

Memorandum

TO: SUNSHINE REFORM TASK
FORCE MEMBERS

FROM: Dan McFadden

**SUBJECT: Agenda Packet for Discussion
of Closed Session**

DATE: September 28, 2006

While a firm date for the Task Force's discussion of Closed Sessions has not yet established, this information is being distributed early to provide you with additional time to review the material.

Due to the complexity of this subject matter and the goal of facilitating an "intent" based discussion, staff has taken a different approach in preparing the materials. This has been a labor intensive effort with the City Attorney's Office committing over 40 hours to drafting and preparing the agenda packet. Staff hopes that this will expedite the work of the Task Force.

Enclosed are three documents to help facilitate the Task Force's discussion on Closed Session. The three documents are:

1. **Document D. Closed Session Outline, Discussion Questions, San Jose Practice and Brown Act Requirements.** The outline is organized into sections using the "headers" from the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Each section poses a question for discussion, summarizes the requirements of the Brown Act and states San Jose's current practice.
The specific provisions of the Brown Act related to Closed Session, as provided in the California Government Code, are cited in Attachment 1 of this document.
2. **Document E. Comparison Table.** The table sets out the Milpitas Government Ordinance and summarizes the similarities and differences among the Milpitas Ordinance, the Brown Act, the San Francisco, Oakland, Benicia and Contra Costa ordinances and San Jose's current practice. The highlighted provisions in the table are those sections that staff believes it can support recommending to the City Council.
3. **Document F. Closed Session Reform Proposals.** The document provides the Reform Proposals submitted by the public related to the conduct of closed sessions.

I look forward to a thoughtful and productive discussion.


Dan McFadden
Deputy City Manager

For more information contact: Dan McFadden, Deputy City Manager, Office of the City Manager at (408) 535-8120.

Attachments: Draft for Discussion, D,E,F
cc: Sunshine Reform Task Force Staff

**CLOSED SESSION OUTLINE
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS, BROWN ACT REQUIREMENTS
AND SAN JOSE PRACTICE**

The outline below is organized into sections using the "headers" from the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Each section poses a question for discussion, summarizes the requirements of the Brown Act and states San Jose's current practice. Attachment 1 provides the specific provisions of the Brown Act related to Closed Session as provided in the California Government Code.

Under the Brown Act, the purpose of closed session is to permit a policy body in limited circumstances to exclude the public in order to (1) protect the privacy of third parties; (2) protect the position of the policy body in claims or litigation, real estate negotiations or labor negotiations; and (3) discuss issues of public safety and security.

In San Jose, not every policy body is entitled to go into closed session. The only bodies that hold closed session are: (1) City Council; (2) Redevelopment Agency; (3) Civil Service Commission; (4) Elections Commission; (5) Federated Employees Retirement Board; (6) Police and Fire Retirement Board; and (7) Deferred Compensation Advisory Committee.

A. Closed Sessions: Permitted Topics

1. Questions for Discussion

What topics should be permitted to be discussed in closed session? Why?

2. The Brown Act

The Brown Act permits the following topics to be discussed in closed session:

a. Licensing of Rehabilitated Criminals

Whether an applicant for a license or a license renewal with a criminal record is sufficiently rehabilitated to obtain the license. (Government Code Section 54956.7.)

b. Real Property Negotiations

The price and terms of payment for purchase, sale, exchange or lease of real property with the policy body's negotiator. (Government Code Section 54956.8.)

c. Pension Funds

To consider the purchase or sale of particular specific pension fund investments. (Government Code Section 54956.81.)

d. Health Plans

1. To hear a charge or complaint from a member enrolled in the local agency's health plan if the member does not wish to have publicly disclosed his or her name, medical status, or other information that is protected by federal law. (Government Code Section 54956.86.)

2. To take action on health plan trade secrets as defined in the Health and Safety Code. (Government Code Section 54956.87(b).)

3. To consider and take action on contracts by the health plan with health care services providers. (Government Code Section 54956.87(c).)

e. Litigation

To confer with or receive advice from its legal counsel when discussion in public would prejudice the position of the body in the litigation. (Government Code Section 54956.9.)

f. Joint Powers Agency - Insurance Pooling

To allow a joint powers agency, formed for purposes of insurance pooling, to discuss a claim for the payment of tort liability losses, public liability losses, or workers' compensation liability. (Government Code Section 54956.95.)

g. Threats to Public Buildings or Services

To meet with the Attorney General, district attorney, agency counsel, sheriff or chief of police or a security consultant on matters posing a threat to the security of public buildings or a threat to the security of essential public services including water, drinking water, wastewater treatment, natural gas service, and electric service or a threat to the public's right of access to public services or public facilities. (Government Code Section 54957(a).)

h. Public Employees

To consider the appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, discipline or dismissal of a public employee or to hear complaints or charges brought against the employee by another person. (Government Code Section 54957(b).)

i. Salaries and Benefits – Labor Negotiations

To meet with the policy body's designated representatives regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of its represented and unrepresented employees, and for represented employees, any other matter within the scope of representation. (Government Code Section 54957.6.)

3. San Jose's Practice

San Jose permits closed session on the topics listed above consistent with the Brown Act.

B. Agenda Disclosures: Closed Sessions

1. Questions for Discussion

How should closed session topics be described on the agenda for closed session? Why?

2. The Brown Act

The Brown Act suggests a format for describing specific types of items on the closed session agenda. The format includes capitalizing the header describing the topic of closed session, specifying the Government Code Section that permits closed session on that topic and listing other identifying information. For example, to describe a litigation matter on the closed session agenda, the Brown Act suggests the following format:

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL--EXISTING LITIGATION
(Subdivision (a) of Section 54956.9)

Name of case: (Specify by reference to claimant's name, names of parties, case or claim numbers)

or

Case name unspecified: (Specify whether disclosure would jeopardize service of process or existing settlement negotiations)

The Brown Act does not require that policy bodies follow the suggested format exactly; instead, "substantial compliance" with the format, regardless of form, is the standard under the Brown Act.

3. San Jose's Practice

San Jose follows the suggested format of the Brown Act when describing closed session topics on the agenda.

C. Statement of Reasons for Closed Sessions

1. Questions for Discussion

How should closed session topics be disclosed in open session? Why?

2. The Brown Act

The Brown Act requires that, before going into closed session, a policy body disclose, in an open meeting, the item or items to be discussed in the closed session. The disclosure may take the form of a reference to the item or items as they are listed by number or letter on the agenda. In the closed session, the policy body may consider only those matters covered in its statement.

3. San Jose's Practice

San Jose follows the Brown Act.

D. Additional Requirements for Closed Sessions

1. Questions for Discussion

How should closed session be documented, what records should be kept, and under what circumstances, if any, should this documentation become public? Why?

2. The Brown Act

The Brown Act states that a policy body may designate a clerk to attend each closed session and "keep and enter in a minute book a record of topics discussed and decisions made at the meeting. The minute book ... is not a public record subject to inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act" and must be kept confidential. (Government Code Section 54957.2(e).)

3. San Jose's Practice

San Jose follows the Brown Act and keeps minutes of topics discussed and decisions made at the meeting.

E. Disclosure of Closed Session Discussions and Actions

1. Questions for Discussion

How should action taken during closed session be disclosed to the public? Why?

2. The Brown Act

After closed session has adjourned, the Brown Act requires that the policy body reconvene into open session and make any disclosures of action taken in closed session that are required to be disclosed (see list of topics required to be disclosed below) as well as the vote or abstention of every member present thereon.

Reports may be made orally or in writing.

If a person has submitted a written request to the policy body within 24 hours of the posting of the agenda or has a standing request for all documentation as part of a request for notice of meetings the policy body must provide to those persons all documents finally approved or adopted in the closed session.

If the documents require retyping because of substantive amendments, the presiding officer of the policy body must orally summarize the substance of the amendments for the benefit of the document requester or any other person present and requesting the information.

In any event, all documents must be available to any person on the next business day after the meeting in which the action is taken or, in the case of substantial amendments, when any necessary retyping is complete.

The following topics must be reported in the following manner:

a. Real Estate Negotiations – Final Agreement

1. If the policy body's approval in closed session makes the agreement final, the policy body must report that approval and the substance of the agreement in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held.

2. If final approval of the agreement rests with the other party to the negotiations, the policy body must disclose that the agreement was finally approved and the substance of the agreement if asked by any person as soon as the other party has approved the agreement.

b. Litigation – Action in Lawsuit

If in closed session the policy body approves defending a lawsuit, filing or refraining from filing an appeal or filing a brief in litigation to which the policy body is not a party as a "friend of the court" then the policy body must report the action in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held. The report must identify, if known, the opposing party or parties and the substance of the litigation.

