CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

BILL ANALYSIS

BILL NUMBER: SB 470 VERSION: AMENDED APRIL 10, 2025

AUTHOR: LAIRD SPONSOR: AUTHOR

STAFF RECOMMENDED POSITION: SUPPORT

SUBJECT: BAGLEY-KEENE OPEN MEETING ACT: TELECONFERENCING

Overview:

In 2023, SB 544 (Laird, Chapter 216, Statutes of 2023) was signed into law, modernizing the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act to provide two new teleconference meeting options for state bodies to hold public meetings. Those two options are set to sunset on January 1, 2026. This bill would extend sunset date for the two options until January 1, 2030.

Existing Law:

- 1) Establishes the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, which requires that actions and deliberations of state agencies be conducted openly. (Government Code (GC) §11120)
- 2) Defines a "state body" to mean any of the following (GC §11121):
 - A state board, commission, or multimember body of the state created by statute to conduct official meetings.
 - A board, commission or committee that exercises authority of a state body delegated to it by that state body.
 - An advisory board, commission, committee, or subcommittee that consists of three or more persons and is created by formal action of the state body or any of its members.
 - A board, commission, or committee on which a member of a state body serves in official capacity as a representative and that is supported, wholly or partially, by funds from the state body.
- 3) Requires boards under the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) to meet at least two times each calendar year. Boards must meet at least once each calendar year

- in northern California, and once in southern California, to facilitate participation by the public and licensees. (Business and Professions Code (BPC) §101.7)
- 4) Defines a "meeting" to include any congregation of a majority of the members of a state body at the same time and place, to hear, discuss, or deliberate an item within its subject matter jurisdiction. (GC §11122.5(a))
- 5) Requires that all meetings of a state body be open and public, and all persons permitted to attend, with certain specified exceptions. (GC §11123(a))
- Requires a state body to provide notice at least 10 days prior to a meeting, which includes an agenda for that meeting. (GC §11125)
- 7) Does not prohibit a state body from holding an open or closed meeting by teleconference if it otherwise complies with all requirements in law. (GC §11123(b))
- 8) Requires an open teleconferenced meeting to be audible to the public at the location specified in the meeting notice. (GC §11123(b))
- 9) For meetings conducted by teleconference, requires the state body to do the following (GC §11123(b)):
 - Post agendas at all teleconference locations and conduct teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the rights of any party or member of the public appearing before the state body.
 - Identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting and make each teleconference location accessible to the public.
 - Provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly at each teleconference location.
- **10)** Requires at least one member of the state body to be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting. (GC §11123(b))
- 11) Defines a "teleconference" as a meeting of a state body where the members are at different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or both audio and video. (GC §11123(b))

<u>Provides the Following Additional Option for a Teleconference Meeting Until January 1, 2026:</u>

- **12)** Requires the open portion of a teleconferenced meeting to be both visible and audible to the public at each teleconference location. (GC §11123.2(c))
- **13)** Requires the state body to provide a way for the public to remotely hear, observe, and address, or attend the meeting by providing a teleconference number or an

- internet website or other online platform, as well as a physical address for the meeting's teleconference location, on the meeting agenda (GC §11123.2(d))
- 14) Requires at least one member of the state body to be physically present at each teleconference location, however, a majority of the members of the state body must be physically present at the same teleconference location. (There is a specified exception for a physical or mental disability, if a prescribed process is followed.) Any additional members in excess of the majority may attend and participate in the meeting from a remote location. A remote location is not required to be accessible to the public, and the remote location does not need to be disclosed. (GC §§11123.2(i), (j))
- 15) A member of a state body attending a meeting remotely by teleconference must disclose whether any other individuals aged 18 or older are present in the room with them, and the general nature of their relationship. (GC §11123.2(j))
- 16) Requires all members of the state body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of the meeting but specifies a process for exemption due to technological limitations. (GC §11123.2(k))
- 17) Sunsets this teleconference meeting option on January 1, 2026. (GC §11123.2(p))

<u>Provides the Following Additional Option for a State Body that is an Advisory Board or Advisory Committee to Hold a Teleconference Meeting Until January 1, 2026:</u>

