

Policies and Procedures for Board of Directors, Committees, and Advisory Groups

Overview and Purpose

The purpose of these policies and procedures is to provide a set of guidelines through which Peninsula Clean Energy (PCE) Board and Committees conducts their business in a fair, equitable and effective manner. If a provision of these policies or procedures conflicts or is inconsistent with State or Federal law, the State or Federal law shall govern. These rules are intended to enhance public participation and ensure effective committee meetings so that the best possible decisions can be made for Peninsula Clean Energy.

This policy governs the function of various boards and committees of Peninsula Clean Energy including the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, Audit and Finance Committee, Staff Committees, Ad Hoc Committees, and the Emeritus Advisory Group.

1. Standing Committees

It is the policy of the Board to use standing committees in open and public meetings to conduct PCE business in greater depth than what is possible in the time allotted for Board meetings. The standing committees of PCE are: 1) Executive Committee, 2) Audit and Finance Committee, and 3) Community Advisory Committee. All standing committees are subject to the Brown Act and are conducted in publicly noticed in-person meetings. PCE standing committees are described below and shall be subject to the following procedural rules:

Executive Committee:

As a Standing Board Committee, the role of the PCE Executive Committee is to consider and make recommendations on matters relating to non-routine PCE operational procedures, significant policy matters that may require additional study or feedback before moving to the full Board, and/or matters referred to it by the Board.

The Executive Committee will consist of up to nine members, two of whom will be the Chair and Vice-Chair and up to seven of whom will be separately elected by the Board to serve one-year terms. The Chair of the Board shall also serve as the Chair of the Executive Committee. The Vice-Chair of the Board shall also serve as the Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee. Members of the Executive Committee will not be subject to term limits.

With respect to the process and timing for nomination and election of the Executive Committee, the Chair elected in February will, in consultation with the Vice-Chair, recommend to the Board at its March meeting a slate of up to seven Executive Committee members. The Board will be asked to cast a vote either for or against the entire slate at the March Board meeting. In the event the Board does not approve the slate, any Board members may nominate individual members to the Executive Committee or the Board may direct the Chair to return at the April Board meeting with a new slate. If there is an interim vacancy on the Executive Committee, the Board Chair and Vice Chair are authorized to fill that vacancy until the new slate is approved by the Board.

Audit and Finance Committee:

As a Standing Board Committee, the role of the Board Audit and Finance Committee is to consider and make recommendations on matters referred to it by the Board relating to PCE finance, budget, financial audits, and debt.

The Audit and Finance Committee will consist of up to five members elected by the Board to serve one-year terms. Members of the Audit and Finance Committee will not be subject to term limits.

With respect to the process and timing for nomination and election of the Audit and Finance Committee, the Chair elected in February will, in consultation with the Vice-Chair, recommend to the Board at its March meeting a slate of up to five Audit and Finance Committee members. The Board will be asked to cast a vote either for or against the entire slate at the March Board meeting. In the event the Board does not approve the slate, any Board members may nominate individual members to the Audit and Finance Committee, or the Board may direct the Chair to return at the April Board meeting with a new slate. Annually, the Audit and Finance Committee will elect a Chair and Vice Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee at their first meeting following the election of the slate. If there is an interim vacancy on the Audit and Finance Committee, the Board Chair and Vice Chair are authorized to fill that vacancy until the new slate is approved by the Board.

Community Advisory Committee:

The role of the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) is to advise on substantial public-facing program initiatives before they are presented to the Board of Directors for approval, as practical given timeliness, staff, and CAC capacity. CAC members also engage in outreach to the community and advocate for Peninsula Clean Energy's mission, goals, and programs; advise on high-level legislative and regulatory direction of the organization; provide a forum for community discussions on a wide variety of strategies in conjunction with staff and the Board; and form working groups, as recommended by the CAC membership, to assist Peninsula Clean Energy's staff and Board with projects of importance to the organization.

The Community Advisory Committee will consist of between 11 to 15 members drawn from the community and appointed by the PCE Board. Members might be affiliated with a community group but will not formally represent any particular group on the CAC. CAC members will serve three-year terms. Committee members may serve a total of three terms and serve at the pleasure of the Board.

Please see additional information regarding the Community Advisory Committee on PCE's website at: <https://www.peninsulacleanenergy.com/community-advisory-committee>.

