

Date of Hearing: April 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
Cecilia Aguiar-Curry, Chair  
AB 557 (Hart) – As Introduced February 8, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

**SUMMARY:** Eliminates the sunset date on provisions of law allowing local agencies to use teleconferencing without complying with specified Ralph. M Brown Act (Brown Act) requirements during a proclaimed state of emergency. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Eliminates the January 1, 2024, sunset date on provisions of law authorizing a local agency's legislative body to use teleconferencing for a public meeting without having to post agendas at each teleconference location, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, make each teleconference location accessible to the public, and require at least a quorum of the legislative body to participate from within the local agency's jurisdiction during a proclaimed state of emergency, as specified.
- 2) Changes the frequency with which a legislative body must make specified findings in order to continue to teleconference as specified above, from every 30 days to every 45 days.
- 3) Finds and declares that this bill furthers, 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 finds that this bill is necessary to ensure minimum standards for public participation and notice requirements allowing for greater public participation in teleconference meetings.

**EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Provides, pursuant to Article I, Section 3 of the California Constitution, the following:
  - a) The people have the right to instruct their representatives, petition government for redress of grievances, and assemble freely to consult for the common good.
  - b) The people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business, and, therefore, the meetings of public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies shall be open to public scrutiny.
  - c) In order to ensure public access to the meetings of public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies, as specified in b), above, each local agency is required to comply with the California Public Records Act, the Brown Act, and with any subsequent statutory enactment amending either act, enacting a successor act, or amending any successor act that contains findings demonstrating that the statutory enactment furthers the purposes of these constitutional provisions.

- 2) Provides, pursuant to the Brown Act, requirements for how local agencies must conduct their meetings, including the following provisions:
  - a) Defines a “meeting” as “any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, including teleconference locations, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.”
  - b) Requires local agencies to notice meetings in advance, including the posting of an agenda, and requires these meetings to be open and accessible to the public.
  - c) Requires members of the public to have an opportunity to comment on agenda items, and generally prohibits deliberation or action on items not listed on the agenda.
  - d) Defines “legislative body” to mean:
    - i) The governing body of a local agency or any other local body created by state or federal statute.
    - ii) 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. Advisory committees composed solely of the members of the legislative body that are less than a quorum of the legislative body are not legislative bodies. Standing committees of a legislative body, irrespective of their composition, that 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.
    - iii) A board, commission, committee, or other multimember body that governs a private corporation, limited liability company, or other entity that either:
      - (1) Is created by the elected legislative body in order to exercise authority that may lawfully be delegated by the elected governing body to a private corporation, limited liability company, or other entity.
      - (2) Receives funds from a local agency and the membership of whose governing body includes a member of the legislative body of the local agency appointed to that governing body as a full voting member by the legislative body of the local agency. [Government Code (GOV) § 54952]
- 3) Authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing subject to the following requirements:
  - a) Teleconferencing may be used 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 the Brown Act and all otherwise applicable provisions of law relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding. [GOV 54953(b)(1)]

- b) Teleconferencing may be used for all purposes in connection with any meeting within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, subject to the following requirements:
    - i) All votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting must be by rollcall.
    - ii) 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.
    - iii) The legislative body shall give notice of the meeting and post agendas as otherwise required by this bill.
    - iv) 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, as specified. [GOV 54953(b)(2)]
  - c) Requires, if the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, all of the following:
    - i) The legislative body shall post agendas at all teleconference locations.
    - ii) Each teleconference location shall be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding.
    - iii) Each teleconference location shall be accessible to the public.
    - iv) 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, with specified exceptions. [GOV § 54953(b)(3)]
  - d) Defines “teleconference” to mean 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. [GOV § 54953(j)(6)]
- 4) Authorizes, until January 1, 2024, pursuant to provisions of law enacted via AB 361 (Rivas), Chapter 165, Statutes of 2021, a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the requirements of GOV § 54953(b)(3) during a proclaimed state of emergency, as specified. [GOV § 54953(e)]

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**COMMENTS:**

- 1) **Background.** The Brown Act was enacted in 1953 and has been amended numerous times since then. The legislative intent of the Brown Act was expressly declared in its original statute, which remains unchanged:

“The Legislature finds and declares that the public commissions, boards and councils and other public agencies in this State exist to aid in the conduct of the people’s business. It is

the intent of the law that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly. The people of this State do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created.”

