



**California Special
Districts Association**
Districts Stronger Together



SB 707 Brown Act Revamp Statutory Reference Table

This resource is provided for general information only and is not offered or intended as legal advice. Readers should seek the advice of an attorney when confronted with legal issues and attorneys should perform an independent evaluation of the issues raised in these materials.

On October 3, 2025, Governor Gavin Newsom signed into law SB 707 (Durazo), which makes the biggest changes to the Ralph M. Brown Act in decades. This table will equip special districts with a resource to quickly reference the affected Government Code statutes and compare against prior law with a brief CSDA summary.

SB 707 Brown Act Revamp Statutory Reference Table

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Section 1					
54952.2	Preservation of AB 992 (Mullin, 2020) Changes to "Meeting"	Eliminates the January 1, 2026 sunset date associated with the changes made by AB 992 (Mullin, 2020) to the definition of a "meeting." AB 992 provided clarity regarding the use of social media and Brown Act-related responsibilities arising therefrom.	<p>54952.2. (a) As used in this chapter, "meeting" means any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, including teleconference location as permitted by Section 54953, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.</p> <p>(b) (1) A majority of the members of a legislative body shall not, outside a meeting authorized by this chapter, use a series of communications of any kind, directly or through intermediaries, to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.</p> <p>(2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as preventing an employee or official of a local agency, from engaging in separate conversations or communications outside of a meeting authorized by this chapter with members of a legislative body in order to answer questions or provide information regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency, if that person does not communicate to members of the legislative body the comments or position of any other member or members of the legislative body.</p> <p>(3) (A) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as preventing a member of the legislative body from engaging in separate conversations or communications on an internet-based social media platform to answer questions, provide information to the public, or to solicit information from the public regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body provided that a majority of the members of the legislative body do not use the internet-based social media platform to discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. A member of the legislative body shall not respond directly to any communication on an internet-based social media platform regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body that is made, posted, or shared by any other member of the legislative body.</p> <p>(B) For purposes of this paragraph, all of the following definitions shall apply:</p> <p>(i) "Discuss among themselves" means communications made, posted, or shared on an internet-based social media platform between members of a legislative body, including comments or use of digital icons that express reactions to communications made by other members of the legislative body.</p> <p>(ii) "Internet-based social media platform" means an online service that is open and accessible to the public.</p> <p>(iii) "Open and accessible to the public" means that members of the general public have the ability to access and participate, free of charge, in the social media platform without the approval by the social media platform or a person</p>	<p>54952.2. (a) As used in this chapter, "meeting" means any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, including teleconference location as permitted by Section 54953, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.</p> <p>(b) (1) A majority of the members of a legislative body shall not, outside a meeting authorized by this chapter, use a series of communications of any kind, directly or through intermediaries, to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.</p> <p>(2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as preventing an employee or official of a local agency, from engaging in separate conversations or communications outside of a meeting authorized by this chapter with members of a legislative body in order to answer questions or provide information regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency, if that person does not communicate to members of the legislative body the comments or position of any other member or members of the legislative body.</p> <p>(3) (A) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as preventing a member of the legislative body from engaging in separate conversations or communications on an internet-based social media platform to answer questions, provide information to the public, or to solicit information from the public regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body provided that a majority of the members of the legislative body do not use the internet-based social media platform to discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. A member of the legislative body shall not respond directly to any communication on an internet-based social media platform regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body that is made, posted, or shared by any other member of the legislative body.</p> <p>(B) For purposes of this paragraph, all of the following definitions shall apply:</p> <p>(i) "Discuss among themselves" means communications made, posted, or shared on an internet-based social media platform between members of a legislative body, including comments or use of digital icons that express reactions to communications made by other members of the legislative body.</p> <p>(ii) "Internet-based social media platform" means an online service that is open and accessible to the public.</p> <p>(iii) "Open and accessible to the public" means that members of the general public have the ability to access and participate, free of charge, in the social media platform without the approval by the social media platform or a person</p>	None

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			<p>or entity other than the social media platform, including any forum and chatroom, and cannot be blocked from doing so, except when the internet-based social media platform determines that an individual violated its protocols or rules.</p> <p>(c) Nothing in this section shall impose the requirements of this chapter upon any of the following:</p> <p>(1) Individual contacts or conversations between a member of a legislative body and any other person that do not violate subdivision (b).</p> <p>(2) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at a conference or similar gathering open to the public that involves a discussion of issues of general interest to the public or to public agencies of the type represented by the legislative body, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled program, business of a specified nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to allow members of the public free admission to a conference or similar gathering at which the organizers have required other participants or registrants to pay fees or charges as a condition of attendance.</p> <p>(3) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and publicized meeting organized to address a topic of local community concern by a person or organization other than the local agency, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled program, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.</p> <p>(4) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and noticed meeting of another body of the local agency, or at an open and noticed meeting of a legislative body of another local agency, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled meeting, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.</p> <p>(5) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at a purely social or ceremonial occasion, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.</p> <p>(6) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and noticed meeting of a standing committee of that body, provided that the members of the legislative body who are not members of the standing committee attend only as observers.</p>	<p>or entity other than the social media platform, including any forum and chatroom, and cannot be blocked from doing so, except when the internet-based social media platform determines that an individual violated its protocols or rules.</p> <p>(c) Nothing in this section shall impose the requirements of this chapter upon any of the following:</p> <p>(1) Individual contacts or conversations between a member of a legislative body and any other person that do not violate subdivision (b).</p> <p>(2) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at a conference or similar gathering open to the public that involves a discussion of issues of general interest to the public or to public agencies of the type represented by the legislative body, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled program, business of a specified nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to allow members of the public free admission to a conference or similar gathering at which the organizers have required other participants or registrants to pay fees or charges as a condition of attendance.</p> <p>(3) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and publicized meeting organized to address a topic of local community concern by a person or organization other than the local agency, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled program, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.</p> <p>(4) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and noticed meeting of another body of the local agency, or at an open and noticed meeting of a legislative body of another local agency, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled meeting, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.</p> <p>(5) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at a purely social or ceremonial occasion, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.</p> <p>(6) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and noticed meeting of a standing committee of that body, provided that the members of the legislative body who are not members of the standing committee attend only as observers.</p> <p>(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.</p>	

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Section 2					
54952.2	Preservation of AB 992 (Mullin, 2020) Changes to "Meeting"	Eliminates the January 1, 2026 sunset date associated with the changes made by AB 992 (Mullin, 2020) to the definition of a "meeting." AB 992 provided clarity regarding the use of social media and Brown Act-related responsibilities arising therefrom.	<i>Abolishes replacement section that would have otherwise effectuated the January 1, 2026 sunset.</i>	<p>54952.2. (a) As used in this chapter, "meeting" means any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, including teleconference location as permitted by Section 54953, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.</p> <p>(b) (1) A majority of the members of a legislative body shall not, outside a meeting authorized by this chapter, use a series of communications of any kind, directly or through intermediaries, to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.</p> <p>(2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as preventing an employee or official of a local agency, from engaging in separate conversations or communications outside of a meeting authorized by this chapter with members of a legislative body in order to answer questions or provide information regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency, if that person does not communicate to members of the legislative body the comments or position of any other member or members of the legislative body.</p> <p>(c) Nothing in this section shall impose the requirements of this chapter upon any of the following:</p> <p>(1) Individual contacts or conversations between a member of a legislative body and any other person that do not violate subdivision (b).</p> <p>(2) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at a conference or similar gathering open to the public that involves a discussion of issues of general interest to the public or to public agencies of the type represented by the legislative body, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled program, business of a specified nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to allow members of the public free admission to a conference or similar gathering at which the organizers have required other participants or registrants to pay fees or charges as a condition of attendance.</p> <p>(3) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and publicized meeting organized to address a topic of local community concern by a person or organization other than the local agency, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled program, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.</p> <p>(4) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and noticed meeting of another body of the local agency, or at an open and noticed meeting of a legislative body of another local agency, provided</p>	None

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				<p>that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled meeting, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.</p> <p>(5)The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at a purely social or ceremonial occasion, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.</p> <p>(6)The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and noticed meeting of a standing committee of that body, provided that the members of the legislative body who are not members of the standing committee attend only as observers.</p> <p>(d)This section shall become operative on January 1, 2026.</p>	
Section 3					
54952.7	Provision of Text of Brown Act to Legislative Body Members Mandate	SB 707 creates a mandate to provide board members with a copy of the text of the Brown Act; previously, this was a permissive statute that <i>allowed</i> an agency to require the distribution of the text of the Brown Act.	54952.7. A local agency shall provide a copy of this chapter to any person elected or appointed to serve as a member of a legislative body of the local agency.	54952.7. A legislative body of a local agency may require that a copy of this chapter be given to each member of the legislative body and any person elected to serve as a member of the legislative body who has not assumed the duties of office. An elected legislative body of a local agency may require that a copy of this chapter be given to each member of each legislative body all or a majority of whose members are appointed by or under the authority of the elected legislative body.	None
Section 4					
54953	Remote Accessibility Requirements for Members with Disabilities	This section codifies the California Attorney General’s 2024 opinion 107 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 107 , which concluded that the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) generally requires a local agency’s legislative body to allow remote participation as a reasonable accommodation for a member with a qualifying disability that precludes their in-person attendance at meetings of the body. That opinion inspired the codification of the requirement that individual members who participate remotely as a reasonable accommodation under the ADA (1) use two-way video and audio streaming in real time (though the individual may participate only through audio technology if a physical condition related to their disability results in a need to participate off camera.) and (2) disclose the identity of any adults who are present with the member at the remote location. When a member participates remotely under this disability accommodation, it counts the same as attending the meeting in person. The codification of the Attorney General’s opinion is placed within the “traditional” teleconferencing provisions found in the Brown Act.	<p>54953. (a) 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.</p> <p>(b) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing for the benefit of the public and the legislative body of a local agency in connection with any meeting or proceeding authorized by law. The teleconferenced meeting or proceeding shall comply with all otherwise applicable requirements of this chapter and all otherwise applicable provisions of law relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding.</p> <p>(2) Teleconferencing, as authorized by this section, may be used for all purposes in connection with any meeting within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, the legislative body of a local agency shall comply with all of the following:</p>	<p>54953. (a) 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.</p> <p>(b) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing for the benefit of the public and the legislative body of a local agency in connection with any meeting or proceeding authorized by law. The teleconferenced meeting or proceeding shall comply with all otherwise applicable requirements of this chapter and all otherwise applicable provisions of law relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding.</p> <p>(2)Teleconferencing, as authorized by this section, may be used for all purposes in connection with any meeting within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, the legislative body of a local agency shall comply with all of the following:</p>	None

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		<p>With regard to local agency executives, existing law required legislative bodies, prior to taking final action, to orally report a summary of a recommendation for a final action on their salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits during the open meeting in which the final action was to be taken. SB 707 expands this requirement to also be applicable to department heads or other similar administrative officers of the local agency.</p> <p>This section also deletes various teleconferencing schemes (e.g., during certain states of emergency, per AB 361 [R. Rivas, 2021]) that existed under the Brown Act and relocates them elsewhere in the Brown Act.</p> <p>This section stipulates that a “teleconference” does not include one or more members watching or listening to a meeting via webcasting or any other similar electronic medium that does not permit members to interactively speak, discuss, or deliberate on matters.</p>	<p>(A) All votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting shall be by rollcall.</p> <p>(B) The teleconferenced meetings shall 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.</p> <p>(C) The legislative body shall give notice of the meeting and post agendas as otherwise required by this chapter.</p> <p>(D) The legislative body shall allow members of the public to access the meeting and the agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly pursuant to Section 54954.3.</p> <p>(3) If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, it shall post agendas at all teleconference locations. 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. During the teleconference, 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, except as expressly provided in this chapter.</p> <p>(4) The teleconferencing requirements of this subdivision shall not apply to remote participation described in subdivision (c).</p> <p>(c) (1) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a member of a legislative body with a disability from participating in any meeting of the legislative body by remote participation as a reasonable accommodation pursuant to any applicable law.</p> <p>(2) A member of a legislative body participating in a meeting by remote participation pursuant to this subdivision shall do both of the following:</p> <p>(A) The member shall participate through both audio and visual technology, except that any member with a disability, as defined in Section 12102 of Title 42 of the United States Code, may participate only through audio technology if a physical condition related to their disability results in a need to participate off camera.</p> <p>(B) The member shall disclose at the meeting before any action is taken, 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 of those individuals.</p> <p>(3) Remote participation under this subdivision shall be treated as in-person attendance at the physical meeting location for all purposes, including any requirement that a quorum of the legislative body participate from any particular location. The provisions of subdivision (b) and Sections 54953.8 to 54953.8.7, inclusive, shall not apply to remote participation under this subdivision.</p>	<p>(A) All votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting shall be by rollcall.</p> <p>(B)The teleconferenced meetings shall 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.</p> <p>(C)The legislative body shall give notice of the meeting and post agendas as otherwise required by this chapter.</p> <p>(D)The legislative body shall allow members of the public to access the meeting and the agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly pursuant to Section 54954.3.</p> <p>(3) If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, it shall post agendas at all teleconference locations. 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. During the teleconference, 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, except as provided in subdivisions (d) and (e).</p> <p>(c) (1) No legislative body shall take action by secret ballot, whether preliminary or final.</p> <p>(2)The legislative body of a local agency shall publicly report any action taken and the vote or abstention on that action of each member present for the action.</p> <p>(3) Prior to taking final action, the legislative body shall orally report a summary of a recommendation for a final action on the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of a local agency executive, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3511.1, during the open meeting in which the final action is to be taken. This paragraph shall not affect the public’s right under the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1) to inspect or copy records created or received in the process of developing the recommendation.</p> <p>(d) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions relating to a quorum in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), if a health authority conducts a teleconference meeting, members who are outside the jurisdiction of the authority may be counted toward the establishment of a quorum when participating in the teleconference if at least 50 percent of the number of members that would establish a quorum are present within the boundaries of the territory over which the authority exercises jurisdiction, and the health authority provides a teleconference number, and associated access codes, if any, that allows any person to call in to participate in the meeting and the number and access codes are identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting.</p> <p>(2) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed as discouraging health authority members from regularly meeting at a common physical site within</p>	