General Standing Committee Requirements:

a. General purpose and function of Committees

The purpose and intent of standing committee meetings is to expedite Board action by providing more thorough and detailed discussion and study of prospective or current Board agenda items with a full and complete airing of all sentiments and expressions of opinion by both the committee and the public. Actions of the standing committee shall be advisory recommendations only, except as to matters expressly delegated to a committee by the Board. If a matter is taken forward to the full Board for approval after receiving a unanimous vote of approval at the committee level, the item may be placed on the Board's Consent Calendar, unless otherwise recommended by the Committee, Chair, General Counsel or Chief Executive Officer.

b. Quorum

A majority of the committee membership shall constitute a meeting quorum.

c. Attendance by Nonmembers

As required by the Brown Act, Board members who are not on a committee may attend the committee meeting but only as an observer; they may not speak in an official capacity or otherwise participate in the committee meeting. If the Board wishes to allow Board members who are not serving on the committee to speak, the meeting should be noticed as a meeting of the full Board, and all Board meeting procedural requirements will apply.

d. Minutes and Report of Committees

PCE staff, generally the Board Clerk, shall be responsible for the preparation and distribution to the Board of the minutes of the Executive and Audit and Finance committee meetings. In addition, a video recording of each meeting shall be posted on the PCE website in case a member of the public would like to watch the full meeting. The minutes of each committee meeting serve as the report to the Board and should be included, as appropriate, in subsequent Board meeting packets.

The CAC Committee Chair, in consultation with PCE staff, shall provide a written or verbal report of CAC meeting content and any action items during the CAC Report segment at the next publicly noticed Board meeting.

e. Committee Agendas

The Chair of each standing committee shall work with staff to prepare the agenda for committee meetings. Items should be scheduled as they are ready, taking into account the time required for staff research and analysis to support committee discussions, the time-sensitivity of particular items, and other factors as determined by staff and the committee chair.

f. Public Participation at Committees

Please see Section 4 for complete details on public participation at Board and Committee meetings.

Please note that Peninsula Clean Energy meetings are a limited public forum, and all public comment must relate to something that is on the agenda or within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board and Agency. If comments do not relate to the agenda or subject matter jurisdiction of the Board and Agency, we will stop the comment and move on to the next speaker. General Counsel will assist in identifying comments that are not related to the meeting agenda or subject matter jurisdiction of the Board and Agency.

g. New Standing Committees

The Board may establish new standing committees as needed.

2. Board Ad Hoc Committees and Staff-Led Committees

The Board of Directors may create Ad Hoc Committees on a limited basis and subject matter when necessary to study PCE business in greater depth than what is possible in the time allotted for Board and Standing Committee meetings. The following rules are intended to clarify the distinction between Standing Committees, Ad Hoc Board Committees, and Staff-Led Subcommittees to establish operating guidelines for such committees:

a. Definition of Ad Hoc Committee

An Ad Hoc Committee of the Board is a temporary advisory committee composed of less than a quorum of Board members or any Standing Committee. The work of an Ad Hoc Committee has a limited or single purpose. An Ad Hoc committee is not intended to be perpetual but rather dissolved once its specific task is completed. By contrast, a Standing Committee has ongoing subject matter jurisdiction over a variety of related topics.

b. Definition of a Staff-Led Committee

A PCE staff-led committee is an informal group focused on a particular PCE topic or function that includes less than a quorum of Board or other standing committee members. It is a non-Brown Act committee staffed by a member of PCE's executive team or PCE

department head that meets periodically and at staff's direction. Staff shall utilize group feedback and/or vet a particular department specific topic. A staff-led subcommittee does not set Agency or Board policy or direction.

c. Brown Act

The procedural requirements of the Brown Act apply to all committees that have either: (a) continuing subject matter jurisdiction over a matter or group of related matters; or (b) a regular meeting schedule set by Board action. All Standing Committees are Brown Act bodies. Ad hoc committees are generally not Brown Act bodies, provided that: 1) they are temporary bodies, formed for the purpose of addressing a limited or single purpose, 2) include only members of Board, and 3) do not have a regular meeting schedule set by Board action. When the Board creates an Ad Hoc committee that is not a Brown Act body, the Board may, at its discretion, direct that the committee follow Brown Act procedures.

d. Creation and Appointment

The Board Chair or the full Board may create an Ad Hoc Committee and appoint less than a quorum of the Board or any Standing Committee to serve. The Chair will publicly announce any Ad Hoc Committee created, its membership, and stated purpose. In contrast, only the Board and not the Chair alone can create an ongoing Standing Committee. Staff-led subcommittees are organized and led by PCE executive and/or director-level staff.

