

Heber Public Utility District

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MEETING DATE: March 17, 2022

FROM: Laura Fischer, General Manager

SUBJECT: Ratify Resolution Number 2022-01

ISSUE:

Shall the Heber Public Utility Board of Directors ratify Resolution 2022-01 proclaiming a local emergency, ratifying the proclamation of a State of Emergency by Proclamation Dated March 4, 2021 and authorizing remote teleconference meetings of the Heber Public Utility District Board of Directors for the period of thirty days pursuant to Brown Act Provisions?

GENERAL MANAGER RECOMMENDATION:

Ratify Resolution 2022-01 proclaiming a local emergency, ratifying the proclamation of a State of Emergency by Proclamation Dated March 4, 2021 and authorizing remote teleconference meetings of the Heber Public Utility District Board of Directors for the period of thirty days pursuant to Brown Act Provisions.

FISCAL IMPACT:

NONE.

DISCUSSION:

On January 20, 2022 the Heber Public Utility District adopted Resolution 2022-01 proclaiming a local emergency, ratifying the proclamation of a State of Emergency and authorizing remote teleconference meetings of the Heber PUD Board of Directors for a period of 30 days pursuant to Brown Act Provisions.

BACKGROUND:

AB 361 was signed into law by the Governor on September 16, 2021, and went into effect immediately. It amends the Brown Act to allow local legislative bodies to continue using teleconferencing and virtual meeting technology after the September 30, 2021, expiration of the current Brown act exemptions as long as there is a “proclaimed state of emergency” by the Governor. This allowance also depends on state or local officials imposing or recommending measures that promote social distancing or a legislative body finding that meeting in person would present an imminent safety risk to attendees. Though adopted in the context of the pandemic, AB 361 will allow for virtual meetings during other proclaimed emergencies, such as earthquakes or wildfires, where physical attendance may present a risk.

AB 361 requires the following:

- public agencies to make findings by majority vote within 30 days of the first teleconferenced meeting under AB 361 and every 30 days thereafter that a state of emergency still exists and continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person, or that officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing;

- a public comment period where the public can address the legislative body directly;
- prohibits councils and boards from limiting public comments to only comments submitted in advance and specifies that the legislative body "must provide an opportunity for the public to ... offer comment in real time." (Government Code 54953(e)(2)(E);
- the legislative body must allow a reasonable time for public comment during the comment periods;
- The agenda must include information on the manner in which the public may access the meeting and provide comments remotely;
- if technical problems arise that result in the public's access being disrupted, the legislative body may not take any vote or other official action until the technical disruption is corrected and public access is restored.

AB 361 will sunset on January 1, 2024.

County of Imperial Public Health Department.

Updates as of March 11, 2022:

- Effective March 1, 2022, the requirement that unvaccinated individuals mask in indoor public settings moved to a strong recommendation that all persons, regardless of vaccine status, continue indoor masking.
- Universal masking shall remain required in specified high-risk settings.
- After March 11, 2022, the universal masking requirement for K-12 and Childcare settings will move to a **strong recommendation** that individuals in these settings continue to mask in indoor settings.

The risk for COVID-19 exposure and infection in our communities will continue in California, and there will continue to be times and places that masks will help protect us from serious outcomes and significant community impact, especially in populations heavily impacted by COVID-19. Continued use of masks helps prevent COVID-19 transmission among people with higher risk of serious disease from infection (those who are unvaccinated or immunocompromised), those with prolonged, cumulative exposures, and individuals whose vaccination status is unknown.

California has updated its [Masking Guidance](#), to ensure that we continue to collectively protect the health and well-being of all Californians; keep schools open for in-person instruction; and allow California's economy to remain open and thrive.

In workplaces, employers are subject to the Cal/OSHA COVID-19 [Emergency Temporary Standards \(ETS\)](#) or in some workplaces the [Cal/OSHA Aerosol Transmissible Diseases Standard \(PDF\)](#) and should consult those regulations for additional applicable requirements.

Update from Cal/OSHA COVID-19 Guidelines.

COVID-19 Prevention Emergency Temporary Standards

Physical distancing and capacity limits for businesses and activities are over. Guidance for specific industries has ended. But employers are still responsible for maintaining safe environments for employees and customers.

Employers must follow workplace safety and health regulations to protect workers. That includes protecting workers from COVID-19.

Follow the California Division of Occupational Health and Safety (Cal/OSHA) COVID-19 Prevention [Emergency Temporary Standards](#) (ETS) to keep your workplace safe. They cover:

- How to prevent infection in the workplace
- What to do about outbreaks
- How to keep employees safe in employer-provided transportation and housing

Visit [Safer At Work](#) to learn more about COVID-19 workplace safety.

Masking at work

[Masks are strongly recommended](#) for everyone indoors.

Workers must wear masks indoors in certain sectors. This includes healthcare, public transit, and correctional facilities.

Workers must wear masks during outbreaks and in employer-provided transportation.

Employers must provide workers with masks upon request and at no cost to workers.

Find details about masking at work in the [face coverings section of the Cal/OSHA FAQs](#).