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			<p>(d) (1) No legislative body shall take action by secret ballot, whether preliminary or final.</p> <p>(2) The legislative body of a local agency shall publicly report any action taken and the vote or abstention on that action of each member present for the action.</p> <p>(3) (A) Prior to taking final action, the legislative body shall orally report a summary of a recommendation for a final action on the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of either of the following during the open meeting in which the final action is to be taken:</p> <p>(i) A local agency executive, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3511.1.</p> <p>(ii) A department head or other similar administrative officer of the local agency.</p> <p>(B) This paragraph shall not affect the public's right under the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1) to inspect or copy records created or received in the process of developing the recommendation.</p> <p>(e) For purposes of this section, both of the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(1) "Disability" means a physical disability or a mental disability as those terms are defined in Section 12926 and used in Section 12926.1, or a disability as defined in Section 12102 of Title 42 of the United States Code.</p> <p>(2) (A) "Teleconference" means a meeting of a legislative body, the members of which are in different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or video, or both.</p> <p>(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), "teleconference" does not include one or more members watching or listening to a meeting via webcasting or any other similar electronic medium that does not permit members to interactively speak, discuss, or deliberate on matters.</p> <p>(3) "Remote participation" means participation in a meeting by teleconference at a location other than any physical meeting location designated in the notice of the meeting.</p>	<p>the jurisdiction of the authority or from using teleconference locations within or near the jurisdiction of the authority. A teleconference meeting for which a quorum is established pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to all other requirements of this section.</p> <p>(3) For purposes of this subdivision, a health authority means any entity created pursuant to Sections 14018.7, 14087.31, 14087.35, 14087.36, 14087.38, and 14087.9605 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, any joint powers authority created pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 for the purpose of contracting pursuant to Section 14087.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and any advisory committee to a county-sponsored health plan licensed pursuant to Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code if the advisory committee has 12 or more members.</p> <p>(e) (1)The legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing without complying with the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) if the legislative body complies with the requirements of paragraph (2) of this subdivision in either of the following circumstances:</p> <p>(A)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.</p> <p>(B)The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency and has determined, by majority vote, pursuant to subparagraph (A), that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.</p> <p>(2) A legislative body that holds a meeting pursuant to this subdivision shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(A) In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the means 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.</p> <p>(B) In the event of a disruption that prevents the legislative body 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 that 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. Actions taken on agenda items during a</p>	

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				<p>disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting may be challenged pursuant to Section 54960.1.</p> <p>(C)The legislative body shall not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.</p> <p>(D) Notwithstanding Section 54953.3, 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.</p> <p>(E) (i) A legislative body that provides a timed public comment period for each agenda item shall not close the public comment period for the agenda item, or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (D), to provide public comment until that timed public comment period has elapsed.</p> <p>(ii) A legislative body that does not provide a timed public comment period, but takes public comment separately on each agenda item, shall 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 pursuant to subparagraph (D), or otherwise be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment.</p> <p>(iii) A legislative body that provides a timed general public comment period that does not correspond to a specific agenda item shall not close the public comment period or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (D), until the timed general public comment period has elapsed.</p> <p>(3) If a state of emergency remains active, in order to continue to teleconference without compliance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the legislative body shall, not later than 45 days after teleconferencing for the first time pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), and every 45 days thereafter, make the following findings by majority vote:</p> <p>(A)The legislative body has reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency.</p> <p>(B)The state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person.</p> <p>(4)This subdivision shall not be construed to require the legislative body to provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment.</p> <p>(f) (1)The legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing without complying with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda, which location shall be open to the public and situated within the boundaries</p>	

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				<p>of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction and the legislative body complies with all of the following:</p> <p>(A)The legislative body shall provide at least one of the following as a means by which the public may remotely hear and visually observe the meeting, and remotely address the legislative body:</p> <p>(i) A two-way audiovisual platform.</p> <p>(ii) A two-way telephonic service and a live webcasting of the meeting.</p> <p>(B) In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment.</p> <p>(C)The agenda shall identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend and address the legislative body directly pursuant to Section 54954.3 via a call-in option, via an internet-based service option, and at the in-person location of the meeting.</p> <p>(D) In the event of a disruption that prevents the legislative body 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 that 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. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting may be challenged pursuant to Section 54960.1.</p> <p>(E)The legislative body shall not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.</p> <p>(F) Notwithstanding Section 54953.3, 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.</p> <p>(2) A member of the legislative body shall only participate in the meeting remotely pursuant to this subdivision, if all of the following requirements are met:</p> <p>(A) One of the following circumstances applies:</p> <p>(i)The member notifies the legislative body at the earliest opportunity possible, including at the start of a regular meeting, of their need to participate remotely for just cause, including a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given meeting. The provisions of this</p>	

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				<p>clause shall not be used by any member of the legislative body for more than two meetings per calendar year.</p> <p>(ii)The member requests the legislative body to allow them to participate in the meeting remotely due to emergency circumstances and the legislative body takes action to approve the request. The legislative body shall request a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given meeting. A general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words and shall not require the member to disclose any medical diagnosis or disability, or any personal medical information that is already exempt under existing law, such as the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 56) of Part 2.6 of Division 1 of the Civil Code). For the purposes of this clause, the following requirements apply:</p> <p>(I) A member shall make a request to participate remotely at a meeting pursuant to this clause as soon as possible. The member shall make a separate request for each meeting in which they seek to participate remotely.</p> <p>(II)The legislative body may take action on a request to participate remotely at the earliest opportunity. If the request does not allow sufficient time to place proposed action on such a request on the posted agenda for the meeting for which the request is made, the legislative body may take action at the beginning of the meeting in accordance with paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2.</p> <p>(B)The member shall publicly disclose at the meeting before any action is taken, 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.</p> <p>(C)The member shall participate through both audio and visual technology.</p> <p>(3) (A)The provisions of this subdivision shall not serve as a means for any member of a legislative body to participate in meetings of the legislative body solely by teleconference from a remote location for more than the following number of meetings, as applicable:</p> <p>(i)Two meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less.</p> <p>(ii) Five meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets twice per month.</p> <p>(iii) Seven meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets three or more times per month.</p> <p>(B) For the purpose of counting meetings attended by teleconference under this paragraph, a “meeting” shall be defined as any number of meetings of the legislative body of a local agency that begin on the same calendar day.</p> <p>(g)The legislative body shall have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals</p>	

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				<p>with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and resolving any doubt in favor of accessibility. In each instance in which notice of the time of the meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the procedure for receiving and resolving requests for accommodation.</p> <p>(h) The legislative body shall conduct meetings subject to this chapter consistent with applicable civil rights and nondiscrimination laws.</p> <p>(i) (1) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a legislative body from providing the public with additional teleconference locations.</p> <p>(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a legislative body from providing the public with additional physical locations in which the public may observe and address the legislative body by electronic means.</p> <p>(j) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:</p> <p>(1) "Emergency circumstances" means a physical or family medical emergency that prevents a member from attending in person.</p> <p>(2) "Just cause" means any of the following:</p> <p>(A) A childcare or caregiving need of a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner that requires them to participate remotely. "Child," "parent," "grandparent," "grandchild," and "sibling" have the same meaning as those terms do in Section 12945.2.</p> <p>(B) A contagious illness that prevents a member from attending in person.</p> <p>(C) A need related to a physical or mental disability as defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1 not otherwise accommodated by subdivision (g).</p> <p>(D) Travel while on official business of the legislative body or another state or local agency.</p> <p>(3) "Remote location" means a location from which a member of a legislative body participates in a meeting pursuant to subdivision (f), other than any physical meeting location designated in the notice of the meeting. Remote locations need not be accessible to the public.</p> <p>(4) "Remote participation" means participation in a meeting by teleconference at a location other than any physical meeting location designated in the notice of the meeting. Watching or listening to a meeting via webcasting or another similar electronic medium that does not permit members to interactively hear, discuss, or deliberate on matters, does not constitute remote participation.</p> <p>(5) "State of emergency" means a state of emergency proclaimed pursuant to Section 8625 of the California Emergency Services Act (Article 1 (commencing with Section 8550) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2).</p>	

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				<p>(6) "Teleconference" means a meeting of a legislative body, the members of which are in different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or video, or both.</p> <p>(7) "Two-way audiovisual platform" means an online platform that provides participants with the ability to participate in a meeting via both an interactive video conference and a two-way telephonic function.</p> <p>(8) "Two-way telephonic service" means a telephone service that does not require internet access, is not provided as part of a two-way audiovisual platform, and allows participants to dial a telephone number to listen and verbally participate.</p> <p>(9) "Webcasting" means a streaming video broadcast online or on television, using streaming media technology to distribute a single content source to many simultaneous listeners and viewers.</p> <p>(k) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.</p>	
Section 5		THIS SECTION APPLIES TO "ELIGIBLE LEGISLATIVE BODIES" EXCLUSIVELY			
54953.4	"Eligible Legislative Body" Defined, Mandates Established	<p>SB 707 creates a new definition, "eligible legislative body," and subjects local agencies matching that definition to additional mandates under the Brown Act. The definition of "eligible legislative body" will be established to mean any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A city council of a city with a population of 30,000 or more. • A county board of supervisors of a county, or city and county, with a population of 30,000 or more. • A city council of a city located in a county with a population of 600,000 or more. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The board of directors of a special district that has an internet website and meets any of the following conditions: ○ The boundaries of the special district include the entirety of a county with a population of 600,000 or more, and the special district has over 200 full-time equivalent employees. ○ The special district has over 1,000 full-time equivalent employees. ○ The special district has annual revenues, based on the most recent Financial Transaction Report data published by the California State Controller, that exceed four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000), adjusted annually for inflation commencing January 1, 2027, as measured by the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index from January 1 of the prior year to January 1 of the current 	<p>54953.4. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that public access, including through translation of agendas as required by this section, is necessary for an informed populace. The Legislature encourages local agencies to adopt public access requirements that exceed the requirements of this chapter by translating additional languages, employing human translators, and conducting additional outreach.</p> <p>(b) (1) In addition to any other applicable requirements of this chapter, a meeting held by a eligible legislative body pursuant to this chapter shall comply with both of the following requirements:</p> <p>(A) (i) (I) (ia) All open and public meetings shall include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a two-way telephonic service or a two-way audiovisual platform, except if adequate telephonic or internet service is not operational at the meeting location. If adequate telephonic or internet service is operational at the meeting location during only a portion of the meeting, the legislative body shall include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a two-way telephonic service or a two-way audiovisual platform during that portion of the meeting.</p> <p>(ib) (Ia) On or before July 1, 2026, an eligible legislative body shall approve at a noticed public meeting in open session, not on the consent calendar, a policy regarding disruption of telephonic or internet service occurring during meetings subject to this sub-subclause. The policy shall address the procedures for recessing and reconvening a meeting in the event of disruption and the efforts that the eligible legislative body shall make to attempt to restore the service.</p>	<p><i>Adds section.</i></p>	January 1, 2030