e. Members

Ad Hoc Committees shall consist of less than a quorum of the Board, and shall not include any other persons, including members of other legislative bodies. Staff-led subcommittees shall consist of less than a quorum of the Board and may include others from the CAC or outside the Board as may be warranted.

f. Reporting

Ad Hoc Committees shall report their recommendations to the Board in the timeframe directed by the Board.

g. Termination of Ad Hoc Committee by Majority of the Board

A majority of the Board may vote to terminate any Ad Hoc Committee following placement of the issue on an agenda.

h. Conclusion

A public announcement shall be made any time the Ad Hoc Committee has concluded its work and/or upon dissolution.

3. Emeritus Advisory Group

Staff will maintain a list of interested former Directors or alternates of the PCEA Board of Directors, who have retired from public office, as the Emeritus Advisory Group. These group members will remain connected and engaged to PCEA business through their review of publicly posted Agenda Packets and newsletters. These group members could be called upon by Staff to provide expertise on particular issues/initiatives and to participate in subcommittee meetings on topics such as: outreach, legislative advocacy, technical assistance, teaching, review of staff work product, or any other means by which the Staff or the Community Advisory Committee can reasonably deploy their knowledge, enthusiasm and passion around clean energy advocacy and advancement of the mission of Peninsula Clean Energy Authority.

4. General Procedures for Board of Directors Meetings

The purpose of these guidelines is to facilitate the orderly and efficient conduct of PCE business. This purpose recognizes the value of establishing a community understanding of meeting procedures so that broad public participation is encouraged. This purpose also recognizes that Board members must have a common approach to the discussion and debate of PCE business so that meetings are both streamlined and thorough.

These are guidelines rather than rules. The Board intends that PCE staff and Board members will follow these guidelines; however, these guidelines should not be used in a way that leads to inefficiency, unfairness, or the promotion of form over substance.

In addition to Board-adopted guidelines, State law establishes a variety of mandatory meeting rules that the Board must follow in order to ensure open government and fair process, regardless of unusual situations and consequences. (See Cal. Govt Code section 54950.)

a. Chair and Vice-Chair

The Chair and Vice-Chair will be individually elected by the Board for up to two (2) successive one (1) year terms. There shall be a limit of two (2) successive terms held by the Chair or Vice Chair.

In the event that a director is not nominated for election as Chair and/or Vice Chair by the ad hoc nominating committee, or, if for another reason the position(s) will be vacant, the incumbent Chair or Vice Chair may be elected for an additional one (1) year term beyond the two (2) year term described in the first paragraph of this section for a total term of

three (3) years. The Board must approve a term extension to three (3) years by a majority vote.

However, after a break in service of at least one-year, a member may again serve as Chair.

A member may serve consecutive terms as Vice-Chair and then subsequently serve as Chair. There is a general expectation that Vice-Chairs will serve as Chair following their term as Vice-Chair. However, ultimately, the decision of whom to elect is at the discretion of the Board.

With respect to the process and timing for nomination and election of the Chair and Vice-Chair, every January the Chair will appoint an ad hoc nominating committee made up of between three and five Board members, each of whom has indicated to the Chair an intention not to seek the positions of Chair or Vice-Chair. At the January meeting of the Board, the Chair will inform the Board of the composition of the nominating committee and invite interested members to notify the nominating committee of their desire to serve as either Chair or Vice-Chair. Prior to the February meeting of the Board, the nominating committee shall confer and prepare a recommendation regarding who should serve as Chair and Vice-Chair for that year. At the February Board meeting, that recommendation shall be submitted to the Board and the Board shall take action thereon.

b. Meeting Schedules, Agendas and Supporting Materials

The Board of Directors generally conducts two different kinds of meetings: regular meetings and special meetings. The PCE Joint Exercise of Powers Authority (the JPA Agreement) provides that the PCE Board of Directors holds at least six regular meetings per year, but the Board may provide for the holding of regular meetings at more frequent intervals. The date, hour and place of each regular meeting shall be fixed by resolution or ordinance of the Board.

