

Navigating New Laws and Protocols Around Public Meetings

Monday, January 24, 2022 12:30 – 2:00 pm

THANK YOU FOR JOINING

Webinar Host & Moderator

Melissa Kuehne

Senior Program Manager Institute for Local Government





TODAY'S AGENDA

Welcome, Logistics & Introductions

Presentations:

Julian A. Viksman, Attorney, Hanson Bridgett

Brendan Adams, Attorney, Hanson Bridgett

Donna Johnston, Clerk Recorder/Clerk of the Board, Sutter County

Polling & Panel Discussion

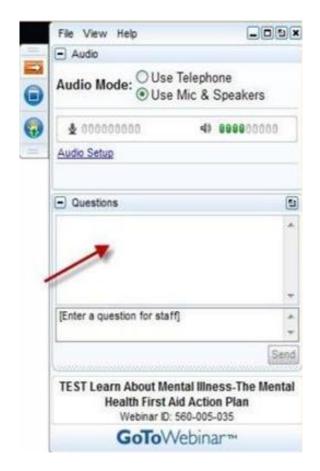
Q&A

Wrap Up & Adjourn



HOW TO ASK A QUESTION

- All webinar participants will be on MUTE during the entire call.
- Please TYPE any questions into the question box at any time during the webinar.
- The moderator will read your questions during the question period at the end of the webinar.





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TODAY'S PRESENTERS

Julian A. Viksman Attorney Hanson Bridgett



Brendan Adams Attorney Hanson Bridgett



Donna Johnston Clerk Recorder/Clerk of the Board Sutter County





AB 361 and the Brown Act: Compliance and Legal Issues

Institute for Local Government January 2022

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AB 361 and the Brown Act

- What is the Ralph M. Brown Act?
- How did Assembly Bill 361 (Rivas) change the Brown Act?
- Topics
 - 1. The Brown Act
 - 2. AB 361
 - 3. Practical Considerations
 - Q&A with Donna Johnston, Clerk of Board for Sutter County, and Dora Seamans, San Mateo County Transit District Secretary



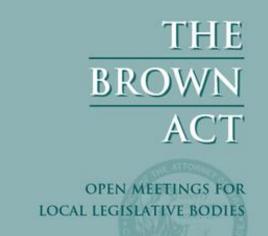


Part I: The Brown Act



Purpose of the Brown Act

- Provide public access to meetings of California local government agencies
- Promote transparency and public participation
- Open to the public
- See Bagley-Keene Act for State government agencies



What Does the Brown Act Require?

"All meetings of the legislative body of a local agency shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the legislative body of a local agency, except as otherwise provided in this chapter." (Government Code § 54953)



Open Meetings: Brown Act

- Meetings of local legislative bodies
 - Notice specifying time and place of meeting
 - Published agenda
 - Opportunity for public comment
- Penalties: Invalidate action and/or misdemeanor
- New laws
 - AB 2257: post agenda or link to agenda on primary website homepage accessible through a prominent, direct link for all meetings after 1/1/2019 (Gov't Code 54954.2)
 - AB 1787: members of the public with translators receive twice the allotted time for public comment



Closed Session Exceptions

- Real property "price and terms of payment" only
- Pending litigation
- Personnel
 - Post-Bell reform: can only approve compensation at regular meeting and in open session
 - SB 1436: before taking final action on executive compensation, legislative body must orally report a summary of a recommendation for a final action during the open meeting (Gov't Code section 54953)
- Threat to public security
- Labor negotiations
- Duty of confidentiality!



Brown Act Pitfalls

- Quorums outside of noticed meetings
 - Conference exception
 - Improper use of "ad hoc" committees
- "Serial" conversations
 - Daisy chain
 - Hub and spoke
 - Talking outside of meetings
 - E-mail / Internet





Traditional Brown Act Teleconferencing

- The Brown Act has allowed local agencies to use teleconferencing tools for public meetings!
- "Teleconference" means "a meeting of the legislative body, the members of which are in different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or video, or both. (Government Code § 54953(b)(4))

Traditional Brown Act Teleconferencing

- However, there are a number of requirements
 - 1. Post agendas at all teleconference locations
 - 2. Identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting
 - 3. Keep each teleconference location accessible to the public
 - 4. Generally, at least a quorum of the legislative body must participate from within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction



Part II: AB 361

What is AB 361?