If the policy body approves filing of or intervening in a lawsuit, the announcement does not need to identify the case, the defendants, or other particulars, but must specify that the direction to initiate or intervene in a lawsuit has been given and that the case, the defendants, and the other particulars will, once the litigation has formally begun, be disclosed to any person who asks, unless doing so would jeopardize the policy body's ability to complete service of process on one or more unserved parties, or that to do so would jeopardize its ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage.

c. Litigation – Final Settlement

1. If the policy body's approval in closed session makes the agreement final, the policy body must report that approval and the substance of the agreement in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held.

2. If final approval of the agreement rests with the other party to the litigation or with the court, as soon as the settlement becomes final, and if asked by any person, the policy body must disclose that the agreement was approved and the substance of the agreement.

d. Claims – Joint Powers Agency – Insurance Pooling

Claims discussed in closed session by a joint powers agency, formed for purposes of insurance pooling, must be reported as soon as a decision about the claim is reached. The report must identify the name of the claimant, the name of the policy body claimed against, the substance of the claim, and any monetary amount approved for payment and agreed upon by the claimant.

e. Public Employees

Action taken in closed session to appoint, employ, dismiss, accept the resignation of, or otherwise affect the employment status of a public employee must be reported at the public meeting during which the closed session is held. The report must also state the employee's title or position.

If the public employee has a right to appeal his or her dismissal or non-renewal of employment contract, the report of the dismissal or of the non-renewal of the employment contract will be deferred until the first public meeting after the public employee has exhausted his or her administrative remedies.

f. Labor Negotiations – Final Agreement

A policy body must report approval of an agreement concluding labor negotiations with represented employees after the agreement is final and has been accepted or ratified by the other party. The report must identify the item approved and the other party or parties to the negotiation.

g. Pension Fund Investments

Pension fund investment decisions must be disclosed at the first open meeting of the policy body held after the earlier of the close of the investment transaction or the transfer of pension fund assets for the investment transaction.

3. San Jose's Practice

San Jose follows the Brown Act.

Attachment 1

Excerpts from the Ralph M. Brown Act on Closed Session California Government Code Sections 54950-54962

54954.2. (a) (1) At least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the legislative body of the local agency, or its designee, shall post an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, including items to be discussed in closed session. A brief general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words. The agenda shall specify the time and location of the regular meeting and shall be posted in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public. If requested, the agenda shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. The agenda shall include information regarding how, to whom, and when a request for disability related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services may be made by a person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in the public meeting.

(2) No action or discussion shall be undertaken on any item not appearing on the posted agenda, except that members of a legislative body or its staff may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed by persons exercising their public testimony rights under Section 54954.3. In addition, on their own initiative or in response to questions posed by the public, a member of a legislative body or its staff may ask a question for clarification, make a brief announcement, or make a brief report on his or her own activities. Furthermore, a member of a legislative body, or the body itself, subject to rules or procedures of the legislative body, may provide a reference to staff or other resources for factual information, request staff to report back to the body at a subsequent meeting concerning any matter, or take action to direct staff to place a matter of business on a future agenda.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the legislative body may take action on items of business not appearing on the posted agenda under any of the conditions stated below. Prior to discussing any item pursuant to this subdivision, the legislative body shall publicly identify the item.

(1) Upon a determination by a majority vote of the legislative body that an emergency situation exists, as defined in Section 54956.5.

(2) Upon a determination by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present at the meeting, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present, that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the local agency subsequent to the agenda being posted as specified in subdivision (a).

(3) The item was posted pursuant to subdivision (a) for a prior meeting of the legislative body occurring not more than five calendar days prior to the date action is taken on the item, and at the prior meeting the item was continued to the meeting at which action is being taken.

(c) This section is necessary to implement and reasonably within the scope of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.

54954.5. For purposes of describing closed session items pursuant to Section 54954.2, the agenda may describe closed sessions as provided below. No legislative body or elected official shall be in violation of Section 54954.2 or 54956 if the closed session items were described in substantial compliance with this section. Substantial compliance is satisfied by including the information provided below, irrespective of its format.

(a) With respect to a closed session held pursuant to Section 54956.7:

LICENSE/PERMIT DETERMINATION

Applicant(s): (Specify number of applicants)

(b) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.8:

CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS

Property: (Specify street address, or if no street address, the parcel number or other unique reference, of the real property under negotiation)

Agency negotiator: (Specify names of negotiators attending the closed session) (If circumstances necessitate the absence of a specified negotiator, an agent or designee may participate in place of the absent negotiator so long as the name of the agent or designee is announced at an open session held prior to the closed session.)

Negotiating parties: (Specify name of party (not agent))

Under negotiation: (Specify whether instruction to negotiator will concern price, terms of payment, or both)

(c) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.9:

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL--EXISTING LITIGATION

(Subdivision (a) of Section 54956.9)

Name of case: (Specify by reference to claimant's name, names of parties, case or claim numbers)

or

Case name unspecified: (Specify whether disclosure would jeopardize service of process or existing settlement negotiations)

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL--ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

Significant exposure to litigation pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 54956.9: (Specify number of potential cases)

(In addition to the information noticed above, the agency may be required to provide additional information on the agenda or in an oral statement prior to the closed session pursuant to subparagraphs

(B) to (E), inclusive, of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 54956.9.)
Initiation of litigation pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 54956.9: (Specify number of potential cases)

(d) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.95:

LIABILITY CLAIMS

Claimant: (Specify name unless unspecified pursuant to Section 54961)

Agency claimed against: (Specify name)

(e) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54957:

THREAT TO PUBLIC SERVICES OR FACILITIES

Consultation with: (Specify name of law enforcement agency and title of officer, or name of applicable agency representative and title)

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE APPOINTMENT

Title: (Specify description of position to be filled)

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Title: (Specify description of position to be filled)

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Title: (Specify position title of employee being reviewed)

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE DISCIPLINE/DISMISSAL/RELEASE

(No additional information is required in connection with a closed session to consider discipline, dismissal, or release of a public employee. Discipline includes potential reduction of compensation.)

(f) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54957.6:

CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS

Agency designated representatives: (Specify names of designated representatives attending the closed session) (If circumstances necessitate the absence of a specified designated representative, an agent or designee may participate in place of the absent representative so long as the name of the agent or designee is announced at an open session held prior to the closed session.)

Employee organization: (Specify name of organization representing employee or employees in question)

or

Unrepresented employee: (Specify position title of unrepresented employee who is the subject of the negotiations)

(g) With respect to closed sessions called pursuant to Section 54957.8

CASE REVIEW/PLANNING

(No additional information is required in connection with a closed session to consider case review or planning.)

(h) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Sections 1461, 32106, and 32155 of the Health and Safety Code or Sections 37606 and 37624.3 of the Government Code:

REPORT INVOLVING TRADE SECRET

Discussion will concern: (Specify whether discussion will concern proposed new service, program, or facility)

Estimated date of public disclosure: (Specify month and year)

HEARINGS

Subject matter: (Specify whether testimony/deliberation will concern staff privileges, report of medical audit committee, or report of quality assurance committee)

(i) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.86:

CHARGE OR COMPLAINT INVOLVING INFORMATION PROTECTED BY FEDERAL LAW

(No additional information is required in connection with a closed session to discuss a charge or complaint pursuant to Section 54956.86.)

(j) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.96:

CONFERENCE INVOLVING A JOINT POWERS AGENCY (Specify by name)

Discussion will concern: (Specify closed session description used by the joint powers agency)

Name of local agency representative on joint powers agency board:

(Specify name)

(Additional information listing the names of agencies or titles of representatives attending the closed session as consultants or other representatives.)

(k) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.75:

AUDIT BY BUREAU OF STATE AUDITS

54956.5. (a) For purposes of this section, "emergency situation" means both of the following:

(1) An emergency, which shall be defined as a work stoppage, crippling activity, or other activity that severely impairs public health, safety, or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.

(2) A dire emergency, which shall be defined as a crippling disaster, mass destruction, terrorist act, or threatened terrorist activity that poses peril so immediate and significant that requiring a legislative body to provide one-hour notice before holding an emergency

meeting under this section may endanger the public health, safety, or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.

(b) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), in the case of an emergency situation involving matters upon which prompt action is necessary due to the disruption or threatened disruption of public facilities, a legislative body may hold an emergency meeting without complying with either the 24-hour notice requirement or the 24-hour posting requirement of Section 54956 or both of the notice and posting requirements.

(2) Each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or television station that has requested notice of special meetings pursuant to Section 54956 shall be notified by the presiding officer of the legislative body, or designee thereof, one hour prior to the emergency meeting, or, in the case of a dire emergency, at or near the time that the presiding officer or designee notifies the members of the legislative body of the emergency meeting. This notice shall be given by telephone and all telephone numbers provided in the most recent request of a newspaper or station for notification of special meetings shall be exhausted. In the event that telephone services are not functioning, the notice requirements of this section shall be deemed waived, and the legislative body, or designee of the legislative body, shall notify those newspapers, radio stations, or television stations of the fact of the holding of the emergency meeting, the purpose of the meeting, and any action taken at the meeting as soon after the meeting as possible.