The Brown Act generally requires meetings to be noticed in advance, including the posting of an agenda, and generally requires meetings to be open and accessible to the public. The Brown Act also generally requires members of the public to have an opportunity to comment on agenda items, and generally prohibits deliberation or action on items not listed on the agenda.

The Brown Act defines “local agency” to mean a county, city, whether general law or chartered, city and county, town, school district, municipal corporation, district, political subdivision, or any board, commission or agency thereof, or other local public agency.

The Brown Act defines “legislative body” to mean:

- a) The governing body of a local agency or any other local body created by state or federal statute.
- b) 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. Advisory committees composed solely of the members of the legislative body that are less than a quorum of the legislative body are not legislative bodies. Standing committees of a legislative body, irrespective of their composition, that 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.
- c) A board, commission, committee, or other multimember body that governs a private corporation, limited liability company, or other entity that either:
  - i) Is created by the elected legislative body in order to exercise authority that may lawfully be delegated by the elected governing body to a private corporation, limited liability company, or other entity.
  - ii) Receives funds from a local agency and the membership of whose governing body includes a member of the legislative body of the local agency appointed to that governing body as a full voting member by the legislative body of the local agency.

The Brown Act defines a “meeting” as “any congregation of a majority of the member of a legislative body at the same time and location, including teleconference locations, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.”

The Brown Act specifies that a member of the public shall not be required, as a condition of attending a meeting, to register a name, provide other information, complete a questionnaire,

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

The Brown Act allows a district attorney or any interested person to seek a judicial determination that an action taken by a local agency's legislative body violates specified provisions of the Brown Act – including the provisions governing open meeting requirements, teleconferencing, and agendas – and is therefore null and void.

- 2) **Agendas.** The Brown Act requires local agencies to post, at least 72 hours before a regular meeting, 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. The agenda must specify the time and location of the regular meeting and must be posted in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public and on the local agency website, if the local agency has one. No action or discussion may be undertaken on any item not appearing on the posted agenda, with specified exceptions.

If requested, the agenda must 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 (ADA), and the federal rules and regulations adopted to implement the ADA. The agenda must 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.

- 3) **Comment Periods.** The Brown Act generally requires every agenda for regular meetings to 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. The legislative body of a local agency may adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that this intent 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.
- 4) **Teleconferencing and the Brown Act.** The Brown Act first allowed meetings to be conducted via video teleconference in 1988. At the time, San Diego County was considering the use of video teleconferencing for meetings and hearings of the board of supervisors due to concerns about the long distances that some of their constituents were having to travel to participate in board meetings. They were especially concerned that these distances were so great that they prohibited some people from attending meetings at all. AB 3191 (Frazee), Chapter 399, Statutes of 1988, responded to these concerns by authorizing the legislative body of a local agency to use video teleconferencing. Since that time, a number of bills have made modifications to this original authorization.

The Brown Act generally allows the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing for the benefit of the public and the legislative body in connection with any meeting or proceeding authorized by law. The teleconferenced meeting or proceeding must comply with all requirements of the Brown Act and all otherwise applicable provisions of

law relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding. Teleconferencing 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 must comply with a number of requirements. It must conduct teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties or the public appearing before the legislative body of a local agency. The legislative body must give notice of the meeting and post agendas as otherwise required by the Brown Act, and must allow members of the public to access the meeting. The agenda for the meeting must provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly pursuant to the Brown Act's provisions governing public comment. All votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting must be taken by roll call.

“Teleconference” is defined as 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. Teleconferencing has never been required. It has always been permissive.

- 5) **The Four Teleconferencing Rules of GOV § 54953(b)(3).** The Brown Act contains four additional specific requirements for teleconferenced meetings in GOV § 54953(b)(3). Specifically, this paragraph requires all of the following:
  - a) The legislative body shall post agendas at all teleconference locations.
  - b) Each teleconference location shall be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding.
  - c) Each teleconference location shall be accessible to the public.
  - d) 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, with specified exceptions.
- 6) **Executive Order N-29-20.** In March of 2020, the Governor issued Executive Order N-29-20, which stated that, “Notwithstanding any other provision of state or local law (including, but not limited to, the Bagley-Keene Act or the Brown Act), and subject to the notice and accessibility requirements set forth below, a local legislative body or state body is authorized to hold public meetings via teleconferencing and to make public meetings accessible telephonically or otherwise electronically to all members of the public seeking to observe and to address the local legislative body or state body. All requirements in both the Bagley-Keene Act and the Brown Act expressly or impliedly requiring the physical presence of members, the clerk or other personnel of the body, or of the public as a condition of participation in or quorum for a public meeting are hereby waived.”