CONCLUSION:

In light of AB 361, the continuing COVID-19 State of Emergency declared by the Governor, the continuing recommendations by the County of Imperial Public Health Services of social distancing as a mechanism for preventing the spread of COVID-19, and the continued threats to health and safety posed by indoor public meetings with large attendance, staff recommends the Board adopt the proposed Resolution making the findings required to initially invoke AB 361.

Although the Imperial County adopted new guidelines for indoor masking for both vaccinated and unvaccinated persons, they still strongly recommend that all persons wear mask indoors. The procedures currently set up for Heber Board meetings, which provide public attendance and comment through a call-in or internet-based service option, satisfy the requirements of AB 361. Continued reliance will require the Board to adopt a new resolution making required findings every 30 days.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Do not Ratify Resolution 2022-01 which will require that all Board members attend the Heber Public Utility District Board meeting in person, and that the public will not have remote teleconference access. This would be in effect starting at the March 17, 2022 Board meeting.
2. Provide alternative direction to staff.

Respectfully Submitted,

Laura Fischer, General Manager

Attachment: Resolution 2022-01, Backup Materials for AB 361

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-12

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT RATIFYING A LOCAL EMERGENCY, AND THE PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY BY PROCLAMATION DATED MARCH 4, 2021, AND AUTHORIZING REMOTE TELECONFERENCE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD THIRTY (30) DAYS PURSUANT TO BROWN ACT PROVISIONS.

WHEREAS, the HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT is committed to preserving and nurturing public access and participation in meetings of the Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, all meetings of HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT's legislative bodies are open and public, as required by the Ralph M. Brown Act (Cal. Gov. Code 54950 – 54963), so that any member of the public may attend, participate, and watch the District's legislative bodies conduct their business; and

WHEREAS, the Brown Act, Government Code section 54953(e), makes provisions for remote teleconferencing participation in meetings by members of a legislative body, without compliance with the requirements of Government Code section 54953(b)(3), subject to the existence of certain conditions; and

WHEREAS, a required condition is that a state of emergency is declared by the Governor pursuant to Government Code section 8625, proclaiming the existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by conditions as described in Government Code section 8558; and

WHEREAS, a proclamation is made when there is an actual incident, threat of disaster, or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the jurisdictions that are within the District's boundaries, caused by natural, technological, or human-caused disasters; and

WHEREAS, it is further required that state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, or, the legislative body meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees; and

WHEREAS, such conditions now exist in the District, specifically, a Proclamation of a State of Emergency signed by the Governor of California on March 4, 2020, in accordance with the section 8625 of the California Emergency Services Act, and the state of emergency remains in effect; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the California Department of Health and County of Imperial Public Health Services continue to recommend measures to promote social distancing; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors does hereby find that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused, and will continue to cause, conditions of peril to the safety of persons within the District that are likely to be beyond the control of services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of the District, and desires to ratify a local emergency and ratify the proclamation of state of emergency by the Governor of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, as a consequence of the local emergency, the Board of Directors does hereby find that the legislative bodies of HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT shall conduct their meetings without compliance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Government Code section 54953, as authorized by subdivision (e) of section 54953, and that such legislative bodies shall comply with the requirements to provide the public with access to the meetings as prescribed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of section 54953; and

WHEREAS, the HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT shall continue to provide access to public meetings in accordance with Government Code section 54953(e); and

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. The Recitals set forth above are true and correct and are incorporated into this Resolution by this reference.

Section 2. Previously Declared Local Emergency. The Board has reconsidered the circumstances of the previously declared and existing state of emergency arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Section 3. Ratification of Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency. The Board hereby ratifies the Governor of the State of California's Proclamation of State of Emergency, effective as of its issuance date of March 4, 2020.

Section 4. Remote Teleconference Meetings. The Board Secretary, General Manager and legislative bodies of HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT are hereby authorized and directed to take all actions necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this Resolution including, conducting open and public meetings in accordance with Government Code section 54953(e) and other applicable provisions of the Brown Act.

Section 5. Effective Date of Resolution. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption and shall be effective until the earlier of (i) November 21, 2021, or such time the Board of Directors adopts a subsequent resolution in accordance with Government Code section 54953(e)(3) to extend the time during which the legislative bodies of HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT may continue to teleconference without compliance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of section 54953.

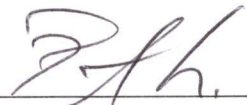
PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT, this 21st day of October, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:



Pompeyo Tabarez, Board President

ATTEST:

Raquel Carrillo
Raquel Carrillo, Clerk of the Board

APPROVE AS TO FORM:

Steven M. Walker

Steven M. Walker, General Counsel

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL)
HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY)
DISTRICT)

I, Raquel Carrillo, Clerk of the Board of the Heber Public Utility District, County of Imperial, State of California, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing resolution was dully passed, approved and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Heber Public Utility District at its regularly scheduled meeting held on the 21st day of October 2021.

By Raquel Carrillo
Raquel Carrillo, Clerk of the Board



AB 361 – Brown Act: Remote Meetings During a State of Emergency

By Kristin Withrow posted 29 days ago

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AB 361 – Brown Act: Remote Meetings During a State of Emergency.