(c) During a meeting held pursuant to this section, the legislative body may meet in closed session pursuant to Section 54957 if agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, by a unanimous vote of the members present.

(d) All special meeting requirements, as prescribed in Section 54956 shall be applicable to a meeting called pursuant to this section, with the exception of the 24-hour notice requirement.

(e) The minutes of a meeting called pursuant to this section, a list of persons who the presiding officer of the legislative body, or designee of the legislative body, notified or attempted to notify, a copy of the rollcall vote, and any actions taken at the meeting shall be posted for a minimum of 10 days in a public place as soon after the meeting as possible.

54956.7. Whenever a legislative body of a local agency determines that it is necessary to discuss and determine whether an applicant for a license or license renewal, who has a criminal record, is sufficiently rehabilitated to obtain the license, the legislative body may hold a closed session with the applicant and the applicant's attorney, if any, for the purpose of holding the discussion and making the determination. If the legislative body determines, as a result of the closed session, that the issuance or renewal of the license should be denied, the applicant shall be offered the opportunity to withdraw the application. If the applicant withdraws the application, no record shall be kept of the discussions or decisions made at the closed session and all matters relating to the

closed session shall be confidential. If the applicant does not withdraw the application, the legislative body shall take action at the public meeting during which the closed session is held or at its next public meeting denying the application for the license but all matters relating to the closed session are confidential and shall not be disclosed without the consent of the applicant, except in an action by an applicant who has been denied a license challenging the denial of the license.

54956.75. (a) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the legislative body of a local agency that has received a confidential final draft audit report from the Bureau of State Audits from holding closed sessions to discuss its response to that report.

(b) After the public release of an audit report by the Bureau of State Audits, if a legislative body of a local agency meets to discuss the audit report, it shall do so in an open session unless exempted from that requirement by some other provision of law.

54956.8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a legislative body of a local agency may hold a closed session with its negotiator prior to the purchase, sale, exchange, or lease of real property by or for the local agency to grant authority to its negotiator regarding the price and terms of payment for the purchase, sale, exchange, or lease. However, prior to the closed session, the legislative body of the local agency shall hold an open and public session in which it identifies its negotiators, the real property or real properties which the negotiations may concern, and the person or persons with whom its negotiators may negotiate. For purposes of this section, negotiators may be members of the legislative body of the local agency. For purposes of this section, "lease" includes renewal or renegotiation of a lease. Nothing in this section shall preclude a local agency from holding a closed session for discussions regarding eminent domain proceedings pursuant to Section 54956.9.

54956.81. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a legislative body of a local agency that invests pension funds may hold a closed session to consider the purchase or sale of particular, specific pension fund investments. All investment transaction decisions made during the closed session shall be made by rollcall vote entered into the minutes of the closed session as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 54957.2.

54956.86. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a legislative body of a local agency which provides services pursuant to Section 14087.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code may hold a closed session to hear a charge or complaint from a member enrolled in its health plan if the member does not wish to have his or her name, medical status, or other information that is protected by federal law publicly disclosed. Prior to holding a closed session pursuant to this section, the legislative body shall inform the member, in writing, of his or her right to have the charge or complaint heard in an open session rather than a closed session.

54956.9. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a legislative body of a local agency, based on advice of its legal counsel, from holding a closed session to confer with, or receive advice from, its legal counsel regarding pending litigation when discussion in open session concerning those matters would prejudice the position of the local agency in the litigation. For purposes of this chapter, all expressions of the lawyer-client privilege other than those provided in this section are hereby abrogated. This section is the exclusive expression of the lawyer-client privilege for purposes of conducting closed-session meetings pursuant to this chapter. For purposes of this section, "litigation" includes any adjudicatory proceeding, including eminent domain, before a court, administrative body exercising its adjudicatory authority, hearing officer, or arbitrator. For purposes of this section, litigation shall be considered pending when any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) Litigation, to which the local agency is a party, has been initiated formally.

(b) (1) A point has been reached where, in the opinion of the legislative body of the local agency on the advice of its legal counsel, based on existing facts and circumstances, there is a significant exposure to litigation against the local agency.

(2) Based on existing facts and circumstances, the legislative body of the local agency is meeting only to decide whether a closed session is authorized pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subdivision.

(3) For purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), "existing facts and circumstances" shall consist only of one of the following:

(A) Facts and circumstances that might result in litigation against the local agency but which the local agency believes are not yet known to a potential plaintiff or plaintiffs, which facts and circumstances need not be disclosed.

(B) Facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, an accident, disaster, incident, or transactional occurrence that might result in litigation against the agency and that are known to a potential plaintiff or plaintiffs, which facts or circumstances shall be publicly stated on the agenda or announced.

(C) The receipt of a claim pursuant to the Tort Claims Act or some other written communication from a potential plaintiff threatening litigation, which claim or communication shall be available for public inspection pursuant to Section 54957.5.

(D) A statement made by a person in an open and public meeting threatening litigation on a specific matter within the responsibility of the legislative body.

(E) A statement threatening litigation made by a person outside an open and public meeting on a specific matter within the responsibility of the legislative body so long as the official or employee of the local agency receiving knowledge of the threat makes a contemporaneous or other record of the statement prior to the meeting, which record

shall be available for public inspection pursuant to Section 54957.5. The records so created need not identify the alleged victim of unlawful or tortious sexual conduct or anyone making the threat on their behalf, or identify a public employee who is the alleged perpetrator of any unlawful or tortious conduct upon which a threat of litigation is based, unless the identity of the person has been publicly disclosed.

(F) Nothing in this section shall require disclosure of written communications that are privileged and not subject to disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1).

(c) Based on existing facts and circumstances, the legislative body of the local agency has decided to initiate or is deciding whether to initiate litigation. Prior to holding a closed session pursuant to this section, the legislative body of the local agency shall state on the agenda or publicly announce the subdivision of this section that authorizes the closed session. If the session is closed pursuant to subdivision (a), the body shall state the title of or otherwise specifically identify the litigation to be discussed, unless the body states that to do so would jeopardize the agency's ability to effectuate service of process upon one or more unserved parties, or that to do so would jeopardize its ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage.

A local agency shall be considered to be a "party" or to have a "significant exposure to litigation" if an officer or employee of the local agency is a party or has significant exposure to litigation concerning prior or prospective activities or alleged activities during the course and scope of that office or employment, including litigation in which it is an issue whether an activity is outside the course and scope of the office or employment.

54956.95. (a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a joint powers agency formed pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1, for purposes of insurance pooling, or a local agency member of the joint powers agency, from holding a closed session to discuss a claim for the payment of tort liability losses, public liability losses, or workers' compensation liability incurred by the joint powers agency or a local agency member of the joint powers agency.

(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the Local Agency Self-Insurance Authority formed pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 6599.01) of Division 7 of Title 1, or a local agency member of the authority, from holding a closed session to discuss a claim for the payment of tort liability losses, public liability losses, or workers' compensation liability incurred by the authority or a local agency member of the authority.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect Section 54956.9 with respect to any other local agency.

54956.96. (a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the legislative body of a joint powers agency formed pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1, from adopting a policy or a bylaw or including in its joint powers agreement provisions that authorize either or both of the following:

(1) All information received by the legislative body of the local agency member in a closed session related to the information presented to the joint powers agency in closed session shall be confidential. However, a member of the legislative body of a member local agency may disclose information obtained in a closed session that has direct financial or liability implications for that local agency to the following individuals:

(A) Legal counsel of that member local agency for purposes of obtaining advice on whether the matter has direct financial or liability implications for that member local agency.

(B) Other members of the legislative body of the local agency present in a closed session of that member local agency.

(2) Any designated alternate member of the legislative body of the joint powers agency who is also a member of the legislative body of a local agency member and who is attending a properly noticed meeting of the joint powers agency in lieu of a local agency member's regularly appointed member to attend closed sessions of the joint powers agency.

(b) If the legislative body of a joint powers agency adopts a policy or a bylaw or includes provisions in its joint powers agreement pursuant to subdivision (a), then the legislative body of the local agency member, upon the advice of its legal counsel, may conduct a closed session in order to receive, discuss, and take action concerning information obtained in a closed session of the joint powers agency pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).

54957. (a) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the legislative body of a local agency from holding closed sessions with the Attorney General, district attorney, agency counsel, sheriff, or chief of police, or their respective deputies, or a security consultant or a security operations manager, on matters posing a threat to the security of public buildings, a threat to the security of essential public services, including water, drinking water, wastewater treatment, natural gas service, and electric service, or a threat to the public's right of access to public services or public facilities.