The Board also schedules periodic special meetings, which are meetings on any day or time other than the regular meeting time. The Board may call a special meeting on a minimum of 24 hours' notice. The Board makes every effort to provide notice well in advance of 24 hours.

c. Posting of Agendas

Under the Brown Act, meeting agendas must be posted no later than 72 hours prior to regular meetings and 24 hours prior to special meetings. Agendas are posted at meeting locations and on the PCE Board web page.

d. Supporting Reports and Materials

It is Board policy to make every effort to provide supporting reports and materials at the time the agenda is posted. Materials that are not available at the time of agenda posting will be distributed as soon as feasible before the meeting. Materials that are distributed to a majority of the Board will be made available to the public at the same time, as required by law. Some materials, such as presentation materials or “supplemental memoranda” may be distributed to Board members and the public at the meeting.

e. Attendance Procedures

The PCE Board expects its members to attend Board meetings regularly and consistently. Board members should notify their Alternates and the Board Clerk of any planned absences. If a Member Jurisdiction has more than two (2) unexcused absences at Board meetings or two (2) unexcused absences at Standing Committee meetings, the Board Chair will direct staff to notify the subject Board member with the intention of resolving the participation issue. If there is a further unexcused absence by the Board member the Board Chair will direct staff to send a letter to the County or City manager and mayor, with a request to designate a replacement Board representative. Unexcused absence is defined as not having provided written notification prior to the meeting.

f. Employment and Contracting Restrictions for Former Board Members

Board members understand that they shall not be current PCE employees nor seek and/or gain employment with PCE during their term(s) as a Board member. A former Board member shall not seek or gain employment at PCE within the twelve (12) months following the end of their Board service as marked by the Board member’s final PCE Board meeting as a Board member.

In the event that PCE desires to contract with a former Board member within twelve (12) months of the end of their term as a Board member such agreement, regardless of not to exceed amount, shall be approved by the majority of the Board.

g. Remote Attendance of Board Members at Board and Standing Committee Meetings

Board members are strongly encouraged to attend meetings in person. State law allows Board members to attend meetings remotely by following the procedures outlined in Government Code Section 54953(b) (“Standard Remote Attendance”) or the procedures outlined in Assembly Bill 2449 (2022) (“AB 2449 Remote Attendance”). For convenience, these procedures are summarized below and are current as of the date of this Policy revision. If state law is subsequently amended, the amended terms of State law will apply.

Board members are encouraged to consult in advance with the Board Clerk and, if needed, PCE's General Counsel to ensure compliance with all required procedures.

i. Number of Remote Appearances

Standard remote attendance shall be permitted not more than five (5) times a year per legislative body (for example, five times a year for full Board meetings and five additional times a year for each Board committee).

AB 2449 Remote Attendance rules state that no more than two (2) meetings may be attended remotely during a calendar year under AB 2449 for "just cause," as described below.

ii. General Procedures for Appearing Remotely

Board members must follow mandatory procedures set forth in State law. At any meeting where a Board member is attending remotely, the following requirements must be met:

1. At least a quorum of the Board must participate from a singular physical location within the jurisdiction.
2. The agenda must identify and include an opportunity for the public to attend and directly address the Board member through a call-in option, an internet-based service option, and in-person at the location of the meeting.
3. The Board may not take action if there is an unresolved disruption to the meeting broadcast or to the ability to take call-in or internet-based public comment.

If the above threshold requirements are met, the Board member attending remotely must ensure they follow the procedures associated with either Standard Remote Attendance or AB 2449 Remote Attendance.

iii. Standard Remote Attendance Procedures

A Board member attending remotely using these procedures must ensure that:

1. The meeting agenda identifies the remote attendance location and is posted at that location in an area that is accessible and visible 24 hours a day for at least 72 hours prior to a regular meeting and 24 hours prior to a special meeting.
2. The remote attendance location is open and fully accessible to the public, and fully accessible under the Americans with Disabilities Act, throughout the entire meeting. These requirements apply to private residences, hotel rooms, and similar facilities, all of which must remain fully open and accessible throughout the meeting, without requiring identification or registration.

3. The remote attendance technology used is open and fully accessible to all members of the public, including those with disabilities.
4. Members of the public who attend the meeting at the remote attendance location have the same opportunity to address the Board from the remote location that they would if they were present at the quorum location.
5. The remote attendance location must not require an admission fee or any payment for attendance.
6. If the meeting includes a closed session, the Board Member must ensure that there is a private location available for that portion of the meeting. A private location means a closed room such that no other person can hear any portion of the closed session.
7. A Board member attending remotely must participate through audio and visual technology.

