

Brown Act Basics for Rising HR Superstars

Presented by: Angelique A. Cramer and Jennifer Burchett

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Lozano Smith

FIRM OVERVIEW

Lozano Smith is a full-service education and public agency law firm serving hundreds of California's K-12 and community college districts, and numerous cities, counties, and special districts. Currently representing over 600 public agencies of all types throughout the State of California, our attorneys understand the intricacies and range of ever-changing laws affecting local public agencies.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- > Administrative Hearings
- > Charter Schools
- > Community Colleges
- Construction Advice and Litigation
- > Facilities & Business
- > Governance
- > Investigations

- > Labor & Employment
- > Litigation
- > Municipal
- > Public Finance
- > Special Education
- > Student
- > Title IX

COST CONTROL

We recognize and understand the financial constraints placed on public agencies. Our team works tirelessly to provide the very best legal representation with those limitations in mind. We are mindful of costs and focus on getting our clients the best possible product in a cost-effective manner.

PODCAST, PUBLICATIONS, AND LEGAL UPDATES

One of the best ways we keep legal costs to a minimum is through strategic, preventive legal services. These include Client News Briefs which provide an immediate summary of new laws, cases, or other developments. In addition, we provide a range of publications and podcast episodes which provide the tools to minimize liability, thus reducing the need for legal assistance down the road. All of these offerings can be found on our mobile app and website.

CLIENT SERVICE is our top priority and we take it very seriously. With premier service as the benchmark, we have established protocols and specific standards of practice for each of our offices statewide. Client calls are systematically returned within 24 hours and often sooner when required.

DIVERSITY IS KEY and we consciously practice it in all that we do. It is one of our core beliefs that there is a measurable level of strength and sensitivity fostered by bringing together individuals from a wide variety of different backgrounds, cultures and life experiences. Both the firm and the clients benefit from this practice, with a higher level of creative thinking, deeper understanding of issues, more compassion, and the powerful solutions that emerge as a result.

ONE FIRM, STATEWIDE

Our team of more than 100 attorneys span multiple offices and practice areas to cover all aspects of public agency law. With our statewide office locations, clients have the benefits of a large firm and comfortable relationships of a small firm.

- > Sacramento
- > Walnut Creek

> Fresno

> Los Angeles

> San Diego

- > Monterey
- > San Luis Obispo
- > Bakersfield

GIVING BACK TO THE COMMUNITY

Lozano Smith's signature "Blue Hat" Project symbolizes our team's hands-on pledge to engage in our communities. With involvement by more than 150 Lozano Smith employees, we have assembled care kits, volunteered on campuses, and invested in our communities through partner projects. Lozano Smith has partnered with school districts, several statewide associations and various community agencies to help impact hundreds of students and many communities throughout California. Featured programs include, for example:

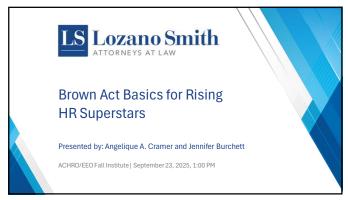
- > Art Scholarships
- > Distribution of Care Kits
- > Backpack Giveaways
- > Leadership Academies
- > Bullying Prevention Awards
- > Mentoring Program Awards
- > Campus Beautifications
- > Music Scholarships

MODEL WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Lozano Smith is a recognized leader statewide for its successful development and implementation of topical seminars designed to provide practical advice and training. Lozano Smith's robust client training program is focused on cost control and ensuring preventative measures are in place. We invite you to explore our Frequently Requested Workshop Listing.

DIGITAL LEARNING BY LOZANO SMITH

We are also proud to offer LS Illuminate (LSI), Lozano Smith's digital training platform. Designed to meet the growing list of mandatory employee trainings, LSI simplifies the process with on-demand access to essential legal curriculum and compliance reporting. For more information, including exploring enrollment options, visit illuminate.lozanosmith.com.





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The Legislature adopted the Brown Act, commonly referred to as California's "Open Meetings Laws" in 1964. On November 2, 2004, the voters approved Proposition 59 to mandate that the Brown Act, be broadly construed in furtherance of the public's "right of



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What Does The Brown Act Require?

access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business."