(b) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the legislative body of a local agency from holding closed sessions during a regular or special meeting to consider the appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, discipline, or dismissal of a public employee or to hear complaints or charges brought against the employee by another person or employee unless the employee requests a public session.

(2) As a condition to holding a closed session on specific complaints or charges brought against an employee by another person or employee, the employee shall be given written notice of his or her right to have the complaints or charges heard in an open session rather than a closed session, which notice shall be delivered to the employee personally or by mail at least 24 hours before the time for holding the session. If notice is not given, any disciplinary or other action taken by the legislative body against the employee based on the specific complaints or charges in the closed session shall be null and void.

(3) The legislative body also may exclude from the public or closed meeting, during the examination of a witness, any or all other witnesses in the matter being investigated by the legislative body.

(4) For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "employee" shall include an officer or an independent contractor who functions as an officer or an employee but shall not include any elected official, member of a legislative body or other independent contractors. Nothing in this subdivision shall limit local officials' ability to hold closed session meetings pursuant to Sections 1461, 32106, and 32155 of the Health and Safety Code or Sections 37606 and 37624.3 of the Government Code. Closed sessions held pursuant to this subdivision shall not include discussion or action on proposed compensation except for a reduction of compensation that results from the imposition of discipline.

54957.1. (a) The legislative body of any local agency shall publicly report any action taken in closed session and the vote or abstention of every member present thereon, as follows:

(1) Approval of an agreement concluding real estate negotiations pursuant to Section 54956.8 shall be reported after the agreement is final, as specified below:

(A) If its own approval renders the agreement final, the body shall report that approval and the substance of the agreement in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held.

(B) If final approval rests with the other party to the negotiations, the local agency shall disclose the fact of that approval and the substance of the agreement upon inquiry by any person, as soon as the other party or its agent has informed the local agency of its approval.

(2) Approval given to its legal counsel to defend, or seek or refrain from seeking appellate review or relief, or to enter as an amicus curiae in any form of litigation as the result of a consultation under Section 54956.9 shall be reported in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held. The report shall identify, if known, the adverse party or parties and the substance of the litigation. In the case of approval given to initiate or intervene in an action, the announcement need not identify

the action, the defendants, or other particulars, but shall specify that the direction to initiate or intervene in an action has been given and that the action, the defendants, and the other particulars shall, once formally commenced, be disclosed to any person upon inquiry, unless to do so would jeopardize the agency's ability to effectuate service of process on one or more unserved parties, or that to do so would jeopardize its ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage.

(3) Approval given to its legal counsel of a settlement of pending litigation, as defined in Section 54956.9, at any stage prior to or during a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding shall be reported after the settlement is final, as specified below:

(A) If the legislative body accepts a settlement offer signed by the opposing party, the body shall report its acceptance and identify the substance of the agreement in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held.

(B) If final approval rests with some other party to the litigation or with the court, then as soon as the settlement becomes final, and upon inquiry by any person, the local agency shall disclose the fact of that approval, and identify the substance of the agreement.

(4) Disposition reached as to claims discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.95 shall be reported as soon as reached in a manner that identifies the name of the claimant, the name of the local agency claimed against, the substance of the claim, and any monetary amount approved for payment and agreed upon by the claimant.

(5) Action taken to appoint, employ, dismiss, accept the resignation of, or otherwise affect the employment status of a public employee in closed session pursuant to Section 54957 shall be reported at the public meeting during which the closed session is held. Any report required by this paragraph shall identify the title of the position. The general requirement of this paragraph notwithstanding, the report of a dismissal or of the nonrenewal of an employment contract shall be deferred until the first public meeting following the exhaustion of administrative remedies, if any.

(6) Approval of an agreement concluding labor negotiations with represented employees pursuant to Section 54957.6 shall be reported after the agreement is final and has been accepted or ratified by the other party. The report shall identify the item approved and the other party or parties to the negotiation.

(7) Pension fund investment transaction decisions made pursuant to Section 54956.81 shall be disclosed at the first open meeting of the legislative body held after the earlier of the close of the investment transaction or the transfer of pension fund assets for the investment transaction.

(b) Reports that are required to be made pursuant to this section may be made orally or in writing. The legislative body shall provide to any person who has submitted a written request to the legislative body within 24 hours of the posting of the agenda, or to any person who has made a standing request for all documentation as part of a request for

notice of meetings pursuant to Section 54954.1 or 54956, if the requester is present at the time the closed session ends, copies of any contracts, settlement agreements, or other documents that were finally approved or adopted in the closed session. If the action taken results in one or more substantive amendments to the related documents requiring retyping, the documents need not be released until the retyping is completed during normal business hours, provided that the presiding officer of the legislative body or his or her designee orally summarizes the substance of the amendments for the benefit of the document requester or any other person present and requesting the information.

(c) The documentation referred to in paragraph (b) shall be available to any person on the next business day following the meeting in which the action referred to is taken or, in the case of substantial amendments, when any necessary retyping is complete.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that the legislative body approve actions not otherwise subject to legislative body approval.

(e) No action for injury to a reputational, liberty, or other personal interest may be commenced by or on behalf of any employee or former employee with respect to whom a disclosure is made by a legislative body in an effort to comply with this section.

(f) This section is necessary to implement and reasonably within the scope of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.

54957.2. (a) The legislative body of a local agency may, by ordinance or resolution, designate a clerk or other officer or employee of the local agency who shall then attend each closed session of the legislative body and keep and enter in a minute book a record of topics discussed and decisions made at the meeting. The minute book made pursuant to this section is not a public record subject to inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1), and shall be kept confidential. The minute book shall be available only to members of the legislative body or, if a violation of this chapter is alleged to have occurred at a closed session, to a court of general jurisdiction wherein the local agency lies. Such minute book may, but need not, consist of a recording of the closed session.

(b) An elected legislative body of a local agency may require that each legislative body all or a majority of whose members are appointed by or under the authority of the elected legislative body keep a minute book as prescribed under subdivision (a).

54957.6. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a legislative body of a local agency may hold closed sessions with the local agency's designated representatives regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of its represented and unrepresented employees, and, for represented employees, any other matter within the statutorily provided scope of representation.

However, prior to the closed session, the legislative body of the local agency shall hold an open and public session in which it identifies its designated representatives.

Closed sessions of a legislative body of a local agency, as permitted in this section, shall be for the purpose of reviewing its position and instructing the local agency's designated representatives.

Closed sessions, as permitted in this section, may take place prior to and during consultations and discussions with representatives of employee organizations and unrepresented employees.

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.

Closed sessions held pursuant to this section shall not include final action on the proposed compensation of one or more unrepresented employees.

For the purposes enumerated in this section, a legislative body of a local agency may also meet with a state conciliator who has intervened in the proceedings.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "employee" shall include an officer or an independent contractor who functions as an officer or an employee, but shall not include any elected official, member of a legislative body, or other independent contractors.

54957.7. (a) Prior to holding any closed session, the legislative body of the local agency shall disclose, in an open meeting, the item or items to be discussed in the closed session. The disclosure may take the form of a reference to the item or items as they are listed by number or letter on the agenda. In the closed session, the legislative body may consider only those matters covered in its statement. Nothing in this section shall require or authorize a disclosure of information prohibited by state or federal law.

(b) After any closed session, the legislative body shall reconvene into open session prior to adjournment and shall make any disclosures required by Section 54957.1 of action taken in the closed session.

(c) The announcements required to be made in open session pursuant to this section may be made at the location announced in the agenda for the closed session, as long as the public is allowed to be present at that location for the purpose of hearing the announcements.

54957.8. (a) For purposes of this section, "multijurisdictional law enforcement agency" means a joint powers entity formed pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 that provides law enforcement services for the

parties to the joint powers agreement for the purpose of investigating criminal activity involving drugs; gangs; sex crimes; firearms trafficking or felony possession of a firearm; high technology, computer, or identity theft; human trafficking; or vehicle theft.

(b) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the legislative body of a multijurisdictional law enforcement agency, or an advisory body of a multijurisdictional law enforcement agency, from holding closed sessions to discuss the case records of any ongoing criminal investigation of the multijurisdictional law enforcement agency or of any party to the joint powers agreement, to hear testimony from persons involved in the investigation, and to discuss courses of action in particular cases.

54957.10. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a legislative body of a local agency may hold closed sessions to discuss a local agency employee's application for early withdrawal of funds in a deferred compensation plan when the application is based on financial hardship arising from an unforeseeable emergency due to illness, accident, casualty, or other extraordinary event, as specified in the deferred compensation plan.

