CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1329

Chapter 115, Laws of 2022

67th Legislature 2022 Regular Session

OPEN PUBLIC MEETINGS—VARIOUS PROVISIONS

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 9, 2022—Except for sections 5 through 11, which take effect March 24, 2022.

Passed by the House March 7, 2022 CERTIFICATE Yeas 87 Nays 11 I, Bernard Dean, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the LAURIE JINKINS State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is Speaker of the House of ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL Representatives 1329 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth. Passed by the Senate March 3, 2022 Yeas 47 Nays 0 BERNARD DEAN Chief Clerk DENNY HECK President of the Senate Approved March 24, 2022 8:34 AM FILED March 24, 2022

JAY INSLEE

Governor of the State of Washington

Secretary of State State of Washington

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1329

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2022 Regular Session

State of Washington 67th Legislature 2021 Regular Session

By House Local Government (originally sponsored by Representatives Wicks, Pollet, Taylor, Ryu, Wylie, Shewmake, Bateman, Lovick, Fey, Morgan, Lekanoff, Harris-Talley, and Peterson)

READ FIRST TIME 02/15/21.

- AN ACT Relating to public meeting accessibility and participation; amending RCW 42.30.010, 42.30.030, 42.30.040, 42.30.050, 42.30.070, 42.30.077, 42.30.080, 42.30.090, 42.30.110, and 42.30.900; adding new sections to chapter 42.30 RCW; creating a new section; and declaring an emergency.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds and declares that, due to technological advances since the 1971 adoption of the open 8 9 public meetings act, elected officials no longer conduct the public's 10 business solely at in-person meetings, but can and do utilize 11 telephonic and other electronic methods to efficiently conduct the 12 business of state and local government remotely. Further, limitations 13 on public gatherings required as the result of a disaster 14 emergency, for example, to assist in preventing the spread 15 diseases, may affirmatively necessitate the use infectious 16 technology and the avoidance of in-person attendance at public 17 meetings for the conduct of governmental business. It is the policy 18 state that governing body's actions, a 19 deliberations, shall be taken and conducted in the open. When the 20 public cannot observe and participate in person, it may limit 21 participation in democracy. Therefore, this act shall be construed in

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favor of ensuring access by the public to observe elected officials when they meet pursuant to this act. It is the intent of this act to modernize and update the open public meetings act emergency procedures to reflect technological advances, while maintaining the act's public policy that governing body's actions and deliberations be taken and conducted openly while balancing public safety in emergency conditions. Governing bodies are encouraged to adopt resolutions or ordinances establishing where and how meetings will be held in the event of an emergency, in order to allow the public to more easily learn about and observe public agency action in an emergent situation.

The legislature further finds people participating in their government, especially through public comment, is an essential part of developing public policy. The legislature finds that there are numerous developing technologies that can be used to facilitate public comment, especially for those with disabilities, underserved communities, and those who face time or distance challenges when traveling to public meetings. Therefore, the legislature intends to encourage public agencies to make use of remote access tools as fully as practicable to encourage public engagement and better serve their communities.

Sec. 2. RCW 42.30.010 and 1971 ex.s. c 250 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature finds and declares that all public commissions, boards, councils, committees, subcommittees, departments, divisions, offices, and all other public agencies of this state and subdivisions thereof exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business. It is the intent of this chapter that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.

The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed and informing the people's public servants of their views so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created. For these reasons, even when not required by law, public agencies are encouraged to incorporate and accept public comment during their decision-making process.