- Actions and deliberations taken openly and in public.
- Meetings are public, unless closed session is allowed.
- Meeting agendas and packets must be publicly available.
- Agenda posted on District website (Direct Link) or dedicated webpage.

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Who Is Subject to the Brown Act?

Legislative bodies of Local Agencies. This includes:

- Governing Bodies, i.e. the Board of Trustees.
- Subcommittees and Commissions created by formal Board action with a majority of Board members.
- Subcommittee created by formal Board action with a definite ongoing charge OR has a regular meeting schedule set by the Board.
- Academic Senates are considered "legislative bodies" covered by the Brown Act because they are an advisory body to the Board of Trustees.



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Govt. Code § 5495

Who Is Subject to the Brown Act? (Continued)

Legislative bodies of Local Agencies. This includes:

- Other District senates, including the Student Senate, Classified Senate, and Management/Confidential Senate must also follow the Brown Act, as they are committees formed by formal action of the Board of Trustees.
- The Board of Trustees has established participatory governance groups by adopting Board Policy 2510, entitled, "Participation in Local Decision Making of the Board of Trustees," and Administrative Procedure 2510, entitled "Participatory Governance." Govt. Code 8 54952 (b)
- Subcommittees of Subcommittees "ad hoc" committees established to advise a subcommittee would not be subject to the Brown Act. But use caution.



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What Is A Meeting?

- Any congregation of a majority of members at the same time and location to hear, discuss, or deliberate on any item within the District's jurisdiction.
- Even if no action taken or no concurrence reached.

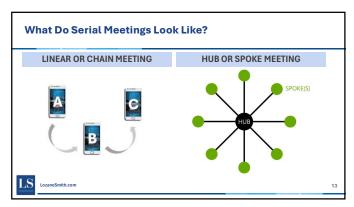






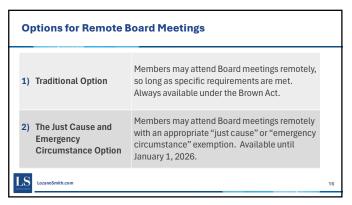


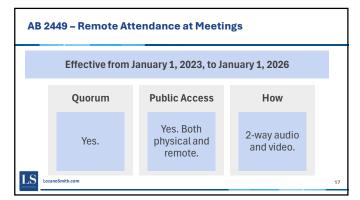






Where Can Governing Boards Meet? Usually within boundaries of the local agency Exceptions Traditional Brown Act Teleconferencing Just Cause or Emergency Circumstance (AB2449)







Quorum



- A minimum number of members who must be present in order to conduct substantive business. Quorum is defined by:
 - State Law;
 - o Bylaws; and
 - o Parli Pro.
- Generally, a majority of members (50% + 1)

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Closed Sessions

- Narrow exceptions in the law
- Announce in open session the items to be discussed in closed session (e.g. "agenda items 2 through 4").



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Common Closed Session Topics



- Real property negotiations.
- Litigation pending or threatened.
- Appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, employee discipline or dismissal.
- Labor negotiations.
- Student discipline and student record challenges.

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Closed Session & Reporting

- Announce in open session the basis for closed session.
- Report action and vote taken in closed session.

As a general rule, only board members and necessary staff or consultants may attend a closed session.



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Closed Session: Confidentiality



- Board members are legally prohibited from speaking publicly about confidential information that has been acquired in
- Confidential information means a communication made in a closed session that is specifically related to the basis of the legislative body of a local agency to meet lawfully in closed session.





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Closed Sessions for Personnel - 24-hour Notice

- If board is "hearing" complaints or charges.
- 24-hour written notice to employee required!
- Employee can request that complaints be heard in open session.
- If notice is not given, any employment action taken is null and void.
- Examples:
 - o Release of probationary teacher for performance no notice.
 - o Termination of at-will coach based on complaints of misconduct 24-hour notice required.







Government Code § 54957.6: "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 priorities, but only insofar as these discussions relate to providing instructions to the local agency's designated representative."

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When Do I Need an Agenda?



- All Meetings Must Have an Agenda.
- Post agenda 72 hours before a Regular Meeting, or at least 24 hours before a Special Meeting.