54960. (a) The district attorney or any interested person may commence an action by mandamus, injunction or declaratory relief for the purpose of stopping or preventing violations or threatened violations of this chapter by members of the legislative body of a local agency or to determine the applicability of this chapter to actions or threatened future action of the legislative body, or to determine whether any rule or action by the legislative body to penalize or otherwise discourage the expression of one or more of its members is valid or invalid under the laws of this state or of the United States, or to compel the legislative body to tape record its closed sessions as hereinafter provided.

(b) The court in its discretion may, upon a judgment of a violation of Section 54956.7, 54956.8, 54956.9, 54956.95, 54957, or 54957.6, order the legislative body to tape record its closed sessions and preserve the tape recordings for the period and under the terms of security and confidentiality the court deems appropriate.

(c) (1) Each recording so kept shall be immediately labeled with the date of the closed session recorded and the title of the clerk or other officer who shall be custodian of the recording.

(2) The tapes shall be subject to the following discovery procedures:

(A) In any case in which discovery or disclosure of the tape is sought by either the district attorney or the plaintiff in a civil action pursuant to Section 54959, 54960, or 54960.1 alleging that a violation of this chapter has occurred in a closed session which has been recorded pursuant to this section, the party seeking discovery or disclosure shall file a written notice of motion with the appropriate court with notice to the governmental agency which has custody and control of the tape recording. The notice shall be given pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1005 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(B) The notice shall include, in addition to the items required by Section 1010 of the Code of Civil Procedure, all of the following:

(i) Identification of the proceeding in which discovery or disclosure is sought, the party seeking discovery or disclosure, the date and time of the meeting recorded, and the governmental agency which has custody and control of the recording.

(ii) An affidavit which contains specific facts indicating that a violation of the act occurred in the closed session.

(3) If the court, following a review of the motion, finds that there is good cause to believe that a violation has occurred, the court may review, in camera, the recording of that portion of the closed session alleged to have violated the act.

(4) If, following the in camera review, the court concludes that disclosure of a portion of the recording would be likely to materially assist in the resolution of the litigation alleging violation of this chapter, the court shall, in its discretion, make a certified transcript of the portion of the recording a public exhibit in the proceeding.

(5) Nothing in this section shall permit discovery of communications which are protected by the attorney-client privilege.

54962. Except as expressly authorized by this chapter, or by Sections 1461, 1462, 32106, and 32155 of the Health and Safety Code or Sections 37606 and 37624.3 of the Government Code as they apply to hospitals, or by any provision of the Education Code pertaining to school districts and community college districts, no closed session may be held by any legislative body of any local agency.

54963. (a) A person may not disclose confidential information that has been acquired by being present in a closed session authorized by Section 54956.7, 54956.8, 54956.86, 54956.87, 54956.9, 54957, 54957.6, 54957.8, or 54957.10 to a person not entitled to receive it, unless the legislative body authorizes disclosure of that confidential information.

(b) For purposes of this section, "confidential information" means a communication made in a closed session that is specifically related to the basis for the legislative body of a local agency to meet lawfully in closed session under this chapter.

(c) Violation of this section may be addressed by the use of such remedies as are currently available by law, including, but not limited to:

(1) Injunctive relief to prevent the disclosure of confidential information prohibited by this section.

(2) Disciplinary action against an employee who has willfully disclosed confidential information in violation of this section.

(3) Referral of a member of a legislative body who has willfully disclosed confidential information in violation of this section to the grand jury.

(d) Disciplinary action pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) shall require that the employee in question has either received training as to the requirements of this section or otherwise has been given notice of the requirements of this section.

(e) A local agency may not take any action authorized by subdivision (c) against a person, nor shall it be deemed a violation of this section, for doing any of the following:

(1) Making a confidential inquiry or complaint to a district attorney or grand jury concerning a perceived violation of law, including disclosing facts to a district attorney or grand jury that are necessary to establish the illegality of an action taken by a legislative body of a local agency or the potential illegality of an action that has been the subject of deliberation at a closed session if that action were to be taken by a legislative body of a local agency.

(2) Expressing an opinion concerning the propriety or legality of actions taken by a legislative body of a local agency in closed session, including disclosure of the nature and extent of the illegal or potentially illegal action.

(3) Disclosing information acquired by being present in a closed session under this chapter that is not confidential information.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit disclosures under the whistleblower statutes contained in Section 1102.5 of the Labor Code or Article 4.5 (commencing with Section 53296) of Chapter 2 of this code.

Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
Draft - 9/29/2006

Note: The table below sets out the Milpitas Government Ordinance and summarizes the similarities and differences among the Milpitas Ordinance, the Brown Act, the San Francisco, Oakland, Benicia and Contra Costa ordinances and San Jose's current practice. The language highlighted in yellow is language that staff believes it could recommend to the City Council. Where a yellow highlighted provision includes changes to the wording, the wording changes also reflect language that staff believes it could recommend. In all cases, the language added or removed is notated for tracking purposes (additions are underlined, deletions show as strikethrough).

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
3.1 Agenda Disclosures: Closed Session (Content from Milpitas Government Ordinance, Section 2, I-310-2.60.)	
(a) In addition to the brief general description of items to be discussed or acted upon in open and public session, the agenda posted pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2, any mailed notice given pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.1, and any call and notice delivered to the local media and posted pursuant to Government Code Section 54956 shall specify and disclose the nature of any closed sessions by providing all of the following information:	<p>The Brown Act requires only “substantial compliance” with Section 54954.5, “irrespective of format.” (Government Code Section 54954.5.) San Jose routinely uses the format set out in Government Code Section 54954.5 for closed session agenda descriptions.</p> <p>San Francisco’s ordinance is identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.8.)</p> <p>Oakland and Benicia make the permissive provisions of Gov’t Code Section 54954.5 mandatory and provide that any action taken without proper agenda disclosure is subject to invalidation pursuant to Gov’t. Code Section 54960.1. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.100; Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.120(B).)</p>
(1) With respect to a closed session held pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.7:	This form is suggested by the Brown Act. (Government Code Section 54954.5(a).) San Jose routinely uses this format.
LICENSE/PERMIT DETERMINATION: _____applicant(s)	San Francisco’s ordinance is identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.8.)
The space shall be used to specify the number of persons whose applications are to be reviewed.	Oakland and Benicia make the permissive provisions of Gov’t Code Section 54954.5 mandatory. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.100; Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.120(B).)

