum; the time limit is in the discretion of the Chair of the meeting and may be limited when appropriate.)
- IV. Consent Calendar
 - A. Review and approve April meeting minutes
 - B. Approve attendance record

V. Reports and Information Only

- A. Mayor's office report by Policy Advisory, Christopher Ratana
- B. Council liaison report by Council Assistant, Patti Andrade
- C. San Jose Library report by Senior Librarian, Lizzie Nolan
- D. Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services report
- E. Commission Chair report
- F. Commission staff report
- G. Countywide Youth Summit update report, Commissioner Escobar
- H. Commissioners' report per City District

VI. Old Business

- A. Oakland Youth Commissioner Benjamin Salop presentation
- B. David Cho presentation on Youth Empowerment
- C. End-of-the-year event approved
- D. Discussed indivitual participation in the SJPD's Use of Force Committee
- E. District 3 project proposal for policy-making event approved

VII. New Business

A. Recommendation regarding <u>Set the tax at the margin stores profit from selling ecigarrettes</u> by District 6 Commissioner Estrella

Rosenberg's Agenda Format, Flow



Rosenberg's Motions

Motions: Proposals from individual members to take action regarding an agenda item, if required.

- 5. **Initial Motion** After staff presentations, clarifying questions, and public comment, the chair should allow for motions from the governing body. The Chair should repeat motions out loud.
- 6. **Second** Motions should be seconded by another member to continue into debate and voting.
 - Example:
 - Chair: "The Chair will entertain motions at this time. Are there any motions on the floor?"
 - Member A: 'I move to adopt the City Attorney's recommendation..."
 - Chair: 'Member Amoves to adopt the City Attorney's recommendation... is there a second?"
 - Member B: "I second Member A's motion..."
 - Chair: 'Member B seconds the motion, we'll now move into discussion.."



Rosenberg's Discussion and Action

7. Debate: After a motion has been seconded, the chair should invite discussion.

"We'll now move into discussion..."

• Speak when recognized: The chair always controls the floor for discussion. Members may only speak when recognized by the chair.

Speaking through the chair: Members may ask questions to staff or of other
members, but only through the chair. The chair has the discretion on whether to refer
such questions. In smaller or more controlled settings, the chair may use their
discretion to allow back-and-forth discussion so long as there is courtesy and
decorum

Rosenberg's Voting

- **8. Voting:** Once discussion has been concluded, or no discussion is desired, the chair should take a vote on the original motion. Members may typically cast three types of votes:
 - Aye or yes to support the motion
 - Nay or no- to oppose the motion
 - Abstain choosing not to vote yes or no on a motion

- **9. Results:** Typically a simple majority of yes votes (50%+1 rule) is required to pass a motion, unless otherwise required by law. The chair should announce the results:
 - "With a vote of 3 ayes and 2 nays, the motion to adopt the City Attorney's recommendation passes."



Rosenberg's Three Basic Motions

There are three basic motions used by governing body members:

- The Basic Motion: Puts forward a suggested decision for consideration
 - 'Imove to approve the external auditor's contract for \$50,000."
- The Motion to Amend: If a member wants to change a basic motion under discussion.
 - 'I move that we amend the motion to approve the auditor's contract for \$100,000."
- The Substitute Motion: If a member wants to completely do away with a basic motion under discussion and put a new motion for consideration."
 - 'I move a substitute motion to appropriate \$75,000 for the finance department to hire an in-house auditor.

Note: up to three motions can be proposed at a single time for consideration.



Rosenberg's Other Motions

Aside from the three basic motions to open discussion and possible action on considerations, there are other nondebatable motions:

- Motion to Adjourn: Requires the body to immediately adjourn until its next regularly scheduled meeting, requiring only a simple majority vote to pass. The body may also vote to fix the time to adjourn so the meeting ends at a specific time.
- Motion to Recess: Requires the body to immediately take a break or recess, the length of time being subject to the chair's discretion. Requires a simple majority vote to pass.
- Motion to Table: Requires discussion of the current agenda item to be halted. The motion may specify a time to return to the item, whether its later in the current meeting or for a future meeting. Simple majority required to pass the motion.

Rosenberg's Other Motions, cont.

Other nondebatable motions:

- Motion to Limit Debate: After a motion has been made and seconded and brought forth for discussion, the chair typically manages debate and discussion before a vote, but if members feel there has been enough substantive conversation, a member may move to limit debate within a certain time frame, or to 'move to previous question," which is a call to move directly to the vote. This motion requires a second and then a 2/3 vote of the body to pass.
- Motion to Close Nominations: Typically applicable during the election of the body's officers, such as the chair or vice chair if members seek to end the nomination period. Requires a 2/3 vote to pass.

Rosenberg's Other Motions, cont.

Other motions:

- Motion to Object to the Consideration of a Question: If members of a body do not want an item on the agenda to be considered, they can move to remove this item. Requires a 2/3 vote to pass. This motion is not debatable.
- Motion to Suspend the Rules: This motion allows the body to override a rule. Requires a 2/3 vote to pass, but this motion is debatable.
- Motion to Reconsider: If a body feels the need to reconsider a prior item already voted on, a member may move to reconsider that vote. It requires a simple majority vote to pass, but must also meet two other specific criteria:
 - Allowed only at the meeting where the vote originally occurred, or the very next meeting.
 - Motions can only be made by a member who voted in the majority of the original motion.



Rosenberg's Interrupting

Gersal property and allowed to speak when recognized by the chair. Members are not allowed to interrupt each other, with the following exceptions:

- Point of Privilege: Amember may state 'point of privilege' which requires the chair to respond 'state your privilege.' Members may use this tool to address issues impacting the comfort of a meeting, such as needing to step out to use the restroom or adjusting the thermostat.
- Point of Order: Similar to privilege, a member may state 'point of order' which should be recognized by the chair with a 'state your point.' Points of order are used to call out procedural infractions that need to be corrected. The chair rules on the such points.
 - Appeal: The decision of the chair can be overturned if a member moves to appeal the decision, receives a second, moves through debate, and receives a simple majority vote.

Rosenberg's Interrupting, cont.

Generally speaking, members of a body are only allowed to speak when recognized by the chair. Members are not allowed to interrupt each other, with the following exceptions:

- Call for Orders of the Day: If the body starts discussing items not on topic or unrelated to the current agenda item, a member may call for 'orders of the day'. This requires no vote and the chair should control the floor to make sure the body is back on agenda.
- Withdraw a Motion: During debate and discussion of a motion, the original maker of the motion may, at any time, interrupt to withdraw the motion. This requires no second or vote and is immediately adopted.

Practicing

Rules of Order



LUNCH

REFLECTION AND DISCUSSION

COMMISSIONER LOGISTICS

WORK PLAN WORKSHOP

COMMISSION ELECTIONS

CHAIR ELECTION

- Nicole Hoang District 3
 - 5
- Aroshi Ghosh City Wide
 - _ _

VICE CHAIR ELECTION

- Paula Escobar D8
 - 4
- Aroshi Ghosh CW
 - 3
- Alexander Lee D10
 - 2
- Agam Singh D9

TEAM BUILDING ACTIVITIES

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THANK YOU!