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		<p>year, and the special district employs over 200 full-time equivalent employees.</p> <p>All open and public meetings of an eligible legislative body would have to include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a two-way telephonic service or a two-way audiovisual platform, unless telephonic or internet service is not available at the meeting location. If adequate telephonic or internet service is operational at the meeting location during only a portion of the meeting, the legislative body must include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a two-way telephonic service or a two-way audiovisual platform during that portion of the meeting.</p> <p>On or before July 1, 2026, an eligible legislative body must approve at a noticed public meeting in open session, and not on the consent calendar, a policy regarding disruption of telephonic or internet service occurring during meetings. The policy must address the procedures for recessing and reconvening a meeting in the event of disruption and the efforts the eligible legislative body will make to attempt to restore service. If a disruption of telephonic or internet service occurs during the meeting, the legislative body must recess the open session of the meeting for at least one hour and make a good faith attempt to restore the service. The legislative body must not resume the open session of the meeting for at least one hour following the disruption, or until telephonic or internet service is restored, whichever is earlier. Notably, the legislative body may meet in closed session during this period. Upon resuming the open session, if telephonic or internet service has not been restored, the legislative body must adopt a finding by rollcall vote that they have made good faith efforts in accordance with their policy and that the public interest in continuing the meeting outweighs the public interest in remote public access.</p> <p>Eligible legislative bodies would be required to reasonably assist members of the public who wish to translate a public meeting into any language or wish to receive interpretation provided by another member of the public, so long as the interpretation is not disrupting to the meeting. The eligible legislative body shall publicize instructions on how to request assistance under this subdivision. Assistance may include any of the following, as determined by the eligible legislative body:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranging space for one or more interpreters at the meeting location. 	<p>(lb) If a disruption of telephonic or internet service that prevents members of the public from attending or observing the meeting via the two-way telephonic service or two-way audiovisual platform occurs during the meeting, the eligible legislative body shall recess the open session of the meeting for at least one hour and make a good faith attempt to restore the service. The eligible legislative body may meet in closed session during this period. The eligible legislative body shall not reconvene the open session of the meeting until at least one hour following the disruption, or until telephonic or internet service is restored, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(lc) Upon reconvening the open session, if telephonic or internet service has not been restored, the eligible legislative body shall adopt a finding by rollcall vote that good faith efforts to restore the telephonic or internet service have been made in accordance with the policy adopted pursuant to sub-sub-subclause (la) and that the public interest in continuing the meeting outweighs the public interest in remote public access.</p> <p>(ll) Subclause (l) does not apply to a meeting that is held to do any of the following:</p> <p>(ia) Attend a judicial or administrative proceeding to which the local agency is a party.</p> <p>(ib) Inspect real or personal property provided that the topic of the meeting is limited to items directly related to the real or personal property.</p> <p>(ic) Meet with elected or appointed officials of the United States or the State of California, solely to discuss a legislative or regulatory issue affecting the local agency and over which the federal or state officials have jurisdiction.</p> <p>(id) Meet in or nearby a facility owned by the agency, provided that the topic of the meeting is limited to items directly related to the facility.</p> <p>(ie) Meet in an emergency situation pursuant to Section 54956.5.</p> <p>(ii) If an eligible legislative body elects to provide a two-way audiovisual platform, the eligible legislative body shall publicly post and provide a call-in option, and activate any automatic captioning function during the meeting if an automatic captioning function is included with the two-way audiovisual platform. If an eligible legislative body does not elect to provide a two-way audiovisual platform, the eligible legislative body shall provide a two-way telephonic service for the public to participate in the meeting, pursuant to subclause (l).</p> <p>(B) (i) All open and public meetings for which attendance via a two-way telephonic service or a two-way audiovisual platform is provided in accordance with paragraph (1) shall provide the public with an opportunity to provide public comment in accordance with Section 54954.3 via the two-way telephonic or two-way audiovisual platform, and ensure the opportunity for the members of the public participating via a two-way telephonic or two-way</p>		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing extra time during the meeting for interpretation to occur. • Making available equipment or facilities for participants to access commercially available interpretation services. <p>The eligible legislative body would be required to publicly post and provide a call-in option and activate any automatic captioning function during the meeting if an automatic captioning function is included with the two-way audiovisual platform. All public meetings would be required to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on an agenda item via a two-way telephonic or two-way audiovisual platform, and would be required to ensure the opportunity for the members of the public participating via a two-way telephonic or two-way audiovisual platform to comment on agenda items with the same time allotment as a person attending a meeting in person.</p> <p>The provisions of SB 707 do not require an eligible legislative body to provide interpretation of any public meeting, however, an eligible legislative body may elect to provide interpretation of any public meeting. SB 707 provides that an action shall not be commenced or maintained against the eligible legislative body arising from the content or accuracy of any interpretation facilitated or provided pursuant to these terms.</p> <p>Eligible legislative bodies would be required to have in place a system for electronically facilitating requests for meeting agendas and materials through email or through an integrated agenda management platform. Information about how to make a request using this system must be made accessible through a prominent direct link posted on the primary internet website home page of the eligible legislative body.</p> <p>Eligible legislative bodies would be required to create and maintain an accessible internet web page dedicated to public meetings that includes, or provides a link to, all of the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a general explanation of the public meeting process for the eligible legislative body; • an explanation of the procedures for a member of the public to provide in-person or remote oral public comment during a public meeting or to submit written public comment; • a calendar of all public meeting dates with calendar listings that include the date, time, and location of each public meeting • the meeting agenda 	<p>audiovisual platform to provide public comment with the same time allotment as a person attending a meeting in person.</p> <p>(2) (A) An eligible legislative body shall reasonably assist members of the public who wish to translate a public meeting into any language or wish to receive interpretation provided by another member of the public, so long as the interpretation is not disrupting to the meeting, as defined in Section 54957.95. The eligible legislative body shall publicize instructions on how to request assistance under this subdivision. Assistance may include any of the following, as determined by the eligible legislative body:</p> <p>(i) Arranging space for one or more interpreters at the meeting location.</p> <p>(ii) Allowing extra time during the meeting for interpretation to occur.</p> <p>(iii) Ensuring participants may utilize their personal equipment or reasonably access facilities for participants to access commercially available interpretation services.</p> <p>(B) This section does not require an eligible legislative body to provide interpretation of any public meeting, however, an eligible legislative body may elect to provide interpretation of any public meeting.</p> <p>(C) The eligible legislative body is not responsible for the content or accuracy of any interpretation facilitated, assisted with, or provided under this subdivision. An action shall not be commenced or maintained against the eligible legislative body arising from the content or accuracy of any interpretation facilitated, assisted with, or provided under this subdivision.</p> <p>(3) An eligible legislative body shall take the following actions to encourage residents, including those in underrepresented communities and non-English-speaking communities, to participate in public meetings:</p> <p>(A) Have in place a system for electronically accepting and fulfilling requests for meeting agendas and documents pursuant to Section 54954.1 through email or through an integrated agenda management platform. Information about how to make a request using this system shall be accessible through a prominent direct link posted on the primary internet website home page of the eligible legislative body.</p> <p>(B) (i) Create and maintain an accessible internet webpage dedicated to public meetings that includes, or provides a link to, all of the following information:</p> <p>(I) A general explanation of the public meeting process for the eligible legislative body.</p> <p>(II) An explanation of the procedures for a member of the public to provide in-person or remote oral public comment during a public meeting or to submit written public comment.</p> <p>(III) A calendar of all public meeting dates with calendar listings that include the date, time, and location of each public meeting.</p>		

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		<p>The eligible legislative body must include a link to the dedicated web page on the home page of the eligible legislative body's internet website. The dedicated web page must be translated into "applicable languages," and each translation must be accessible through a prominent direct link posted on the primary internet website home page of the eligible legislative body.</p> <p>Eligible legislative bodies would be required to make reasonable efforts to provide public meeting information to groups that do not traditionally participate in public meetings, including, but not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media organizations that provide news coverage in the jurisdiction of the eligible legislative body, including media organizations that serve non-English-speaking communities. • Good government, civil rights, civic engagement, neighborhood, and community group organizations, or other organizations that are active in the jurisdiction of the eligible legislative body, including organizations active in non-English-speaking communities. SB 707 provides that no action shall be commenced or maintained against an eligible legislative body arising from failing to provide public meeting information to any specific organization. <p>SB 707 requires that the agenda for each meeting of an eligible legislative body be translated into all applicable languages, and each translation shall be posted consistent with general agenda posting requirements. Each translation shall include instructions in the applicable language describing how to join the meeting by the telephonic or internet-based service option, including any requirements for registration for public comment. It would expressly be permissible for agencies to use digital translation services to satisfy this requirement. The eligible legislative body would be required to make available a physical location that is freely accessible to the public in reasonable proximity to the physical location in which the agenda and translations are generally posted, and the body must allow members of the public to post additional translations of the agenda in that location. As before, the eligible legislative body is not responsible for the content or accuracy of any translation provided pursuant to this section. No action shall be commenced or maintained against an eligible legislative body from the content or accuracy of any translation provided. SB 707 expressly provides that, as used here, "agenda" does not mean the entire agenda packet.</p> <p>"Applicable languages" is defined in SB 707 to mean languages, according to data from the most recent American Community Survey, spoken jointly by 20 percent or more of the applicable</p>	<p>(IV)The agenda posted online pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 54954.2.</p> <p>(ii)The eligible legislative body shall include a link to the webpage required by subparagraph (A) on the home page of the eligible legislative body's internet website.</p> <p>(C) (i) Make reasonable efforts, as determined by the legislative body, to invite groups that do not traditionally participate in public meetings to attend those meetings, which may include, but are not limited to, all the following:</p> <p>(I) Media organizations that provide news coverage in the jurisdiction of the eligible legislative body, including media organizations that serve non-English-speaking communities.</p> <p>(II) Good government, civil rights, civic engagement, neighborhood, and community group organizations, or similar organizations that are active in the jurisdiction of the eligible legislative body, including organizations active in non-English-speaking communities.</p> <p>(III) Legislative bodies shall have broad discretion in the choice of reasonable efforts they make under this subparagraph. No action shall be commenced or maintained against an eligible legislative body arising from failing to provide public meeting information to any specific group pursuant to this subparagraph.</p> <p>(c) (1) (A)The agenda for each meeting of an eligible legislative body shall be translated into all applicable languages, and each translation shall be posted in accordance with Section 54954.2. Each translation shall include instructions in the applicable language describing how to join the meeting by the telephonic or internet-based service option, including any requirements for registration for public comment.</p> <p>(B)The accessible internet webpage provided under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) shall be translated into all applicable languages, and each translation shall be accessible through a prominent direct link posted on the primary internet website home page of the eligible legislative body.</p> <p>(2) A translation made using a digital translation service shall satisfy the requirements of paragraph (1).</p> <p>(3)The eligible legislative body shall make available a physical location that is freely accessible to the public in reasonable proximity to the physical location in which the agenda and translations are posted as described in paragraph (1), and shall allow members of the public to post additional translations of the agenda in that location.</p> <p>(4)The eligible legislative body is not responsible for the content or accuracy of any translation provided pursuant to this subdivision. No action shall be commenced or maintained against an eligible legislative body arising from the</p>		

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		<p>population, provided that 20 percent or more of the population that speaks that language in that city or county speaks English less than “very well.” The applicable population will be determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For an eligible legislative body that is a city council or county board of supervisors, the applicable population shall be the population of the city or county. • For an eligible legislative body of a special district, the applicable population will be either of the following, at the discretion of the board of directors of the special district: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The population of the county with the greatest population within the boundaries of the special district. ○ The population of the service area of the special district, if the special district has the data to determine what languages spoken by the population within its service area meet the requirements. <p>If more than three languages meet the criteria, “applicable languages” is limited to mean the three languages that are spoken by the largest percentage of the population. An eligible legislative body may elect to determine the applicable languages based upon a source other than the most recent American Community Survey if it makes a finding, based upon substantial evidence, that the other source provides equally or more reliable data for the territory over which the eligible legislative body exercises jurisdiction.</p> <p>These provisions applicable to eligible legislative bodies have a January 1, 2030 sunset date.</p>	<p>content, accuracy, posting, or removal of any translation provided by the eligible legislative body or posted by any person pursuant to this subdivision.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of this section, the agenda does not include the entire agenda packet.</p> <p>(d) This section shall not be construed to affect or supersede any other applicable civil rights, nondiscrimination, or public access laws.</p> <p>(e) For purposes of this section, all of the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(1) (A) “Applicable languages” means languages, according to data from the most recent American Community Survey, spoken jointly by 20 percent or more of the applicable population, provided that 20 percent or more of the population that speaks that language in that city or county speaks English less than “very well.”</p> <p>(B) For the purposes of subparagraph (A), the applicable population shall be determined as follows:</p> <p>(i) For an eligible legislative body that is a city council or county board of supervisors, the applicable population shall be the population of the city or county.</p> <p>(ii) For an eligible legislative body of a special district, the applicable population shall be either of the following, at the discretion of the board of directors of the special district:</p> <p>(I) The population of the county with the greatest population within the boundaries of the special district.</p> <p>(II) The population of the service area of the special district, if the special district has the data to determine what languages spoken by the population within its service area meet the requirements of paragraph (A).</p> <p>(C) If more than three languages meet the criteria set forth in subparagraph (A), “applicable languages” shall mean the three languages described in subparagraph (A) that are spoken by the largest percentage of the population.</p> <p>(D) An eligible legislative body may elect to determine the applicable languages based upon a source other than the most recent American Community Survey if it makes a finding, based upon substantial evidence, that the other source provides equally or more reliable data for the territory over which the eligible legislative body exercises jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) “Eligible legislative body” means any of the following:</p> <p>(A) A city council of a city with a population of 30,000 or more.</p> <p>(B) A county board of supervisors of a county, or city and county, with a population of 30,000 or more.</p>		

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			<p>(C) A city council of a city located in a county with a population of 600,000 or more.</p> <p>(D) The board of directors of a special district that has an internet website and meets any of the following conditions:</p> <p>(i) The boundaries of the special district include the entirety of a county with a population of 600,000 or more, and the special district has over 200 full-time equivalent employees.</p> <p>(ii) The special district has over 1,000 full-time equivalent employees.</p> <p>(iii) The special district has annual revenues, based on the most recent Financial Transaction Report data published by the California State Controller, that exceed four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000), adjusted annually for inflation commencing January 1, 2027, as measured by the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index from January 1 of the prior year to January 1 of the current year, and the special district employs over 200 full-time equivalent employees.</p> <p>(3) "Two-way audiovisual platform" means an online platform that provides participants with the ability to participate in a meeting via both an interactive video conference and a two-way telephonic service.</p> <p>(4) "Two-way telephonic service" means a telephone service that does not require internet access and allows participants to dial a telephone number to listen and verbally participate.</p> <p>(f) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2026.</p> <p>(g) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.</p>		
Section 6					
54953.5	Public Recording Rights & Access to Meeting Recordings	Minor, technical changes regarding modern recording devices and public meetings.	<p>54953.5. (a) Any person attending an open and public meeting of a legislative body of a local agency shall have the right to record the proceedings in the absence of a reasonable finding by the legislative body of the local agency that the recording cannot continue without noise, illumination, or obstruction of view that constitutes, or would constitute, a persistent disruption of the proceedings.</p> <p>(b) Any recording of an open and public meeting made for whatever purpose by or at the direction of the local agency shall be subject to inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1), but, notwithstanding Section 34090, may be erased or destroyed 30 days after the recording. Any inspection of an audio or video recording shall be provided without charge on equipment made available by the local agency.</p>	<p>54953.5. (a) Any person attending an open and public meeting of a legislative body of a local agency shall have the right to record the proceedings with an audio or video recorder or a still or motion picture camera in the absence of a reasonable finding by the legislative body of the local agency that the recording cannot continue without noise, illumination, or obstruction of view that constitutes, or would constitute, a persistent disruption of the proceedings.</p> <p>(b) Any audio or video recording of an open and public meeting made for whatever purpose by or at the direction of the local agency shall be subject to inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1), but, notwithstanding Section 34090, may be erased or destroyed 30 days after the recording. Any inspection of an audio or video recording shall be provided without charge on equipment made available by the local agency.</p>	None