If the Board Member intends to follow the procedures of Standard Remote Attendance but determines that any or all of these requirements cannot be met, he or she shall not participate in the meeting remotely using Standard Remote Attendance procedures.

iv. Standard Remote Attendance Guidelines

1. Five (5) days written notice in advance of the publication of the agenda must be given by the Board member to the Board Clerk about their intent to participate remotely; the notice must include the address at which the remote attendance will occur, and the address the Board packet should be mailed to, if a hard copy is requested.
2. The Board member is responsible for posting the Board agenda in the remote location, or having the agenda posted by somebody at the location and confirming that posting has occurred. The Board Clerk will assist, if necessary, by emailing, faxing or mailing the agenda to whatever address or fax number the Board member requests; however, it is the Board member's responsibility to ensure that the agenda arrives and is posted. If the Board Member needs the assistance of the Board Clerk in delivery of the agenda, the fax number or address must be included in the five-day advance written notice above.
3. The Board Member must ensure that the location will be publicly accessible while the meeting is in progress.
4. The Board Member must state at the beginning of the Board meeting that the posting requirement was met at the location and that the location is publicly accessible and must describe the location.

v. AB 2449 Remote Attendance Procedures

1. In 2022 the Legislature adopted AB 2449, which amended the Brown Act to allow remote participation in certain narrow circumstances (listed below) without publishing the remote location on the meeting agenda and without providing public access from the remote location. AB 2449 will remain in effect until January 1, 2026.
2. Where the requirements of AB 2449 are met, a Board member is not required to follow the standard remote guidelines described above.
3. A Board member may use AB 2449 if the Board member has either “just cause” or “emergency circumstances” that require remote participation, as defined by AB 2449.

A. **“Just cause”** is defined as:

- a childcare or caregiving need of a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner that requires remote attendance,
- a contagious illness that prevents in-person attendance,
- a need related to a physical or mental disability which cannot be resolved by a request for reasonable accommodation, or
- travel while on the business of a state or local agency.

A Board member with “just cause” to attend remotely must notify the Board or Board committee and the Board Clerk at the earliest possible opportunity, including at the start of the meeting, of their need to participate remotely and provide a general description of the circumstances.

- B. **“Emergency circumstances”** is defined as a physical or family medical emergency that prevents a Board member from attending the Board meeting in person.

A Board member attending remotely due to “emergency circumstances” must notify the Board or Board committee and the Board Clerk at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Board or Board committee must request a general description of the circumstances relating to the Board member’s need to appear remotely. The description does not need to have more than 20 words, and the Board member does not have to disclose any personal medical information.

At the earliest opportunity available to it, the Board or Board committee must, by a majority vote of its members, take action on the request to approve or disapprove it. If the request does not allow sufficient time to place it on the agenda for the meeting for which the request is made, the

legislative body must take action on the request at the beginning of the meeting by majority vote.

- C. **Disclosures.** Board members attending remotely must publicly disclose at the meeting before any action is taken whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room at the remote location with the member and the general nature of the member's relationship with the individual.
- D. **Technology.** Board members attending remotely shall participate using both audio and visual technology.

If the Board member intending to follow the procedures of AB 2449 Remote Attendance determines that any or all of these requirements cannot be met, he or she shall not participate in the meeting remotely using AB 2449 Remote Attendance procedures.

E. AB 2449 Remote Attendance Sample Scripts

At the start of the meeting, the Board member attending remotely may use the following language to identify under which provision they are attending remotely:

Just Cause:

"I have just cause to attend this meeting remotely under AB 2449. I have not attended a meeting remotely due to just cause more than once this calendar year. I have attended [NUMBER] meetings remotely this calendar year. I must attend this meeting remotely because...

- 1. "... I must provide caregiving to [RELATION]."
- 2. "... a contagious illness prevents me from attending in person."
- 3. "... I have a need related to a disability which could not be accommodated at this meeting."
- 4. "... I am travelling while on official business of [STATE OR LOCAL AGENCY]."

"In this room, I am accompanied by...

- 1. "...no one over the age of 18."
- 2. "...one or more individuals over the age of 18. They are [RELATION (e.g., my spouse, coworker, medical provider)]."

Emergency Circumstances:

"Due to emergency circumstances, I request to attend this meeting remotely under AB 2449. I have attended [NUMBER] meetings remotely this calendar year. The [PHYSICAL

OR FAMILY] medical emergency I am facing requires my remote attendance because [BRIEF DESCRIPTION].”

“In this room, I am accompanied by...

