

# MEMORANDUM

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## By Electronic Mail

**To:** Board of Administration and its Committees  
Federated City Employees' Retirement System

**Date:** May 19, 2022

**Re:** **Board of Administration's Factual Findings for Teleconferencing in Compliance with California Assembly Bill 361 ("AB 361")**

Dear Board and Committee Members:

On September 30, 2021, the Governor's Executive Order N-29-20 and Executive Order N-08-21 that suspended and modified the Ralph M. Brown Act's, Government Code §§ 54950–54963 ("Brown Act"), teleconferencing requirements during the COVID-19 pandemic expired. However, last fall, Governor Gavin Newsom signed AB 361 into law as an urgency bill, which became effective October 1, 2021.

AB 361 allows legislative bodies, such as public retirement boards, to meet virtually and remotely using abbreviated teleconferencing procedures *only if* the legislative bodies make certain factual findings. Gov't Code § 54953(e)(1). Legislative bodies include the full Board and each of its separate standing committees. Gov't Code § 54952. Accordingly, both the full Board and each of its committees must separately make the factual findings specified under AB 361 after October 1, 2021 until January 1, 2024 (the date on which AB 361 sunsets), if the legislative body seeks to avail itself to AB 361's abbreviated teleconferencing procedures.

On April 21, 2022, this Board and its committees determined, by majority vote at their respective public, agendaized special meetings, the following factual findings under AB 361: (1) the Governor's Proclamation of State of Emergency due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic continued to exist, and (2) the San José City Council's recent Resolution continued to recommend social distancing in City facilities. These factual findings allowed the Board and its committees to meet virtually for the next 30 days.

## **I. AB 361's Required Factual Findings**

To elect to utilize AB 361's abbreviated teleconferencing procedures, the factual findings a legislative body must make every thirty days by majority vote after making sufficient factual findings at the first meeting following the expiration of the Governor's Executive Orders that suspended the Brown Act are:

- A state of emergency has been formally proclaimed; *and*
- *Either:*
  - State or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing at the time the legislative body holds the meeting (Gov't Code § 54953(e)(1)(A)); *or*
  - As a result of proclaimed state of emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees (Gov't Code § 54953(e)(1)(B)) and the legislative body makes that determination by majority vote.

The legislative body must continue to make such factual findings by majority vote every 30 days thereafter to justify the continuance of meeting virtually and remotely under AB 361.

## **II. Materials for Board's Consideration to Aid Factual Findings**

Enclosed with this memorandum, we have included the following materials to aid you in making factual findings in light of AB 361's requirements, which provide as follows:

- **Exhibit A: Proclamation of State of Emergency, dated March 4, 2020** – Governor Newsom's proclamation of the state of emergency pursuant to Government Code § 8625 of the California Emergency Services Act.
- **Exhibit B: San José City Council Resolution No. 80262, dated October 19, 2021** – City Council's factual finding that the public interest and necessity require continuing the proclamation of local emergency related to COVID-19.
- **Exhibit C: San José City Council Resolution No. 80481, dated May 3, 2022** – City Council's factual findings to elect use of AB 361's abbreviated teleconferencing procedures, which:
  - Finds that the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of members of the City's City Council, Council Committees, City Decision-Making Bodies, City Boards, Committees and Commissions, and City Other Advisory Entities to meet safely in person; and
  - Specifies that City officials continue to recommend measures to promote social distancing in City facilities.

Based on the above, it appears that the proclaimed state of emergency is ongoing due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the City of San José and the City Council continues to recommend social distancing measures in City facilities.

If these factual findings are accepted and determined by majority vote based on the materials presented, the Board and its committees would be allowed to continue to meet virtually and remotely under AB 361's abbreviated teleconferencing procedures for the next 30 days until June 18, 2022. However, if the Board and/or its committees' next meeting comes after June 18, 2022, then the Board and/or its committees with such meetings must hold a Special Meeting under AB 361 before June 18, 2022 and make additional factual findings to meet virtually after June 18, 2022.

# Exhibit A

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY**

**WHEREAS** in December 2019, an outbreak of respiratory illness due to a novel coronavirus (a disease now known as COVID-19), was first identified in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, and has spread outside of China, impacting more than 75 countries, including the United States; and

**WHEREAS** the State of California has been working in close collaboration with the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), with the United States Health and Human Services Agency, and with local health departments since December 2019 to monitor and plan for the potential spread of COVID-19 to the United States; and

**WHEREAS** on January 23, 2020, the CDC activated its Emergency Response System to provide ongoing support for the response to COVID-19 across the country; and

**WHEREAS** on January 24, 2020, the California Department of Public Health activated its Medical and Health Coordination Center and on March 2, 2020, the Office of Emergency Services activated the State Operations Center to support and guide state and local actions to preserve public health; and

**WHEREAS** the California Department of Public Health has been in regular communication with hospitals, clinics and other health providers and has provided guidance to health facilities and providers regarding COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS** as of March 4, 2020, across the globe, there are more than 94,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19, tragically resulting in more than 3,000 deaths worldwide; and

**WHEREAS** as of March 4, 2020, there are 129 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the United States, including 53 in California, and more than 9,400 Californians across 49 counties are in home monitoring based on possible travel-based exposure to the virus, and officials expect the number of cases in California, the United States, and worldwide to increase; and

**WHEREAS** for more than a decade California has had a robust pandemic influenza plan, supported local governments in the development of local plans, and required that state and local plans be regularly updated and exercised; and

**WHEREAS** California has a strong federal, state and local public health and health care delivery system that has effectively responded to prior events including the H1N1 influenza virus in 2009, and most recently Ebola; and

**WHEREAS** experts anticipate that while a high percentage of individuals affected by COVID-19 will experience mild flu-like symptoms, some will have more serious symptoms and require hospitalization, particularly individuals who are elderly or already have underlying chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS** it is imperative to prepare for and respond to suspected or confirmed COVID-19 cases in California, to implement measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, and to prepare to respond to an increasing number of individuals requiring medical care and hospitalization; and

**WHEREAS** if COVID-19 spreads in California at a rate comparable to the rate of spread in other countries, the number of persons requiring medical care may exceed locally available resources, and controlling outbreaks minimizes the risk to the public, maintains the health and safety of the people of California, and limits the spread of infection in our communities and within the healthcare delivery system; and

