

## **ITEM 5**

### **LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**

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Commission staff continues to monitor for legislation that might affect the mandates process.

#### **AB 1306 State government**

AB 1306, a spot bill, was introduced by Assembly Member Carrillo on February 16, 2023 and may be heard in committee on March 19, 2023. This bill was amended and now no longer modifies Government Code section 17552. Therefore, this bill will be removed from future reports.

#### **AB 961 State mandates: claims**

AB 961, a substantive spot bill, was introduced by Assembly Member Dixon on February 14, 2023 and may be heard in committee on March 17, 2023. It was referred to the Assembly Committee on Local Government on February 23, 2023.

The California Constitution, whenever the Legislature or a state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local government, including school districts, requires the state to provide a subvention of funds to reimburse the local government, unless an exception applies. Statutory provisions that establish procedures for making that reimbursement include a requirement that no claim shall be made or paid unless it exceeds \$1,000. This bill would amend Government Code section 17564 and change the minimum claim amount to \$800.

#### **SB 544 Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing**

SB 544 would amend Government Code section 11123, relating to public meetings via teleconferencing. On April 27, 2023, the bill was read a second time, amended, and re-referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. On May 8, 2023 the bill was ordered by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to second reading pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8, which means that it found any state costs were not significant and the Committee did not need to hear the bill. On May 9, 2023, the bill was read a second time and ordered to third reading.

Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. The act authorizes meetings through teleconference subject to specified requirements, including, among others, that the state body post agendas at all teleconference locations, that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that the agenda provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly at each teleconference location, and that at least one member of the state body be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting.

Existing law, until July 1, 2023, authorizes, subject to specified notice and accessibility requirements, a state body to hold public meetings through teleconferencing and suspends certain requirements of the act, including the above-described teleconference requirements.

This bill would amend existing law that will remain operative after July 1, 2023, to remove indefinitely the teleconference requirements that a state body post agendas at all teleconference locations, that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and that each teleconference location be accessible to the public.

The bill would require a state body to provide a means by which the public may remotely hear audio of the meeting, remotely observe the meeting, or attend the meeting by providing on the posted agenda a teleconference telephone number, an internet website or other online platform, and a physical address for at least one site, including, if available, access equivalent to the access for a member of the state body participating remotely. The bill would require any notice required by the act to specify the applicable teleconference telephone number, internet website or other online platform, and physical address indicating how the public can access the meeting remotely and in person.

The bill would revise existing law to no longer require that members of the public have the opportunity to address the state body directly at each teleconference location, but would continue to require that the agenda provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly. The bill would require a member or staff to be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting.

This bill would also:

- Provide that it does not affect prescribed existing notice and agenda requirements and would require the state body to post an agenda on its internet website and, on the day of the meeting, at any physical meeting location designated in the notice of the meeting.
- Prohibit the notice and agenda from disclosing information regarding any remote location from which a member is participating and define “remote location” for this purpose.
- Provide that members of the public shall be entitled to exercise their right to directly address the state body during the teleconferenced meeting without being required to submit public comments prior to the meeting or in writing.
- Require a state body, upon discovering that a means of remote participation required by the bill has failed during a meeting and cannot be restored, to end or adjourn the meeting in accordance with prescribed adjournment and notice provisions, including information about reconvening.
- Require a state body that holds a meeting through teleconferencing pursuant to the bill and allows members of the public to observe and address the meeting telephonically or otherwise electronically to implement and advertise, as prescribed, a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable modification or accommodation from individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

- Require a member of a state body who attends a meeting by teleconference from a remote location to disclose whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room at the remote location with the member and the general nature of the member's relationship with any such individuals.

Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.