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
Section 7					
54953.7	Enhanced Public Access Standards	Removes the requirement that the majority of an appointed legislative body be made up of elected legislative body members for the elected legislative body to impose higher Brown Act standards on the appointed legislative body.	54953.7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, legislative bodies of local agencies may impose requirements upon themselves which allow greater access to their meetings than prescribed by the minimal standards set forth in this chapter. In addition thereto, an elected legislative body of a local agency may impose those requirements on appointed legislative bodies of the local agency.	54953.7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, legislative bodies of local agencies may impose requirements upon themselves which allow greater access to their meetings than prescribed by the minimal standards set forth in this chapter. In addition thereto, an elected legislative body of a local agency may impose such requirements on those appointed legislative bodies of the local agency of which all or a majority of the members are appointed by or under the authority of the elected legislative body.	None
Section 8					
54953.8	Teleconference Meeting Requirements & Public Access	<p>Creates the foundational set of rules for “revised teleconferencing” under the Brown Act; when holding public meetings using “revised teleconferencing” rules (not having to list the teleconference location[s] in the agenda, not having to make the teleconferencing location[s] accessible to the public, etc.), these are the general set of rules that apply. These circumstances are referenced in Sections 54953.8.1 to 54953.8.7, inclusive.</p> <p>The new revised teleconferencing rules impose various minimum requirements that are novel or were otherwise only selectively applicable; in addition to some typical provisions, SB 707 provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> teleconferencing must be done with two-way, audiovisual platforms <i>OR</i> two-way telephonic services accompanied by a live webcasting of the meeting any member of the legislative body who participates in a teleconference meeting from a remote location and the specific provision of law that the member relied upon to permit their participation by teleconferencing must be listed in the minutes of the meeting <p>SB 707 stipulates that the local agency must identify and make available to legislative bodies a list of one or more meeting locations that may be available for use by the legislative bodies to conduct their meetings.</p>	<p>54953.8. (a)The legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing as authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 54953 without complying with the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 54953 in any of the circumstances described in Sections 54953.8.1 to 54953.8.7, inclusive.</p> <p>(b) A legislative body that holds a teleconference meeting pursuant to this section shall, in addition to any other applicable requirements of this chapter, comply with all of the following:</p> <p>(1)The legislative body shall provide at least one of the following as a means by which the public may remotely hear and visually observe the meeting, and remotely address the legislative body:</p> <p>(A) A two-way audiovisual platform.</p> <p>(B) A two-way telephonic service and a live webcasting of the meeting.</p> <p>(2) In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconference meeting held pursuant to this section is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the means 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.</p> <p>(3) In the event of a disruption that prevents the legislative body 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 that 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. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting may be challenged pursuant to Section 54960.1.</p>	<i>Adds section.</i>	None

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
			<p>(4)The legislative body shall not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding Section 54953.3, 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.</p> <p>(6) (A) A legislative body that provides a timed public comment period for each agenda item shall not close the public comment period for the agenda item, or the opportunity to register, pursuant to paragraph (5), to provide public comment until that timed public comment period has elapsed.</p> <p>(B) A legislative body that does not provide a timed public comment period, but takes public comment separately on each agenda item, shall 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 pursuant to paragraph (5), or otherwise be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment.</p> <p>(C) A legislative body that provides a timed general public comment period that does not correspond to a specific agenda item shall not close the public comment period or the opportunity to register, pursuant to paragraph (5), until the timed general public comment period has elapsed.</p> <p>(7) Any member of the legislative body who participates in a teleconference meeting from a remote location pursuant to this section and the specific provision of law that the member relied upon to permit their participation by teleconferencing shall be listed in the minutes of the meeting.</p> <p>(8)The legislative body shall have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and resolving any doubt in favor of accessibility. In each instance in which notice of the time of the meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the procedure for receiving and resolving requests for accommodation.</p> <p>(9)The legislative body shall conduct meetings subject to this chapter consistent with applicable civil rights and nondiscrimination laws.</p> <p>(c) A local agency shall identify and make available to legislative bodies a list of one or more meeting locations that may be available for use by the legislative bodies to conduct their meetings.</p> <p>(d) (1) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a legislative body from providing the public with additional teleconference locations.</p>		

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
			<p>(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a legislative body from providing the public with additional physical locations in which the public may observe and address the legislative body by electronic means.</p> <p>(e) A member of a legislative body who participates in a teleconference meeting from a remote location pursuant to this section shall publicly disclose at the meeting before any action is taken 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 those individuals.</p> <p>(f) The teleconferencing provisions described in Section 54953 and Sections 54953.8.1 to 54953.8.7, inclusive, are cumulative. A legislative body may elect to use any teleconferencing provisions that are applicable to a meeting, regardless of whether any other teleconferencing provisions would also be applicable to that meeting.</p> <p>(g) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(1) "Remote location" means a location from which a member of a legislative body participates in a meeting pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (b), other than any physical meeting location designated in the notice of the meeting. Remote locations need not be accessible to the public.</p> <p>(2) "Teleconference" means a meeting of a legislative body, the members of which are in different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or video, or both.</p> <p>(3) "Two-way audiovisual platform" means an online platform that provides participants with the ability to participate in a meeting via both an interactive video conference and a two-way telephonic service. A two-way audiovisual platform may be structured to disable the use of video for the public participants.</p> <p>(4) "Two-way telephonic service" means a telephone service that does not require internet access and allows participants to dial a telephone number to listen and verbally participate.</p> <p>(5) "Webcasting" means a streaming video broadcast online or on television, using streaming media technology to distribute a single content source to many simultaneous listeners and viewers.</p>		

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
Section 9			PERMISSIVE AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CERTAIN BODIES		
54953.8.1	Teleconference Meetings for Health Authorities	Health authorities are allowed to hold meetings by teleconference under the same rules described in Section 54953.8.	<p>54953.8.1. (a) A health authority may conduct a teleconference meeting pursuant to Section 54953.8, provided that it complies with the requirements of that section.</p> <p>(b) Nothing in this section or Section 54953.8 shall be construed as discouraging health authority members from regularly meeting at a common physical site within the jurisdiction of the authority or from using teleconference locations within or near the jurisdiction of the authority.</p> <p>(c) For purposes of this section, a health authority means any entity created pursuant to Sections 14018.7, 14087.31, 14087.35, 14087.36, 14087.38, and 14087.9605 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, any joint powers authority created pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 for the purpose of contracting pursuant to Section 14087.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and any advisory committee to a county-sponsored health plan licensed pursuant to Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code if the advisory committee has 12 or more members.</p>	<i>Relocated from 54953.</i>	None

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
Section 10			PERMISSIVE AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CERTAIN BODIES		
54953.8.2	State of Emergency; Local State of Emergency	A local agency's governing body may hold a teleconference meeting pursuant to the terms of section 54953.8 during a declared state or local emergency provided it observes the requirements contained therein and follows the procedural requirements of this section.	<p>54953.8.2. (a) A legislative body of a local agency may conduct a teleconference meeting pursuant to Section 54953.8 during a proclaimed state of emergency or local emergency, provided that it complies with the requirements of that section and the teleconferencing is used in either of the following circumstances:</p> <p>(1) 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.</p> <p>(2) After a determination described in paragraph (1) is made that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.</p> <p>(b) If the state of emergency or local emergency remains active, in order to continue to teleconference pursuant to this section, the legislative body shall, no later than 45 days after teleconferencing for the first time pursuant to this section, and every 45 days thereafter, make the following findings by majority vote:</p> <p>(1)The legislative body has reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency or local emergency.</p> <p>(2)The state of emergency or local emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person.</p> <p>(c)This section shall not be construed to require the legislative body to provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment.</p> <p>(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 54953.8, a legislative body conducting a teleconference meeting pursuant to this section may elect to use a two-way telephonic service without a live webcasting of the meeting.</p> <p>(e) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(1) "Local emergency" means a condition of extreme peril to persons or property proclaimed by the governing body of the local agency affected, in accordance with Section 8630 of the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2), as defined in Section 8680.9, or a local health emergency declared pursuant to Section 101080 of the Health and Safety Code. Local emergency, as used in this section, refers only to local emergencies in the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) "State of emergency" means state of emergency proclaimed pursuant to Section 8625 of the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2).</p>	<i>Relocated from 54953.</i>	None

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
Section 11			PERMISSIVE AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CERTAIN BODIES		
54953.8.3	Remote Participation for Just Cause	<p>Generally recreates the provisions of law that allowed a board member to participate using revised teleconferencing rules for a “just cause” or as a result of “emergency circumstances,” provisions of law that were added by AB 2449 (Rubio, 2022).</p> <p>SB 707 also expands the definition of “just cause” to include certain military service obligations and reasons related to an immunocompromised child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner of the board member.</p> <p>SB 707 makes a minor, technical change to the former provisions by including “emergency circumstances” as a form of “just cause,” rather than as a standalone category.</p>	<p>54953.8.3. (a) A legislative body of a local agency may conduct a teleconference meeting pursuant to Section 54953.8 if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda, which location shall be open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, provided that the legislative body complies with the requirements of Section 54953.8 and all of the following additional requirements:</p> <p>(1) A member of the legislative body notifies the legislative body at the earliest opportunity possible, including at the start of a regular meeting, of their need to participate remotely for just cause, including a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given meeting.</p> <p>(2) The member shall participate through both audio and visual technology.</p> <p>(3) (A) The provisions of this subdivision shall not serve as a means for any member of a legislative body to participate in meetings of the legislative body solely by teleconference from a remote location for just cause for more than the following number of meetings, as applicable:</p> <p>(i) Two meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less.</p> <p>(ii) Five meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets twice per month.</p> <p>(iii) Seven meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets three or more times per month.</p> <p>(B) For the purpose of counting meetings attended by teleconference under this paragraph, a “meeting” shall be defined as any number of meetings of the legislative body of a local agency that begin on the same calendar day.</p> <p>(b) The minutes for the meeting shall identify the specific provision in subdivision (c) that each member relied upon to participate remotely. This subdivision shall not be construed to require the member to disclose any medical diagnosis or disability, or any personal medical information that is otherwise exempt under existing law, including, but not limited to, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 56) of Part 2.6 of Division 1 of the Civil Code).</p> <p>(c) For purposes of this section, “just cause” means any of the following:</p> <p>(1) Childcare or caregiving need of a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner that requires them to participate remotely. “Child,” “parent,” “grandparent,” “grandchild,” and “sibling” have the same meaning as those terms do in Section 12945.2.</p>	<i>Relocated from 54953.</i>	January 1, 2030

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
			<p>(2) A contagious illness that prevents a member from attending in person.</p> <p>(3) A need related to a physical or mental condition that is not subject to subdivision (c) of Section 54953.</p> <p>(4) Travel while on official business of the legislative body or another state or local agency.</p> <p>(5) An immunocompromised child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner of the member that requires the member to participate remotely.</p> <p>(6) A physical or family medical emergency that prevents a member from attending in person.</p> <p>(7) Military service obligations that result in a member being unable to attend in person because they are serving under official written orders for active duty, drill, annual training, or any other duty required as a member of the California National Guard or a United States Military Reserve organization that requires the member to be at least 50 miles outside the boundaries of the local agency.</p> <p>(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.</p>		
Section 12 PERMISSIVE AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CERTAIN BODIES					
54953.8.4	Eligible Neighborhood Councils	<p>Generally recreates the provisions of law added to the Brown Act by SB 411 (Portantino, 2023), related to eligible neighborhood councils.</p> <p>Eligible neighborhood councils would be permitted to use the revised teleconferencing rules established by section 54953.8, subject to various conditions.</p>	<p>54953.8.4. (a) An eligible neighborhood council may conduct a teleconference meeting pursuant to Section 54953.8, provided that it complies with the requirements of that section and all of the following have occurred:</p> <p>(1) (A) The city council for a city described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) considers whether to adopt a resolution to authorize eligible neighborhood councils to use teleconferencing as described in this section at an open and regular meeting.</p> <p>(B) If the city council adopts a resolution described in subparagraph (A), an eligible neighborhood council may elect to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section if a majority of the eligible neighborhood council votes to do so. The eligible neighborhood council shall notify the city council if it elects to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section and its justification for doing so.</p> <p>(C) Upon receiving notification from an eligible neighborhood council described in subparagraph (B), the city council may adopt a resolution to prohibit the eligible neighborhood council from using teleconferencing pursuant to this section.</p> <p>(2) After completing the requirements of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), an eligible neighborhood council that holds a meeting pursuant to this subdivision shall do all of the following:</p>	<p>54953.8. (a) (1) An eligible legislative body may use teleconferencing without complying with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 54953 if the eligible legislative body complies with paragraphs (2) to (4), inclusive.</p> <p>(2) An eligible legislative body may only use teleconferencing as described in this section after all the following have occurred:</p> <p>(A) The city council for a city described in subdivision (c) considers whether to adopt a resolution to authorize eligible legislative bodies to use teleconferencing as described in paragraph (1) at an open and regular meeting.</p> <p>(B) If the city council adopts a resolution described in subparagraph (A), an eligible legislative body may elect to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section if two-thirds of the eligible legislative body votes to do so. The eligible legislative body shall notify the city council if it elects to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section and its justification for doing so.</p> <p>(C) Upon receiving notification from a legislative body as described in subparagraph (B), the city council may adopt a resolution to prohibit the eligible legislative body from using teleconferencing pursuant to this section.</p> <p>(3) After completing the requirements in paragraph (2), an eligible legislative body that holds a meeting pursuant to this subdivision shall do all of the following:</p>	January 1, 2030