**WHEREAS** personal protective equipment (PPE) is not necessary for use by the general population but appropriate PPE is one of the most effective ways to preserve and protect California's healthcare workforce at this critical time and to prevent the spread of COVID-19 broadly; and

**WHEREAS** state and local health departments must use all available preventative measures to combat the spread of COVID-19, which will require access to services, personnel, equipment, facilities, and other resources, potentially including resources beyond those currently available, to prepare for and respond to any potential cases and the spread of the virus; and

**WHEREAS** I find that conditions of Government Code section 8558(b), relating to the declaration of a State of Emergency, have been met; and

**WHEREAS** I find that the conditions caused by COVID-19 are likely to require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to appropriately respond; and

**WHEREAS** under the provisions of Government Code section 8625(c), I find that local authority is inadequate to cope with the threat posed by COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS** under the provisions of Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this order would prevent, hinder, or delay appropriate actions to prevent and mitigate the effects of the COVID-19.

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM**, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes, including the California Emergency Services Act, and in particular, Government Code section 8625, **HEREBY PROCLAIM A STATE OF EMERGENCY** to exist in California.



**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

1. In preparing for and responding to COVID-19, all agencies of the state government use and employ state personnel, equipment, and facilities or perform any and all activities consistent with the direction of the Office of Emergency Services and the State Emergency Plan, as well as the California Department of Public Health and the Emergency Medical Services Authority. Also, all residents are to heed the advice of emergency officials with regard to this emergency in order to protect their safety.
2. As necessary to assist local governments and for the protection of public health, state agencies shall enter into contracts to arrange for the procurement of materials, goods, and services needed to assist in preparing for, containing, responding to, mitigating the effects of, and recovering from the spread of COVID-19. Applicable provisions of the Government Code and the Public Contract Code, including but not limited to travel, advertising, and competitive bidding requirements, are suspended to the extent necessary to address the effects of COVID-19.
3. Any out-of-state personnel, including, but not limited to, medical personnel, entering California to assist in preparing for, responding to, mitigating the effects of, and recovering from COVID-19 shall be permitted to provide services in the same manner as prescribed in Government Code section 179.5, with respect to licensing and certification. Permission for any such individual rendering service is subject to the approval of the Director of the Emergency Medical Services Authority for medical personnel and the Director of the Office of Emergency Services for non-medical personnel and shall be in effect for a period of time not to exceed the duration of this emergency.
4. The time limitation set forth in Penal Code section 396, subdivision (b), prohibiting price gouging in time of emergency is hereby waived as it relates to emergency supplies and medical supplies. These price gouging protections shall be in effect through September 4, 2020.
5. Any state-owned properties that the Office of Emergency Services determines are suitable for use to assist in preparing for, responding to, mitigating the effects of, or recovering from COVID-19 shall be made available to the Office of Emergency Services for this purpose, notwithstanding any state or local law that would restrict, delay, or otherwise inhibit such use.
6. Any fairgrounds that the Office of Emergency Services determines are suitable to assist in preparing for, responding to, mitigating the effects of, or recovering from COVID-19 shall be made available to the Office of Emergency Services pursuant to the Emergency Services Act, Government Code section 8589. The Office of Emergency Services shall notify the fairgrounds of the intended use and can immediately use the fairgrounds without the fairground board of directors' approval, and

notwithstanding any state or local law that would restrict, delay, or otherwise inhibit such use.

7. The 30-day time period in Health and Safety Code section 101080, within which a local governing authority must renew a local health emergency, is hereby waived for the duration of this statewide emergency. Any such local health emergency will remain in effect until each local governing authority terminates its respective local health emergency.
8. The 60-day time period in Government Code section 8630, within which local government authorities must renew a local emergency, is hereby waived for the duration of this statewide emergency. Any local emergency proclaimed will remain in effect until each local governing authority terminates its respective local emergency.
9. The Office of Emergency Services shall provide assistance to local governments that have demonstrated extraordinary or disproportionate impacts from COVID-19, if appropriate and necessary, under the authority of the California Disaster Assistance Act, Government Code section 8680 et seq., and California Code of Regulations, Title 19, section 2900 et seq.
10. To ensure hospitals and other health facilities are able to adequately treat patients legally isolated as a result of COVID-19, the Director of the California Department of Public Health may waive any of the licensing requirements of Chapter 2 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code and accompanying regulations with respect to any hospital or health facility identified in Health and Safety Code section 1250. Any waiver shall include alternative measures that, under the circumstances, will allow the facilities to treat legally isolated patients while protecting public health and safety. Any facilities being granted a waiver shall be established and operated in accordance with the facility's required disaster and mass casualty plan. Any waivers granted pursuant to this paragraph shall be posted on the Department's website.
11. To support consistent practices across California, state departments, in coordination with the Office of Emergency Services, shall provide updated and specific guidance relating to preventing and mitigating COVID-19 to schools, employers, employees, first responders and community care facilities by no later than March 10, 2020.
12. To promptly respond for the protection of public health, state entities are, notwithstanding any other state or local law, authorized to share relevant medical information, limited to the patient's underlying health conditions, age, current condition, date of exposure, and possible contact tracing, as necessary to address the effect of the COVID-19 outbreak with state, local, federal, and nongovernmental partners, with such information to be used for the limited purposes of monitoring, investigation and control, and treatment and coordination of care. The



notification requirement of Civil Code section 1798.24, subdivision (i), is suspended.

13. Notwithstanding Health and Safety Code sections 1797.52 and 1797.218, during the course of this emergency, any EMT-P licensees shall have the authority to transport patients to medical facilities other than acute care hospitals when approved by the California EMS Authority. In order to carry out this order, to the extent that the provisions of Health and Safety Code sections 1797.52 and 1797.218 may prohibit EMT-P licensees from transporting patients to facilities other than acute care hospitals, those statutes are hereby suspended until the termination of this State of Emergency.

