

THE BROWN ACT

California's Open Meeting Law

Office of the City Attorney 2021

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THE BROWN ACT

- The Brown Act was enacted in 1953.
- Is codified in the **California Government Code**, section 54950, et seq.
- Requires the deliberations and actions of California's public agency governing boards, commissions and councils be taken openly and in public.



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KEY PROVISIONS



- A meeting shall be open and public except when the Brown Act authorizes otherwise.
- The public has a **right to attend** and **participate in the meeting**.
- A meaningful agenda must be posted in advance of the meeting.
- Discussion and action is limited to the matters listed on the agenda for the meeting.
- Discussions (a) outside of noticed meetings (b) by a majority of Charter Review Committee Members (c) about an item of business within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Charter Review Committee(d) are prohibited.



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COMMON QUESTIONS AND ISSUES



- Who is governed by the Brown Act?
- What constitutes a meeting?
- What are the notice and agenda requirements?
- What are the **public's rights** under the Brown Act?
- What are the consequences for violating the Brown Act?



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WHO IS GOVERNED BY THE BROWN ACT?

- Any "legislative body"
- Governing body of any local agency,
 i.e., the City Council
- Local agency commissions, appointed either permanently or temporary, who have decision making or advisory powers.
- The Charter Review Committee is an advisory body and covered by the Brown Act





(Government Code §54952)

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WHAT IS A MEETING?

A meeting is:



 Any congregation of a majority of the Members of the Charter Review Committee at the same time and locations including teleconference locations . . . to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within subject matter jurisdiction of the Charter Review Committee.

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WHAT IS THE SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION OF THE Charter Review Committee (Charter Sec. 1404)?

- The City Council must submit any proposed Charter amendment, except for those proposed by voter initiative, to a Charter Review Committee for recommendation before the City Council places the Charter amendment proposal on a ballot.
 - 1. Mayoral Vote
 - 2. Inspector General



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SERIAL MEETINGS - HUB AND SPOKE/DAISY CHAIN



- 1) A **chain or series** of communications
- 2) Each of which involves **less than a quorum** of the Charter Review Committee
- 3) But when taken together involve a **majority** of the body's members (or)
- 4) A concerted plan to **engage in collective deliberation** on public business through a
 series of letters, telephone calls, e-mails, that
 pass from one member of the governing
 body to the next and excluding the public.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SERIES OF COMMUNICATIONS?

- A "series of communications" includes conference calls, emails, text messages shared among the majority of Charter Review Committee Members, or conversations among members in which the position of other Members are shared to the majority.
- Technological devices may create a "virtual serial meeting" so be careful when using social media, e-mails, "IM", texts, chat rooms, blogs, etc.
- Case held letter circulated for signature among a legislative body was a violation of the Brown Act.



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ISSUE / CHALLENGE



When can an issue or discussion become an issue for Brown Act purposes?



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WHEN THE ISSUE IS:



- Within subject matter jurisdiction of the Charter Review Committee; and,
- A majority of Charter Review Committee Members participate; and,
- "Meeting is held"; and,
- Brown Act is not followed.

This deprives the public of an opportunity for meaningful observation of and participation in the decision-making.

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E-MAIL



- Remember e-mails never go away.
- E-mail can create a "virtual serial meeting"
- **Don't hit "reply all"** in response to email from staff to all Members of the Charter Review Committee.
- Refrain from emailing or forwarding an email to a majority of the Charter Review Committee Members.



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EXAMPLE: E-MAIL

What starts out as "legal" under the Brown Act:

I think we should do "x" at our next meeting

Becomes "illegal" when it is replied to by a majority or by "Reply to All":

- "I agree" [Reply to All]
- "Good idea!!!" [Reply to All]
- "Concur..." [Reply to All]



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USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA



Charter Review Committee Members may not respond directly

to any communication from another Member on an internet based social media platform regarding a matter within your subject matter jurisdiction



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USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

What **did** <u>not</u> make it into the new legislation – language that would have allowed:

- Commenting on another Member's post
- Retweeting
- Forwarding
- Posting an emoji
- Clicking the "like" button





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EXCEPTIONS TO MEETING



<u>Individual Contacts</u>: Individual contacts or conversations between a member of a legislative body and any other person.



<u>Conferences</u>: Public or educational conferences on matters of general interest.



<u>Community Meetings</u>: Publicized and public meetings to discuss a topic of local community concern organized by someone other than the City.



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EXCEPTIONS TO MEETING



 Other Legislative Bodies: Open and noticed meeting of another body of the public agency.



Standing Committees: Open and noticed meeting of a standing committee within own agency, provided not a member of standing committee.



Social or Ceremonial Events: Purely social or ceremonial events as long as no discussion of business w/in subject matter of jurisdiction of local agency.

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• Every meeting of the Charter Review Committee must be preceded by a posted agenda.

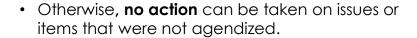
- The agenda must be posted at least 12 days before the regular meeting. (See Riverside Sunshine Ordinance)
- The agenda must advise the public of the meeting and the matters to be transacted or discussed.
- The agenda must state the meeting time and place.
- Each item of business to be transacted must be briefly described.

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ACTION ON NON-AGENDIZED ITEMS

- The Charter Review Committee Members or staff may "briefly" respond to statements or questions posed by the public at a public meeting.
- A Charter Review Committee Member may ask "a question for clarification, make a brief announcement, or make a brief report on his or her own activities."



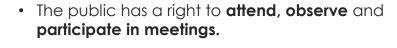


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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION





- Members of the public cannot be required to register their names or provide information.
- All actions taken by the Charter Review
 Committee must be in open session, unless a
 closed session is authorized and the vote of
 each Member must be disclosed to the public
 at the time the action is taken.

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CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Why do we take this so seriously?

 It is a misdemeanor for a Member to attend a meeting where action is taken that violates the Brown Act, and the Member intended to deprive the public of information that the Member knew or had reason to know that public was entitled.





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CIVIL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS



- Enforcement actions can be brought by the District Attorney or any interested person to get a court order to stop a violation of the Brown Act.
- A court action may also void actions that were taken in violation of the Brown Act.
- Before bringing suit, the plaintiff must demand the Charter Review Committee cure or **correct** the offending action.

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