“All of the foregoing provisions concerning the conduct of public meetings shall apply only during the period in which state or local public health officials have imposed or recommended social distancing measures.”

- 7) **AB 361 of 2021.** Despite the Governor's executive order, both local and state governing bodies were concerned about their ongoing ability to teleconference without having to disclose the locations of teleconferencing members or make those locations accessible to the public. In response, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed AB 361 (Robert Rivas) Chapter 165, Statutes of 2021. In addition to provisions affecting state governing bodies, AB 361 allowed exemptions to the Brown Act's teleconferencing requirements during a proclaimed state of emergency.

Specifically, AB 361 authorized a local agency's legislative body to use teleconferencing for a public meeting without having to post agendas at each teleconference location, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, make each teleconference location accessible to the public, and require at least a quorum of the legislative body to participate from within the local agency's jurisdiction [the requirements of GOV § 54953(b)(3)]. This flexibility was limited to the following circumstances:

- a) A legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency, and state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing.
- b) A legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency for purposes of determining, by majority vote, whether as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees.
- c) A legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency and has determined by majority vote pursuant to b), above, that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

AB 361 required a legislative body that chooses to use its provisions to meet the following requirements:

- a) **Notice and Agenda.** A legislative body must give notice of the meeting and post agendas as otherwise required by the Brown Act.
- b) **Public Access.** A legislative body must allow members of the public to access the meeting, and the agenda must provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly. The legislative body must give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment. The agenda must identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend via call-in option or an internet-based service option. The legislative body need not provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment.
- c) **Meeting Disruptions.** In the event of a disruption that prevents the agency from broadcasting the meeting to the public using the call-in or internet-based service options, or in the event of a disruption within the local agency's control that prevents the public from offering public comments using the call-in or internet-based service options, the legislative body must take no further action until public access is restored. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption may be challenged as provided in the Brown Act.

- d) **Public Comment.** The legislative body may not require public comments to be submitted in advance, and it must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time. The legislative body may use an online third-party system for individuals to provide public comment that requires registration with the system before providing comment. If a legislative body provides a timed public comment period, it may not close the comment period or the time to register until the timed period has elapsed. If the legislative body does not provide a time-limited comment period, it must allow a reasonable time for the public to comment on each agenda item and to register as necessary.

If a state of emergency remains active, or state or local officials have imposed measures to promote social distancing, the legislative body must make specified findings every 30 days in order to continue using the exemptions provided by AB 361. As an urgency measure, AB 361 went into effect on September 16, 2021. It remains in effect until January 1, 2024.

- 8) **Bill Summary and Author's Statement.** This bill eliminates the January 1, 2024, sunset date on the provisions of AB 361 and changes the frequency with which a legislative body must make findings in order to continue to use its provisions, from every 30 days to every 45 days.

According to the author, "While the COVID-19 state of emergency is nearing its end, it is still essential that our local agencies continue to have the flexibility to meet remotely during emergencies that would make meeting in person dangerous or nearly impossible. AB 557 is a simple but important tool for local governments to continue to be accessible to the public during a governor-declared state of emergency and continue to provide essential services to residents impacted."

This bill is sponsored by the California Special Districts Association and the League of California Cities.

- 9) **Related Legislation.** AB 817 (Pacheco) Allows a subsidiary body of a local agency to use teleconferencing for its meetings without posting agendas at each teleconference location, identifying each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, making each teleconference location accessible to the public, and requiring at least a quorum of the subsidiary body to participate from within the local agency's jurisdiction, subject to certain conditions. AB 817 bill is pending in this Committee.

AB 1275 (Arambula) authorizes the recognized statewide community college student organization and other student-run community college organizations to use teleconferencing for their meetings without having to post agendas at all teleconferencing locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, make each teleconference location accessible to the public, and require a quorum of the student organization's members participate from a singular physical location. AB 1275 is pending in this Committee.

AB 1379 (Papan) eliminates the Brown Act's teleconferencing requirements to post agendas at all teleconferencing locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, make each teleconference location accessible to the public, and require a quorum of the legislative body to participate from locations within the local agency's jurisdiction, allows legislative bodies to participate remotely from any location for all but two meetings

per year, and makes several changes to the provisions of AB 2449. AB 1379 is pending in this Committee.