14. The Department of Social Services may, to the extent the Department deems necessary to respond to the threat of COVID-19, waive any provisions of the Health and Safety Code or Welfare and Institutions Code, and accompanying regulations, interim licensing standards, or other written policies or procedures with respect to the use, licensing, or approval of facilities or homes within the Department's jurisdiction set forth in the California Community Care Facilities Act (Health and Safety Code section 1500 et seq.), the California Child Day Care Facilities Act (Health and Safety Code section 1596.70 et seq.), and the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act (Health and Safety Code section 1569 et seq.). Any waivers granted pursuant to this paragraph shall be posted on the Department's website.

**I FURTHER DIRECT** that as soon as hereafter possible, this proclamation be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this proclamation.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have  
hereunto set my hand and caused  
the Great Seal of the State of  
California to be affixed this 4th day  
of March 2020.



\_\_\_\_\_  
GAVIN NEWSOM  
Governor of California

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
ALEX PADILLA  
Secretary of State

# **Exhibit B**

**RESOLUTION NO. 80262**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF  
SAN JOSE FINDING THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF  
CONDITIONS OF EXTREME PERIL AND CONTINUING  
THE PROCLAMATION OF EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL  
EMERGENCY ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF  
EMERGENCY SERVICES UNTIL TERMINATION**

**WHEREAS**, Section 8.08.210 of Chapter 8.08 of Title 8 of the San José Municipal Code empowers the Director of the Emergency Services (City Manager or Designee) to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency if the Council of the City of San José (“City”) is not in session, and requires that the City Council shall take action to ratify the proclamation within seven (7) days thereafter, or the proclamation shall have no further force or effect; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to California Government Code Section 8680.9, a local emergency is a condition of extreme peril to persons or property proclaimed as such by the governing body of the local agency affected by a natural or manmade disaster; and

**WHEREAS**, the purpose of a local emergency proclamation is to provide extraordinary police powers, immunity for emergency actions, authorize issuance of orders and regulations, and activate pre-established emergency provisions; and

**WHEREAS**, a local emergency proclamation is a prerequisite for requesting state or federal assistance; and

**WHEREAS**, conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within the City, based on the following:

1. A novel coronavirus (named “COVID-19”) was first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, in December 2019. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) considers the virus to be a very serious

public health threat with outcomes ranging from mild sickness to severe illness and death. COVID-19 has spread globally to over 85 countries, infected more than 95,000 people, and killed more than 3,000 individuals.

2. On January 31, 2020, the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services declared a Public Health Emergency.
3. In February 2020, the number of cases of COVID-19 in Santa Clara County ("County") increased, causing the County to declare a local health emergency and proclaim a local emergency and the City to gradually increase its Pandemic Response Stage from 1 to 3.
4. By March 4, 2020, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 had increased to eleven (11) in the County with confirmed community spread. The California Department of Health Services reported its first death related to COVID-19, and the Governor of California declared a state of emergency.
5. On March 4, 2020, the City partially activated its Emergency Operations Center and began scaling up resources and response in preparation for event and facility closures, increased telecommuting/work-from-home capacity for employees, augmentation of communication to employees and coordination with partner agencies, as well as other work-place and program modifications to ensure the continuity of City operations while protecting the safety of our employees, providing effective communication, and supporting the County.
6. By March 5, 2020, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 had increased to twenty (20) in the County, with strong evidence of increasing community spread. The County expanded its guidance and the City escalated its Pandemic Response Stage from 3 to 4.

7. On March 16, 2020, the Santa Clara County Public Health Officer issued a Shelter in Place Order.
8. On March 31, 2020, the Santa Clara County Public Health Officer issued another Order to Continue Sheltering in Place until May 3, 2020.
9. On April 13, 2020, the City began its planning efforts to shift out of Pandemic Response Stage 5, "Extremely High Response," and into Stage 6, "Initial Re-opening with No Vaccine."
10. On April 15, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom released information on criteria that will determine when to lift the state's shelter-in-place.
11. On April 16, 2020, President Trump released guidelines for a 3 Phased Approach to Opening Up America Again.
12. On May 4, 2020, the Santa Clara County Public Health Officer extended the Shelter in Place Order to May 31, 2020, with some modifications, and Governor Gavin Newsom announced an update on California's progress toward Stage 2 reopening and updated industry guidance to help drive reopening for some sectors, including retail, manufacturing and logistics, with modifications, beginning May 8, 2020.
13. On May 5, 2020, the Santa Clara County Public Health Officer released information regarding COVID-19 indicators and next steps for reopening.
14. On May 7, 2020, health orders in Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties and the City of Berkeley loosened restrictions on construction as well as outdoor activities and businesses, beginning May 8, 2020.



15. On May 18, 2020, the Santa Clara County Public Health Officer announced amendments to the current Shelter in Place Order to allow some businesses to resume operating, with modifications based on significant progress in controlling the spread of COVID-19, and extending the Shelter in Place Order until rescinded or modified.
16. On June 5, 2020, the Santa Clara County Public Health Officer issued an update to the Shelter in Place Order, allowing several new categories of businesses and activities to reopen, subject to conditions and limitations, while keeping key restrictions in place, requiring people to stay in their homes except when engaging in certain essential or allowed activities.
17. On July 2, 2020, the Santa Clara County Public Health Officer issued a new Risk Reduction Order that puts in place long-term risk reduction measures, allowing certain additional activities to resume, but also putting in place significant additional containment measures to control the spread of COVID-19, effective July 13, 2020.
18. On July 12, 2020, Santa Clara County was added to the State of California's ("State") Monitoring list, and on July 13, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom announced that counties on the State's Monitoring List for three consecutive days must close some indoor business operations. In light of the Governor's announcement, Santa Clara County ordered appropriate businesses and operations to close effective July 15, 2020 at 12:01 a.m.
19. On August 28, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom unveiled a new State framework to replace the former State County Monitoring List and Variance Processes effective Monday, August 31, 2020. This blueprint provided a new color coded four-tier framework, with different restrictions on activity for each tier.