Background – the Governor’s Executive Orders:

Starting in March 2020, amid rising concern surrounding the spread of COVID-19 throughout communities in the state, California Governor Gavin Newsom issued a series of Executive Orders aimed at containing the novel coronavirus. These Executive Orders ([N-25-20](#), [N-29-20](#), [N-35-20](#)) collectively modified certain requirements created by the Ralph M. Brown Act (“the Brown Act”), the state’s local agency public meetings law.

The orders waived several requirements, including requirements in the Brown Act expressly or impliedly requiring the physical presence of members of the legislative body, the clerk or other personnel of the body, or of the public as a condition of participation in or for the purpose of establishing a quorum for a public meeting.^{[1][2]} Furthermore, the orders:

- waived the requirement that local agencies provide notice of each teleconference location from which a member of the legislative body will be participating in a public meeting,
- waived the requirement that each teleconference location be accessible to t

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- waived the requirement that members of the public be able to address the legislative body at each teleconference conference location,
- waived the requirement that local agencies post agendas at all teleconference locations, and,
- waived the requirement that at least a quorum of the members of the local body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local body exercises jurisdiction.

Under the orders, local agencies were still required to provide advance notice of each public meeting according to the timeframe otherwise prescribed by the Brown Act, and using the means otherwise prescribed by the Brown Act. Agencies were – for a time – required to allow members of the public to observe and address the meeting telephonically or otherwise electronically. Local agencies were eventually explicitly freed from the obligation of providing a physical location from which members of the public could observe the meeting and offer public comment.[3]

In each instance in which notice of the time of the meeting was given or the agenda for the meeting was posted, the local agency was required to give notice of the manner members of the public could observe the meeting and offer public comment. In any instance in which there was a change in the manner of public observation and comment, or any instance prior to the issuance of the executive orders in which the time of the meeting had been noticed or the agenda for the meeting had been posted without also including notice of the manner of public observation and comment, a local agency would be able to satisfy this requirement by advertising the means of public observation and comment using "the most rapid means of communication available at the time" within the meaning of California Government Code, section 54954(e); this includes, but is not limited to, posting the manner in which the public could participate on the agency's website.

The orders also provided flexibility for a legislative body to receive a “serial” or simultaneous communication outside of an open meeting, allowing all members of the legislative body to receive updates (including, but not limited to, simultaneous updates) relevant to the emergency (including, but not limited to, updates concerning the impacts of COVID-19, the government response to COVID-19, and other aspects relevant to the declared emergency) from federal, state, and local officials, and would be allowed to ask questions of those federal, state, and local officials, in order for members of the legislative body to stay apprised of emergency operations and the impact of the emergency on their constituents. Members of a local legislative body were explicitly not permitted to take action on, or to discuss amongst themselves, any item of business that was within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body without complying with requirements of the Brown Act.[4]

On June 11, 2021, the Governor issued Executive Order N-08-21 which rescinds the aforementioned modifications made to the Brown Act, effective September 30, 2021.[5] After that date, local agencies are required to observe all the usual Brown Act requirements *status quo ante* (as they existed prior to the issuance of the orders). Local agencies must once again ensure that the public is provided with access to a physical location from which they may observe a public meeting and offer public comment. Local agencies must also resume publication of the location of teleconferencing board members, post meeting notices and agendas in those locations, and make those locations available to the public in order to observe a meeting and provide public comment.

AB 361 – Flexibility for Remote Open Meetings During a Proclaimed State Emergency

Assembly Bill 361, introduced in February 2021 by Assembly Member Robert Rivas (D-30, Hollister), and sponsored by the California Special Districts Association, provides local agencies with the ability to meet remotely **during proclaimed state emergencies** under modified Brown Act requirements, similar in many ways to the rules and procedures established by the Governor’s Executive Orders.

Important Note: *AB 361’s provisions can only be used in the event that a gubernatorial **state of emergency** 1) has been issued **AND** 2) remains active. It is **not sufficient** that county and/or city officials have issued a local emergency declaration – the emergency declaration must be one that is made pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act (CA GOVT § 8625).*

Specifically, AB 361 suspends the requirements located in California Government Code, section 54953, subdivision (b), paragraph (3). What does this mean for local agencies? This means that, during a state of emergency, under specified circumstances, local agencies can meet pursuant to modified Brown Act requirements. Each of these modifications is broken out below.

The provisions enacted by AB 361 providing flexibility to meet remotely during a proclaimed emergency will sunset on January 1, 2024. This is subject to change if a future Legislature and Governor elect to extend the sunset or make the provisions permanent.

AB 361 IMPACTS ON LOCAL AGENCY COMPLIANCE WITH THE BROWN ACT

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Brown Act Requirement

If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, it shall post agendas at all teleconference locations and conduct teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties or the public appearing before the legislative body of a local agency.

Requirement under AB 361

Agendas not required to be posted **at all teleconference locations**

Meeting must still be conducted in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties or the public appearing before the legislative body of a local agency

In the context of an emergency, members of the legislative body of a local agency may be teleconferencing from less-than-ideal locations – e.g., the private domicile of a friend or relative, a hotel room, an evacuation shelter, from a car, etc. The nature of the emergency may further compound this issue, as was the case during the COVID-19 outbreak and the necessity to implement social distancing measures. To address this issue, AB 361 provides relief from the obligation to post meeting agendas at all conference locations.

Although local agencies are relieved from this obligation, local agencies should endeavor to post meeting agendas at all usual locations where it remains feasible to do so.