- **18)** Provides an additional option for a state body that is an advisory board, advisory committee, or similar multimember advisory body to hold an open meeting by teleconference. (GC §11123.5)
- 19) The state body must provide a public notice at least 24 hours before the meeting that identifies member who will participate remotely. The remote locations do not need to be disclosed and do not need to be accessible to the public. (GC §11123.5(d))
- 20) The meeting must have a designated primary physical meeting location, which must be designated in the notice. Members of the public must be able to physically attend, observe, hear and participate in the meeting at this location, and at least one staff member must be present here during the meeting. (GC §11123.5(f))
- 21) If a member of the state body is participating remotely, the state body must provide an equivalent means for the public to hear or observe the meeting remotely. This shall be provided in the notice at least 24 hours in advance. (GC §11123.5(g))

- 22) Requires the members of the state body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of the meeting but specifies a process for exemption due to technological limitations. (GC §11123.5(h))
- 23) Sunsets this teleconference meeting option on January 1, 2026. (GC §11123.5(k))

This Bill:

- 1) Extends the January 1, 2026 sunset date for the teleconference meeting option described in GC §11123.2 to January 1, 2030.
- 2) Extends the January 1, 2026 sunset date for the teleconference meeting option for advisory boards or advisory committees described in GC §11123.5 until January 1, 2030.

Comment:

- 1) Author's Intent. The author is seeking a continuation of the provisions he proposed in his 2023 bill, SB 544, which provided the two additional teleconference meeting options set to expire in 2026. He states the provisions promote ongoing equity and public and disability access in state board and commission meetings.
- 2) History. Under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act previously, the only teleconference meeting option available required posting the physical location of all participating board members in the meeting notice and allowing public attendance at each location. During the COVID-19 State of Emergency, the Governor issued an executive order waiving this requirement. Virtual meetings were found to improve public access by eliminating barriers to in-person attendance. As a result, SB 544 was introduced and signed into law to maintain this expanded access after the State of Emergency ended.
- 3) Board Utilization of Teleconference Meetings. The Board has been utilizing the hybrid provisions under the Bagley-Keene Act, which have helped increase meeting participation. The hybrid format allows members to attend Board meetings remotely when necessary, ensuring that meetings can proceed even in situations where in-person attendance might otherwise prevent a quorum. This flexibility has been particularly beneficial in instances where quorum was at risk, as it enables members to participate remotely and maintain meeting continuity.

The Board has three advisory committees, and all Board members participate remotely in committee meetings. This arrangement increases the likelihood of participation by allowing members to attend without disrupting their regular work schedules or spending extensive time traveling to Sacramento for a 3-to-4-hour meeting. Additionally, remote participation reduces travel-related costs for the committee meetings.

With respect to public participation, offering both in-person and virtual meeting options (via WebEx) has led to increased engagement. Many stakeholders with full-time jobs face barriers to attending in-person meetings due to time and travel cost constraints. Virtual participation via WebEx provides an accessible and convenient alternative, expanding public participation.

4) Previous Legislation.

- SB 544 (Laird, Chapter 216, Statutes of 2023) modernized the Bagley-Keene act to include the options that we are discussing today, which sunset in 2026. The Board had a support position on SB 544; however, it was significantly amended after the Board took its position.
- AB 1733 (Quirk, 2022) was a previous attempt to modernize the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requirements for state bodies conducting a meeting to include a teleconference component. AB 1733 died in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee.
- AB 885 (Quirk, 2021) also attempted to modernize the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act to better incorporate teleconferencing. AB 885 died in the Assembly.
- **5) Staff Recommended Position.** Staff recommends that the Board consider supporting this bill.

6) Support and Opposition.