20. On August 31, 2020, a new State framework went into effect with revised criteria for either loosening or tightening restrictions on business-related activities. This "Blueprint for a Safer Economy" creates a tiered system of COVID-19 restrictions that all counties in California must follow.
21. On September 8, 2020, the County moved to Tier 2 (Red), per the State's Blueprint for a Safer Economy, which allows for personal care businesses to operate indoor and an increased capacity allotment for specific businesses.
22. On September 30, 2020, the State added a COVID-19 Equity requirement to its Blueprint for a Safer Economy framework. Under this new state requirement, counties with more than 106,000 residents must bring infections down in these places and invest heavily there in testing, contact tracing, outreach and providing means for infected people to isolate. The measure is designed to ensure that test positivity rates in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods do not significantly exceed a county's overall rate. Counties will not be permitted to reopen their economies further unless they reduce coronavirus infections in the hardest-hit places where the poor, African American, Latinos, Pacific Islanders, and essential workers live.
23. On October 13, 2020, as the County's COVID-19 case positivity rate continue to steadily decline, the State authorized the County to move to Tier Three (Orange Tier) of the State's Blueprint for a Safer Economy, the County revised its Public Health Order on October 14, 2020 to reflect the changes. All Santa Clara County residents and businesses must follow both the State and County Health Officer Orders, and where there is a conflict between the two, the stricter Order must be followed.
24. On October 20, 2020, the City officially moved to Stage 8 - Substantial Reopening of its Pandemic Recovery to Resilience Plan. The City adjusted

its response, messaging, and priorities to best suit the needs of the community, adapting to the progressive modifications made by the Office of the Governor and the Public Health Officer to the Shelter-in-Place Order as well as recent reopening guidance.

25. On November 14, 2020 as COVID-19 cases continue to increase across the country, California Governor Gavin Newsom, Oregon Governor Kate Brown and Washington Governor Jay Inslee issued travel advisories urging visitors entering their states or returning home from travel outside these states to self-quarantine to slow the spread of the virus.
26. On November 16, 2020 just as the County was preparing to return to the Red Tier of COVID restrictions, California Governor Newsom announced that along with most California counties, Santa Clara County would be required to go back to the restrictions of the most severe tier – Purple, in an effort to control the increasingly rapid spread of COVID-19.
27. On November 19, 2020, considering unprecedented, rapid increases in COVID-19 cases across California, Governor Gavin Newsom, and the California Department of Public Health (“CDPH”) announced a limited Stay at Home Order which required that non-essential work, movement and gatherings stop between 10 PM and 5 AM in counties in the purple tier.
28. On November 28, 2020, the Santa Clara County Public Health Officer announced a mandatory directive related to travel which will require people to quarantine for 14 days upon return to the county from travel of more than 150 miles.
29. On December 2, 2020, the Santa Clara County Public Health Officer ordered more restrictions for residents and businesses, which went into effect at 12 a.m. on Monday, November 30 and will stay in effect through December 21, 2020.

30. On December 3, 2020, the State saw that COVID-19 case rates and hospitalizations continue to rise at an alarming pace and threaten to overwhelm the health care delivery system. California health officials announced a Regional Stay at Home Order that will be triggered if hospital Intensive Care Unit capacity drops below fifteen percent (15%) in a given region.
31. On December 4, 2020, the Santa Clara County Health Department, along with four other counties and the City of Berkeley, announced that they would begin the State of California's regional stay-at-home order on Sunday, December 6, at 10 P.M., which will stay in effect until January 4, 2020.
32. On December 11, 2020, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration issued the first emergency use authorization for the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine to be distributed in the U.S. Santa Clara County confirmed receiving the first batch of Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine on December 15, 2020 which will be distributed to people in the highest risk categories.
33. On January 5, 2021, the State required some non-essential and non-life-threatening surgeries to be delayed in counties with ten percent (10%) or less of Intensive Care Unit ("ICU") capacity under the Regional State at Home Order where the regional ICU capacity is at zero percent (0%). This health order was amended to provided additional clarification on January 6, 2021.
34. On January 9, 2021, the State extended the Regional State at Home Order, which was originally set to expire on January 8, 2021, due to the region's ICU bed capacity remaining below fifteen percent (15%). This health order was modified on January 25, 2021.

35. As of February 2021, vaccine distribution efforts are ongoing with the County in the lead and the City providing assistance.
36. On February 25, 2021, Governor Newsom announced a set-aside of at least 10% of vaccines for childcare and K-12 teachers and staff by truing-up local efforts to the 10% minimum through dedicated access to Myturn.gov.
37. On March 2, 2021, Santa Clara County moving into Red Tier of State's Blueprint for a Safer Economy. The County of Santa Clara Health Officer announced that Santa Clara County has met the requirements to move into the red tier and that the County will align with the State's framework and allow expanded activities to open.
38. On March 4, 2021, Governor Newsom announces statewide vaccine equity plan which would set aside 40 percent of vaccine doses for the hardest hit communities and establish a vaccine equity metric. The plan had a negative impact on the vaccine supply available for Santa Clara County, redirecting vaccines primarily to Southern California. The City has collaborated with the County to continue to prioritize vaccines for the hardest impact areas.
39. On March 4, 2021, Governor Newsom signs Executive Order to extend the commercial eviction moratorium extending authorization for local governments to halt evictions for commercial renters impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic through June 30, 2021.
40. On March 5, 2021, The City of San Jose collaborated with Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACI) to conduct a vaccination event in the Buena Vista area, targeting vulnerable census tracks with high COVID-19 Positivity Rates and low vaccination rates. This partnership successfully administered 250 vaccinations to vulnerable residents in the area.



41. On March 11, 2021, President Biden signs \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan with additional funding for COVID mitigation and response by developing a national vaccination program; increases COVID-19 testing, tracing and treatment; changes employment regulations; and addresses the negative financial impacts of the pandemic.
42. On April 1, 2021, The U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA) announced approval of the City of San José's grant application for the City's Small Business and Manufacturing Recovery Initiative. The \$1.17 Million in CARES Act Recovery Assistance will be managed by the Office of Economic Development and will allow the City of San Jose to provide more support to small businesses and manufacturers in underserved areas hit hardest by the pandemic.
43. On April 1, 2021, Kaiser Permanente and the City of San José opened a new vaccine clinic at the city's Vietnamese American Cultural Center (VACC). The clinic will provide eligible residents with accessibility to the vaccine, particularly residents in census tracts within a 5 mile radius of the center, who have also been heavily impacted by COVID-19 infections.
44. On April 6, 2021, Governor Newsom announced that by June 15th full statewide reopening date if 1) vaccine supply is sufficient for everyone 16 years and older who want a vaccine, and 2) hospitalization rates are stable and low.
45. On April 10, 2021, the City of San Jose collaborated with Safeway, San Andreas Regional Center, Parents Helping Parents, Healthier Kids Foundation, Silicon Valley Independent Living Center to put on a vaccination event at the San Andreas Regional Center for persons with

disabilities and those with other access and functional needs. Successfully administered 300 doses.