Important Note: *Local agencies must still provide advance notice of public meetings and must still post meeting agendas consistent with the provisions of the Brown Act. AB 361 does nothing to change the fact that meetings must still be noticed and agendized in advance.*

Brown Act Requirement

If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, each teleconference location shall be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and each teleconference location shall be accessible to the public.

Requirement under AB 361

Agendas are not required to identify each teleconference location in the meeting notice/agenda

Local agencies are not required to make each teleconference location accessible to the public

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Emergencies can – and often do – happen quickly. As was the case with the 2018 Camp Fire, individuals fleeing a disaster area may end up in disparate locations throughout the state. These impromptu, ad hoc locations are not ideal for conducting meetings consistent with the usual Brown Act requirements, which may impede local agencies seeking to meet promptly in response to calamity. To that end, AB 361 removes the requirement to document each teleconference location in meeting notices and agendas. Similarly, local agencies are not required to make these teleconference locations accessible to the public.

Brown Act Requirement

Requirement under AB 361

If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, during the teleconferenced meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body shall participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction.

No requirement to have a quorum of board members participate from within the territorial bounds of the local agency’s jurisdiction

The purpose of AB 361 is to assist local agencies with continuing their critical operations despite facing emergencies that pose a risk to human health and safety – emergencies which oftentimes correspond with advisory or mandatory evacuation orders (e.g., wildfires, earthquakes, gas leaks, etc.). An emergency which drives individuals from an area could make meeting within the bounds of a local agency impossible to do feasibly or safely. Accordingly, AB 361 allows for local agencies to disregard quorum requirements related to members of a legislative body teleconferencing from locations beyond the local agency’s territory.

Brown Act Requirement

Requirement under AB 361



In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is given or the agenda for the meeting is posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the manner by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment

The agenda shall identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option

The legislative body shall allow members of the public to access the meeting, and the agenda shall include an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly

If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, the agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly at each teleconference location.

In the event of a disruption which prevents the local agency from broadcasting the meeting to members of the public using the call-in option or internet-based service option, or in the event of a disruption within the local agency's control which prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the legislative body shall take no further action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting via the call-in option or internet-based service option is restored

Written/remote public comment must be accepted until the point at which the public comment period is formally closed; registration/sign-up to provide/be recognized to provide public comment can only be closed when the public comment period is formally closed

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The right of individuals to attend the public meetings of local agencies and be face-to-face with their elected or appointed public officials is viewed as sacrosanct, only able to be abrogated in the most extraordinary of circumstances. Under normal conditions, local agencies are required to allow members of the public to participate in a public meeting from the very same teleconference locations that other board members are using to attend that meeting.

AB 361 solves the specific problem of what to do in circumstances when local agencies are holding their meetings remotely during an emergency and it would be unsafe to permit access to members of the public to the remote teleconference locations. AB 361 permits local agencies to meet without making teleconference locations available to members of the public, **provided that** members of the public are afforded the opportunity to provide public comment remotely as well.

Importantly, local agencies must ensure that the opportunity for the public to participate in a meeting remains as accessible as possible. This means that local agencies cannot discriminate against members of the public participating either remotely or in-person. In practice, this means:

- Local agencies must clearly advertise the means by which members of the public can observe a public meeting or offer comment during a meeting remotely, via either a call-in or internet-based option

Importantly, local agencies are required to provide the relevant remote access information to members of the public looking to attend a meeting of a local agency legislative body. This information includes, but is not limited to: phone numbers, passwords, URLs, email addresses, etc. Using this information, members of the public must be able to attend the meeting remotely. Any of the information related to participation must be included in the relevant meeting notice(s) and meeting agenda(s). If an agency fails to provide one or more of these key pieces of information in a meeting notice or agenda, the agency should not proceed with the meeting as-is, as it could result in any subsequent action being rendered null or void.

- Agencies whose meetings are interrupted by technological or similar technical disruptions must first resolve those issues before taking any other action(s) on items on the meeting agenda

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In a notable departure from the terms of the Governor's orders, AB 361 explicitly requires that local agencies must first resolve any remote meeting disruption before proceeding to take further action on items appearing on a meeting agenda. In the event that a public comment line unexpectedly disconnects, a meeting agenda was sent out with the incorrect web link or dial-in information, the local agency's internet connection is interrupted, or other similar circumstances, a local agency is required to stop the ongoing meeting and work to resolve the issue before continuing with the meeting agenda.

Local agencies should ensure that the public remains able to connect to a meeting and offer public comment by the means previously advertised in the meeting notice or agenda. This may require directing staff to monitor the means by which the public can observe the meeting and offer comment to ensure that everything is operating as intended.

In the event that a meeting disruption within the control of the agency cannot be resolved, a local agency should not take any further action on agenda items; the local agency should end the meeting and address the disruption in the interim, or it may risk having its actions set aside in a legal action.

