



CITY OF *Los Angeles*
DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

Board Report 22-48

Date: September 29, 2022

To: Board of Deferred Compensation Administration

From: Staff

Subject: Determination Regarding Teleconferencing Option for Board Meetings Pursuant to Assembly Bill 361

| Board of Deferred Compensation Administration |
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| Thomas Moutes <i>Chair</i> |
| Robert Schoonover <i>First Provisional Chair</i> |
| Neil Guglielmo <i>Second Provisional Chair</i> |
| Joshua Geller <i>Third Provisional Chair</i> |
| Dana H. Brown |
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| Joseph Salazar |
| Baldemar J. Sandoval |
| Jeremy Wolfson |

Recommendation:

That the Board adopt the attached Resolution and find, pursuant to Section 54953(e)(1)(B)-(C) of the California Government Code, as amended by Assembly Bill (AB) 361, that due to the ongoing COVID-19 State of Emergency (COVID Emergency) proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, conducting Board meetings in person without continuing to provide a teleconference and/or videoconference option for the Board members and the public, would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

Discussion:

A. Background

On March 4, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom proclaimed a COVID Emergency due to the public health threat posed by COVID-19. Following this declaration, Governor Newsom issued various “Safer at Home” orders to mitigate the public health threat of COVID-19. Mayor Eric Garcetti separately issued a “Safer at Home” public order directing Los Angeles residents to stay home and limit all non-essential activities. Additionally, on March 21, 2020, the LA County DPH issued the “Safer at Home Order for Control of COVID-19” further restricting and limiting the gathering of persons and requiring the closure of non-essential activities and businesses in an effort to slow the spread of COVID-19 in LA County.

With the Safer at Home type orders in place, Governor Newsom, in a series of Executive Orders,¹ suspended certain public meeting requirements under the Brown Act. For example, the Executive Orders permitted fully virtual/teleconference public meetings and waived certain requirements when conducting a virtual/teleconference meeting, including posting the location of remote meeting locations on the agenda, posting an agenda at each remote location, and requiring that the remote location be accessible to the public and compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Effective June 15, 2021, Governor Newsom terminated the Stay-at-Home Order, thereby ending restrictions related to physical distancing, capacity limits, and the County COVID-19 color coded tier system. LA County Department of Public Health (DPH) subsequently updated its protocols to be consistent with the State. Mayor Garcetti updated the Safer LA order on July 17, 2021 in alignment with LA County and the State.

However, the COVID Emergency which gives Governor Newsom the power to issue COVID-19 related executive orders has not been terminated. Consistent with these changes, the Governor issued Executive Order N-08-21 which extended the Brown Act waivers to September 30, 2021.

On September 16, 2021, Governor Newsom signed AB 361 into law, which allows a legislative body to continue to meet via teleconference, which has been the case since March 2020 (the beginning of the pandemic), but with certain qualifications and conditions related to (a) the conduct of public comments, and (b) what the body must do if technical issues arise during the course of the meeting.

The Board found and adopted prior resolutions – on 10-19-21, 11-16-21, 12-15-21, 12-21-21, 01-18-22, 02-15-22, 3-15-22, 3-29-22, 04-19-22, 05-17-22, 06-07-21, 06-29-22, 7-19-22, 8-16-22, and 08-31-22 – which determined that, pursuant to Section 54953(e)(1)(B)-(C) of the California Government Code, as amended by AB 361, due to the ongoing COVID-19 State of Emergency (COVID Emergency) proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, conducting Board meetings in person without continuing to provide a teleconference and/or videoconference option for the Board members and the public, would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees. Staff has been requested to report back every thirty (30) days or sooner for the Board to consider the circumstances of the COVID Emergency (and/or any other applicable State or LA County DPH order) and determine, as required by AB 361, whether the COVID Emergency (and/or any other applicable State or LA County DPH order) continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person and/or state or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing.

B. AB 361 Provisions

As a reminder, the following are key conditions to hold and to continue to hold teleconference meetings under AB 361:

¹ Executive Orders N-25-20, N-29-20, and N-35-20

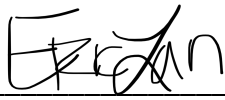
- Application of AB 361 – AB 361 applies to legislative bodies covered under the Brown Act, and permits teleconferencing under specific conditions, as outlined below, through December 2024. The Board is such a legislative body.
- Timing Requirements of Certain Actions for Teleconferencing Under AB 361 – AB 361 requires that a legislative body make certain findings to continue teleconferencing, and further establishes that if those findings are made, actions be taken within a prescribed time-frame, as follows: a legislative body must (a) initially teleconference during the Governor’s proclaimed state of emergency; (b) subsequently make certain findings no later than 30 days thereafter; and (c) make ongoing findings every 30 days after making its findings.
- Initial teleconference meeting under AB 361 – If the governing body’s first teleconference meeting under AB 361 takes place when State or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, then a legislative body is not required to (but may) have an item on its agenda concerning teleconferencing.
- 30-Day Requirement for Findings – To continue teleconferencing after the initial teleconference meeting under AB 361, the legislative body must make certain findings for itself and its own advisory committees within 30 days, and then every 30 days thereafter. The 30-day window is determined on a calendar day basis and must be strictly observed (even if that may require holding a special meeting in the event a subsequent meeting falls outside the 30-day window). If the legislative body fails to make the findings within any 30-day window, the body loses its ability to teleconference under AB 361’s special teleconferencing rules.
- Requirements for Reaching Findings – The legislative body must make the following findings: that in consideration of the Governor’s COVID Emergency or state/local official social distancing requirements remaining in effect, the legislative body finds that the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the legislative body’s members to meet safely in person and/or that State/local officials continue to recommend social distancing measures.
- Public Comments – AB 361 also makes certain procedural changes to the current public comment practice for teleconference meetings: (1) if a legislative body provides a timed public comment period (e.g., not to exceed ten minutes of public comment on a particular item), then the comment period must be open until the ten minutes has elapsed; (2) if the legislative body takes public comments on each agenda item but does not provide a specific amount of total time, then the body must allow for a “reasonable” amount of time per item (reasonable is not defined); and (3) if a legislative body provides a time-limited general comment period on all items, then the body must allow the public to comment until that period has elapsed. What’s not enumerated are situations when the legislative body takes public comment for multiple items but does not provide a specific amount of time for doing so. Following the guidance for situations described in item 2 above, the legislative body must allow a “reasonable” amount of time for public comment.

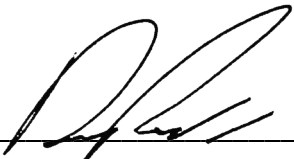
- Broadcast Disruptions – AB 361 provides that if a teleconferenced meeting ceases to broadcast (via call-in or the web), then the legislative body must take no further action until the broadcast is restored. Although it is not clear what “no further action” was intended to mean, the most prudent course of action for the body is to recess until the broadcast is restored.

The Board asked staff to report back on whether the Board could meet in person and subsequently revert to meeting remotely, if the circumstances called for it. DCP staff conferred with the City Attorney’s Office and were informed that the Board could choose to meet in person, but if it wanted to maintain the option of resuming teleconference meetings, it should continue to make findings in accordance with AB 361. The City Attorney’s Office also indicated that, in this situation, the Board could meet in a hybrid fashion with some of its members in person and some calling in telephonically. There would not be a requirement that the remote Board members call in from a particular location. Finally, the City Attorney’s Office noted that the handling of public comment would change based on how the meeting was conducted. If a hybrid meeting was held, with at least one Board participating telephonically, then public comment could be facilitated via remote call in. If all attending members to a meeting were to meet in person, the public comment must be held in person. The agenda for the meeting must provide the appropriate public comment instruction in accordance with how the meeting would be conducted.

C. Recommendation Regarding Resolution

AB 361 provides legislative bodies with the option for continued teleconferencing if certain findings are reached. These findings can be reached by means of a resolution, which staff has drafted (**Attachment A**) and which can be adopted by the Board. Presently the State of California Department of Public Health, including Los Angeles County Public Health, have lifted social distancing requirements. However, Cal/OSHA's current standard on COVID-19 prevention (Title 8, California Code of Regulation, Sections 3205, 3505.1 and 3205.2) requires physical distancing in certain limited situations. In addition, the Governor’s March 4, 2020 Emergency Declaration regarding COVID-19 continues to remain in effect. At this time, staff recommends that the Board find and adopt the resolution as detailed in this report.

Submitted by: 
Eric Lan, Benefits Analyst

Approved by: 
Daniel Powell, Senior Personnel Analyst II

**RESOLUTION TO CONTINUE HOLDING MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DEFERRED
COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION AND ITS COMMITTEES VIA TELECONFERENCE AND/OR
VIDEOCONFERENCE, UNDER GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54953(E)(1)(B)-(C).**

WHEREAS, the Board of Deferred Compensation Administration (Board) is committed to preserving public access and participation in its regular meetings and the meetings of its Committees; and

WHEREAS, all Board and standing Committee meetings are open and public, as required by the Ralph M. Brown Act (Cal. Gov. Code §§ 54950 – 54963), so that any member of the public may attend and participate as the Board and Committee members conduct their business; and

WHEREAS, the Brown Act, at Section 54953(e), makes provisions for remote teleconferencing participation in meetings by members of a legislative body, subject to the existence of certain conditions; and

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 State of Emergency (COVID Emergency) proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020 remains active; and

WHEREAS, COVID-19 remains a public health concern in the City of Los Angeles; and

WHEREAS, the Board has reconsidered the circumstances of the COVID Emergency and finds that such COVID Emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person and state local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(1)(B)-(C), the Board finds the ongoing COVID Emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020 continues to impact the ability of the Board members to meet safely in person and/or state or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures promoting social distancing.