46. On April 13, 2021, due the significant increase in vaccine supplies coming in directly to the County of Santa Clara Health System from the Federal government under a program operated by the Federal Health Resources & Services Administration (“HRSA”), the County is opening vaccine eligibility to all individuals age 16 or older who live or work in Santa Clara County.
47. On May 18, 2021, the Santa Clara County Public Health Officer issued a new Public Health Order establishing focused safety measures designed to reduce the spread of COVID-19. The new Order requires employers to determine who in a workplace has been fully vaccinated in order to comply with current and anticipated County and State rules related to COVID-19 safety in the workplace.
48. On May 19, 2021, the new Santa Clara County Public Health Order went into effect when the county entered into the Yellow Tier of the State’s Blueprint for a Safer Economy. The new Order replaced the prior restrictions on activities with a few focused requirements related to vaccination, face coverings, and case reporting.
49. On May 26, 2021, Santa Clara County eased local COVID-19 restrictions weeks before the state is set to fully reopen. The limited local health order will:
  - a. Require employers to determine the vaccination status of employees within 14 days.
  - b. Define safety rules for unvaccinated employees or those not eligible for inoculation.
  - c. Require workplaces and schools to continue reporting positive cases to the Santa Clara County Public Health Department.

50. On June 15, 2021, the State of California terminated the color-coded tier system for directing public health operations.
51. On June 17, 2021, Governor Newsom signed an Executive Order expediting Cal/OSHA's revised COVID-19 regulations to ensure consistency with public health guidance based on guidelines issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding face coverings and eliminating physical distancing requirements, except for certain employees during outbreaks.
52. On June 28, 2021, Governor Newsom signed legislation to extend the state's eviction moratorium through September 30, 2021 and provide rental assistance funds.
53. On July 26, 2021, Governor Newsom announced that the State of California is implementing a first-in-the-nation standard to require all state workers and workers in health care and high-risk congregate settings to either show proof of full vaccination or be tested at least once per week, and encouraged all local government and other employers to adopt a similar protocol.
54. On August 2, 2021, due to the delta variant spike in case numbers and hospitalizations, eight Bay Area Health Officers, including Santa Clara County, issued Health Orders requiring face coverings indoors in public places, regardless of vaccination status, beginning August 3, 2021.
55. On August 10, 2021, the re-opening of City Hall with additional staff was postponed. Given masking and vaccination mandates and social distancing recommendations, a pause in the return to onsite work was warranted until the Delta variant (and other variants of concern) trajectories are better understood and the City has completed employee vaccination and testing policy compliance by September 30, 2021.

56. On August 16, 2021, the City's Emergency Operations Center ("EOC") was reactivated at Level IV (lowest level) to support coordination with the County for vaccination support, monitoring conditions, and preparing staff for potential additional response.
57. On August 24, 2021, the City Council adopted an Urgency Ordinance requiring all attendees and staff at events at City facilities, such as the SAP Arena, Convention Center, and Center for Performing Arts, to demonstrate proof of vaccination prior to entry in a gathering of any substantial size, such as 50 or more persons.
58. On September 7, 2021, the EOC activation was increased to Level III to enhance monitoring capabilities, facilitate coordination between departments, and prepare for increased vaccination clinic activities.
59. On September 21, 2021, the City Council approved the COVID-19 Recovery Task Force membership to work with the community to "think about the future" as it relates to two key areas: 1) stabilizing and strengthening families, and 2) supporting small businesses.
60. The efforts required to prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from the emergency conditions caused by COVID-19 have imposed and will continue to impose extraordinary requirements and expenses on the City.

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, the City Council ratified the Director of Emergency Services' March 6, 2020 proclamation of the existence of a local emergency within the City; and

**WHEREAS**, on May 5, 2020, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 79502 continuing the proclamation of local emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, on June 23, 2020, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 79623 continuing the proclamation of local emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, on August 18, 2020, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 79685 continuing the proclamation of local emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, on September 22, 2020, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 79728 continuing the proclamation of local emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, on November 17, 2020, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 79791 continuing the proclamation of local emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, on January 12, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 79860 continuing the proclamation of local emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 2, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 79912 continuing the proclamation of local emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 27, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 79979 continuing the proclamation of local emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, on June 22, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 80111 continuing the proclamation of local emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, on August 17, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 80180 continuing the proclamation of local emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, Government Code Section 8630(c) requires that the City Council review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every sixty (60) days until the



governing body terminates the local emergency, however the Gubernatorial Declaration of Emergency waives the 60-day renewal requirement and the City Council may extend the local emergency until such time as conditions warrant termination; and

**WHEREAS**, the associated emergency conditions are on-going and the emergency should not be terminated at this time and if approved, the extension will be in effect until staff returns to City Council to request termination of the local emergency;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE THAT:

1. The City Council has reviewed the need for continuing the proclamation of local emergency and finds based on substantial evidence that the public interest and necessity require the continuance of the proclamation of local emergency related to COVID-19.
2. Said local emergency shall be deemed to continue to exist until terminated by the City Council of the City of San José.
3. The Director of Emergency Services is authorized to request from the Governor of the State of California assistance including, but not limited to, California Disaster Assistance Act ("CDAA") funding to assist with emergency responses required by and within the City because locally available resources are inadequate to cope with the local emergency.
4. The Director of Emergency Services is hereby directed to report to the City Council at such time as conditions warrant termination of the local emergency.

ADOPTED this 19<sup>TH</sup> day of October, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: CARRASCO, COHEN, DAVIS, ESPARZA, FOLEY,  
JONES, JIMENEZ, MAHAN, PERALEZ, LICCARDO.

NOES: NONE.

ABSENT: ARENAS.

DISQUALIFIED: NONE.