Important Note: *Test, test, test! Local agencies should be testing their remote meeting setup in advance of (and during) every meeting to ensure that there are no apparent issues. Local agency staff should attempt to attend the meeting in the same way(s) made available to members of the public and demonstrate that everything is working as intended. The fact that staff tested the system before and during a meeting and failed to detect any problems may become a key factor in any potential legal action against the agency.*

- Local agencies cannot require that written comments be submitted in advance of a meeting

It is not permissible to require that members of the public looking to provide public comment do so by submitting their comment(s) in advance of a meeting – in fact, not only is this a violation of AB 361's terms, it is also a violation of the Brown Act generally. Both AB 361 and the Brown Act explicitly require that members of the public be given the opportunity to provide public comment **directly** – that is, live and at any point prior to public comment being officially closed during a public meeting. Until such time during a meeting that the chairperson (or other authorized person) calls for a close to the public comment period, members of the public are allowed to submit their public comments directly or indirectly, orally, written, or otherwise.

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- Local agencies may only close registration for public comment at the same time the public comment period is closed, and must accept public comment until that point

Local agencies cannot require that individuals looking to provide public comment register in advance of a meeting (though agencies may extend the **possibility** of advance registration or commenting as a **non-mandatory** option). Nor may local agencies require that individuals looking to provide public comment register in advance of the agenda item being deliberated by a local agency. Local agencies may only close registration for public comment at the same time that they close the public comment period for all. Until the public comment period is completely closed for all, members of the public must be permitted to register for, and provide, public comment.

Local agencies that agendize a comment period for each agenda item cannot close the public comment period for the agenda item, or the opportunity to register to provide public comment, until that agendized public comment period has elapsed.

Local agencies that do not provide an agendized public comment period but instead take public comment separately on an informal, ad hoc basis on each agenda item must allow a reasonable amount of time per agenda item to allow public members the opportunity to provide public comment, including time for members of the public to register or otherwise be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment.

Local agencies with an agendized general public comment period that does not correspond to a specific agenda item (i.e., one occurring at the start of a meeting, covering all agenda items at once) cannot close the public comment period or the opportunity to register until the general public comment period has elapsed.

Brown Act Requirement

Requirement under AB 361

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A member of the public shall not be required, as a condition to attendance at a meeting of a legislative body of a local agency, to register his or her name, to provide other information, to complete a questionnaire, or otherwise to fulfill any condition precedent to his or her attendance.

If an attendance list, register, questionnaire, or other similar document is posted at or near the entrance to the room where the meeting is to be held, or is circulated to the persons present during the meeting, it shall state clearly that the signing, registering, or completion of the document is voluntary, and that all persons may attend the meeting regardless of whether a person signs, registers, or completes the document.

An individual desiring to provide public comment through the use of an internet website, or other online platform, not under the control of the local legislative body that requires registration to log in to a teleconference, may be required to register as required by the third-party internet website or online platform to participate

“Zoom meetings” became ubiquitous during the COVID-19 pandemic – for good reason. The Zoom video teleconferencing software was free (with some “premium” features even made temporarily free to all users), easily deployed, and user-friendly. All one needed was a Zoom account and then they’d be able to make use of the platform’s meeting services, hosting and attending various meetings as they pleased.

Unfortunately, the Brown Act has long prohibited the use of mandatory registration or “sign-ups” to attend public meetings or to provide public comment. Privacy and good governance concerns prohibit such information gathering from members of the public seeking to remain anonymous while also engaging with their government. Accordingly, it would normally be a concern to use any teleconference platform which may require participants to register for an account even when it is not the local agency establishing that requirement.

AB 361 resolves this issue by explicitly allowing local agencies to use platforms which, incidental to their use and deployment, may require users to register for an account with that platform so long as the platform is not under the control of the local agency.

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Important Note: Just because you “can” doesn’t mean you “should.” There are products on the market that do not require individuals to sign up for/sign in to an account to participate in a remote meeting. Local agencies are heavily discouraged from contacting their remote meeting platform vendor in an attempt to uncover information about meeting attendees.

RESOLUTIONS: ENACTING ASSEMBLY BILL 361

A local agency wishing to rely on the provisions of AB 361 must meet one of the following criteria:

- (A) The local agency is holding a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency, and state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing; or

- (B) The local agency is holding 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; or

- (C) The local agency is holding 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.

These criteria permit a local agency to schedule a remote meeting to determine whether meeting in-person during the state of emergency would pose imminent risk to the health or safety of attendees. At that remote meeting, a local agency may determine by majority vote that sufficient risks exist to the health or safety of attendees as a result of the emergency and pass a resolution to that effect. These criteria also permit a local agency to meet remotely in the event that there is a state of emergency declaration while state or local officials have recommended or required measures to promote social distancing.

If a local agency passes a resolution by majority vote that meeting in-person during the state of emergency would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, the resolution would permit meeting under the provisions of AB 361 for a maximum period of 30 days. After 30 days, the local agency would need to renew its resolution, consistent with the requirements of AB 361, if the agency desires to continue meeting under the modified Brown Act requirements, or allow [Contact us](#)

Important Note: Consider referencing this sample resolution in crafting your agency's initial resolution effecting the transition to these modified Brown Act requirements. While this sample resolution is provided for the benefit of local agencies, consult your legal counsel to review your agency's resolution before its consideration at a public meeting.

After 30 days, a local agency is required to renew its resolution effecting the transition to the modified Brown Act requirements if it desires to continue meeting under those modified requirements.