Sec. 3. RCW 42.30.030 and 1971 ex.s. c 250 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) All meetings of the governing body of a public agency shall be open and public and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the governing body of a public agency, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.
- 7 (2) Public agencies are encouraged to provide for the increased
 8 ability of the public to observe and participate in the meetings of
 9 governing bodies through real-time telephonic, electronic, internet,
 10 or other readily available means of remote access that do not require
 11 an additional cost to access the meeting.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 42.30 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) Public agencies are encouraged to make an audio or video recording of, or to provide an online streaming option for, all regular meetings of its governing body, and to make recordings of these meetings available online for a minimum of six months.
- 18 (2) This section does not alter a local government's recordkeeping requirements under chapter 42.56 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 42.30 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) If, after the declaration of an emergency by a local or state government or agency, or by the federal government, a public agency determines that it cannot hold a meeting of the governing body with members or public attendance in person with reasonable safety because of the emergency, the public agency may:
- 27 (a) Hold a remote meeting of the governing body without a 28 physical location; or
- 29 (b) Hold a meeting of the governing body at which the physical 30 attendance by some or all members of the public is limited due to a 31 declared emergency.
 - (2) During a remote meeting, members of the governing body may appear or attend by phone or by other electronic means that allows real-time verbal communication without being in the same physical location. For a remote meeting or a meeting at which the physical attendance by some or all members of the public is limited due to a declared emergency, the public agency must provide an option for the public to listen to the proceedings telephonically or by using a

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readily available alternative in real-time that does not require any additional cost for participation. Free readily available options include, but are not limited to, broadcast by the public agency on a locally available cable television station that is throughout the jurisdiction or other electronic, internet, or other means of remote access that does not require any additional cost for access to the program. The public agency may also allow the other electronic means of remote access.

- (3) No action may be taken at a remote meeting or a meeting at which the physical attendance by some or all members of the public is limited due to a declared emergency if the public agency has not provided an option for the public to listen to proceedings pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, except for an executive session as authorized in this chapter.
- (4) Notice of a remote meeting without a physical location or a meeting at which the physical attendance by some or all members of the public is limited due to a declared emergency must be provided in accordance with this chapter and must include instructions on how the public may listen live to proceedings and on how the public may access any other electronic means of remote access offered by the public agency.
- (5) A remote meeting or a meeting at which the physical attendance by some or all members of the public is limited due to a declared emergency that is held under the provisions of this section shall be considered open and public in compliance with the requirements of this chapter. Nothing in this section alters the ability of public agencies to take action in response to an emergency as provided for in RCW 42.30.070, or to have members of a governing body participate in a meeting remotely with no declared emergency.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, any governing body of a public agency which held some of its regular meetings remotely prior to March 1, 2020, may continue to hold some of its regular meetings remotely with no declared emergency so long as the public agency provides an option for the public to listen to the proceedings pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 42.30.040 and 2012 c 117 s 124 are each amended to read as follows:
- A member of the public shall not be required, as a condition to attendance at a meeting of a governing body, to register his or her

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- 1 name and other information, to complete a questionnaire, or otherwise
- 2 to fulfill any condition precedent to his or her attendance. This
- 3 <u>section does not prohibit any generally applicable conditions</u>
- 4 <u>determined</u> by the governing body to be reasonably necessary to
- 5 protect the public health or safety, or to protect against
- 6 <u>interruption</u> of the meeting, including a meeting at which the
- 7 physical attendance by some or all members of the public is limited
- 8 <u>due to a declared emergency.</u>

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9 **Sec. 7.** RCW 42.30.050 and 1971 ex.s. c 250 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

In the event that any meeting is interrupted by a group or groups of persons so as to render the orderly conduct of such meeting unfeasible and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are interrupting the meeting, the members of the governing body conducting the meeting may order the meeting room cleared and continue in session or may adjourn the meeting and reconvene at another location selected by majority vote of the members. In such a session, final disposition may be taken only on matters appearing on the agenda. Representatives of the press or other news media, except those participating in the disturbance, shall be allowed to attend any session held pursuant to this section. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the governing body from establishing a procedure for readmitting an individual or individuals not responsible for disturbing the orderly conduct of the meeting. Nothing in this section prohibits the governing body from stopping people from speaking to the governing body when not recognized by the governing body to speak.