Support

- AARP
- Alzheimer's Association
- California Association of Licensed Investigators
- California Coalition on Family Caregiving
- California Commission on Aging
- California Foundation for Independent Living Centers
- California Long Term Care Ombudsman Association
- Disability Rights California
- Family Caregiver Alliance
- LeadingAge California
- Little Hoover Commission

Oppose

- ACLU California Action
- California Broadcasters Association
- California Chamber of Commerce
- California Common Cause
- California News Publishers Association

- CCNMA: Latino Journalists of California
- First Amendment Coalition
- Freedom of the Press Foundation
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
- League of Women Voters of California
- Media Guild of the West
- National Press Photographers Association
- Orange County Press Club
- Pacific Media Workers Guild, Local 39521
- Radio Television Digital News Association
- Society of Professional Journalists of Northern California Chapter

7) History.

04/10/25 Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

04/09/25 From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR.

(Ayes 10. Noes 1.) (April 8).

03/27/25 Set for hearing April 8.

03/25/25 From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 9. Noes

1.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

03/12/25 Set for hearing March 25.

02/26/25 Referred to Coms. on G.O. and JUD.

02/20/25 From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.

02/19/25 Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.

No. 470

Introduced by Senator Laird

February 19, 2025

An act to amend Section 11123.2 of, and to amend and repeal Section Sections 11123.2 and 11123.5 of, the Government Code, relating to state government.

legislative counsel's digest

SB 470, as amended, Laird. Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing.

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

The act authorizes an additional, alternative set of provisions under which a state body may hold a meeting by teleconference subject to specified requirements, including, among others, that at least one member of the state body is physically present at each teleconference location, as defined, that a majority of the members of the state body are physically present at the same teleconference location, except as

-2-

specified, and that members of the state body visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, except as specified. The act authorizes, under specified circumstances, a member of the state body to participate pursuant to these provisions from a remote location, which would not be required to be accessible to the public and which the act prohibits the notice and agenda from disclosing. The act repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026.

This bill would—delete the January 1, 2026 repeal date, thereby authorizing—the—above described—additional,—alternative—set—of teleconferencing provisions indefinitely. instead repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030.

The act authorizes a multimember state advisory body to hold an open meeting by teleconference pursuant to an alternative set of provisions that are in addition to the above-described provisions generally applicable to state bodies. These alternative provisions specify requirements, including, among others, that the multimember state advisory body designates the primary physical meeting location in the notice of the meeting where members of the public may physically attend the meeting, observe and hear the meeting, and participate, that at least one staff member of the state body to be present at the primary physical meeting location during the meeting, and that the members of the state body visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, except as specified. Existing law The act repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026.

This bill would delete the January 1, 2026 repeal date, thereby authorizing the above described alternative set of teleconferencing provisions for multimember state advisory bodies indefinitely. instead repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030.

The act, beginning January 1, 2026, removes the above-described requirements for the alternative set of teleconferencing provisions for multimember state advisory bodies, and, instead, requires, among other things, that the multimember state advisory body designates the primary physical meeting location in the notice of the meeting where members of the public may physically attend the meeting and participate.

This bill would repeal those provisions. instead make these provisions operative on January 1, 2030.

Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public

-3- SB 470

officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

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Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 11123.2 of the Government Code is 2 amended to read:

- 11123.2. (a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:
 - (1) "Teleconference" means a meeting of a state body, the members of which are at different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or both audio and video.
 - (2) "Teleconference location" means a physical location that is accessible to the public and from which members of the public may participate in the meeting.
 - (3) "Remote location" means a location from which a member of a state body participates in a meeting other than a teleconference location.
 - (4) "Participate remotely" means participation by a member of the body in a meeting at a remote location other than a teleconference location designated in the notice of the meeting.
 - (b) (1) In addition to the authorization to hold a meeting by teleconference pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 11123 and Section 11123.5, a state body may hold an open or closed meeting by teleconference as described in this section, provided the meeting complies with all of this section's requirements and, except as set forth in this section, it also complies with all other applicable requirements of this article relating to the specific type of meeting.
 - (2) This section does not limit or affect the ability of a state body to hold a teleconference meeting under another provision of this article, including Sections 11123 and 11123.5.
 - (c) The portion of the teleconferenced meeting that is required to be open to the public shall be visible and audible to the public at each teleconference location.
- (d) (1) The state body shall provide a means by which the public may remotely hear audio of the meeting, remotely observe the

SB 470 —4—

meeting, remotely address the body, or attend the meeting by providing on the posted agenda a teleconference telephone number, an internet website or other online platform, and a physical address for each teleconference location. The telephonic or online means provided to the public to access the meeting shall be equivalent to the telephonic or online means provided to a member of the state body participating remotely.