Importantly, the ability to renew the resolution is subject to certain requirements and conditions. In order to renew the resolution, a local agency must:

- Reconsider the circumstances of the state of emergency
- Having reconsidered the state of emergency, determine that either
 - The state of emergency continues to directly 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

AB 361 requires that the renewal of the resolution effecting the transition to the modified Brown Act requirements must be based on findings that the state of emergency declaration remains active, the local agency has thoughtfully reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency, and the local agency has either identified A) ongoing, direct impacts to the ability to meet safely in-person or B) active social distancing measures as directed by relevant state or local officials.

Important Note: Consider referencing this sample resolution in crafting your agency's renewal resolution renewing the transition to these modified Brown Act requirements. While this sample resolution is provided for the benefit of local agencies, consult your legal counsel to review your agency's resolution before its consideration at a public meeting.

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Important Note: *If your agency does not meet again before the 30 day period during which the resolution remains active, the resolution will lapse for lack of action by the agency. After a resolution has lapsed, if the agency seeks to meet remotely again under the modified Brown Act requirements, it must pass a new initial resolution effecting the transition to the modified Brown Act requirements, subject to the same substantive and procedural requirements as before.*

AB 361 PROCESS: AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. An emergency situation arises. The specific nature of the emergency produces an imminent risk to public health and safety.
2. A state of emergency is declared (pursuant to CA GOVT § 8625).
3. A local agency wishes to meet remotely via teleconferencing as a result of the emergency. A meeting notice/agenda are produced and posted, with an agenda item dedicated to consideration of a resolution to transition to teleconferenced meetings consistent with the terms of CA GOVT § 54953, subdivision (e). For this meeting, the modified Brown Act requirements apply (e.g., meeting notices/agendas do not need to be posted at all teleconference locations).
4. A resolution is passed consistent with the terms of CA GOVT § 54953, subdivision (e), paragraph (1), subparagraph (B) (i.e., a resolution passed by majority vote determining that meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees).¹This resolution is valid for 30 days.
5. 30 days later: if the state of emergency remains active, a local agency may act to renew its resolution effecting the transition to teleconferenced meetings by passing another resolution, consistent with the terms of CA GOVT § 54953, subdivision (e), paragraph (3) (i.e., a resolution which includes findings that legislative body has both 1) reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency, and 2) the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person.²

¹ Alternatively, in lieu of a resolution finding that meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, a local agency may use modified Brown Act procedures when state/local officials recommend/require measures to promote social distancing.

² Should state/local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing, this may instead be used as a basis for renewing a resolution (as opposed to the fact that the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person).

Contact us

County of Imperial
Amended Order of the Health Officer

Pursuant to sections 101040, 120175, and 120175.5(b) of the California Health and Safety Code, the Imperial County Health Officer (“Health Officer”) hereby amends the Health Officer Order dated August 17, 2021. The Health Officer hereby **ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:**

WHEREAS, on April 6, 2021, the California Department of Public Health (“CDPH”) announced its intention to implement the [Beyond the Blueprint for a Safer Economy](#), which would permit businesses, nonprofits, governmental agencies, schools, and other entities within the State to return to pre-COVID levels of operation, subject to certain common-sense risk reduction measures; and

WHEREAS, in anticipation of the implementation of the [Beyond the Blueprint for a Safer Economy](#), on June 10, 2021, the Health Officer issued a new Health Officer Order to align the County of Imperial’s local COVID-related guidelines and restrictions with those specified in the [Beyond the Blueprint for a Safer Economy](#) (“June 10th Order”); and

WHEREAS, on June 15, 2021, the state of California (“State”) met the vaccination and hospitalization metrics necessary to implement the [Beyond the Blueprint for a Safer Economy](#); and

WHEREAS, after implementation of the [Beyond the Blueprint for a Safer Economy](#), the State began to experience a rise in COVID-19 infection and hospitalization rates due to certain COVID-19 variants, particularly the delta variant; and

WHEREAS, the delta variant is much more infectious than previous strains of COVID-19, and is thought to cause more severe illness in those that are infected; and

WHEREAS, the delta variant has become the dominant strain of COVID-19 in several counties throughout the State; and

WHEREAS, in response to the surge in COVID-19 positivity rates throughout the State, CDPH has implemented certain guidelines to assist in preventing the spread of the delta variant and other strains of COVID-19. On July, 28, 2021, in accordance with recommendations provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDPH issued an updated [Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings](#), which generally requires all unvaccinated individuals to wear face coverings in public indoor settings. The [Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings](#) also requires vaccinated individuals to wear face coverings in certain high-risk public indoor settings, such as public transit, K-12 schools, and healthcare settings; and

WHEREAS, in the first half of August 2021, the County’s Department of Public Health (“Public Health”) documented a marked increase in both COVID-19 positivity and hospitalization

rates within the County. Public Health further documented that COVID-19 infections originating from the delta variant were increasing at a faster rate than other variants in the County; and

WHEREAS, on August 17, 2021, to assist with preventing the spread of the delta variant of COVID-19 within the community, the Health Officer determined that the June 10th Order should be amended to require all individuals to wear a face covering while in a public indoor setting, regardless of their vaccination status (August 17th Order); and

WHEREAS, through the latter half of October 2021, Public Health has documented a stabilization and decline in both COVID-19 positivity and hospitalization rates within the County and anticipates higher vaccination rates as new vaccination opportunities become available; and

WHEREAS, the Health Officer now issues this new Health Officer Order to align the County of Imperial's local COVID-related guidelines and restrictions with those specified in all state and federal orders, regulations, and guidelines.