28 **Sec. 8.** RCW 42.30.070 and 1983 c 155 s 2 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

The governing body of a public agency shall provide the time for holding regular meetings by ordinance, resolution, bylaws, or by whatever other rule is required for the conduct of business by that body. Unless otherwise provided for in the act under which the public agency was formed, meetings of the governing body need not be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the public agency exercises jurisdiction. If at any time any regular meeting falls on a holiday, such regular meeting shall be held on the next business day. If, by reason of fire, flood, earthquake, or other emergency, there

ii, by reason of fire, flood, earthquake, or other emergency, there

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1 is a need for expedited action by a governing body to meet the emergency, the presiding officer of the governing body may provide 2 for a meeting site other than the regular meeting site, for a remote 3 meeting without a physical location, or for a meeting at which the 4 physical attendance by some or all members of the public is limited 5 6 due to a declared emergency, and the notice requirements of this chapter shall be suspended during such emergency. It shall not be a 7 violation of the requirements of this chapter for a majority of the 8 members of a governing body to travel together or gather for purposes 9 other than a regular meeting or a special meeting as these terms are 10 11 used in this chapter: PROVIDED, That they take no action as defined 12 in this chapter.

13 **Sec. 9.** RCW 42.30.077 and 2014 c 61 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) Public agencies with governing bodies must make the agenda of each regular meeting of the governing body available online no later than ((twenty-four)) 24 hours in advance of the published start time of the meeting. An agency subject to provisions of this section ((is not required to post an agenda if it does not have a website or if it employs fewer than ten full-time equivalent employees)) may share a website with, or have its website hosted by, another public agency to post meeting agendas, minutes, budgets, contact information, and other records, including any resolution or ordinance adopted by the agency establishing where and how the public agency will meet in the event of an emergency. Nothing in this section prohibits subsequent modifications to agendas nor invalidates any otherwise legal action taken at a meeting where the agenda was not posted in accordance with this section. Nothing in this section modifies notice requirements or shall be construed as establishing that a public body or agency's online posting of an agenda as required by this section is sufficient notice to satisfy public notice requirements established under other laws. Failure to post an agenda in accordance with this section shall not provide a basis for awarding attorney fees under RCW 42.30.120 or commencing an action for mandamus or injunction under RCW 42.30.130.
- (2) A special purpose district, city, or town subject to the provisions of this section is not required to post an agenda online if the district, city, or town:
- (a) Has an aggregate valuation of the property subject to taxation by the district, city, or town of less than \$400,000,000, as

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- 1 placed on the last completed and balanced tax rolls of the county 2 preceding the date of the most recent tax levy;
- 3 (b) Has a population within its jurisdiction of under 3,000 persons; and
- (c) Provides confirmation to the state auditor at the time it files its annual reports under RCW 43.09.230 that the cost of posting notices on a website of its own, a shared website, or on the website of the county in which the largest portion of the district's, city's, or town's population resides, would exceed one-tenth of one percent
- of the district's, city's, or town's budget.

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- 11 **Sec. 10.** RCW 42.30.080 and 2012 c 188 s 1 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
 - (1) A special meeting may be called at any time by the presiding officer of the governing body of a public agency or by a majority of the members of the governing body by delivering written notice personally, by mail, by fax, or by ((electronic mail)) email to each member of the governing body. Written notice shall be deemed waived in the following circumstances:
- 19 (a) A member submits a written waiver of notice with the clerk or 20 secretary of the governing body at or prior to the time the meeting 21 convenes. A written waiver may be given by telegram, fax, or 22 ((electronic mail)) email; or
- 23 (b) A member is actually present at the time the meeting 24 convenes.
- 25 (2) Notice of a special meeting called under subsection (1) of this section shall be:
 - (a) Delivered to each local newspaper of general circulation and local radio or television station that has on file with the governing body a written request to be notified of such special meeting or of all special meetings;
- (b) Posted on the agency's website. An agency is not required to 31 post a special meeting notice on its website if it $((\frac{(i)}{(i)}))$ does not 32 have a website((; (ii))) or share a website with another agency. 33 Except in the case of a remote meeting or a meeting at which the 34 physical attendance by some or all members of the public is limited 35 due to a declared emergency as provided for in this chapter, an 36 agency is not required to post a special meeting notice on its 37 38 website if it employs ((fewer than ten)) no full-time equivalent employees $((\div))_L$ or $(((\pm ii))_L)$ does not employ personnel whose duty, as 39

defined by a job description or existing contract, is to maintain or update the website; and

(c) Prominently displayed at the main entrance of the agency's principal location and the meeting site if it is not held at the agency's principal location and is not held as a remote meeting; except that during a declared emergency which prevents a meeting from being held in-person with reasonable safety an agency that hosts a website or shares a website with another agency may instead post notice of a remote meeting without a physical location on the website hosted or shared by the agency.