- (2) The applicable teleconference telephone number, internet website or other online platform, and physical address of each teleconference location, as well as any other information indicating how the public can access the meeting remotely and in person, shall be specified in any notice required by this article.
- (3) If the state body allows members of the public to observe and address the meeting telephonically or otherwise electronically, the state body shall do both of the following:
- (A) Implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable modification or accommodation from individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12101 et seq.), and resolving any doubt whatsoever in favor of accessibility.
- (B) Advertise that procedure each time notice is given of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment.
- (e) This section does not prohibit a state body from providing members of the public with additional locations from which the public may observe or address the state body by electronic means, through either audio or both audio and video.
- (f) (1) The agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly pursuant to Section 11125.7.
- (2) Members of the public shall be entitled to exercise their right to directly address the state body during the teleconferenced meeting without being required to submit public comments before the meeting or in writing.
- (g) The state body shall post the agenda on its internet website and, on the day of the meeting, at each teleconference location.
- (h) This section does not affect the requirement prescribed by this article that the state body post an agenda of a meeting in accordance with the applicable notice requirements of this article, including Section 11125, requiring the state body to post an agenda

5 SB 470

of a meeting at least 10 days in advance of the meeting, Section 11125.4, applicable to special meetings, and Sections 11125.5 and 11125.6, applicable to emergency meetings.

- (i) At least one member of the state body shall be physically present at each teleconference location.
- (j) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a majority of the members of the state body shall be physically present at the same teleconference location. Additional members of the state body in excess of a majority of the members may attend and participate in the meeting from a remote location. A remote location is not required to be accessible to the public. The notice and agenda shall not disclose information regarding a remote location.
- (2) A member attending and participating from a remote location may count toward the majority required to hold a teleconference if both of the following conditions are met:
- (A) The member has a need related to a physical or mental disability, as those terms are defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1, that is not otherwise reasonably accommodated pursuant to the federal Americans with Disability Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12101 et seq.).
- (B) The member notifies the state body at the earliest opportunity possible, including at the start of a meeting, of their need to participate remotely, including providing a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to participate remotely at the given meeting.
- (3) If a member notifies the body of the member's need to attend and participate remotely pursuant to paragraph (2), the body shall take action to approve the exception and shall request a general description of the circumstances relating to the member's need to participate remotely at the meeting, for each meeting in which the member seeks to participate remotely. The body shall not require the member to provide a general description that exceeds 20 words or 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 (Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 56) of Division 1 of the Civil Code).
- (4) If a member of the state body attends the meeting by teleconference from a remote location, the member shall disclose whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present

SB 470 —6—

in the room at the remote location with the member, and the general nature of the member's relationship with any such individuals.

- (k) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the members of the state body shall visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform.
- (2) The visual appearance of a member of the state body on camera may cease only when the appearance would be technologically impracticable, 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, or when the visual display of meeting materials, information, or speakers on the internet or other online platform requires the visual appearance of a member of a state body on camera to cease.
- (3) If a member of the state body does not appear on camera due to challenges with internet connectivity, the member shall announce the reason for their nonappearance when they turn off their camera.
- (*l*) All votes taken during the teleconferenced meeting shall be by rollcall.
- (m) The state body shall publicly report any action taken and the vote or abstention on that action of each member present for the action.
- (n) The portion of the teleconferenced meeting that is closed to the public shall not include the consideration of any agenda item being heard pursuant to Section 11125.5.
- (o) Upon discovering that a means of remote public access and participation required by subdivision (d) has failed during a meeting and cannot be restored, the state body shall end or adjourn the meeting in accordance with Section 11128.5. In addition to any other requirements that may apply, the state body shall provide notice of the meeting's end or adjournment on the state body's internet website and by email to any person who has requested notice of meetings of the state body by email under this article. If the meeting will be adjourned and reconvened on the same day, further notice shall be provided by an automated message on a telephone line posted on the state body's agenda, internet website, or by a similar means, that will communicate when the state body intends to reconvene the meeting and how a member of the public may hear audio of the meeting or observe the meeting.