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
<p>(2) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8:</p> <p>CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR</p> <p>Property:</p> <p>Person(s) negotiating:</p> <p>Under negotiation: Price: ____ Terms of payment: ____ Both:</p> <p>The space under "Property" shall be used to list an address, including cross streets where applicable, or other description or name which permits a reasonably ready identification of each parcel or structure subject to negotiation. The space under "Person(s) negotiating" shall be used to identify the person or persons with whom negotiations concerning that property are in progress. The spaces under "Under negotiation" shall be checked off as applicable to indicate which issues are to be discussed.</p>	<p>This form is suggested by the Brown Act. (Government Code Section 54954.5(b).) San Jose routinely uses this format.</p> <p>San Francisco's ordinance is identical to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.8.)</p> <p>Oakland and Benicia make the permissive provisions of Gov't Code Section 54954.5 mandatory. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.100; Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.120(B).)</p>
<p>(3) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9, either:</p> <p>CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL</p>	<p>This form is suggested by the Brown Act except that Milpitas's ordinance requires that the policy body be identified "As defendant" or "As plaintiff" in Anticipated Litigation. (Government Code Section 54954.5(c).) San Jose routinely uses the format set out in the Brown Act.</p> <p>San Francisco's ordinance is virtually the same as Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.8.)</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
<p>Existing Litigation:</p> <p>_____ Unspecified to protect service of process _____ Unspecified to protect settlement posture</p> <p>or:</p> <p>Anticipated Litigation:</p> <p>_____ As defendant _____ As plaintiff</p> <p>The space under "Existing Litigation" shall be used to specifically identify a case under discussion pursuant to subdivision (a) of Government Code Section 54956.9, including the case name, court, and case number, unless the identification would jeopardize the City's ability to effectuate service of process upon one or more unserved parties, in which instance the space in the next succeeding line shall be checked, or unless the identification would jeopardize the City's ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage, in which instance the space in the next succeeding line shall be checked. If the closed session is called pursuant to subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 54956.9, the appropriate space shall be checked under "Anticipated litigation" to indicate the City's anticipated position as defendant or plaintiff respectively. If more than one instance of anticipated litigation is to be reviewed, space may be saved by entering the number of separate instances in the "As defendant" or "As plaintiff" spaces or</p>	<p>Oakland and Benicia make the permissive provisions of Gov't Code Section 54954.5 mandatory. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.100; Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.120(B).)</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
both as appropriate.	
<p>(4) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Government Code Section 54957, either:</p> <p>THREAT TO PUBLIC SERVICES OR FACILITIES</p> <p>Name, title and agency of law enforcement officer(s) to be conferred with:</p> <p>or:</p> <p>PUBLIC EMPLOYEE APPOINTMENT/HIRING</p> <p>Title/description of position(s) to be filled:</p> <p>PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION</p> <p>Position and, in the case of a routine evaluation, name of employee(s) being evaluated:</p> <p>or:</p> <p>PUBLIC EMPLOYEE DISMISSAL</p> <p>Number of employees affected:</p>	<p>This form is suggested by the Brown Act except that Milpitas's ordinance (1) requires disclosure of the name of the employee being evaluated in the case of a routine evaluation; (2) does not permit employee discipline to be discussed in closed session; and (3) requires listing of the number of employees affected in the case of employee dismissal. (Government Code Section 54954.5(e).) San Jose routinely uses the format set out in the Brown Act.</p> <p>San Francisco's ordinance is identical to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.8.)</p> <p>Oakland and Benicia make the permissive provisions of Gov't Code Section 54954.5 mandatory. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.100; Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.120(B).)</p>
<p>(5) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6, either:</p>	<p>This form is suggested by the Brown Act except that Milpitas's ordinance does not permit labor negotiations of unrepresented employees to be discussed in closed session. (Government Code Section 54954.5(f).) San Jose routinely uses the format set out in the Brown Act.</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
<p>CONFERENCE WITH NEGOTIATOR-COLLECTIVE BARGAINING</p> <p>Name and title of City's negotiator:</p> <p>Organization(s) representing: <input type="checkbox"/> [Applicable Police Officer Association(s)] <input type="checkbox"/> [Applicable Fire Firefighter Association(s)] <input type="checkbox"/> [Applicable Collective Bargaining Units] <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p> <p>Anticipated issue(s) under negotiation _____ Wages <input type="checkbox"/> Hours <input type="checkbox"/> Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Working Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify if known) <input type="checkbox"/> All</p> <p>Where renegotiating a memorandum of understanding or negotiating a successor memorandum of understanding, the name of the memorandum of understanding.</p>	<p>San Francisco's ordinance is virtually the same as Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.8.)</p> <p>Oakland and Benicia make the permissive provisions of Gov't Code Section 54954.5 mandatory. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.100; Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.120(B).)</p>
<p>In case of multiple items of business under the same category, lines may be added and the location of information may be reformatted to eliminate unnecessary duplication and space, so long as the relationship of information concerning the same item is reasonably clear to the reader. As an alternative to the inclusion of lengthy lists of names or other information in the agenda, or as a means of adding items to an earlier completed agenda, the agenda may incorporate by reference separately</p>	<p>San Francisco's ordinance is identical to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.8.)</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
prepared documents containing the required information, so long as copies of those documents are posted adjacent to the agenda within the time periods required by Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54956 and provided with any mailed or delivered notices required by Sections 54954.1 or 54956.	
3.2 Additional Requirements for Closed Sessions (Content from Milpitas Government Ordinance, Section 2, I-310-2.70.)	
(a) All closed sessions of any policy body covered by this Ordinance shall be either audio recorded or audio and video recorded in their entirety and all such recordings shall be retained for at least ten (10) years, or permanently where technologically and economically feasible. Closed session recordings shall be made available whenever all rationales for closing the session are no longer applicable. Recordings of closed sessions of a policy body covered by this Ordinance, wherein the justification for the closed session is due to "anticipated litigation" shall be released to the public in accordance with any of the following provisions: two (2) years after the meeting if no litigation is filed; Upon expiration of the statute of limitations for the anticipated litigation if no litigation is filed; as soon as the controversy leading to anticipated litigation is settled or concluded. "Anticipated Litigation" considering personnel issues will be exempt from these disclosure requirements.	<p>The Brown Act provides that a legislative body may appoint a person to record minutes of closed session. The minutes need not be recorded and the Brown Act does not set out a timeline for retention. The minutes need not be disclosed and in fact are exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Act. (Government Code Section 54957.2(e).) San Jose records minutes of closed session. The minutes have been disclosed in isolated instances when the Council elects to disclose them.</p> <p>San Francisco's ordinance is identical to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.8-1(a).)</p> <p>Benicia requires tape recording of closed session rather than minutes. The tape recordings shall remain confidential unless the body elects to disclose the information. (Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.140(C).)</p> <p>Oakland does not require any recording of closed session.</p>
(b) Each agenda item for a policy body covered by this ordinance that involves existing litigation shall identify the court, case number, and date the case was filed on the	San Francisco's ordinance is identical to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.8-1(b).)

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
written agenda. For each agenda item for a group covered by this ordinance that involves anticipated litigation, the City Attorney's Office or the policy body shall disclose at any time requested and to any member of the public whether such anticipated litigation developed into litigation and shall identify the court, case number, and date the case was filed.	This provision could be contrary to Section I-310-2.60(a)(3) which permits certain information about existing litigation to be omitted if “the identification would jeopardize the City's ability to effectuate service of process upon one or more unserved parties. . . , or unless the identification would jeopardize the City's ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage.”
3.3 Closed Sessions: Permitted Topics (Content from Milpitas Government Ordinance, Section 2, I-310-2.90.)	
A policy body may, but is not required to, hold closed sessions on items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the policy body:	San Francisco's ordinance is substantially similar to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10.)
(a) With the chief of police, or their respective deputies, on matters posing a threat to the security of public buildings or a threat to the public's right of access to public services or public facilities.	<p>The Brown Act also permits closed session on matters posing a threat to the security of essential public services, including water, drinking water, wastewater treatment, natural gas service, and electric service. (Government Code Section 54957(a).)</p> <p>San Francisco's ordinance is substantially similar to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10(a).)</p> <p>Oakland and Benicia provide that Government Code Section 54957 applies to the conduct of closed session. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.120(D); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.140(B).)</p>
(b) To consider the appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, discipline or dismissal of a City employee, if the policy body has the authority to appoint, employ, or dismiss the employee, or to hear complaints or charges brought against the employee by another person or employee unless the employee	<p>The Brown Act also permits closed session to discuss employee discipline short of dismissal. (Government Code Section 54957(b)(1).) The Brown Act also permits witnesses – rather than just the complainant(s) -- to be excluded from both public meetings and closed session. (Government Code Section 54957(b)(1).)</p> <p>San Francisco's ordinance is substantially similar to Milpitas's ordinance but also includes the</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
complained of requests a public hearing. The body may exclude from any such public meeting, and shall exclude from any such closed meeting, during the comments of a complainant, any or all other complainants in the matter.	following definition: The term "employee" as used in this section shall not include any elected official, member of a policy body or applicant for such a position, or person providing services to the City as an independent contractor or the employee thereof, including but not limited to independent attorneys or law firms providing legal services to the City for a fee rather than a salary. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10(b).)
	San Francisco's ordinance also includes the following subsection: Notwithstanding section (b), an Executive Compensation Committee established pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Municipal Executives Association may meet in closed session when evaluating the performance of an individual officer or employee subject to that Memorandum of Understanding or when establishing performance goals for such an officer or employee where the setting of such goals requires discussion of that individual's performance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10(c).)
(c) Based on advice of its legal counsel, and on a motion and vote in open session to assert the attorney-client privilege, to confer with, or receive advice from, its legal counsel regarding pending litigation when discussion in open session concerning those matters would likely and unavoidably prejudice the position of the City in that litigation. Litigation shall be considered pending when any of the following circumstances exist:	The Brown Act includes a similar provision, but Milpitas's ordinance is more restrictive, requiring motion and vote in open session to assert the attorney-client privilege and requiring the standard that discussion in open session would "likely and unavoidably" prejudice the position of the City. (Government Code Section 54956.9.) San Francisco's ordinance is identical to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10(d).) Oakland and Benicia provide that Government Code Section 54956.9 applies to the conduct of closed session. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.120(D); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.140(B).) Contra Costa's ordinance is consistent with the Brown Act. (Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.402.)
(1) An adjudicatory proceeding before a court,	The Brown Act includes a similar provision, but Milpitas's ordinance does not include eminent