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
			<p>(A) At least a quorum of the members of the eligible neighborhood council shall participate from locations within the boundaries of the city in which the eligible neighborhood council is established.</p> <p>(B) At least once per year, at least a quorum of the members of the eligible neighborhood council shall participate in person from a singular physical location that is open to the public and within the boundaries of the eligible neighborhood council.</p> <p>(3) If the meeting is during regular business hours of the offices of the city council member that represents the area that includes the eligible neighborhood council, the eligible neighborhood council shall provide a publicly accessible physical location from which the public may attend or comment, which shall be the offices of the city council member who represents the area where the eligible neighborhood council is located, unless the eligible neighborhood council identifies an alternative location.</p> <p>(4) If the meeting is outside regular business hours, the eligible neighborhood council shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate any member of the public that requests an accommodation to participate in the meeting.</p> <p>(b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(1) "Accommodation" means providing a publicly accessible physical location for the member of the public to participate from, providing access to technology necessary to participate in the meeting, or identifying locations or resources available that could provide the member of the public with an opportunity to participate in the meeting.</p> <p>(2) "Eligible neighborhood council" means a neighborhood council that is an advisory body with the purpose to promote more citizen participation in government and make government more responsive to local needs that is established pursuant to the charter of a city with a population of more than 3,000,000 people that is subject to this chapter.</p> <p>(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.</p>	<p>(A) In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the eligible legislative body shall also give notice of the means 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.</p> <p>(B) In the event of a disruption that prevents the eligible legislative body 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 eligible legislative body's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the eligible 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. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption that prevents the eligible legislative body from broadcasting the meeting may be challenged pursuant to Section 54960.1.</p> <p>(C) The eligible legislative body shall not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and shall provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.</p> <p>(D) Notwithstanding Section 54953.3, an individual desiring to provide public comment through the use of an internet website, or other online platform, not under the control of the eligible 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.</p> <p>(E) (i) An eligible legislative body that provides a timed public comment period for each agenda item shall not close the public comment period for the agenda item, or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (D), to provide public comment until that timed public comment period has elapsed.</p> <p>(ii) An eligible legislative body that does not provide a timed public comment period, but takes public comment separately on each agenda item, shall 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 pursuant to subparagraph (D), or otherwise be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment.</p> <p>(iii) An eligible legislative body that provides a timed general public comment period that does not correspond to a specific agenda item shall not close the public comment period or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (D), until the timed general public comment period has elapsed.</p> <p>(F) At least a quorum of the members of the eligible legislative body shall participate from locations within the boundaries of the city in which the eligible legislative body is established.</p>	

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
				<p>(G) At least once per year, at least a quorum of the members of the eligible legislative body shall participate in person from a singular physical location that is open to the public and within the boundaries of the eligible legislative body.</p> <p>(4) An eligible legislative body that holds a meeting pursuant to this subdivision shall do the following, as applicable:</p> <p>(A) If the meeting is during regular business hours of the offices of the city council member that represents the area that includes the eligible legislative body, the eligible legislative body shall provide a publicly accessible physical location from which the public may attend or comment, which shall be the offices of the city council member who represents the area where the eligible legislative body is located, unless the eligible legislative body identifies an alternative location.</p> <p>(B) If the meeting is outside regular business hours, the eligible legislative body shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate any member of the public that requests an accommodation to participate in the meeting. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "accommodation" means providing a publicly accessible physical location for the member of the public to participate from, providing access to technology necessary to participate in the meeting, or identifying locations or resources available that could provide the member of the public with an opportunity to participate in the meeting.</p> <p>(b)The legislative body shall comply with all other requirements of Section 54953.</p> <p>(c) As used in this section, "eligible legislative body" means a neighborhood council that is an advisory body with the purpose to promote more citizen participation in government and make government more responsive to local needs that is established pursuant to the charter of a city with a population of more than 3,000,000 people that is subject to this chapter.</p> <p>(d)This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.</p>	
Section 13 PERMISSIVE AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CERTAIN BODIES					
54953.8.5	Eligible Community College Student Organizations	<p>Generally recreates the provisions of law added to the Brown Act by AB 1855 (Arambula, 2024), related to community college student body associations and student-run organizations.</p> <p>Eligible community college student organizations would be permitted to use the revised teleconferencing rules established by section 54953.8, subject to various conditions.</p>	<p>54953.8.5. (a) An eligible community college student organization may conduct a teleconference meeting pursuant to Section 54953.8, provided that it complies with the requirements of that section and all of the following additional requirements:</p> <p>(1) An eligible community college student organization may only use teleconferencing as described in Section 54953.8 after all the following have occurred:</p> <p>(A)The board of trustees for a community college district considers whether to adopt a resolution to authorize eligible community college student</p>	<p>54953.9. (a) As used in this section, "eligible legislative body" means a student body association organized pursuant to Section 76060 of the Education Code, or any other student-run community college organization that is required to comply with the meeting requirements of this chapter.</p> <p>(b) (1) An eligible legislative body may use teleconferencing without complying with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 54953 if the eligible legislative body complies with paragraphs (2) to (4), inclusive.</p> <p>(2) An eligible legislative body may only use teleconferencing as described in this section after all the following have occurred:</p>	January 1, 2030

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
			<p>organizations to use teleconferencing as described in this section at an open and regular meeting.</p> <p>(B) If the board of trustees for a community college district adopts a resolution described in subparagraph (A), an eligible community college student organization may elect to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section if a majority of the eligible community college student organization votes to do so. The eligible community college student organization shall notify the board of trustees if it elects to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section and its justification for doing so.</p> <p>(C) Upon receiving notification from an eligible community college student organization as described in subparagraph (B), the board of trustees may adopt a resolution to prohibit the eligible community college student organization from using teleconferencing pursuant to this section.</p> <p>(D) (i) Except as specified in clause (ii), at least a quorum of the members of the eligible community college student organization shall participate from a singular physical location that is accessible to the public and is within the community college district in which the eligible community college student organization is established.</p> <p>(ii) The requirements described in clause (i) shall not apply to the California Online Community College.</p> <p>(iii) Notwithstanding the requirements of clause (i), a person may count toward the establishment of a quorum pursuant to clause (i) regardless of whether the person is participating at the in-person location of the meeting or remotely if the person meets any of the following criteria:</p> <p>(I) The person is under 18 years of age.</p> <p>(II) The person is incarcerated.</p> <p>(III) The person is unable to disclose the location that they are participating from because of either of the following circumstances:</p> <p>(ia) The person has been issued a protective court order, including, but not limited to, a domestic violence restraining order.</p> <p>(ib) The person is participating in a program that has to remain confidential, including, but not limited to, an independent living program.</p> <p>(IV) The person provides childcare or caregiving to a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner that requires them to participate remotely. For purposes of this subclause, "child," "parent," "grandparent," "grandchild," and "sibling" have the same meaning as those terms are defined in Section 12945.2.</p> <p>(2) An eligible community college student organization that holds a meeting by teleconference as described in Section 54953.8 shall do the following, as applicable:</p>	<p>(A) The board of trustees for a community college district considers whether to adopt a resolution to authorize eligible legislative bodies to use teleconferencing as described in paragraph (1) at an open and regular meeting.</p> <p>(B) If the board of trustees for a community college district adopts a resolution described in subparagraph (A), an eligible legislative body may elect to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section if two-thirds of the eligible legislative body votes to do so. The eligible legislative body shall notify the board of trustees if it elects to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section and its justification for doing so.</p> <p>(C) Upon receiving notification from a legislative body as described in subparagraph (B), the board of trustees may adopt a resolution to prohibit the eligible legislative body from using teleconferencing pursuant to this section.</p> <p>(3) After completing the requirements in paragraph (2), an eligible legislative body that holds a meeting pursuant to this subdivision shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(A) In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the eligible legislative body shall also give notice of the means 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.</p> <p>(B) In the event of a disruption that prevents the eligible legislative body 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 eligible legislative body's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the eligible 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. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption that prevents the eligible legislative body from broadcasting the meeting may be challenged pursuant to Section 54960.1.</p> <p>(C) The eligible legislative body shall not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and shall provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.</p> <p>(D) Notwithstanding Section 54953.3, an individual desiring to provide public comment through the use of an internet website, or other online platform, not under the control of the eligible 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.</p> <p>(E) (i) An eligible legislative body that provides a timed public comment period for each agenda item shall not close the public comment period for the</p>	

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			<p>(A) (i) Except as specified in subparagraph (B), if the meeting is during regular business hours of the offices of the board of trustees of the community college district, the eligible community college student organization shall provide a publicly accessible physical location from which the public may attend or comment, which shall be the offices of the board of trustees of the community college district, unless the eligible community college student organization identifies an alternative location.</p> <p>(ii) Except as specified in subparagraph (B), if the meeting is outside regular business hours, the eligible community college student organization shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate any member of the public that requests an accommodation to participate in the meeting. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "accommodation" means providing a publicly accessible physical location for the member of the public to participate from, providing access to technology necessary to participate in the meeting, or identifying locations or resources available that could provide the member of the public with an opportunity to participate in the meeting.</p> <p>(B) The requirements described in subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the California Online Community College.</p> <p>(b) For purposes of this section, "eligible community college student organization" means a student body association organized pursuant to Section 76060 of the Education Code, or any other student-run community college organization that is required to comply with the meeting requirements of this chapter, that is in any community college recognized within the California Community Colleges system and includes the Student Senate for California Community Colleges.</p> <p>(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.</p>	<p>agenda item, or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (D), to provide public comment until that timed public comment period has elapsed.</p> <p>(ii) An eligible legislative body that does not provide a timed public comment period, but takes public comment separately on each agenda item, shall 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 pursuant to subparagraph (D), or otherwise be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment.</p> <p>(iii) An eligible legislative body that provides a timed general public comment period that does not correspond to a specific agenda item shall not close the public comment period or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (D), until the timed general public comment period has elapsed.</p> <p>(F) (i) At least a quorum of the members of the eligible legislative body shall participate from a singular physical location that is accessible to the public and is within the community college district in which the eligible legislative body is established.</p> <p>(ii) Notwithstanding the requirements of clause (i), a person may count toward the establishment of a quorum pursuant to clause (i) regardless of whether the person is participating at the in-person location of the meeting or remotely if the person meets any of the following criteria:</p> <p>(I) The person has a disability that requires accommodation pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132).</p> <p>(II) The person is under 18 years of age.</p> <p>(III) The person is incarcerated.</p> <p>(IV) The person is unable to disclose the location that they are participating from because of either of the following circumstances:</p> <p>(ia) The person has been issued a protective court order, including, but not limited to, a domestic violence restraining order.</p> <p>(ib) The person is participating in a program that has to remain confidential, including, but not limited to, an independent living program.</p> <p>(V) The person provides childcare or caregiving to a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner that requires them to participate remotely. For purposes of this subclause, "child," "parent," "grandparent," "grandchild," and "sibling" have the same meaning as those terms are defined in Section 12945.2.</p> <p>(4) An eligible legislative body that holds a meeting pursuant to this subdivision shall do the following, as applicable:</p> <p>(A) If the meeting is during regular business hours of the offices of the board of trustees of the community college district, the eligible legislative body shall provide a publicly accessible physical location from which the public may</p>	

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				<p>attend or comment, which shall be the offices of the board of trustees of the community college district, unless the eligible legislative body identifies an alternative location.</p> <p>(B) If the meeting is outside regular business hours, the eligible legislative body shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate any member of the public that requests an accommodation to participate in the meeting. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "accommodation" means providing a publicly accessible physical location for the member of the public to participate from, providing access to technology necessary to participate in the meeting, or identifying locations or resources available that could provide the member of the public with an opportunity to participate in the meeting.</p> <p>(c)The legislative body shall comply with all other requirements of Section 54953.</p> <p>(d)This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.</p>	
Section 14 PERMISSIVE AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CERTAIN BODIES					
54953.8.6	Eligible Subsidiary Bodies	<p>SB 707 enacts a version of SB 239 (Arreguín, 2025), related to subsidiary bodies and the Brown Act. An "eligible subsidiary body" would be permitted to use the revised teleconferencing rules established in section 54953.8, subject to various conditions.</p> <p>"Eligible subsidiary body" is defined to mean a legislative body that meets all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The body is a commission, committee, board, or other body of a local agency, whether permanent or temporary, decision making or advisory, created by charter, ordinance, resolution, or formal action of a legislative body. However, advisory committees, composed solely of the members of the legislative body that are less than a quorum of the legislative body do not qualify, except that standing committees of a legislative body, irrespective of their composition, which have a continuing subject matter jurisdiction, or a meeting schedule fixed by charter, ordinance, resolution, or formal action of a legislative body are legislative bodies that do qualify. Serves exclusively in an advisory capacity. Is not authorized to take final action on legislation, regulations, contracts, licenses, permits, or any other entitlements, grants, or allocations of funds. Does not have primary subject matter jurisdiction, as defined by the charter, an ordinance, a resolution, or any formal action of the legislative body that created the subsidiary body, that focuses on elections, budgets, police oversight, privacy, 	<p>54953.8.6. (a) An eligible subsidiary body may conduct a teleconference meeting pursuant to Section 54953.8, provided that it complies with the requirements of that section and all of the following additional requirements:</p> <p>(1)The eligible subsidiary body shall designate one physical meeting location within the boundaries of the legislative body that created the eligible subsidiary body where members of the subsidiary body who are not participating remotely shall be present and members of the public may physically attend, observe, hear, and participate in the meeting. At least one staff member of the eligible subsidiary body or the legislative body that created the eligible subsidiary body shall be present at the physical meeting location during the meeting. The eligible subsidiary body shall post the agenda at the physical meeting location, but need not post the agenda at a remote location.</p> <p>(2) (A) A member of the eligible subsidiary body shall visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, except if the member has a physical or mental condition not subject to subdivision (c) of Section 54953 that results in a need to participate off camera.</p> <p>(B)The visual appearance of a member of the eligible subsidiary body on camera may cease only when the appearance would be technologically infeasible, including, but not limited to, when the member experiences a lack of reliable broadband or internet connectivity that would be remedied by joining without video.</p>	<i>Adds section.</i>	January 1, 2030