__7__ SB 470

(p) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.

- SEC. 2. Section 11123.5 of the Government Code, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 216 of the Statutes of 2023, is amended to read:
- 11123.5. (a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Participate remotely" means participation in a meeting at a location other than the physical location designated in the agenda of the meeting.
- (2) "Remote location" means a location other than the primary physical location designated in the agenda of a meeting.
 - (3) "Teleconference" has the same meaning as in Section 11123.
- (b) In addition to the authorization to hold a meeting by teleconference pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 11123 or Section 11123.2, any state body that is an advisory board, advisory commission, advisory committee, advisory subcommittee, or similar multimember advisory body may hold an open meeting by teleconference as described in this section, provided the meeting complies with all of the section's requirements and, except as set forth in this section, it also complies with all other applicable requirements of this article.
- (c) A member of a state body as described in subdivision (b) who participates in a teleconference meeting from a remote location subject to this section's requirements shall be listed in the minutes of the meeting.
- (d) The state body shall provide notice to the public at least 24 hours before the meeting that identifies any member who will participate remotely by posting the notice on its internet website and by emailing notice to any person who has requested notice of meetings of the state body under this article. The location of a member of a state body who will participate remotely is not required to be disclosed in the public notice or email and need not be accessible to the public. The notice of the meeting shall also identify the primary physical meeting location designated pursuant to subdivision (f).
- (e) This section does not affect the requirement prescribed by this article that the state body post an agenda of a meeting at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. The agenda shall include information regarding the physical meeting location designated

SB 470 —8—

pursuant to subdivision (f), but is not required to disclose information regarding any remote location.

- (f) A state body described in subdivision (b) shall designate the primary physical meeting location in the notice of the meeting where members of the public may physically attend the meeting, observe and hear the meeting, and participate. At least one staff member of the state body shall be present at the primary physical meeting location during the meeting. The state body shall post the agenda at the primary physical meeting location, but need not post the agenda at a remote location.
- (g) When a member of a state body described in subdivision (b) participates remotely in a meeting subject to this section's requirements, the state body shall provide a means by which the public may remotely hear audio of the meeting or remotely observe the meeting, including, if available, equal access equivalent to members of the state body participating remotely. The applicable teleconference phone number or internet website, or other information indicating how the public can access the meeting remotely, shall be in the 24-hour notice described in subdivision (b) that is available to the public.
- (h) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the members of the state body shall visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform.
- (2) The visual appearance of a member of a state body on camera may cease only when the appearance would be technologically impracticable, 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, or when the visual display of meeting materials, information, or speakers on the internet or other online platform requires the visual appearance of a member of a state body on camera to cease.
- (3) If a member of the body does not appear on camera due to challenges with internet connectivity, the member shall announce the reason for their nonappearance when they turn off their camera.
- (i) Upon discovering that a means of remote access required by subdivision (g) has failed during a meeting, the state body described in subdivision (b) shall end or adjourn the meeting in accordance with Section 11128.5. In addition to any other requirements that may apply, the state body shall provide notice

9 SB 470

of the meeting's end or adjournment on its internet website and by email to any person who has requested notice of meetings of the state body under this article. If the meeting will be adjourned and reconvened on the same day, further notice shall be provided by an automated message on a telephone line posted on the state body's agenda, or by a similar means, that will communicate when the state body intends to reconvene the meeting and how a member of the public may hear audio of the meeting or observe the meeting.

(j) This section does not limit or affect the ability of a state body to hold a teleconference meeting under another provision of this article.