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Agenda



Generally, the board may not discuss or take action on any item that is not in the posted agenda.

However, there are exceptions:

- Emergency situation;
- "Subsequent need" items;
- Held over items; and
- Response to public comments.

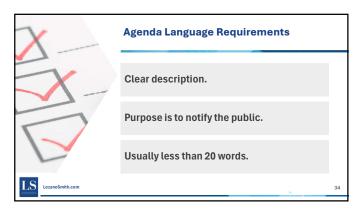
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Agenda Anatomy

- Every agenda item usually has:
 - Staff presentation;
 - o Board discussion;
 - o Public comment; and
 - o Action.
- Public comment must be "before or during" consideration of item.







Bad Good - "Consideration of Curriculum" - "Top 10" - "Revisions to Board Policies" - Discussion and approval of revisions to high school graduation honors policy. - Discussion and approval of new student athlete drug testing policy – Proposed Board Policy 5555.

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Meeting Materials - Open Session

If a writing relating to open session is distributed less than 72 hours prior to a regular meeting to all, or majority of board, a district must:

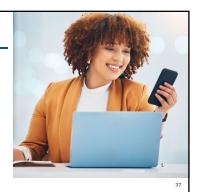
- Make available for public inspection at a public office or designated location listed on agenda; and
- Include the address of this designated location on the agendas for all board meetings.
- OR: post on website and comply with additional disclosure rules. (AB 2647)



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Materials Distributed for Open Session Agenda

- Documents: agendas, agenda packets, minutes, and other documents are distributed and shared with the public.
- If sent by third parties, must be made available "after the meeting" for public inspection.





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Materials Distributed During Closed Session

Writings distributed for **closed** session are exempt from public disclosure if otherwise exempt under the Public Records Act.



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Public Participation

- Board meeting IS:
 - o A meeting of the Board in public to conduct the District's business.
- Board meeting is NOT:
 - o A public meeting;
 - o A townhall meeting; or
 - o A press conference.





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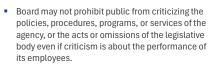
Public Comment Basics



- Right to comment before or during each agenda item.
- At a regular meeting, comment on any matter under the District's jurisdiction AND on agenda items.
- At special meeting, comment on agenda items only.

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Managing Public Comment





Time, place and manner rules.





Public Participation - Disruptions

Board has right to order **disruptive persons** to be removed from meeting, and if order cannot be restored, can order the room cleared and then continue with meeting.

- Caution: Actions that constitute disruption are highly fact-specific.
- **Example:** Holding signs v. yelling or interrupting speaker.



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Enforce Speaker Time Limits



- Follow the public comment time limits in board bylaws for individual speakers and total time per item.
- Ensure speakers are aware how much time they have.
- Use a timer with an audible buzzer.



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Who May Bring a Brown Act Challenge? Who may commence an action? Who is an "interested person?"

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Types of Brown Act Challenges

As an overview, citizens have three legal options to enforce the Brown Act:

- A lawsuit over an alleged previous violation of the Brown Act (Gov. Code, § 54960, subd. (a));
- A lawsuit to contest or enjoin ongoing or future actions in alleged violation of the Brown Act (Gov. Code, § 54960, subd. (a)); and
- A lawsuit to void an action taken by a government entity in alleged violation of the Brown Act (Gov. Code, § 54960.1).



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Response to Brown Act Challenges

Depending on the type of action, there are statutory requirements for both prerequisites and responses to a Brown Act Challenge.

- Cease and Desist Letter within 9 months of alleged violation of past actions or ongoing/future actions.
 - $\circ\quad \text{Unconditional commitment within 30 days.}$
- Cure and Correct within 90 days of alleged violation (30 days in certain circumstances) to void an action taken.
 - $\circ~$ Up to 30 days to cure and correct the action. Otherwise, lawsuit must be commenced within 15 days.







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Thank you from Lozano Smith!

Together with you, we are impacting communities and lives through:

- Professional development
- Volunteer projects
- Sponsorships and award programs
- Scholarships

#BlueHatProject #LozanoSmithFoundation

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