SB 411 (Portantino) allows appointed bodies of a local agency to teleconference meetings without having to notice and make publicly accessible each teleconference location, or have at least a quorum participate from locations within the boundaries of the agency. SB 411 is pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

SB 537 (Becker) allows appointed bodies of a multijurisdictional local agency to teleconference meetings without having to notice and make publicly accessible each teleconference location, or have at least a quorum participate from locations within the boundaries of the agency. SB 537 is pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

- 10) **Previous Legislation.** AB 1944 (Lee) would have allowed, until January 1, 2030, members of a legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing without identifying each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting, and without making each teleconference location accessible to the public, under specified conditions. AB 1944 was held in the Senate Governance and Finance Committee.

AB 2449 (Blanca Rubio), Chapter 285, Statutes of 2022, allows, until January 1, 2026, members of a legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing without identifying each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting, and without making each teleconference location accessible to the public, under specified conditions.

SB 1100 (Cortese), Chapter 171, Statutes of 2022, allows the presiding member of a local legislative body to remove an individual for disrupting a local agency's meeting, defines "disrupting" for this purpose, and outlines the procedure that must be followed before an individual may be removed.

AB 339 (Lee) of 2021 would have required, until December 31, 2023, city councils and boards of supervisors in jurisdictions over 250,000 residents provide both in-person and teleconference options for the public to attend their meetings. This bill was vetoed with the following message:

"While I appreciate the author's intent to increase transparency and public participation in certain local government meetings, this bill would set a precedent of tying public access requirements to the population of jurisdictions. This patchwork approach may lead to public confusion. Further, AB 339 limits flexibility and increases costs for the affected local jurisdictions trying to manage their meetings.

"Additionally, this bill requires in-person participation during a declared state of emergency unless there is a law prohibiting in-person meetings in those situations. This could put the health and safety of the public and employees at risk depending on the nature of the declared emergency.

"I recently signed urgency legislation that provides the authority and procedures for local entities to meet remotely during a declared state of emergency. I remain open to revisions to the Brown Act to modernize and increase public access, while protecting public health and safety. Unfortunately, the approach in this bill may have unintended consequences."

AB 361 (Robert Rivas) Chapter 165, Statutes of 2021, allows, until January 1, 2024, local agencies to use teleconferencing without complying with specified Ralph. M Brown Act restrictions in certain state emergencies, and provides similar authorizations, until January 31, 2022, for state agencies subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meetings Act and legislative bodies subject to the Gloria Romero Open Meetings Act of 2000.

AB 703 (Rubio) of 2021 would have allowed teleconferencing with only a quorum of the members of a local legislative body participating from a singular location that is clearly identified on an agenda, open to the public, and situated within the boundaries of the local agency. AB 703 was held in this Committee.

- 11) **Arguments in Support.** A large coalition of supporters, including the California Special Districts Association and the League of California Cities, sponsors of the measure, write, “The changes made to California Government Code section 54953 by Assembly Bill 361 (R. Rivas, 2021) were of vital importance to local agencies looking to meet during the COVID-19 pandemic in order to continue to conduct the people’s business. These changes were necessary in order to permit local agencies to meet during a time that it would have otherwise been impossible to meet in-person safely. Important safeguards were included to ensure transparency and accountability, including the fact that the emergency provisions were only applicable in instances where the California Governor had declared a state of emergency.

“While California seeks to transition to a post-COVID era, the threat of additional emergencies remains, as has been made abundantly clear by recent flooding and wildfires. Absent any legislative intervention, the processes established by AB 361 to provide remote meeting flexibility to local agencies in emergency circumstances will expire at the end of this year. To remain best equipped to address future emergencies and allow local agencies to effectively react and respond, AB 557 would eliminate the sunset on the emergency remote meeting procedures added to California Government Code section 54953. Additionally, AB 557 would adjust the timeframe for the resolutions passed to renew an agency’s temporary transition to emergency remote meetings to 45 days, up from the previous number of 30 days. This legislation will preserve an effective tool for local agencies facing emergencies that would otherwise prevent them from conducting the people’s business when faced with an emergency.”

- 12) **Arguments in Opposition.** None on file.