- (k) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.
- SEC. 3. Section 11123.5 of the Government Code, as added by Section 3 of Chapter 216 of the Statutes of 2023, is repealed.
- SEC. 3. Section 11123.5 of the Government Code, as added by Section 3 of Chapter 216 of the Statutes of 2023, is amended to read:
- 11123.5. (a) In addition to the authorization to hold a meeting by teleconference pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 11123, any state body that is an advisory board, advisory commission, advisory committee, advisory subcommittee, or similar multimember advisory body may hold an open meeting by teleconference as described in this section, provided the meeting complies with all of the section's requirements and, except as set forth in this section, it also complies with all other applicable requirements of this article.
- (b) A member of a state body as described in subdivision (a) who participates in a teleconference meeting from a remote location subject to this section's requirements shall be listed in the minutes of the meeting.
- (c) The state body shall provide notice to the public at least 24 hours before the meeting that identifies any member who will participate remotely by posting the notice on its internet website and by emailing notice to any person who has requested notice of meetings of the state body under this article. The location of a member of a state body who will participate remotely is not required to be disclosed in the public notice or email and need not be accessible to the public. The notice of the meeting shall also

SB 470 — 10 —

 identify the primary physical meeting location designated pursuant to subdivision (e).

- (d) This section does not affect the requirement prescribed by this article that the state body post an agenda of a meeting at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. The agenda shall include information regarding the physical meeting location designated pursuant to subdivision (e), but is not required to disclose information regarding any remote location.
- (e) A state body described in subdivision (a) shall designate the primary physical meeting location in the notice of the meeting where members of the public may physically attend the meeting and participate. A quorum of the members of the state body shall be in attendance at the primary physical meeting location, and members of the state body participating remotely shall not count towards establishing a quorum. All decisions taken during a meeting by teleconference shall be by rollcall vote. The state body shall post the agenda at the primary physical meeting location, but need not post the agenda at a remote location.
- (f) When a member of a state body described in subdivision (a) participates remotely in a meeting subject to this section's requirements, the state body shall provide a means by which the public may remotely hear audio of the meeting or remotely observe the meeting, including, if available, equal access equivalent to members of the state body participating remotely. The applicable teleconference phone number or internet website, or other information indicating how the public can access the meeting remotely, shall be in the 24-hour notice described in subdivision (a) that is available to the public.
- (g) Upon discovering that a means of remote access required by subdivision (f) has failed during a meeting, the state body described in subdivision (a) shall end or adjourn the meeting in accordance with Section 11128.5. In addition to any other requirements that may apply, the state body shall provide notice of the meeting's end or adjournment on its internet website and by email to any person who has requested notice of meetings of the state body under this article. If the meeting will be adjourned and reconvened on the same day, further notice shall be provided by an automated message on a telephone line posted on the state body's agenda, or by a similar means, that will communicate when

—11— SB 470

the state body intends to reconvene the meeting and how a member of the public may hear audio of the meeting or observe the meeting.

(h) For purposes of this section:

- (1) "Participate remotely" means participation in a meeting at a location other than the physical location designated in the agenda of the meeting.
- (2) "Remote location" means a location other than the primary physical location designated in the agenda of a meeting.
 - (3) "Teleconference" has the same meaning as in Section 11123.
- (i) This section does not limit or affect the ability of a state body to hold a teleconference meeting under another provision of this article.
- (j) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2026. 2030.
- SEC. 4. The Legislature finds and declares that Section 1 of this act, which amends Section 11123.2 of the Government Code, and Sections 2 and 3 of this act, which amend and repeal Section 11123.5 of the Government Code, modify 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:
- (a) By continuing to ensure that agendas are not required to be posted at, and that agendas and notices do not disclose information regarding, the location of each public official participating in a public meeting remotely, including from the member's private home or hotel room, this act protects the personal, private information of public officials and their families while preserving the public's right to access information concerning the conduct of the people's business.
- (b) During the COVID-19 public health emergency, audio and video teleconference were widely used to conduct public meetings in lieu of physical location meetings, and those public meetings have been productive, increased public participation by all members of the public regardless of their location and ability to travel to physical meeting locations, increased the pool of people who are able to serve on these bodies, protected the health and safety of civil servants and the public, and have reduced travel

SB 470 — 12 —

1 costs incurred by members of state bodies and reduced work hours 2 spent traveling to and from meetings.

- 3 (c) Conducting audio and video teleconference meetings 4 enhances public participation and the public's right of access to 5 meetings of the public bodies by improving access for individuals
- 6 who often face barriers to physical attendance.

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