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SAM LICCARDO  
Mayor

ATTEST: 

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TONI J. TABER, CMC  
City Clerk

# Exhibit C

**RESOLUTION NO. 80481**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE FINDING THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF THE NEED TO EXTEND AB 361 IMPLEMENTATION AND AMENDING THE CITY'S CONSOLIDATED OPEN GOVERNMENT AND ETHICS RESOLUTION NO. 77135 TO INCORPORATE THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAIMED COVID STATE OF EMERGENCY TO ALLOW CITY LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY LEGISLATIVE BODIES FOR WHICH THE CITY SERVES AS LEAD STAFFING AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS SOLELY BY TELECONFERENCE OR OTHERWISE ELECTRONICALLY PURSUANT TO AB 361; TO MODIFY AGENDA NOTICING AND DOCUMENT POSTING; AND TO INCORPORATE ALL FUTURE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDERS REGARDING THE BROWN ACT INTO THE CITY'S OPEN GOVERNMENT PROCEDURES, AS DEEMED APPROPRIATE BY THE CITY CLERK AND CITY MANAGER, WITHOUT FURTHER COUNCIL ACTION**

**WHEREAS**, the Ralph M. Brown Act (California Government Code Sections 54950, et seq., hereinafter referred to as the "Brown Act") requires that public meeting agendas be posted at least 72 hours prior to a regular meeting and at least 24 hours prior to a special meeting; and

**WHEREAS**, on August 26, 2014, the Council of the City of San José ("City") adopted Resolution No. 77135 consolidating Open Government and Ethics Provisions, which imposes additional public meeting and document noticing requirements than those imposed by the Brown Act; and

**WHEREAS**, the Brown Act allows a local legislative body to hold public meetings by teleconference and to make public meetings accessible telephonically or otherwise electronically to all members of the public seeking to attend and to address the local legislative body, as long as the following requirements are met: (1) each teleconference location from which a member is participating is noticed on the agenda; (2) each teleconference location is accessible to the public; (3) members of the public must be

able to address the body at each teleconference location; (4) at least one member of the legislative body must be physically present at the location specified in the meeting agenda; and (5) during teleconference meetings, at least a quorum of the members of the local body must participate from locations within the local body's territorial jurisdiction; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 17, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Order N-29-20 which suspended the Brown Act teleconferencing requirements so that legislative bodies can hold public meetings solely by teleconference, or otherwise electronically, without listing the teleconference locations and without any physical location, as long as the agenda that is posted 72 hours in advance indicates that the members of the legislative body will be participating by teleconference, provides the teleconference or webinar access information by which the public may participate electronically, and lists the procedure for individuals with disabilities to request reasonable accommodations; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 21, 2020, the City Council, by Resolution No. 79485, incorporated Executive Order N-29-20 into the City's Consolidated Open Government and Ethics (Sunshine) Resolution No. 77135 to allow the City to utilize the suspension of the Brown Act teleconferencing requirements in Executive Order N-29-20; incorporated all future Governor's Executive Orders regarding the Brown Act into the City's Sunshine procedures, as deemed appropriate by the City Clerk and City Manager, without further action from the City Council; allowed public meeting agendas to be posted 72 hours prior to a regular meeting and at least 24 hours prior to a special meeting; allowed documents related to COVID-19, as determined by the City Manager and City Clerk, such as staff reports, ordinances and resolutions, to not be required to be posted 72 hours in advance of the meeting; allowed documents not related to COVID-19, as determined by the City Manager and City Clerk, to be posted at least 72 hours prior to a regular meeting and at least 24 hours prior to a special meeting; allowed only the City Manager to place an item on the City Council Agenda after the Rules and Open Government Committee meeting, but at least 72 hours prior to the meeting, in

compliance with a two-thirds (2/3) vote of Council to add items after Rules; and allowed the Mayor and Councilmembers to place an item on the City Council Agenda after the Rules and Open Government Committee meeting, but at least 72 hours prior to the meeting, if the Mayor, City Manager and City Attorney concur that the item requires immediate action, and Council authorizes its addition by a two-thirds vote; to be in effect while state or local public officials impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing; and

**WHEREAS**, on June 11, 2021, the Governor issued Executive Order N-08-21, which sunset the Brown Act provisions of Executive Order N-29-20 on September 30, 2021; and

**WHEREAS**, on September 17, 2021, Governor Newsom signed urgency ordinance AB 361 allowing a local agency to use teleconferencing for public meetings without posting the teleconferencing locations on the agenda and without requiring the teleconference locations to be accessible to the public during a Governor-proclaimed state of emergency pursuant to California Government Code Section 8625 et seq, if the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members of its legislative bodies to meet safely in person or state or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council has made findings, beginning on March 10, 2020 and continuing every 60 days thereafter, most recently by Resolution No. 80262 adopted on October 19, 2021, for the continued proclamation of local emergency based on substantial evidence that the public interest and necessity require the continuance of the proclamation of local emergency related to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, Resolution No. 80262 continued the proclamation of local emergency until such time as conditions warrant termination of the local emergency by the City Council, in accordance with the Gubernatorial Declaration of Emergency that waived the 60-day renewal requirement under Government Code Section 8630(c); and

**WHEREAS**, on August 2, 2021, due to the delta variant spike in case numbers and hospitalizations, eight Bay Area Health Officers, including Santa Clara County, issued Health Orders requiring face coverings indoors in public places, regardless of vaccination status, beginning August 3, 2021; and

**WHEREAS**, a recent surge in COVID-19 cases has been reported in the Bay Area and across California as well as the country due to the highly contagious delta variant; and

**WHEREAS**, on August 10, 2021, the re-opening of City Hall with additional staff was postponed. Given masking and vaccination mandates and social distancing recommendations, a pause in the return to onsite work was warranted until the Delta variant (and other variants of concern) trajectories are better understood and the City has completed employee vaccination and testing policy compliance by September 30, 2021; and

**WHEREAS**, on August 16, 2021, the City's Emergency Operations Center ("EOC") was reactivated at Level IV (lowest level) to support coordination with the County for vaccination support, monitoring conditions, and preparing staff for potential additional response; and

**WHEREAS**, on September 7, 2021, the EOC activation was increased to Level III to enhance monitoring capabilities, facilitate coordination between departments, and prepare for increased vaccination clinic activities; and