- Signed into law by Governor Gavin Newsom on September 16, 2021
- In response to the COVID-19 Pandemic
- Contains sunset provisions



AB 361 and the Brown Act

AB 361 allows legislative bodies to meet remotely without making the teleconference location accessible to the public and without a quorum of the legislative body participating from boundaries without the jurisdiction in three circumstances:

- The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency, and state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing
- The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency for the purpose of determining, by majority vote, whether as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees
- The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency and has determined, by majority vote, that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees



AB 361 and the Brown Act: Notice and Agenda

- Adds additional requirements to the regular Brown Act notice and agenda requirements:
 - Must provide notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment
 - Agenda must identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call in option or an internet-based service option
- But note that you do <u>not</u> need to:
 - Post agendas at each teleconference location
 - Keep each teleconference location open to the public
 - Have at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate within the boundaries of the agency

AB 361 and the Brown Act: Public Comment

- In the event of a disruption which prevents the agency from broadcasting the meeting to the public using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the legislative body cannot take action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting is restored
- Cannot require public to submit comments in advance of meeting
- Must provide the public an opportunity to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time
- Cannot close public comment period for agenda until either the public comment period has elapsed or a reasonable amount of time per agenda item has elapsed
 - Must include time for the public to register



AB 361 and the Brown Act: Ongoing Findings

- A legislative body must make certain findings every 30 days to continue using AB 361
- If a state of emergency remains active, or state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, a legislative body may continue to teleconference under AB 361 if it makes the following findings by majority vote every 30 days after teleconferencing for the first time:
 - The legislative body has reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency
 - and
 - The state of emergency continues to impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person
 - or
- State or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing



Regular Teleconference v. AB 361 Teleconference

	Regular	AB 361
Agenda	Must be posted at every teleconference location.	Not posted at every teleconference location.
Accessibility	Each teleconference location is accessible to the public.	Teleconference locations NOT accessible to the public.
Notice	No special notice requirements.	Must provide notice by which the public can access meeting and offer comment.
Quorum	At least a quorum of the legislative body must participate within the boundaries of the agency.	Not Applicable.
Resolutions	Not Applicable.	Initial resolutions and ongoing findings.
Disruption	No special requirements.	Halt meeting until access restored.



Part III: Practical Considerations

Technology

- Does the agency have adequate technology to broadcast and receive public comment via video or telephone?
- Disruption events—is that technology reliable?
- Moderating the chat and using mute functions



Capacity

- Is there capacity for the Board and public to meet in person, given social distancing recommendations?
 - Overflow room





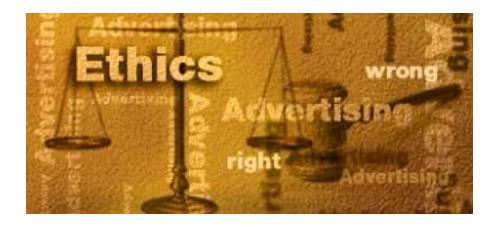
Hybrid Meetings

- Broadcast for convenience
- Partial attendance by Board
- But remember the safety-oriented provisions of AB 361!



Ethical Implications

- AB 361 was intended to improve public access to meetings during the COVID-19 Pandemic and future applicable emergencies
 - Contemplates health and safety of the Board and the public
- Don't forget the purpose of the Brown Act!





SUTTER COUNTY





Donna Johnston Clerk Recorder/Clerk of the Board



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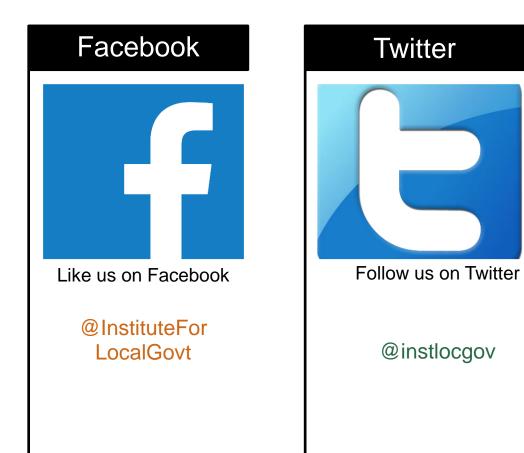


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THANK YOU!

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Thank you for joining us!