THEREFORE, effective 12:00 a.m. on Monday, November 1, 2021, and continuing until rescinded, the following will be in effect for the County:

1. The Health Officer reaffirms that all residents and visitors of the County are subject to, and must abide by, the [Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings](#) issued by CDPH, which includes any additions or revisions made thereto.
 - a. Per state guidelines, all unvaccinated residents and visitors of the County are required to wear a face cover in indoor public settings and businesses.
 - b. Per state guidelines, masks are required for all individuals in the following indoor settings, regardless of vaccination status: on public transit; K-12 schools, childcare; emergency shelters and cooling centers.
 - c. Per state guidelines, masks are required for all individuals in the following indoor settings, regardless of vaccination status (and surgical masks are recommended): healthcare settings; state and local correctional facilities and detention centers; homeless shelters; long term care settings and adult and senior care facilities.
2. The Health Officer continues to highly recommend the use of a mask indoors regardless of vaccination status. Additionally, Imperial County residents are urged to continue to follow COVID-19 safety precautions, including frequent handwashing, maintaining appropriate distance in public, and staying at home when sick.
 - a. The following individuals are exempt from wearing face coverings in public indoor settings:
 - i. Persons younger than two years old.
 - ii. Persons with a medical condition, mental health condition, or disability that prevents wearing a mask. This includes persons with a medical condition

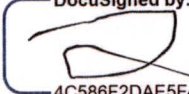
for whom wearing a mask could obstruct breathing or who are unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove a mask without assistance.

- iii. Persons who are hearing impaired, or communicating with a person who is hearing impaired, where the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication.
 - iv. Persons for whom wearing a mask would create a risk to the person related to their work, as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines.
 - b. An individual exempt from wearing a face covering in a public indoor setting is expected to wear a face shield with a cloth drape attached at the bottom, unless medically unable to do so.
 - c. Face coverings shall not be required to be worn in public indoor settings under the following circumstances:
 - i. When actively eating or drinking.
 - ii. When showering or engaging in personal hygiene or personal care services that require the removal of the face covering.
 - iii. When alone in a separate room, office, or interior space.
 3. All other terms and conditions of the June 10th Order and August 17th Order not inconsistent with this Order shall remain in full force and effect.
 4. If any subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Order or any application of it to any person, business, structure, gathering, or circumstance is held to be invalid, preempted, or unconstitutional by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, then such decision will not affect the validity of the remaining portions or applications of this Order.
 5. This Order is issued in accordance with, and incorporates by reference, any applicable federal, State, or local law, regulation, rule, policy, or procedure related to COVID-19, as they may be amended, updated, or supplemented.
 6. To protect the public's health, the Health Officer may take additional action(s) for failure to comply with this Order. Violation of this Order is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment, fine, or both under sections 120295 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code. Further, pursuant to sections 26602 and 41601 of the California Government Code, and section 101029 of the California Health and Safety Code, the Health Officer requests that the Sheriff and the Chiefs of Police in all cities located in the County ensure compliance with and enforcement of this Order.

7. This Order shall remain in effect until rescinded.

IT IS SO ORDERED:

Date: October 28, 2021

DocuSigned by:

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Stephen Munday, M.D., MPH
Health Officer

County of Imperial
Order of the Health Officer
(Quarantine of All Persons Exposed to COVID-19)

Pursuant to sections 101030, 101040, 120175, and 120215, 120220, and 120225 of the California Health and Safety Code, the Imperial County Health Officer (“Health Officer”) hereby rescinds and supersedes the Health Officer Quarantine Order dated September 22, 2021. The Health Officer hereby **ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:**

WHEREAS, the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) is a substantial threat to the public’s health and safety. The County of Imperial (“County”) is currently subject to a declared local health emergency and a proclaimed local emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Governor of the state of California has proclaimed a state of emergency. Everyone is at risk for becoming ill with COVID-19, but some people are more vulnerable to serious illness due to age or underlying health conditions. In order to slow the spread of COVID-19 and prevent the healthcare system in the County from becoming overwhelmed, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the County to require the quarantine of persons exposed to COVID-19 (“COVID Exposed Persons”); and

WHEREAS, household contacts, intimate partners, caregivers, and any other persons who have been in close contact with a person either diagnosed with COVID-19, or likely to have COVID-19 (“COVID Positive Person”) shall be considered COVID Exposed Persons. An individual is considered to be a close contact of a COVID Positive Person if, within forty-eight (48) hours before the symptoms began (or, for asymptomatic patients, two (2) days prior to test specimen collection), and until the COVID Positive Person is no longer required to be isolated, the individual:

- a. Was within six (6) feet of a COVID Positive Person for a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes or more over a twenty-four (24) hour period; OR
- b. Had unprotected contact with the body fluids and/or secretions (including but not limited to being coughed on or sneezed on, sharing utensils, or drinking out of the same container) of a COVID Positive Person; and

WHEREAS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) and the California Department of Public Health (“CDPH”) currently recommend that COVID Exposed Persons quarantine for a period of ten (10) days after COVID-19 exposure. However, due to advances in the vaccinating the public against COVID-19, the CDC and CDPH recognize that quarantine may not be required when an individual has been fully vaccinated against COVID-19, or has fully recovered from a previous COVID-19 infection.