Such notice must be delivered or posted, as applicable, at least ((twenty-four)) 24 hours before the time of such meeting as specified in the notice.

- (3) The call and notices required under subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted. Final disposition shall not be taken on any other matter at such meetings by the governing body.
- (4) The notices provided in this section may be dispensed with in the event a special meeting is called to deal with an emergency involving injury or damage to persons or property or the likelihood of such injury or damage, when time requirements of such notice would make notice impractical and increase the likelihood of such injury or damage, or when the required notice cannot be posted or displayed with reasonable safety, including but not limited to declared emergencies in which travel to physically post notice is barred or advised against.

Sec. 11. RCW 42.30.090 and 2012 c 117 s 125 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

The governing body of a public agency may adjourn any regular, adjourned regular, special, or adjourned special meeting to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment. Less than a quorum may so adjourn from time to time. If all members are absent from any regular or adjourned regular meeting the clerk or secretary of the governing body may declare the meeting adjourned to a stated time and place. He or she shall cause a written notice of the adjournment to be given in the same manner as provided in RCW 42.30.080 for special meetings, unless such notice is waived as provided for special meetings. ((Whenever)) Except in the case of remote meetings without

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- 1 a physical location as provided for in this chapter, whenever any meeting is adjourned a copy of the order or notice of adjournment 2 shall be conspicuously posted immediately after the time of the 3 adjournment on or near the door of the place where the regular, 4 adjourned regular, special, or adjourned special meeting was held. 5 6 When a regular or adjourned regular meeting is adjourned as provided in this section, the resulting adjourned regular meeting is a regular 7 meeting for all purposes. When an order of adjournment of any meeting 8 fails to state the hour at which the adjourned meeting is to be held, 9 it shall be held at the hour specified for regular meetings by 10 11 ordinance, resolution, bylaw, or other rule.
- 12 **Sec. 12.** RCW 42.30.110 and 2019 c 162 s 2 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
 - (1) Nothing contained in this chapter may be construed to prevent a governing body from holding an executive session during a regular or special meeting:
 - (a) (i) To consider matters affecting national security;

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- (ii) To consider, if in compliance with any required data security breach disclosure under RCW 19.255.010 and 42.56.590, and with legal counsel available, information regarding the infrastructure and security of computer and telecommunications networks, security and service recovery plans, security risk assessments and security test results to the extent that they identify specific system vulnerabilities, and other information that if made public may increase the risk to the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of agency security or to information technology infrastructure or assets;
- (b) To consider the selection of a site or the acquisition of real estate by lease or purchase when public knowledge regarding such consideration would cause a likelihood of increased price;
- (c) To consider the minimum price at which real estate will be offered for sale or lease when public knowledge regarding such consideration would cause a likelihood of decreased price. However, final action selling or leasing public property shall be taken in a meeting open to the public;
- 36 (d) To review negotiations on the performance of publicly bid 37 contracts when public knowledge regarding such consideration would 38 cause a likelihood of increased costs;

(e) To consider, in the case of an export trading company, financial and commercial information supplied by private persons to the export trading company;

- (f) To receive and evaluate complaints or charges brought against a public officer or employee. However, upon the request of such officer or employee, a public hearing or a meeting open to the public shall be conducted upon such complaint or charge;
- (g) To evaluate the qualifications of an applicant for public employment or to review the performance of a public employee. However, subject to RCW 42.30.140(4), discussion by a governing body of salaries, wages, and other conditions of employment to be generally applied within the agency shall occur in a meeting open to the public, and when a governing body elects to take final action hiring, setting the salary of an individual employee or class of employees, or discharging or disciplining an employee, that action shall be taken in a meeting open to the public;
- (h) To evaluate the qualifications of a candidate for appointment to elective office. However, any interview of such candidate and final action appointing a candidate to elective office shall be in a meeting open to the public;
- (i) To discuss with legal counsel representing the agency matters relating to agency enforcement actions, or to discuss with legal counsel representing the agency litigation or potential litigation to which the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity is, or is likely to become, a party, when public knowledge regarding the discussion is likely to result in an adverse legal or financial consequence to the agency.