1. “...no one over the age of 18.”
2. “...one or more individuals over the age of 18. They are [RELATION (e.g., my spouse, coworker, medical provider)].”

5. **How the Public Engages with the Board and Committees**

Public Participation During Peninsula Clean Energy meetings

The Board and its Committees welcomes members of the public to participate in meetings through public comment opportunities. It is the policy of the Board to assure that members of the public have the opportunity to speak on any regular or special meeting agenda item before final action. These rules are intended to enhance public participation and Board and Committee debate so that the best possible decisions can be made for PCE and its member agencies. Open government meetings must allow everyone to be heard without fear of cheers or jeers. For these reasons, the Board and Committees take these rules seriously. Disruptive or unruly behavior in violation of the law can result in removal from the Peninsula Clean Energy meeting and/or arrest and prosecution.

a. Access to Meetings

In-Person and Remote Participation - Peninsula Clean Energy meetings are available in person in the locations provided on the agenda and through an online meeting platform. Members of the public are welcome to attend the meeting in person or to join the online meeting platform.

Translators - Speakers may bring a translator as needed and will be allotted additional time, as appropriate.

ADA Access - PCEA makes every reasonable effort to accommodate the needs of the disabled consistent with law. Any provision of these rules may be modified if needed to provide reasonable accommodation. Persons needing assistance should contact: the Board Clerk, at 650-414-1533 (voice) or nelly.wogberg@peninsulacleanenergy.com (email).

If found feasible by staff, members of the public may be given the opportunity to activate their personal video during their public comments.

b. Summary of Rules for Public Participation

Every regular agenda has two different kinds of opportunities for the public to speak. The first is during General Public Comment. The second is during the public comment or public hearing portion of each agenda item.

Please note that Peninsula Clean Energy meetings are a limited public forum, and all public comment must relate to something that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board. If comments do not relate to the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board, we will stop the comment and move on to the next speaker. General Counsel will assist in identifying comments that are not related to the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board.

c. General Public Comment

This part of the meeting is provided so that the public can speak to any subject that is in the PCE jurisdiction, when there is no item listed on the agenda for that topic. State law does not permit the meeting body to act on or discuss an item raised at that meeting during General Public Comment. Board members shall not enter into debate with speakers but may ask brief clarifying questions and may ask PCE staff to follow up on any concerns raised.

d. Public comment or public hearing portion of each agenda Item

The Brown Act requires the opportunity for public comment on all listed agenda items, except ceremonial items, procedural items (Agenda Changes and Deletions) and brief announcements (Chair Report, CAC Report, CEO Report and Board Member Reports). Public comments or testimony must be related to the matter under consideration.

e. Time Limits

The presiding officer (usually the Chair or Vice Chair) may announce the time that each speaker may use. PCE generally allows 2 minutes per speaker, but a shorter time may be designated when there are many speakers, numerous items on the agenda, or items anticipated to be lengthy.

f. Gaining Permission to Speak

Any person who wants to make a spoken public comment on an item on the agenda can do so if they are attending either in person or virtually. Members of the public participating virtually should use the “raise hand” function in the online meeting platform, or if participating via phone, hit *9 to notify the Clerk that they wish to speak. The Clerk will provide the names of the speakers to the Chair or Vice Chair so that the speakers can be identified and organized in an orderly way when the Chair calls for public comment.

g. Public Decorum During Meetings

The presiding officer at PCE meetings (usually the Chair or Vice Chair) is authorized and required to “preserve strict order and decorum.” This is important in order to ensure a fair opportunity for everyone to participate in an open and civil setting.

- i. No person, other than a Board or Committee member and the person having the floor, shall be permitted to speak without the permission of the presiding officer.
- ii. All remarks should be addressed to the Board or Committee as a body and not to any individual member or staff person.
- iii. It is unlawful for any person to: (1) Disrupt the conduct of a meeting; (2) Make threats against any person or against public order and security while in the Board Room.

Any Board or Committee Member may appeal the presiding officer's decision on a decorum violation to the full Board or Committee. A meeting disruption may lead to a person being removed from the meeting and/or misdemeanor charges pursuant to the California Pe. See Cal. Penal Code Sections 403 and 422.

h. Record of Speakers

- i. Persons wishing to address the Board or Committee within the meeting room, shall use the microphone provided for the public. All public speakers, whether in person or virtual participants shall speak in a recordable tone, either personally or with assistance, if necessary.
- ii. Speakers are requested to state their name but cannot be compelled to do so as a condition of addressing the Board or Committee.