## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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## 126th MAINE LEGISLATURE

## **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2013**

**Legislative Document** 

No. 258

H.P. 195

House of Representatives, February 5, 2013

An Act To Implement the Recommendations of the Right To Know Advisory Committee Concerning Meetings of Public Bodies

Reported by Representative PRIEST of Brunswick for the Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 1, section 411, subsection 6, paragraph G.

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 218.

Millicent M. Macfarland MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND Clerk

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1	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2	PART A
3	Sec. A-1. 1 MRSA §403-A is enacted to read:
4	§403-A. Public proceedings through other means of communication
5 6 7	This section governs public proceedings, including executive sessions, during which public or governmental business is discussed or transacted through telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of communication.
8 9 10 11	1. Requirements. A body subject to this subchapter may conduct a public proceeding during which a member of the body participates in the discussion or transaction of public or governmental business through telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of communication only if the following requirements are met:
12 13 14 15 16	A. The body has adopted a policy that authorizes a member of the body who is not physically present to participate in a public proceeding through telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of communication in accordance with this section. The policy may establish circumstances under which a member may participate when not physically present;
17	B. Notice of the public proceeding has been given in accordance with section 406;
18 19	C. Except as provided in subsection 3, a quorum of the body is assembled physically at the location identified in the notice required by section 406;
20 21 22 23 24	D. Each member of the body participating in the public proceeding is able to hear all the other members and speak to all the other members during the public proceeding, and members of the public attending the public proceeding in the location identified in the notice required by section 406 are able to hear all members participating from other locations;
25 26 27	E. Each member who is not physically present and who is participating through telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of communication identifies the persons present at the location from which the member is participating;
28	F. All votes taken during the public proceeding are taken by roll call vote; and
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	G. Each member who is not physically present and who is participating through telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of communication has received prior to the public proceeding any documents or other materials that will be discussed at the public proceeding, with substantially the same content as those documents actually presented. Documents or other materials made available at the public proceeding may be transmitted to the member not physically present during the public proceeding if the transmission technology is available. Failure to comply with this paragraph does not invalidate the action of a body in a public proceeding.
37	2. Voting; judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding. A member of a body who is not
38 39	physically present and who is participating in a judicial or quasi-judicial public proceeding through telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of

- communication may not vote on any issue concerning testimony or other evidence provided during the judicial or quasi-judicial public proceeding.
  - 3. Exception to quorum requirement. A body may convene a public proceeding by telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of communication without a quorum under subsection 1, paragraph C if:
    - A. An emergency has been declared in accordance with Title 22, section 802, subsection 2-A or Title 37-B, section 742;
    - B. The public proceeding is necessary to take action to address the emergency; and
    - C. The body otherwise complies with the provisions of this section to the extent practicable based on the circumstances of the emergency.
  - **4. Annual meeting.** If a body conducts one or more public proceedings pursuant to this section, it shall also hold at least one public proceeding annually during which members of the body in attendance are physically assembled at one location and where no members of the body participate by telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of communication from a different location.

16 PART B

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## Sec. B-1. 10 MRSA §384, sub-§5 is enacted to read:

- 5. Meetings. The board shall have a physical location for each meeting. Notwithstanding Title 1, section 403-A, board members may participate in meetings by teleconference. Board members participating in the meeting by teleconference are not entitled to vote and are not considered present for the purposes of determining a quorum, except in cases in which the chair of the board determines that the counting of members participating by teleconference and the allowance of votes by those members is necessary to avoid undue hardship to an applicant for an investment.
- **Sec. B-2. 32 MRSA §88, sub-§1, ¶D,** as amended by PL 2007, c. 274, §19, is further amended to read:
  - D. A majority of the members appointed and currently serving constitutes a quorum for all purposes and no decision of the board may be made without a quorum present. A majority vote of those present and voting is required for board action, except that for purposes of either granting a waiver of any of its rules or deciding to pursue the suspension or revocation of a license, the board may take action only if the proposed waiver, suspension or revocation receives a favorable vote from at least 2/3 of the members present and voting and from no less than a majority of the appointed and currently serving members. The Notwithstanding Title 1, section 403-A, the board may use video conferencing and other technologies to conduct its business but is not exempt from Title 1, chapter 13, subchapter 1. Members of the board, its subcommittees or its staff may participate in a meeting of the board, subcommittees or staff via video conferencing, conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in a meeting pursuant to this subsection constitutes presence in person at such meeting.

**Sec. B-3. 39-A MRSA §151, sub-§5,** as amended by PL 2003, c. 608, §9, is further amended to read:

**5. Voting requirements; meetings.** The board may take action only by majority vote of its membership. The Notwithstanding Title 1, section 403-A, the board may hold sessions at its central office or at any other place within the State and shall establish procedures through which members who are not physically present may participate by telephone or other remote-access technology. Regular meetings may be called by the executive director or by any 4 members of the board, and all members must be given at least 7 days' notice of the time, place and agenda of the meeting. A quorum of the board is 4 members, but a smaller number may adjourn until a quorum is present. Emergency meetings may be called by the executive director when it is necessary to take action before a regular meeting can be scheduled. The executive director shall make all reasonable efforts to notify all members as promptly as possible of the time and place of any emergency meeting and the specific purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. For an emergency meeting, the 4 members constituting a quorum must include at least one board member representing labor.

18 SUMMARY

This bill implements the majority recommendation of the Right To Know Advisory Committee.

Part A authorizes the use of remote-access technology to conduct public proceedings. Subject to the following requirements, it authorizes a body to conduct a public proceeding during which a member of the body participates in the discussion or transaction of public or government business through telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of communication.

- 1. The body must adopt a policy that authorizes such participation and establishes the circumstances under which a member may participate when not physically present.
- 2. Notice of any proceeding must be provided in accordance with the Freedom of Access Act.
- 3. A quorum of the body must be physically present, except that under certain emergency circumstances, a body may convene a public proceeding by telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of communication without a quorum assembled physically at one location.
- 4. Members of the body must be able to hear and speak to each other during the proceeding.
- 5. A member who is participating remotely must identify the persons present in the location from which the member is participating.
- 6. All votes taken during the public proceeding must be taken by roll call vote.

7. Each member who is not physically present and who is participating through telephonic, video, electronic or other similar means of communication must have received, prior to the proceeding, any documents or other materials that will be discussed at the public proceeding, with substantially the same content as those documents actually presented.

- 8. A member of a body who is not physically present may not vote on any issue concerning testimony or other evidence provided during the public proceeding if it is a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding.
- 9. If a body conducts one or more public proceedings using remote-access technology, the body must also hold at least one public proceeding annually during which all members of the body in attendance are physically assembled at one location.

Under current law, the following state agencies are authorized to use remote-access technology to conduct meetings: the Finance Authority of Maine, the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices, the Emergency Medical Services' Board and the Workers' Compensation Board. Part B provides a specific exemption from the new requirements for the Small Enterprise Growth Board, the Emergency Medical Services' Board and the Workers' Compensation Board.