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		<p>removing from, or restricting access to, materials available in public libraries, or taxes or related spending proposals.</p> <p>An eligible subsidiary body may include members who are elected officials, members who are not elected officials, or any combination thereof.</p>	<p>(C) If a member of the eligible subsidiary body does not appear on camera due to challenges with internet connectivity, the member shall announce the reason for their nonappearance prior to turning off their camera.</p> <p>(3) An elected official serving as a member of an eligible subsidiary body in their official capacity shall not participate in a meeting of the eligible subsidiary body by teleconferencing pursuant to this section unless the use of teleconferencing complies with the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 54953.</p> <p>(4) (A) In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section, the legislative body that established the eligible subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action shall make the following findings by majority vote before the eligible subsidiary body uses teleconferencing pursuant to this section for the first time, and every six months thereafter:</p> <p>(i) The legislative body has considered the circumstances of the eligible subsidiary body.</p> <p>(ii) Teleconference meetings of the eligible subsidiary body would enhance public access to meetings of the eligible subsidiary body, and the public has been made aware of the type of remote participation, including audio-visual or telephonic, that will be made available at a regularly scheduled meeting and has been provided the opportunity to comment at an in-person meeting of the legislative body authorizing the subsidiary body to meet entirely remotely.</p> <p>(iii) Teleconference meetings of the eligible subsidiary body would promote the attraction, retention, and diversity of eligible subsidiary body members.</p> <p>(B) (i) An eligible subsidiary body authorized to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section may request to present any recommendations it develops to the legislative body that created it.</p> <p>(ii) Upon receiving a request described in clause (i), the legislative body that created the subsidiary body shall hold a discussion at a regular meeting held within 60 days after the legislative body receives the request, or if the legislative body does not have another regular meeting scheduled within 60 days after the legislative body receives the request, at the next regular meeting after the request is received.</p> <p>(iii) The discussion required by clause (ii) shall not be placed on a consent calendar, but may be combined with the legislative body's subsequent consideration of the findings described in subparagraph (A) for the following 12 months.</p> <p>(iv) The legislative body shall not take any action on any recommendations included in the report of a subsidiary body until the next regular meeting of the legislative body following the discussion described in clause (ii).</p>		

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			<p>(C) After the legislative body makes the findings described in subparagraph (A), the eligible subsidiary body shall approve the use of teleconferencing by majority vote before using teleconference pursuant to this section.</p> <p>(D) The legislative body that created the eligible subsidiary body may elect to prohibit the eligible subsidiary body from using teleconferencing pursuant to this section at any time.</p> <p>(b) (1) For purposes of this section, “eligible subsidiary body” means a legislative body that meets all of the following:</p> <p>(A) Is described in subdivision (b) of Section 54952.</p> <p>(B) Serves exclusively in an advisory capacity.</p> <p>(C) Is not authorized to take final action on legislation, regulations, contracts, licenses, permits, or any other entitlements, grants, or allocations of funds.</p> <p>(D) Does not have primary subject matter jurisdiction, as defined by the charter, an ordinance, a resolution, or any formal action of the legislative body that created the subsidiary body, that focuses on elections, budgets, police oversight, privacy, removing from, or restricting access to, materials available in public libraries, or taxes or related spending proposals.</p> <p>(2) An eligible subsidiary body may include members who are elected officials, members who are not elected officials, or any combination thereof.</p> <p>(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.</p>			
Section 15		PERMISSIVE AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CERTAIN BODIES				
54953.8.7	Eligible Multijurisdictional Bodies	SB 707 enacts a version of SB 537 (Becker, 2024) based on the versions of 537 that existed prior to 2024. An “eligible multijurisdictional body” would be allowed to use the revised teleconferencing rules established by section 54953.8, subject to certain conditions.	<p>(a) An eligible multijurisdictional body may conduct a teleconference meeting pursuant to Section 54953.8, provided that it complies with the requirements of that section and all of the following additional requirements:</p> <p>(1) The eligible multijurisdictional body has adopted a resolution that authorizes the eligible multijurisdictional body to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section at a regular meeting in open session.</p> <p>(2) At least a quorum of the members of the eligible multijurisdictional body shall participate from one or more physical locations that are open to the public and within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction.</p> <p>(3) A member of the eligible multijurisdictional body who receives compensation for their service on the eligible multijurisdictional body shall participate from a physical location that is open to the public. For purposes of this paragraph, “compensation” does not include reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses.</p> <p>(4) A member of the eligible multijurisdictional body may participate from a remote location provided that:</p> <p>(A) The eligible multijurisdictional body identifies each member of the eligible multijurisdictional body who plans to participate remotely in the agenda.</p>	<i>Adds section.</i>	January 1, 2030	

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			<p>(B)The member shall participate through both audio and visual technology.</p> <p>(5) A member of the eligible multijurisdictional body shall not participate in a meeting remotely pursuant to this section, unless the location from which the member participates is more than 20 miles each way from any physical location of the meeting described in paragraph (2). (6)The provisions of this section shall not serve as a means for any member of a legislative body to participate in meetings of the legislative body solely by teleconference from a remote location for more than the following number of meetings, as applicable:</p> <p>(A)Two meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less.</p> <p>(B) Five meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets twice per month.</p> <p>(C) Seven meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets three or more times per month.</p> <p>(D) For the purpose of counting meetings attended by teleconference under this paragraph, a “meeting” shall be defined as any number of meetings of the legislative body of a local agency that begin on the same calendar day.</p> <p>(b) For the purposes of this section, both of the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(1) “Eligible multijurisdictional body” means a multijurisdictional board, commission, or advisory body of a multijurisdictional, cross-county agency, the membership of which board, commission, or advisory body is appointed, and the board, commission, or advisory body is otherwise subject to this chapter.</p> <p>(2) “Multijurisdictional” means either of the following:</p> <p>(A) A legislative body that includes representatives from more than one county, city, city and county, or special district.</p> <p>(B) A legislative body of a joint powers entity formed pursuant to an agreement entered into in accordance with Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1.</p> <p>(c)This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.</p>		

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Section 16					
54954.2	Regular Meeting Agenda Requirements	This section makes technical changes and restructures how meeting agenda requirements are written out in statute.	<p>54954.2. (a) (1) At least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the legislative body of the local agency, or its designee, shall post an agenda that meets all of the following requirements:</p> <p>(A) The agenda shall contain a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, including items to be discussed in closed session. A brief general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words.</p> <p>(B) The agenda shall specify the time and location of the regular meeting and shall be posted in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public and on the local agency's internet website, if the local agency has one.</p> <p>(C) (i) If requested, the agenda shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof.</p> <p>(ii) The agenda shall include information regarding how, to whom, and when a request for disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, may be made by a person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in the public meeting.</p> <p>(2) For a meeting occurring on and after January 1, 2019, of a legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state that has an internet website, the following provisions shall apply:</p> <p>(A) An online posting of an agenda shall be posted on the primary internet website home page of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state that is accessible through a prominent, direct link to the current agenda. The direct link to the agenda shall not be in a contextual menu; however, a link in addition to the direct link to the agenda may be accessible through a contextual menu.</p> <p>(B) An online posting of an agenda, including, but not limited to, an agenda posted in an integrated agenda management platform, shall be posted in an open format that meets all of the following requirements:</p> <p>(i) Retrievable, downloadable, indexable, and electronically searchable by commonly used internet search applications.</p> <p>(ii) Platform independent and machine readable.</p> <p>(iii) Available to the public free of charge and without any restriction that would impede the reuse or redistribution of the agenda.</p> <p>(C) A legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state that has an internet</p>	<p>54954.2. (a) (1) At least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the legislative body of the local agency, or its designee, shall post an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, including items to be discussed in closed session. A brief general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words. The agenda shall specify the time and location of the regular meeting and shall be posted in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public and on the local agency's internet website, if the local agency has one. If requested, the agenda shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. The agenda shall include information regarding how, to whom, and when a request for disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, may be made by a person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in the public meeting.</p> <p>(2) For a meeting occurring on and after January 1, 2019, of a legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state that has an internet website, the following provisions shall apply:</p> <p>(A) An online posting of an agenda shall be posted on the primary internet website home page of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state that is accessible through a prominent, direct link to the current agenda. The direct link to the agenda shall not be in a contextual menu; however, a link in addition to the direct link to the agenda may be accessible through a contextual menu.</p> <p>(B) An online posting of an agenda, including, but not limited to, an agenda posted in an integrated agenda management platform, shall be posted in an open format that meets all of the following requirements:</p> <p>(i) Retrievable, downloadable, indexable, and electronically searchable by commonly used internet search applications.</p> <p>(ii) Platform independent and machine readable.</p> <p>(iii) Available to the public free of charge and without any restriction that would impede the reuse or redistribution of the agenda.</p> <p>(C) A legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state that has an internet website and an integrated agenda management platform shall not be required to comply with subparagraph (A) if all of the following are met:</p> <p>(i) A direct link to the integrated agenda management platform shall be posted on the primary internet website home page of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state.</p>	None

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			<p>website and an integrated agenda management platform shall not be required to comply with subparagraph (A) if all of the following are met:</p> <p>(i) A direct link to the integrated agenda management platform shall be posted on the primary internet website home page of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state. The direct link to the integrated agenda management platform shall not be in a contextual menu. When a person clicks on the direct link to the integrated agenda management platform, the direct link shall take the person directly to an internet website with the agendas of the legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state.</p> <p>(ii) The integrated agenda management platform may contain the prior agendas of a legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state for all meetings occurring on or after January 1, 2019.</p> <p>(iii) The current agenda of the legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state shall be the first agenda available at the top of the integrated agenda management platform.</p> <p>(iv) All agendas posted in the integrated agenda management platform shall comply with the requirements in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (B).</p> <p>(D) The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a political subdivision of a local agency that was established by the legislative body of the city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state.</p> <p>(E) For purposes of this paragraph, both of the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(1) "Integrated agenda management platform" means an internet website of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state dedicated to providing the entirety of the agenda information for the legislative body of the city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state to the public.</p> <p>(2) "Legislative body" means a legislative body that meets the definition of subdivision (a) of Section 54952.</p> <p>(3) No action or discussion shall be undertaken on any item not appearing on the posted agenda, except that members of a legislative body or its staff may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed by persons exercising their public testimony rights under Section 54954.3. In addition, on their own initiative or in response to questions posed by the public, a member of a legislative body or its staff may ask a question for clarification, make a brief announcement, or make a brief report on their own activities. Furthermore, a member of a legislative body, or the body itself, subject to rules or procedures</p>	<p>The direct link to the integrated agenda management platform shall not be in a contextual menu. When a person clicks on the direct link to the integrated agenda management platform, the direct link shall take the person directly to an internet website with the agendas of the legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state.</p> <p>(ii) The integrated agenda management platform may contain the prior agendas of a legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state for all meetings occurring on or after January 1, 2019.</p> <p>(iii) The current agenda of the legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state shall be the first agenda available at the top of the integrated agenda management platform.</p> <p>(iv) All agendas posted in the integrated agenda management platform shall comply with the requirements in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (B).</p> <p>(D) For the purposes of this paragraph, both of the following definitions shall apply:</p> <p>(i) "Integrated agenda management platform" means an internet website of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state dedicated to providing the entirety of the agenda information for the legislative body of the city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state to the public.</p> <p>(ii) "Legislative body" has the same meaning as that term is used in subdivision (a) of Section 54952.</p> <p>(E) The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a political subdivision of a local agency that was established by the legislative body of the city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state.</p> <p>(3) No action or discussion shall be undertaken on any item not appearing on the posted agenda, except that members of a legislative body or its staff may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed by persons exercising their public testimony rights under Section 54954.3. In addition, on their own initiative or in response to questions posed by the public, a member of a legislative body or its staff may ask a question for clarification, make a brief announcement, or make a brief report on their own activities. Furthermore, a member of a legislative body, or the body itself, subject to rules or procedures of the legislative body, may provide a reference to staff or other resources for factual information, request staff to report back to the body at a subsequent meeting concerning any matter, or take action to direct staff to place a matter of business on a future agenda.</p>	