**WHEREAS**, on September 23, 2021, federal, state and local health officials authorized providing third booster shots for limited categories of vaccinated individuals in light of waning immunity to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, on September 28, 2021, October 26, 2021, November 16, 2021, December 14, 2021, January 11, 2022, February 8, 2022, March 8, 2022, and April 5, 2022, the

City Council adopted Resolution Nos. 80237, 80266, 80290, 80323, 80343, 80363, 80400, and 80445, respectively, amending Resolution No. 77135 to incorporate the Governor's proclaimed COVID state of emergency to allow City legislative bodies to hold public meetings solely by teleconference or otherwise electronically pursuant to AB361, to modify agenda noticing and document posting, and to incorporate all future Governor's executive orders regarding the Brown Act into the City's open government procedures, as deemed appropriate by the City Clerk and City Manager, without further Council action; and

**WHEREAS**, the San José-Santa Clara Clean Water Financing Authority, a Joint Powers Authority for which the City serves as lead staffing agency, will consider a Resolution to hold Public Meetings Solely by Teleconference or Otherwise Electronically Pursuant to AB 361 and Delegate the Declaration of Emergency to the San José City Council to adopt the ongoing emergency declarations as it does for all other San José Council Committees, Decision-Making Bodies, Boards, Committees, and Commissions, and Other Advisory Entities; and

**WHEREAS**, on October 7, 2021, the eight Bay Area Health Officers, including from Santa Clara County, that issued Health Orders requiring face coverings indoors beginning August 3, 2021 reached consensus on criteria each jurisdiction must meet in order to lift its indoor masking requirement in public spaces not subject to state and federal masking rules, which includes: the jurisdiction reaching the moderate (yellow) COVID-19 transmission tier, as defined by the CDC, and remaining there for at least three weeks; COVID-19 hospitalizations in the jurisdiction are low and stable, in the judgment of the health officer; and 80% of the jurisdiction's total population is fully vaccinated with two doses of Pfizer or Moderna or one dose of Johnson & Johnson (booster doses not considered); or eight weeks have passed since a COVID-19 vaccine has been authorized for emergency use by federal and state authorities for 5 to 11-year-olds; and



**WHEREAS**, on November 2, 2021, federal, state and local health officials authorized emergency use of the Pfizer COVID vaccine for children ages 5-11, and may consider emergency authorization of the COVID vaccine for children under age 5 within the next few months; and

**WHEREAS**, on November 2, 2021, Santa Clara County and six neighboring Bay Area counties (Santa Cruz, Alameda, San Mateo, San Francisco, Contra Costa and Napa) moved back into the substantial (orange) COVID-19 transmission tier and two Bay Area counties (Sonoma and Solano) moved back into the high (red) COVID-19 transmission tier; and

**WHEREAS**, on November 5, 2021, COVID-19 cases in California climbed back up to the high (red) COVID-19 transmission tier driven by the Delta variant, waning immunity, and colder temperatures leading to increased indoor gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, in light of waning immunity to COVID-19, Santa Clara County health officials on October 22, 2021, California health officials on November 11, 2021, and federal health officials on November 19, 2021, authorized third booster shots for all adults ages 18 years and older who received a Pfizer or Moderna vaccine at least six months after their second dose or who received a Johnson & Johnson vaccine at least two months ago; and

**WHEREAS**, on November 11, 2021, in preparing California's health care facilities for the approaching flu season and the potential beginning of a new surge in COVID-19 cases, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-21-21 extending California's ability to hire out-of-state health care workers and waiving certain licensing requirements through March 31, 2022; and

**WHEREAS**, on November 22, 2021, Santa Clara County and its neighboring Bay Area counties moved into the moderate (yellow) COVID-19 transmission tier and California moved into the substantial (orange) COVID-19 transmission tier; and

**WHEREAS**, on November 25, 2021, scientists identified the latest COVID-19 variant, Omicron, which has prompted concern among scientists and public health officials because of an unusually high number of mutations that have the potential to make the virus more transmissible and less susceptible to existing vaccines; and

**WHEREAS**, on December 1, 2021, the first U.S. Omicron case was reported in San Francisco; and on December 10, 2021, the first Omicron case was reported in Santa Clara County and the California Department of Public Health reported a total of 18 Omicron cases statewide; and

**WHEREAS**, federal health officials on December 9, 2021, and California health officials on December 10, 2021, authorized Pfizer booster shots for those aged 16 and 17 who completed their initial vaccine series at least six months ago; and

**WHEREAS**, on December 13, 2021, the California Department of Public Health reinstituted its statewide mask mandate, requiring all individuals, regardless of their vaccination status, to wear face coverings (recommending surgical masks or higher-level N-95 respirators) in indoor public settings from December 15, 2021 through January 15, 2022 due to a 47% increase in the statewide seven-day average case rate and 14% increase in hospitalizations since Thanksgiving; and

**WHEREAS**, at the end of December 2021, several Bay Area counties reported their highest COVID case positivity rates in months due to the Omicron variant, topping the peak in Delta cases over Summer 2021, with hospitalizations sharply rising and Bay Area hospitals canceling many elective surgeries and procedures, reinstating visitor restrictions, and preparing for a potential surge in hospitalizations, although high vaccination rates appear to have prevented upward spikes in hospitalizations or death rates; and

**WHEREAS**, spurred by an alarming surge of COVID-19 case rates across the state, the California Department of Public Health amended its existing order on December 22, 2021 to require all workers at health care facilities to get vaccine boosters by February 1, 2022; the University of California and California State University systems also required faculty, staff and students to get boosters; Contra Costa County issued a public health order on December 27, 2021 requiring first responders and other high-risk workers to get their booster shots by January 10, 2022 or face weekly tests; and on December 28, 2021, Santa Clara County issued a public health order requiring workers in health care settings, nursing homes, homeless shelters and correctional facilities in Santa Clara County to obtain boosters by January 24, 2022; and

**WHEREAS**, on January 3, 2022, the Food and Drug Administration approved the Pfizer booster shots for those aged 12-15 who completed their initial vaccine series at least five months ago; and

**WHEREAS**, following the school winter break, at-home COVID-19 tests provided by schools turned up hundreds of infections among Bay Area students and teachers, preventing them from returning to school on January 3, 2022; and