WHEREAS, this Order is intended to provide for the quarantine of COVID Exposed Persons, while at the same time, provide flexibility for those individuals that have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19, or have fully recovered from a previous COVID-19 infection.

THEREFORE, effective 12:00 a.m. on Monday, November 1, 2021, and continuing until rescinded, the following will be in effect for the County of Imperial:

1. Vaccinated Persons. COVID Exposed Persons that have been fully vaccinated and are asymptomatic shall not be required to quarantine, so long as they do not subsequently develop COVID-19 symptoms within fourteen (14) days from the date of last exposure to a COVID Positive Person. During the 14-day exposure period, COVID Exposed Persons shall continue to self-monitor for COVID-19 symptoms, and shall immediately isolate if COVID-19 symptoms develop within the 14-day exposure period. An individual is considered to be fully vaccinated two (2) weeks after receiving the second dose of a two-dose vaccination series; or two (2) weeks after receiving one dose of a single dose vaccination series.
2. Unvaccinated Persons. COVID Exposed Persons that are unvaccinated and asymptomatic, but have not taken a COVID test, may discontinue quarantine after ten (10) days from the date of last exposure to a COVID Positive Person. COVID Exposed Persons may discontinue quarantine after (7) days from the date of last exposure to a COVID Positive Person if they are asymptomatic, and have received a negative COVID-19 PCR test result from a specimen collected at least five (5) days from the date of last exposure to a COVID Positive Person. COVID Exposed Persons shall continue to self-monitor for COVID-19 symptoms for fourteen (14) days from the date of last exposure to a COVID Positive Person, and shall immediately isolate if COVID-19 symptoms develop within the 14-day exposure period.
3. COVID Recovered Persons. COVID Exposed Persons who are also COVID Recovered Persons (persons that have recovered from a COVID-19 infection within the last ninety (90) days) that are asymptomatic shall not be required to quarantine, so long as they do not subsequently develop COVID-19 symptoms within fourteen (14) days from the date of last exposure to a COVID Positive Person. During the 14-day exposure period, COVID Recovered Persons shall continue to self-monitor for COVID-19 symptoms, and shall immediately isolate if COVID-19 symptoms develop within the 14-day exposure period.
4. K-12 Schools. COVID Exposed Persons that are staff or students of a K-12 school located within the County shall adhere to the quarantine requirements found within the [CDPH's COVID-19 Public Health Guidance for K-12 Schools in California, 2021-22 School Year](#).
5. Travel.
 - a. *Domestic Travel (within the United States ("U.S.") or U.S. Territory)*. Persons returning to the County from domestic travel ("Domestic Travelers") shall abide by the CDC's guidance on [Domestic Travel During COVID-19](#).

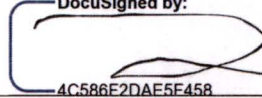
- b. *International Travel (outside the U.S.).* Persons returning to the County from international travel (“International Travelers”) shall abide by the CDC’s guidance on [International Travel During COVID-19](#).
6. For the purposes of this Order, in calculating the number of days since an individual was exposed to a COVID Positive Person, the first day shall be the day after the individual was exposed to a COVID Positive Person.
7. If quarantined in a congregate setting, hotel, or multi-unit setting, COVID Exposed Persons shall not enter any other units within that setting.
8. COVID Exposed Persons shall carefully review and closely follow all requirements of the Health Officer, Health Officer representative, or medical provider, including but not limited to all Health Officer Orders.
9. COVID Exposed Persons shall adhere to any and all regulations, orders, or guidelines issued by the Governor, the State Public Health Officer, CDPH, and/or the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupations Safety and Health (“Cal/OSHA”) concerning COVID-19, including any regulations, orders, or guidelines issued after the effective date of this Order.
10. COVID Exposed Persons shall keep a minimum distance of six (6) feet between themselves and other individuals at all times whenever possible, excluding a treating medical professional, a caretaker, a law enforcement officer enforcing this Order, a representative of the Health Officer, or any other person specifically authorized by the Health Officer.
11. If any subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Order, or any application of it, is held to be invalid, preempted, or unconstitutional by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, then such decision will not affect the validity of the remaining portions or applications of this Order.
12. This Order is issued in accordance with, and incorporates by reference any applicable federal, State, or local law, regulation, rule, policy, or procedure related to COVID-19, as they may be amended or supplemented.
13. To protect the public’s health, the Health Officer may take additional action(s) for failure to comply with this Order. Violation of this Order is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment, fine or both under sections 120295 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code. Further, pursuant to sections 26602 and 41601 of the California Government Code, and section 101029 of the California Health and Safety Code, the Health Officer requests that the Sheriff and the Chiefs of Police in all cities located in the County ensure compliance with and enforcement of this Order.

14. This Order shall remain in effect until rescinded.

IT IS SO ORDERED:

Date: October 28, 2021

DocuSigned by:



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Stephen Munday, M.D., MPH
Health Officer