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			<p>of the legislative body, may provide a reference to staff or other resources for factual information, request staff to report back to the body at a subsequent meeting concerning any matter, or take action to direct staff to place a matter of business on a future agenda.</p> <p>(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the legislative body may take action on items of business not appearing on the posted agenda under any of the conditions stated below. Prior to discussing any item pursuant to this subdivision, the legislative body shall publicly identify the item.</p> <p>(1) Upon a determination by a majority vote of the legislative body that an emergency situation exists, as defined in Section 54956.5.</p> <p>(2) Upon a determination by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present at the meeting, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present, that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the local agency subsequent to the agenda being posted as specified in subdivision (a).</p> <p>(3) The item was posted pursuant to subdivision (a) for a prior meeting of the legislative body occurring not more than five calendar days prior to the date action is taken on the item, and at the prior meeting the item was continued to the meeting at which action is being taken.</p> <p>(c) This section is necessary to implement and reasonably within the scope of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.</p> <p>(d) For purposes of subdivision (a), the requirement that the agenda be posted on the local agency's internet website, if the local agency has one, shall only apply to a legislative body that meets either of the following standards:</p> <p>(1) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.</p> <p>(2) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (b) of Section 54952, if the members of the legislative body are compensated for their appearance, and if one or more of the members of the legislative body are also members of a legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.</p>	<p>(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the legislative body may take action on items of business not appearing on the posted agenda under any of the conditions stated below. Prior to discussing any item pursuant to this subdivision, the legislative body shall publicly identify the item.</p> <p>(1) Upon a determination by a majority vote of the legislative body that an emergency situation exists, as defined in Section 54956.5.</p> <p>(2) Upon a determination by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present at the meeting, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present, that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the local agency subsequent to the agenda being posted as specified in subdivision (a).</p> <p>(3) The item was posted pursuant to subdivision (a) for a prior meeting of the legislative body occurring not more than five calendar days prior to the date action is taken on the item, and at the prior meeting the item was continued to the meeting at which action is being taken.</p> <p>(4) To consider action on a request from a member to participate in a meeting remotely due to emergency circumstances, pursuant to Section 54953, if the request does not allow sufficient time to place the proposed action on the posted agenda for the meeting for which the request is made. The legislative body may approve such a request by a majority vote of the legislative body.</p> <p>(c) This section is necessary to implement and reasonably within the scope of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.</p> <p>(d) For purposes of subdivision (a), the requirement that the agenda be posted on the local agency's internet website, if the local agency has one, shall only apply to a legislative body that meets either of the following standards:</p> <p>(1) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.</p> <p>(2) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (b) of Section 54952, if the members of the legislative body are compensated for their appearance, and if one or more of the members of the legislative body are also members of a legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.</p> <p>(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.</p>	

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Section 17					
54954.3	Public Comment on Items Already Considered by a Committee	<p>Existing law stipulates that, subject to certain conditions, a legislative body need not provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body on any item that has already been considered by a committee at a public meeting wherein all interested members of the public were afforded the opportunity to address the committee on the item.</p> <p>SB 707 expands the reasons why an item already considered by a committee may nonetheless require additional public comment; additional public comment will now also be required for items already discussed by a committee when, in considering the item, a quorum of the committee members did not participate from a singular physical location that was clearly identified on the agenda, open to the public, and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. This is also the case when the committee has primary subject matter jurisdiction, as defined by the charter, an ordinance, a resolution, or any formal action of the legislative body that created the subsidiary body, that focuses on elections, budgets, police oversight, privacy, removing from, or restricting access to, materials available in public libraries, or taxes or related spending proposals (though this caveat related to subject matter doesn't apply to an item if the local agency has adopted a law applicable to the meeting of the committee at which the item that was considered that prohibits the committee from placing a limit on the total amount of time for public comment on the item).</p>	<p>54954.3. (a) (1) Every agenda for regular meetings shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, provided that no action shall be taken on any item not appearing on the agenda unless the action is otherwise authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2.</p> <p>(2) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the agenda need not provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body on any item that has already been considered by a committee, composed exclusively of members of the legislative body, at a public meeting wherein all interested members of the public were afforded the opportunity to address the committee on the item, before or during the committee's consideration of the item.</p> <p>(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply if any of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(i) The item has been substantially changed since the committee heard the item, as determined by the legislative body.</p> <p>(ii) When considering the item, a quorum of the committee members did not participate from a singular physical location, that was clearly identified on the agenda, open to the public, and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction.</p> <p>(iii) The committee has primary subject matter jurisdiction, as defined by the charter, an ordinance, a resolution, or any formal action of the legislative body that created the subsidiary body, that focuses on elections, budgets, police oversight, privacy, removing from, or restricting access to, materials available in public libraries, or taxes or related spending proposals. This clause shall not apply to an item if the local agency has adopted a law applicable to the meeting of the committee at which the item that was considered prohibits the committee from placing a limit on the total amount of time for public comment on the item.</p> <p>(3) Every notice for a special meeting shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body concerning any item that has been described in the notice for the meeting before or during consideration of that item.</p> <p>(b) (1) The legislative body of a local agency may adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of subdivision (a) is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular issues and for each individual speaker.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), when the legislative body of a local agency limits time for public comment, the legislative body of a local agency shall provide at least twice the allotted time to a member of the public who utilizes a</p>	<p>54954.3. (a) Every agenda for regular meetings shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, provided that no action shall be taken on any item not appearing on the agenda unless the action is otherwise authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2. However, the agenda need not provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body on any item that has already been considered by a committee, composed exclusively of members of the legislative body, at a public meeting wherein all interested members of the public were afforded the opportunity to address the committee on the item, before or during the committee's consideration of the item, unless the item has been substantially changed since the committee heard the item, as determined by the legislative body. Every notice for a special meeting shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body concerning any item that has been described in the notice for the meeting before or during consideration of that item.</p> <p>(b) (1) The legislative body of a local agency may adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of subdivision (a) is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular issues and for each individual speaker.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), when the legislative body of a local agency limits time for public comment, the legislative body of a local agency shall provide at least twice the allotted time to a member of the public who utilizes a translator to ensure that non-English speakers receive the same opportunity to directly address the legislative body of a local agency.</p> <p>(3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply if the legislative body of a local agency utilizes simultaneous translation equipment in a manner that allows the legislative body of a local agency to hear the translated public testimony simultaneously.</p> <p>(c) The legislative body of a local agency shall not prohibit public criticism of the policies, procedures, programs, or services of the agency, or of the acts or omissions of the legislative body. Nothing in this subdivision shall confer any privilege or protection for expression beyond that otherwise provided by law.</p>	None

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			<p>translator to ensure that non-English speakers receive the same opportunity to directly address the legislative body of a local agency.</p> <p>(3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply if the legislative body of a local agency utilizes simultaneous translation equipment in a manner that allows the legislative body of a local agency to hear the translated public testimony simultaneously.</p> <p>(c) The legislative body of a local agency shall not prohibit public criticism of the policies, procedures, programs, or services of the agency, or of the acts or omissions of the legislative body. Nothing in this subdivision shall confer any privilege or protection for expression beyond that otherwise provided by law.</p>		
Section 18					
54956	Special Meeting Notice Requirements; Online Agenda Posting	<p>Formerly, special meetings called by the governing body of a local agency or a committee/commission/board (if the members of the legislative body are compensated for their appearance, and if one or more of the members of the legislative body are also members of a governing body) required that the agenda be posted on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one. SB 707 removes the requirement that a governing body be described in a particular way under California law, effectively expanding the website posting requirement to all types of legislative bodies.</p> <p>SB 707 also expands the prohibition on calling special meetings regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits, of local agency executives; this prohibition now includes local agency executives <i>and</i> the legislative body.</p>	<p>54956. (a) (1) A special meeting may be called at any time by the presiding officer of the legislative body of a local agency, or by a majority of the members of the legislative body, by delivering written notice to each member of the legislative body and to each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or television station requesting notice in writing and posting a notice on the local agency's internet website, if the local agency has one. The notice shall be delivered personally or by any other means and shall be received at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting as specified in the notice. The call and notice shall specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted or discussed. No other business shall be considered at these meetings by the legislative body. The written notice may be dispensed with as to any member who at or prior to the time the meeting convenes files with the clerk or secretary of the legislative body a written waiver of notice. The waiver may be given by telephone or electronic mail. The written notice may also be dispensed with as to any member who is actually present at the meeting at the time it convenes.</p> <p>(2) The call and notice shall be posted at least 24 hours prior to the special meeting in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public.</p> <p>(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a legislative body shall not call a special meeting regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits, of the legislative body or of a local agency executive, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3511.1. However, this subdivision does not apply to a local agency calling a special meeting to discuss the local agency's budget.</p>	<p>54956. (a) A special meeting may be called at any time by the presiding officer of the legislative body of a local agency, or by a majority of the members of the legislative body, by delivering written notice to each member of the legislative body and to each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or television station requesting notice in writing and posting a notice on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one. The notice shall be delivered personally or by any other means and shall be received at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting as specified in the notice. The call and notice shall specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted or discussed. No other business shall be considered at these meetings by the legislative body. The written notice may be dispensed with as to any member who at or prior to the time the meeting convenes files with the clerk or secretary of the legislative body a written waiver of notice. The waiver may be given by telegram. The written notice may also be dispensed with as to any member who is actually present at the meeting at the time it convenes.</p> <p>The call and notice shall be posted at least 24 hours prior to the special meeting in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public.</p> <p>(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a legislative body shall not call a special meeting regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits, of a local agency executive, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3511.1. However, this subdivision does not apply to a local agency calling a special meeting to discuss the local agency's budget.</p> <p>(c) For purposes of subdivision (a), the requirement that the agenda be posted on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one, shall only apply to a legislative body that meets either of the following standards:</p> <p>(1) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.</p> <p>(2) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (b) of Section 54952, if the members of the legislative body are compensated for their appearance, and if one or more of the members of the legislative body are also</p>	None

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				members of a legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.	
Section 19					
54956.5	Emergency Meeting Notification Rules	Expands the authority granted by AB 2350 (Arambula, 2024) to school districts; now all local agencies generally are able to fulfill the emergency meeting premeeting notification requirement by email instead of by telephone.	<p>54956.5. (a) For purposes of this section, “emergency situation” means both of the following:</p> <p>(1) An emergency, which shall be defined as a work stoppage, crippling activity, or other activity that severely impairs public health, safety, or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.</p> <p>(2) A dire emergency, which shall be defined as a crippling disaster, mass destruction, terrorist act, or threatened terrorist activity that poses peril so immediate and significant that requiring a legislative body to provide one-hour notice before holding an emergency meeting under this section may endanger the public health, safety, or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.</p> <p>(b) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), in the case of an emergency situation involving matters upon which prompt action is necessary due to the disruption or threatened disruption of public facilities, a legislative body may hold an emergency meeting without complying with either the 24-hour notice requirement or the 24-hour posting requirement of Section 54956 or both of the notice and posting requirements.</p> <p>(2) Each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or television station that has requested notice of special meetings pursuant to Section 54956 shall be notified by the presiding officer of the legislative body, or designee thereof, one hour prior to the emergency meeting, or, in the case of a dire emergency, at or near the time that the presiding officer or designee notifies the members of the legislative body of the emergency meeting.</p> <p>(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the notice required by this paragraph shall be given by telephone and all telephone numbers provided in the most recent request of a newspaper or station for notification of special meetings shall be exhausted. In the event that telephone services are not functioning, the notice requirements of this paragraph shall be deemed waived, and the legislative body, or designee of the legislative body, shall notify those newspapers, radio stations, or television stations of the fact of the holding of the emergency meeting, the purpose of the meeting, and any action taken at the meeting as soon after the meeting as possible.</p> <p>(B) For an emergency meeting held pursuant to this section, the presiding officer of the legislative body, or designee thereof, may send the notifications required by this paragraph by email instead of by telephone, as provided in subparagraph (A), to all local newspapers of general circulation, and radio or television stations, that have requested those notifications by email, and all</p>	<p>54956.5. (a) For purposes of this section, “emergency situation” means both of the following:</p> <p>(1) An emergency, which shall be defined as a work stoppage, crippling activity, or other activity that severely impairs public health, safety, or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.</p> <p>(2) A dire emergency, which shall be defined as a crippling disaster, mass destruction, terrorist act, or threatened terrorist activity that poses peril so immediate and significant that requiring a legislative body to provide one-hour notice before holding an emergency meeting under this section may endanger the public health, safety, or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.</p> <p>(b) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), in the case of an emergency situation involving matters upon which prompt action is necessary due to the disruption or threatened disruption of public facilities, a legislative body may hold an emergency meeting without complying with either the 24-hour notice requirement or the 24-hour posting requirement of Section 54956 or both of the notice and posting requirements.</p> <p>(2) Each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or television station that has requested notice of special meetings pursuant to Section 54956 shall be notified by the presiding officer of the legislative body, or designee thereof, one hour prior to the emergency meeting, or, in the case of a dire emergency, at or near the time that the presiding officer or designee notifies the members of the legislative body of the emergency meeting.</p> <p>(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the notice required by this paragraph shall be given by telephone and all telephone numbers provided in the most recent request of a newspaper or station for notification of special meetings shall be exhausted. In the event that telephone services are not functioning and the legislative body is not a school board, the notice requirements of this paragraph shall be deemed waived, and the legislative body, or designee of the legislative body, shall notify those newspapers, radio stations, or television stations of the fact of the holding of the emergency meeting, the purpose of the meeting, and any action taken at the meeting as soon after the meeting as possible.</p> <p>(B) For an emergency meeting held by a school board pursuant to this section, the presiding officer of the school board, or designee thereof, may send the notifications required by this paragraph by email instead of by telephone, as provided in subparagraph (A), to all local newspapers of general circulation,</p>	None