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 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
administrative body exercising its adjudicatory authority, hearing officer, or arbitrator, to which the City is a party, has been initiated formally; or,	<p>domain proceedings in its definition of adjudicatory proceeding. (Government Code Section 54956.9.)</p> <p>San Francisco’s ordinance is identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10(d)(1).)</p> <p>Oakland and Benicia provide that Government Code Section 54956.9 applies to the conduct of closed session. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.120(D); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.140(B).)</p> <p>Contra Costa’s ordinance is consistent with the Brown Act but also specifically permits closed session when an officer, employee or agency of the County is a party to an adjudicatory proceeding. (Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.402(b)(1).)</p>
(2) A point has been reached where, in the opinion of the policy body on the advice of its legal counsel, based on existing facts and circumstances, there is a significant exposure to litigation against the City, or the body is meeting only to decide whether a closed session is authorized pursuant to that advice or, based on those facts and circumstances, the body has decided to initiate or is deciding whether to initiate litigation.	<p>The Brown Act includes similar provisions. (Government Code Sections 54956.9(b) and (c).)</p> <p>San Francisco’s ordinance is identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10(d)(2).)</p> <p>Oakland and Benicia provide that Government Code Section 54956.9 applies to the conduct of closed session. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.120(D); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.140(B).)</p> <p>Contra Costa’s ordinance is consistent with the Brown Act but also includes the provision: “Legal advice as to the potential risk of litigation of actions not yet taken, if provided by counsel at a meeting of a policy body, is to be conveyed openly as a matter of public record.” (Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.402(b) and (c).)</p>
(3) A closed session may not be held under this section to consider the qualifications or engagement of an independent contract attorney or law firm, for litigation	<p>There is no similar provision in the Brown Act.</p> <p>The San Francisco and Contra Costa ordinances are identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
services or otherwise.	Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10(d)(3); Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.402(d.)
(d) With the City's designated representatives regarding matters within the scope of collective bargaining or meeting and conferring with public employee organizations when a policy body has authority over such matters. The salary and benefits of members of the City Council, the City Manager and City Council appointees, and the unrepresented employees will be discussed and acted upon separately by the City Council in open session.	<p>The Brown Act includes similar provisions except that Milpitas's ordinance does not permit labor negotiations of unrepresented employees to be discussed in closed session. (Government Code Section 54957.6(a).)</p> <p>San Francisco's ordinance is identical to Milpitas's ordinance except it does not include the second sentence. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10(e).)</p> <p>Oakland and Benicia provide that Government Code Section 54957.6 applies to the conduct of closed session. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.120(D); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.140(B).)</p> <p>Contra Costa's ordinance is similar to the Brown Act. (Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.404.)</p>
(1) Such closed sessions shall be for the purpose of reviewing the City's position and instructing its designated representatives and may take place solely prior to and during active consultations and discussions between the City's designated representatives and the representatives of employee organizations or the unrepresented employees or to discuss arbitration strategy with police or fire organizations. A policy body shall not discuss compensation or other contractual matters in closed session with one or more employees directly financially interested in the outcome of the negotiations.	<p>The Brown Act includes similar provisions except that Milpitas's ordinance requires that closed session take place “solely” prior to and during “active” consultations and discussions. And the last sentence is not included in the Brown Act. (Government Code Section 54957.6(a).) Moreover, although Milpitas's ordinance does not permit labor negotiations of unrepresented employees to be discussed in closed session, the term “unrepresented employees” is included in this section – perhaps as a typo.</p> <p>San Francisco's ordinance is identical to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10(e)(1).)</p> <p>Contra Costa's ordinance is consistent with the Brown Act, except that Contra Costa requires that closed session take place “only” prior to and during consultations and discussions and that “[t]he salary and benefits of members of the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrator and department heads will be discussed and acted upon separately by the Board of Supervisors in open</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
	<p>session.” (Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.404(a) and (c).)</p> <p>The Oakland and Contra Costa ordinances also provide that “[w]ith respect to any closed session discussion pertaining to employee salaries and benefits, a local body shall not discuss compensation or other contractual matters with one or more employees having a direct interest in the outcome of the negotiations.” (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.120(C).)</p>
<p>(2) In addition to the closed sessions authorized by subsection I-310-2.90(d)(1), a policy body the City Council subject to Government Code Section 3501 may hold closed sessions with its designated representatives on mandatory subjects within the scope of representation of its represented employees, as determined pursuant to Section 3504.</p>	<p>The San Francisco and Contra Costa ordinances are substantially similar to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance Section 67.10(e)(2); Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.404(b).)</p>
	<p>Oakland’s ordinance also requires that “[a]fter any initial closed session to consider the sale, lease, gift, purchase, or exchange of any property to which the City, Redevelopment Agency, or Port of Oakland has or will have an ownership or possessory interest, such local bodies shall notice for open session a discussion of the advisability of taking such an action before a final action is taken in the matter. This requirement shall not apply if the local body adopts a finding that holding an open session discussion would prejudice the local body in the proposed proceeding or transaction.” (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20120(B).)</p>
<p>3.4 Statement of Reasons for Closed Sessions (Content from Milpitas Government Ordinance, Section 2, I-310-2.100.)</p>	
<p>Prior to any closed session, a policy body shall state the general reason or reasons for the closed session, and shall cite the statutory authority, including the specific section and subdivision, or other legal authority under which the session is being held. In the closed session, the policy body may consider only those matters covered</p>	<p>The Brown Act requires a disclosure of items to be discussed. (Government Code Section 54957.7.) Milpitas’s ordinance requires a statement of reasons including specific statutory or other legal authority under which the session is being held. Milpitas’s ordinance also requires that the statement be made in the form of the agenda disclosures and specifications as required by the ordinance.</p> <p>San Francisco’s ordinance is substantially similar to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
<p>in its statement. In the case of regular and special meetings, the statement shall be made in the form of the agenda disclosures and specifications required by Section I-310-2.60 of this chapter. In the case of adjourned and continued meetings, the statement shall be made with the same disclosures and specifications required by Section I-310-2.60 of this chapter, as part of the notice provided for the meeting.</p> <p>In the case of an item added to the agenda as a matter of urgent necessity, the statement shall be made prior to the determination of urgency and with the same disclosures and specifications as if the item had been included in the agenda pursuant to Section I-310-2.60 of this chapter. Nothing in this section shall require or authorize a disclosure of information prohibited by state or federal law.</p>	<p>Ordinance Section 67.11.)</p> <p>Oakland and Benicia require a local body to announce in open session the general reason(s) for the closed session with citation and explanation to statutory or case authority. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.110; Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.130(A).) Oakland’s ordinance also requires that the statement be made in the form of the agenda disclosures and specifications as required by the ordinance. And Oakland permits public comment on any item before closed session convenes. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.110.)</p> <p>Similar to the Milpitas ordinance, when a closed session item is added to the agenda under emergency provisions, Benicia also requires that the statement of reasons for closed session be made in open session along with the findings required to add an item under the emergency provisions. (Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.130(B).) Benicia also requires that the body re-state the reason for closed session if the closed session item or session has been adjourned or continued from a prior meeting. (Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.130(C).)</p>
<p>3.5 Disclosure of Closed Session Discussion and Actions (Content from Milpitas Government Ordinance, Section 2, I-310-2.110.)</p>	
<p>(a) After every closed session, a policy body may in its discretion and in the public interest, disclose to the public any portion of its discussion that is not confidential under federal or state law, any other law, or non-waivable privilege. The body shall, by motion and vote in open session, elect either to disclose no information or to disclose the information that a majority deems to be in the public interest. The disclosure shall be made through the presiding officer of the body or such other person, present in the closed session, which he or she</p>	<p>The Brown Act requires the legislative body to reconvene into open session and make disclosures required by the Brown Act. (Government Code Sections 54957.7(b) and 54957.1.) Milpitas’s ordinance includes the discretionary disclosure provision, as well as the procedure to move and vote on disclosure of “information the majority deems to be in the public interest.”</p> <p>The San Francisco and Contra Costa ordinances are substantially similar to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, Section 67.12; Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.406(a).)</p> <p>Oakland and Benicia include the procedure to move and vote on disclosure of “any other information</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
designates to convey the information.	which a majority deems to be in the public interest.” (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.130(A); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.150(B).)
(b) A policy body shall publicly report any action taken in closed session and the vote or abstention of every member present thereon, as follows:	<p>The Brown Act is similar to Milpitas’s ordinance. (Government Code Section 54957.1(a).)</p> <p>The San Francisco and Contra Costa ordinances are identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, Section 67.11; Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.406(b).)</p> <p>The Oakland and Benicia ordinances are similar to Milpitas’s ordinance. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.130(B); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.150(C).)</p>
(1) Real Property Negotiations: Approval given to a policy body’s negotiator concerning real estate negotiations pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8 shall be reported as soon as the agreement is final. If its own approval renders the agreement final, the policy body shall report that approval, the substance of the agreement and the vote thereon in open session immediately. If final approval rests with another party to the negotiations, the body shall disclose the fact of that approval, the substance of the agreement and the body’s vote or votes thereon upon inquiry by any person, as soon as the other party or its agent has informed the body of its approval. If, notwithstanding the final approval, there are conditions precedent to the final consummation of the transaction, or there are multiple contiguous or closely located properties that are being considered for acquisition, the document referred to in subdivision (b) of this section need not be disclosed until the condition has been satisfied or the	<p>The Brown Act is similar except that the last sentence is unique to Milpitas’s ordinance. (Government Code Sections 54957.1(a)(1) (A) and (B).)</p> <p>Contra Costa’s ordinance is similar to the Brown Act. (Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.406(b)(1).)</p> <p>San Francisco’s ordinance is identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, Section 67.11.)</p> <p>The Oakland and Benicia ordinances are similar to Milpitas’s ordinance. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.130(B)(1); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.150(C)(1).)</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
agreement has been reached with respect to all the properties, or both.	
(2) Litigation: Direction or approval given to the body's legal counsel to prosecute, defend, or seek, or refrain from seeking appellate review or relief or to otherwise enter as a party, intervener or amicus curiae in any form of litigation as the result of a consultation pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 shall be reported in open session as soon as given, or at the first meeting after an adverse party has been served in the matter if immediate disclosure of the City's intentions would be contrary to the public interest. The report shall identify the adverse party or parties, any co-parties with the City, any existing claim or order to be defended against or any factual circumstances or contractual dispute giving rise to the City's complaint, petition or other litigation initiative.	<p>The Brown Act is similar but Milpitas's ordinance requires that (1) co-parties with the City be disclosed; and (2) in litigation initiated by the City, the case shall be reported on in open session as soon after as an adverse party has been served, rather than simply allowing the City to disclose such information upon inquiry. (Government Code Sections 54957.1(a)(2).)</p> <p>San Jose follows the Brown Act.</p> <p>San Francisco's ordinance is identical to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, Section 67.11.)</p> <p>The Oakland, Benicia and Contra Costa ordinances are similar to Milpitas's ordinance. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.130(B)(2); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.150(C)(2); Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.406(b)(2).)</p>
(3) Settlement: A policy body shall neither solicit nor agree to any term in a settlement which would preclude the release of the text of the settlement itself and any related documentation communicated to or received from the adverse party or parties. Any written settlement agreement and any documents attached to or referenced in the settlement agreement shall be made publicly available at least 10 calendar days before the meeting of the policy body at which the settlement is to be approved to the extent that the settlement would commit the City or a department thereof to adopting, modifying, or discontinuing an existing policy, practice or program or otherwise acting other than to pay an amount of money less than \$50,000 <u>\$1,000,000</u> . The agenda for any meeting in which a settlement subject to this	<p>There is no similar provision in the Brown Act. Moreover, Milpitas's ordinance does not include the provisions concerning settlement of litigation in Section 54957.1(a)(3) of the Brown Act.</p> <p>San Francisco's ordinance is identical to Milpitas's ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, Section 67.11.)</p> <p>The Oakland and Benicia ordinances include the provisions concerning settlement of litigation in Section 54957.1(a)(3) of the Brown Act as well as the first and last sentences of Milpitas's ordinance. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.130(B)(3); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.150(C)(3).)</p> <p>Contra Costa's ordinance includes the provisions concerning settlement of litigation in Section 54957.1(a)(3) of the Brown Act as well as a different version of the first sentence of Milpitas's ordinance: "The county shall neither solicit nor agree to any term in a final settlement which</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
<p>section is discussed shall identify the names of the parties, the case number, the court, and the material terms of the settlement. Where the disclosure of documents in a litigation matter that has been settled could be detrimental to the city's interests in pending litigation arising from the same facts or incident and involving a party not a party to or otherwise aware of the settlement, the documents required to be disclosed by subdivision (b) of this section need not be disclosed until the other case is settled or otherwise finally concluded.</p>	<p>would preclude the release of the text and terms of the settlement itself and any related documentation communicated to or received from the adverse party or parties, or any other materials not originally constituting a confidential communication between the county and its counsel. The county shall oppose any request for confidentiality to which it is proposed the County would be a party.” (Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.406(b)(3).)</p>
	<p>Contra Costa’s ordinance also includes: “Claim Payments: Disposition reached as to claims discussed in closed session pursuant to Government Code section 54956.95 shall be reported as soon as agreed upon by the claimant, in a manner that discloses the name of the claimant, the substance of the claim, and any monetary amount approved for payment.” (Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.406(b)(4).)</p>
<p>(4) Employee Actions: Action taken to appoint, employ, dismiss, transfer or accept the resignation of a public employee in closed session pursuant to Government Code Section 54957 shall be reported immediately in a manner that names the employee, the action taken and position affected and, in the case of dismissal for a violation of law or of the policy of the City, the reason for dismissal. "Dismissal" within the meaning of this ordinance includes any termination of employment at the will of the employer rather than of the employee, however characterized. The proposed terms of any separation agreement shall be immediately disclosed as soon as presented to the body, and its final terms shall be immediately disclosed upon approval by the body.</p>	<p>The Brown Act is similar except that Milpitas’s ordinance (1) requires more information than just the title of the position; and (2) does not allow deferral on reporting until the employee has exhausted all of his or her administrative remedies. (Government Code Section 54957.1(a)(5).)</p> <p>San Francisco’s ordinance is identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, Section 67.11.)</p> <p>Contra Costa’s ordinance is substantially similar to Milpitas’s ordinance but allows deferral on reporting until the employee has exhausted all of his or her administrative remedies. (Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.406(b)(5).)</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
<p>(5) Collective Bargaining: Any collectively bargained agreement shall be made publicly available at least 15-10 calendar days before the meeting of the policy body to which the agreement is to be reported.</p>	<p>The Brown Act requires only that the agreement be reported after it is final and accepted and ratified by the other party. (Government Code Section 54957.1(a)(6).)</p> <p>San Francisco’s ordinance is identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, Section 67.11.)</p> <p>Contra Costa’s ordinance is similar to the Brown Act but also requires that “[s]uch disclosures . . . include all formal offers and counter-offers made over the term of the negotiations.” (Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.406(b)(6).)</p>
<p>(c) Reports required to be made immediately may be made orally or in writing, but shall be supported by copies of any contracts, settlement agreements, or other documents related to the transaction that were finally approved or adopted in the closed session and that embody the information required to be disclosed except for documents otherwise protected by state or federal law. Supporting documents immediately shall must be provided to any person who has made a written request regarding that item following the posting of the agenda, or who has made a standing request for all such documentation as part of a request for notice of meetings pursuant to Government Code Sections 54954.1 or 54956.</p>	<p>There appears to be a typo in this section since the sentence runs on. In any event, the Brown Act appears to be similar but permits documentation supporting the report to be made available within 24 hours rather than immediately. (Government Code Section 54957.1(b).)</p> <p>San Francisco’s ordinance is identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, Section 67.11.)</p> <p>The Oakland, Benicia and Contra Costa ordinances are similar to the Brown Act. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.130(C); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.150(D); Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance Section 25-2.406(c).)</p>
<p>(d) A written summary of the information required to be immediately reported pursuant to this section, or documents embodying that information, shall be posted by the close of business on the next business day following the meeting, in the place where the meeting agendas of the body are posted.</p>	<p>There is no provision for a written summary in the Brown Act.</p> <p>San Francisco’s ordinance is identical to Milpitas’s ordinance. (San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance, Section 67.11.)</p> <p>Oakland’s ordinance requires a written summary or documents containing the information by the next business day but only requires that notice of the summary be posted rather than the entire</p>