## **REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

### **Support**

California Special Districts Association [CO-SPONSOR]  
League of California Cities [CO-SPONSOR]  
Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District  
Alameda County Resource Conservation District  
Anderson Valley Community Services District / Fire Department  
Antelope Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District  
Arbuckle Parks and Recreation District  
Arcade Creek Recreation and Park District  
Artesia Cemetery District

Association of California Healthcare Districts  
Association of California School Administrators  
Bodega Bay Public Utility District  
Burbank Sanitary District  
California Association of Public Authorities for Ihss  
California Association of Recreation & Park Districts  
California Downtown Association  
California In-home Supportive Services Consumer Alliance  
California Municipal Utilities Association  
California School Boards Association  
California State Association of Counties  
California Travel Association (CALTRAVEL)  
Calwa Recreation and Park District  
Cameron Estates Community Services District  
Carpinteria Valley Water District  
Central Contra Costa Sanitary District  
Chico Area Recreation and Park District  
Chino Valley Fire District  
City and County Association of Governments of San Mateo County  
City Clerks Association of California  
City of Belmont  
City of Carlsbad  
City of Mountain View  
City of Woodland  
Civicwell (formally the Local Government Commission)  
Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District  
Coachella Valley Water District  
Coastside County Water District  
Contra Costa Mosquito and Vector Control District  
Copper Cove Rocky Road Community Service District  
Cortina Community Services District  
Cosumnes Community Services District  
County of Monterey  
County of Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors  
Davis Cemetery District  
Delta Diablo  
Donner Summit Public Utility District  
East Kern Health Care District  
Eden Health District  
Fall River Resource Conservation District  
Feather River Resource Conservation District  
Fresno Mosquito and Vector Control District  
Fulton-el Camino Recreation and Park District  
Gold Mountain Community Services District  
Golden Valley Municipal Water District  
Goleta West Sanitary District  
Goleta; City of  
Grossmont Healthcare District  
Groveland Community Services District

Health Officers Association of California  
Helix Water District  
Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District  
Hilmar County Water District  
Indian Wells Valley Water District  
Inverness Public Utility District  
Ironhouse Sanitary District  
Irvine Ranch Water District  
Karr Advocacy Strategies  
Kern County Cemetery District No. 1  
Keyes Community Services District  
Ladera Recreation District  
Lake Oroville Area Public Utility District  
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts  
Los Angeles Unified School District  
Mckinleyville Community Services District  
Mckinney Water District  
Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control & Water Conservation  
Mi Wuk Sugar Pine Fire Protection District  
Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District  
Mojave Desert Resource Conservation District  
Monte Rio Recreation and Park District  
Monte Vista Water District  
Montecito Fire Protection District  
Mosquito & Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County  
Mt. View Sanitary District  
Muir Beach Community Services District  
Murphys Sanitary District  
Nevada Sierra Connecting Point Public Authority  
North County Fire Protection District  
North Sonoma Coast Fire Protection District  
Novato Sanitary District  
Olympic Valley Public Service District  
Orange County Cemetery District  
Orange County Water District  
Palm Springs Cemetery District  
Palos Verdes Library District  
Pauma Valley Community Services District  
Peninsula Traffic Congestion Relief Alliance (COMMUTE.ORG)  
Pit Resource Conservation District  
Placer County Air Pollution Control District  
Pleasant Valley Recreation and Park District  
Ponderosa Community Services District  
Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District  
Reclamation District 1000  
Richardson Bay Sanitary District  
Riechel Reports Blog  
Rolling Hills Community Services District  
Rowland Water District

Running Springs Water District  
Rural County Representatives of California  
Sacramento Area Council of Governments  
Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District  
Sacramento Municipal Utility District  
San Diego County Water Authority  
San Diego; County of  
San Geronimo PASS Water Agency  
San Mateo County Harbor District  
San Mateo; County of  
Santa Barbara; County of  
Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority  
Santa Clara Valley Water District  
Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors  
Santa Margarita Water District  
Santa Ynez Community Services District  
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District  
Small School Districts Association  
Sonoma County Water Agency  
South Coast Water District  
Southern Marin Fire Protection District  
Stallion Springs Community Services District  
Steger Sanitary District  
Stockton East Water District  
Stockton Port District  
Strawberry Fire Protection District  
Tahoe City Public Utility District  
Templeton Community Services District  
Three Valleys Municipal Water District  
Trinity County Resource Conservation District  
Truckee Sanitary District  
Tulare Mosquito Abatement District  
Tuolumne Fire District  
Twain Harte Community Services District  
Urban Counties of California (UCC)  
Valley Center Fire Protection District  
Vandenberg Village Community Services District  
Vista Irrigation District  
Walnut Valley Water District  
Water Replenishment District of Southern California  
West Kern Water District  
West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District

**Opposition**

None on file

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