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			<p>email addresses provided by representatives of those newspapers or stations shall be exhausted. In the event that internet services and telephone services are not functioning, the notice requirements of this paragraph shall be deemed waived, and the legislative body, or designee of the legislative body, shall notify those newspapers, radio stations, or television stations of the fact of the holding of the emergency meeting, the purpose of the meeting, and any action taken at the meeting as soon after the meeting as possible.</p> <p>(c) During a meeting held pursuant to this section, the legislative body may meet in closed session pursuant to Section 54957 if agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, by a unanimous vote of the members present.</p> <p>(d) All special meeting requirements, as prescribed in Section 54956 shall be applicable to a meeting called pursuant to this section, with the exception of the 24-hour notice requirement.</p> <p>(e) The minutes of a meeting called pursuant to this section, a list of persons who the presiding officer of the legislative body, or designee of the legislative body, notified or attempted to notify, a copy of the rollcall vote, and any actions taken at the meeting shall be posted for a minimum of 10 days in a public place as soon after the meeting as possible.</p>	<p>and radio or television stations, that have requested those notifications by email, and all email addresses provided by representatives of those newspapers or stations shall be exhausted. In the event that internet services and telephone services are not functioning, the notice requirements of this paragraph shall be deemed waived, and the school board, or designee of the school board, shall notify those newspapers, radio stations, or television stations of the fact of the holding of the emergency meeting, the purpose of the meeting, and any action taken at the meeting as soon after the meeting as possible.</p> <p>(c) During a meeting held pursuant to this section, the legislative body may meet in closed session pursuant to Section 54957 if agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, by a unanimous vote of the members present.</p> <p>(d) All special meeting requirements, as prescribed in Section 54956 shall be applicable to a meeting called pursuant to this section, with the exception of the 24-hour notice requirement.</p> <p>(e) The minutes of a meeting called pursuant to this section, a list of persons who the presiding officer of the legislative body, or designee of the legislative body, notified or attempted to notify, a copy of the rollcall vote, and any actions taken at the meeting shall be posted for a minimum of 10 days in a public place as soon after the meeting as possible.</p>	
Section 20					
54957.6	Closed Session Rules for Labor Negotiations	SB 707 restructures how the closed session rules for labor negotiations are written out in statute.	<p>54957.6. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a legislative body of a local agency may hold closed sessions with the local agency's designated representatives regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of its represented and unrepresented employees, and, for represented employees, any other matter within the statutorily provided scope of representation, subject to all of the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) Prior to the closed session, the legislative body of the local agency shall hold an open and public session in which it identifies its designated representatives.</p> <p>(2) The closed session shall be for the purpose of reviewing its position and instructing the local agency's designated representatives.</p> <p>(3) The closed session may take place prior to and during consultations and discussions with representatives of employee organizations and unrepresented employees.</p> <p>(4) Any closed session with the local agency's designated representative regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits may include discussion of an agency's available funds and</p>	<p>54957.6. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a legislative body of a local agency may hold closed sessions with the local agency's designated representatives regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of its represented and unrepresented employees, and, for represented employees, any other matter within the statutorily provided scope of representation.</p> <p>However, prior to the closed session, the legislative body of the local agency shall hold an open and public session in which it identifies its designated representatives.</p> <p>Closed sessions of a legislative body of a local agency, as permitted in this section, shall be for the purpose of reviewing its position and instructing the local agency's designated representatives.</p> <p>Closed sessions, as permitted in this section, may take place prior to and during consultations and discussions with representatives of employee organizations and unrepresented employees.</p> <p>Closed sessions with the local agency's designated representative regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits may include discussion of an agency's available funds and funding</p>	None


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			<p>funding priorities, but only insofar as these discussions relate to providing instructions to the local agency's designated representative.</p> <p>(5) The closed session shall not include final action on the proposed compensation of one or more unrepresented employees.</p> <p>(6) For the purposes enumerated in this section, a legislative body of a local agency may also meet with a state conciliator who has intervened in the proceedings.</p> <p>(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "employee" shall include an officer or an independent contractor who functions as an officer or an employee, but shall not include any elected official, member of a legislative body, or other independent contractors.</p>	<p>priorities, but only insofar as these discussions relate to providing instructions to the local agency's designated representative.</p> <p>Closed sessions held pursuant to this section shall not include final action on the proposed compensation of one or more unrepresented employees.</p> <p>For the purposes enumerated in this section, a legislative body of a local agency may also meet with a state conciliator who has intervened in the proceedings.</p> <p>(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "employee" shall include an officer or an independent contractor who functions as an officer or an employee, but shall not include any elected official, member of a legislative body, or other independent contractors.</p>	
Section 21					
54957.9	Clearing Meeting Rooms	SB 707 makes a nonsubstantive replacement of one word in this section.	54957.9. In the event that any meeting is willfully interrupted by a group or groups of persons so as to render the orderly conduct of the meeting unfeasible and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting, the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting may order the meeting room cleared and continue in session. Only matters appearing on the agenda may be considered in such a session. Representatives of the press or other news media, except those participating in the disturbance, shall be allowed to attend any session held pursuant to this section. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the legislative body from establishing a procedure for readmitting an individual or individuals not responsible for willfully disturbing the orderly conduct of the meeting.	54957.9. In the event that any meeting is willfully interrupted by a group or groups of persons so as to render the orderly conduct of such meeting unfeasible and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting, the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting may order the meeting room cleared and continue in session. Only matters appearing on the agenda may be considered in such a session. Representatives of the press or other news media, except those participating in the disturbance, shall be allowed to attend any session held pursuant to this section. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the legislative body from establishing a procedure for readmitting an individual or individuals not responsible for willfully disturbing the orderly conduct of the meeting.	None
Section 22					
54957.95	Removing Disruptive Individuals	SB 707 clarifies that the authority to remove individuals disrupting a meeting includes the ability to remove those individuals during a teleconferenced meeting.	<p>54957.95. (a) (1) In addition to authority exercised pursuant to Sections 54954.3 and 54957.9, the presiding member of the legislative body conducting a meeting or their designee may remove, or cause the removal of, an individual for disrupting the meeting, including any teleconferenced meeting.</p> <p>(2) Prior to removing an individual, the presiding member or their designee shall warn the individual that their behavior is disrupting the meeting and that their failure to cease their behavior may result in their removal. The presiding member or their designee may then remove the individual if they do not promptly cease their disruptive behavior. This paragraph does not apply to any behavior described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).</p> <p>(b) As used in this section:</p>	<p>54957.95. (a) (1) In addition to authority exercised pursuant to Sections 54954.3 and 54957.9, the presiding member of the legislative body conducting a meeting or their designee may remove, or cause the removal of, an individual for disrupting the meeting.</p> <p>(2) Prior to removing an individual, the presiding member or their designee shall warn the individual that their behavior is disrupting the meeting and that their failure to cease their behavior may result in their removal. The presiding member or their designee may then remove the individual if they do not promptly cease their disruptive behavior. This paragraph does not apply to any behavior described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).</p> <p>(b) As used in this section:</p>	None

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			<p>(1) "Disrupting" means engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that actually disrupts, disturbs, impedes, or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting and includes, but is not limited to, one of the following:</p> <p>(A) A failure to comply with reasonable and lawful regulations adopted by a legislative body pursuant to Section 54954.3 or any other law.</p> <p>(B) Engaging in behavior that constitutes use of force or a true threat of force.</p> <p>(2) "True threat of force" means a threat that has sufficient indicia of intent and seriousness, that a reasonable observer would perceive it to be an actual threat to use force by the person making the threat.</p>	<p>(1) "Disrupting" means engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that actually disrupts, disturbs, impedes, or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting and includes, but is not limited to, one of the following:</p> <p>(A) A failure to comply with reasonable and lawful regulations adopted by a legislative body pursuant to Section 54954.3 or any other law.</p> <p>(B) Engaging in behavior that constitutes use of force or a true threat of force.</p> <p>(2) "True threat of force" means a threat that has sufficient indicia of intent and seriousness, that a reasonable observer would perceive it to be an actual threat to use force by the person making the threat.</p>	
Section 23					
54957.96	Zoombombing; Removing Individuals	SB 707 stipulates that the authority to remove disruptive individuals includes those participating through a two-way telephonic service or a two-way audiovisual platform.	<p>54957.96. (a)The existing authority of a legislative body or its presiding officer to remove or limit participation by persons who engage in behavior that actually disrupts, disturbs, impedes, or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting, including existing limitations upon that authority, shall apply to members of the public participating in a meeting via a two-way telephonic service or a two-way audiovisual platform.</p> <p>(b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(1) "Two-way audiovisual platform" means an online platform that provides participants with the ability to participate in a meeting via both an interactive video conference and a two-way telephonic service. A two-way audiovisual platform may be structured to disable the use of video for the public participants.</p> <p>(2) "Two-way telephonic service" means a telephone service that does not require internet access and allows participants to dial a telephone number to listen and verbally participate.</p>	<i>Adds section.</i>	None
Section 24					
n/a	<u>Findings and Declarations</u>	These findings and declarations are necessary whenever the Brown Act is amended. They do not materially affect the substance of SB 707 or otherwise impact the operation/mechanics of its provisions.	<p>The Legislature finds and declares that Section 4 of this act, which amends Section 54953 of, Section 5 of this act, which adds Section 54953.4 to, Sections 8 to 15, inclusive, of this act, which add Sections 54953.8 to 54953.8.7, respectively, to, Section 19 of this act, which amends Section 54956.5 of, Section 22 of this act, which amends Section 54957.95 of, and Section 23 of this act, which adds Section 54957.96 to, the Government Code, impose a limitation on the public's right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies within the meaning of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution. Pursuant to that constitutional provision, the Legislature makes the following findings to demonstrate the interest protected by this limitation and the need for protecting that interest:</p> <p>(a)This act is necessary to provide opportunities for public participation in meetings of specified public agencies and to promote the recruitment and retention of members of those agencies.</p>	n/a	n/a

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
			<p>(b)This act is necessary to ensure minimum standards for public participation and notice requirements allowing for greater public participation in meetings.</p> <p>(c)This act is necessary to modernize the Ralph M. Brown Act to reflect recent technological changes that can promote greater public access to local officials.</p> <p>(d)The exclusively virtual nature of the California Online Community College presents unique barriers to the requirements for an in-person quorum, a physical location for public participation, and certain accommodations. Participating students of the online community college come from all across the state and necessitating travel for these requirements would pose a significant and exclusionary barrier.</p>		
Section 25					
n/a	<u>Findings and Declarations</u>	These findings and declarations are necessary whenever the Brown Act is amended. They do not materially affect the substance of SB 707 or otherwise impact the operation/mechanics of its provisions.	<p>The Legislature finds and declares that Sections 1 and 2 of this act, which amend and repeal Section 54952.2, respectively, of, Section 3 of this act, which amends Section 54952.7 of, Section 4 of this act, which amends Section 54953 of, Section 5 of this act, which adds Section 54953.4 to, Section 6 of this act, which amends Section 54953.5 of, Section 7 of this act, which amends Section 54953.7 of, Sections 8 to 15, inclusive, of this act, which add Sections 54953.8 to 54953.8.7, respectively, to, Section 16 of this act, which amends Section 54954.2 of, Section 17 of this act, which amends Section 54954.3 of, Section 18 of this act, which amends Section 54956 of, Section 19 of this act, which amends Section 54956.5 of, Section 20 of this act, which amends Section 54957.6 of, Section 21 of this act, which amends Section 54957.9 of, Section 22 of this act, which amends Section 54957.95 of, and Section 23 of this act, which adds Section 54957.96 to, the Government Code, further, within the meaning of paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution, the purposes of that constitutional section as it relates to the right of public access to the meetings of local public bodies or the writings of local public officials and local agencies. Pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution, the Legislature makes the following findings:</p> <p>(a)This act is necessary to provide opportunities for public participation in meetings of specified public agencies and to promote the recruitment and retention of members of those agencies.</p> <p>(b)This act is necessary to ensure minimum standards for public participation and notice requirements allowing for greater public participation in meetings.</p> <p>(c)This act is necessary to modernize the Ralph M. Brown Act to reflect recent technological changes that can promote greater public access to local officials.</p> <p>(d)The exclusively virtual nature of the California Online Community College presents unique barriers to the requirements for an in-person quorum, a physical location for public participation, and certain accommodations.</p>	n/a	n/a

Section	Title	CSDA Summary	Replacement Text	Former Text	Sunset Date
			Participating students of the online community college come from all across the state and necessitating travel for these requirements would pose a significant and exclusionary barrier.		
Section 26					
n/a	Findings and Declarations	This finding and declaration is necessary whenever a bill is to apply to both general law and charter cities. It does not materially affect the substance of SB 707 or otherwise impact the operation/mechanics of its provisions.	The Legislature finds and declares that adequate public access to meetings is a matter of statewide concern and is not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Therefore, this bill would apply to all cities, including charter cities.	n/a	n/a
Section 27					
n/a	No State Mandate Reimbursement	This declaration affirms that none of the potential costs incurred as a result of SB 707's passage are reimbursable mandates, a result of the passage of Proposition 42 (2014) .	No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district under this act would result from a legislative mandate that is within the scope of paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.	n/a	n/a

 = Applies to "eligible legislative bodies" exclusively

 = Permissive authority granted to certain bodies