**Sunshine Reform Task Force – Closed Session Provisions
 Comparison of the City of Milpitas Provisions with
 the Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances
 Draft - 9/29/2006**

City of Milpitas – Closed Session Provisions	The Brown Act, San Jose Practice and Other Local “Sunshine” Ordinances – Closed Session Provisions
	<p>summary. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.130(D).)</p> <p>Benicia’s ordinance requires a written summary or documents containing the information be made available by the next business day. (Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.150(E).)</p>
	<p>Oakland and Benicia also require that action taken in closed session which is not immediately disclosable shall be disclosed and noticed via the written summary procedures. (Oakland Sunshine Ordinance Section 2.20.130(E); Benicia Sunshine Ordinance Section 4.08.150(F).)</p>



Closed Sessions
Reform Proposals
Submitted by Members of the Public

3.1 Agenda Disclosures: Closed Sessions

No proposals received.

3.2 Additional Requirements for Closed Sessions

No proposals received.

3.3 Closed Sessions: Permitted Topics

No proposals received.

3.4 Statement of Reasons for Closed Sessions

No proposals received.

3.5 Disclosure of Closed Session Discussions and Actions

1. Waive privilege of the deliberative process once a matter has been resolved (*Councilmember Cortese, June 13, 2006*).
2. Require producing an official transcript of all Council closed session meetings and making that information available after a legitimate reason for secrecy has passed (*Councilmember Cortese, June 13, 2006*).
3. Disclose all offers made to city unions for pay or benefit increases when the offers are made (*Councilmember Reed, March 13, 2006*).
4. Make broader disclosures of what the Council does in closed sessions (*Councilmember Reed, March 13, 2006*).
5. Disclose appraisals used in the purchase or condemnation of property after the deal is done (*Councilmember Reed, March 13, 2006*).
6. Record all Council closed session meetings electronically and make the information available after the reason for secrecy has passed (*Councilmember Reed, March 13, 2006*).