This subsection (1)(i) does not permit a governing body to hold an executive session solely because an attorney representing the agency is present. For purposes of this subsection (1)(i), "potential litigation" means matters protected by RPC 1.6 or RCW 5.60.060(2)(a) concerning:

- (i) Litigation that has been specifically threatened to which the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity is, or is likely to become, a party;
- (ii) Litigation that the agency reasonably believes may be commenced by or against the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity; or
- (iii) Litigation or legal risks of a proposed action or current practice that the agency has identified when public discussion of the

1 litigation or legal risks is likely to result in an adverse legal or 2 financial consequence to the agency;

- (j) To consider, in the case of the state library commission or its advisory bodies, western library network prices, products, equipment, and services, when such discussion would be likely to adversely affect the network's ability to conduct business in a competitive economic climate. However, final action on these matters shall be taken in a meeting open to the public;
- (k) To consider, in the case of the state investment board, financial and commercial information when the information relates to the investment of public trust or retirement funds and when public knowledge regarding the discussion would result in loss to such funds or in private loss to the providers of this information;
- (1) To consider proprietary or confidential nonpublished information related to the development, acquisition, or implementation of state purchased health care services as provided in RCW 41.05.026;
 - (m) To consider in the case of the life sciences discovery fund authority, the substance of grant applications and grant awards when public knowledge regarding the discussion would reasonably be expected to result in private loss to the providers of this information;
 - (n) To consider in the case of a health sciences and services authority, the substance of grant applications and grant awards when public knowledge regarding the discussion would reasonably be expected to result in private loss to the providers of this information;
 - (o) To consider information regarding staff privileges or quality improvement committees under RCW 70.41.205.
 - (2) Before convening in executive session, the presiding officer of a governing body shall publicly announce the purpose for excluding the public from the meeting place, and the time when the executive session will be concluded. The executive session may be extended to a stated later time by announcement of the presiding officer. The announced purpose of excluding the public must be entered into the minutes of the meeting required by RCW 42.30.035.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. A new section is added to chapter 42.30 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Except in an emergency situation, the governing body of a public agency shall provide an opportunity at or before every regular meeting at which final action is taken for public comment. The public comment required under this section may be taken orally at a public meeting, or by providing an opportunity for written testimony to be submitted before or at the meeting. If the governing body accepts written testimony, this testimony must be distributed to the governing body. The governing body may set a reasonable deadline for the submission of written testimony before the meeting.

- (2) Upon the request of any individual who will have difficulty attending a meeting of the governing body of a public agency by reason of disability, limited mobility, or for any other reason that makes physical attendance at a meeting difficult, the governing body shall, when feasible, provide an opportunity for that individual to provide oral comment at the meeting remotely if oral comment from other members of the public will be accepted at the meeting.
- (3) Nothing in this section prevents a governing body from allowing public comment on items not on the meeting agenda.
- (4) Nothing in this section diminishes the authority of governing bodies to deal with interruptions under RCW 42.30.050, limits the ability of the governing body to put limitations on the time available for public comment or on how public comment is accepted, or requires a governing body to accept public comment that renders orderly conduct of the meeting unfeasible.
- **Sec. 14.** RCW 42.30.900 and 1971 ex.s. c 250 s 16 are each 26 amended to read as follows:
- This chapter may be <u>known and</u> cited as the (("Open Public"
 Meetings Act of 1971".)) <u>Washington state open public meetings act or</u>
 OPMA.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. Sections 5 through 11 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect immediately.

Passed by the House March 7, 2022. Passed by the Senate March 3, 2022. Approved by the Governor March 24, 2022. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 24, 2022.