**WHEREAS**, in light of the increasing positivity rate of the highly transmissible Omicron variant and the still present Delta variant, on January 5, 2022, the City announced that it would return to virtual-only City Council meetings, switch the City Hall First Floor City Development Services Permit Center and Cashier Services and the City Hall Fourth Floor Code Enforcement Services to virtual-only appointments, close the in-person City Hall Eviction Help Center, and reduce Police Department main lobby services until further notice; and

**WHEREAS**, on January 5, 2022, California Health and Human Services Secretary Dr. Mark Ghaly extended the statewide mask mandate to February 15, 2022; and

**WHEREAS**, on January 12, 2022, the City Council adopted a new ordinance requiring all of its employees to get a booster shot in addition to the initial vaccine doses mandated earlier, and requiring visitors of large, indoor events held at public facilities within the City of San José to show proof they received a booster shot, or submit a negative COVID-19 test before entering; and

**WHEREAS**, on January 12, 2022, joining other Bay Area courts limiting public access, the Santa Clara County Superior Court announced that it is closing public counters and restricting courthouse entry because of staffing absences driven by the rapidly spreading Omicron variant of COVID-19 through January 31, 2022; and

**WHEREAS**, on January 12, 2022, due to the surge of the COVID-19 Omicron variant in the community, and to ensure the safety of staff, volunteers and members of the public, City Library indoor programs were temporarily paused until further notice; and

**WHEREAS**, on January 13, 2022, in response to the current surge of COVID-19 cases fueled by the super-contagious Omicron variant, San Jose State University, located close to San Jose City Hall, joined a growing list of public and private universities delaying in-person classes until February 14, 2022; and

**WHEREAS**, on January 25, 2022, Governor Newsom and state lawmakers announced the return of supplemental paid sick leave through September 30, 2022 to provide up to two weeks of leave to full-time workers at businesses with at least 26 employees to cover workers who are sick with COVID-19 or caring for loved ones with COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, as of January 27, 2022, COVID-19 deaths in California reached a new high surpassing the surges of Delta last summer or the virus' initial waves in early 2020, but less than last winter's deadly surge before vaccines became widespread; and

**WHEREAS**, as of February 2, 2022, although case numbers continue a trend of improvement from the peak of the Omicron surge, California COVID-19 deaths continue to rise and hospitalizations remain elevated; and

**WHEREAS**, on February 7, 2022, while California remained in the red “high” COVID-19 transmission level, the California Department of Public Health announced that as of February 16, 2022, only vaccinated individuals will be able to enter indoor public settings without a face covering, except on public transit, hospitals, skilled-nursing facilities, jails, K-12 schools and child care facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, on February 9, 2022, Santa Clara County Health Officer Dr. Cody explained that case rates remained too high, at 1,900 cases a day, to justify easing the indoor mask requirement in Santa Clara County; and

**WHEREAS**, on February 11, 2022, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration announced that after reviewing new trial information, it needed more data and would postpone authorizing use of a COVID-19 vaccine for infants and children 6 months through 4 years of age for at least two months; and

**WHEREAS**, on February 15, 2022, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that hospitalization rates from July 3, 2021 to January 22, 2022 for children under age 4 were about five times higher during the peak Omicron week than during the Delta peak and children ages 5-11 who were unvaccinated had hospitalization rates about six times those of fully vaccinated adolescents; and

**WHEREAS**, as of February 18, 2022, while California’s COVID-19 case rates decreased nearly 90% from a month earlier, COVID-19 deaths are peaking from the prior month’s surge from the Omicron variant; and

**WHEREAS**, on February 24, 2022, due to the County’s seven-day average number of COVID-19 cases dropping to 504, Santa Clara County health officials lifted its indoor

mask mandate for vaccinated individuals for restaurants, stores and other indoor places as of March 2, 2022; and

**WHEREAS**, on February 25, 2022, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention overhauled its recommended guidance for when people should wear face masks to avoid COVID-19 infection, including in K-12 school settings, based on weekly cases and positive rates, with most of California in the High (Mask Indoors) risk level, some of the Bay Area in the Low (Mask Optional) risk level, and Santa Clara County in the Medium (Mask if Immunocompromised) risk level; and

**WHEREAS**, on February 28, 2022, the California Department of Public Health announced it will end the statewide mask mandate for K-12 schools on March 12, 2022, and deferring to local school districts and health officials the decision of whether to maintain tougher face covering rules than the State, and that the mask requirement for unvaccinated people would also be dropped starting March 1, 2022 although they will be “strongly recommended for all individuals in most indoor settings”; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 1, 2022, the San José City Council repealed its requirement for proof of booster shots to enter City-owned facilities such as the SAP Center and Center for Performing Arts, deferring to California’s “mega-event” directive requiring attendees of events with 1,000 or more people to show proof that they are fully vaccinated with the two shots of the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine or one dose of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine, or provide a negative COVID-19 test taken within two days of the event; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 2, Santa Clara County health officials lifted its indoor mask mandate for both vaccinated and unvaccinated individuals in most indoor settings, and announced it would be dropping masking requirements for K-12 schools once the State lifted its order on March 12, but strongly recommended indoor masking to protect the more vulnerable such as young children who are not yet eligible to be vaccinated, people who are immunocompromised or who have other health conditions, or anyone who is not getting adequate protection from the vaccination; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 2, due to moderately high case rates, the City continued its mask mandate for all City employees and for all visitors and members of the public entering City facilities, regardless of vaccination status, continued elevator capacity limits and encouraging employees and visitors to observe social distancing, and recommending meetings to be held virtually or hybrid to allow for social distancing; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 6, California data revealed that deaths among the vaccinated rose sharply, three times more, with the Omicron variant compared to the Delta variant due to the Omicron variant afflicting those with weakened immune systems to severe illness than those who were otherwise healthy, leading Santa Clara County Health Officer Dr. Sara Cody to note that vaccination alone is not enough for older or higher risk people and the reason to continue strongly recommending the indoor masking requirement in Santa Clara County; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 7, Santa Clara County announced it would be relaxing its booster mandate that required all high-risk workers like nurses and correctional officers to get the vaccine, by allowing employees with exemptions to remain in their current jobs with weekly testing, bringing it in line with the state's rules; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 14, nine out of 10 kids at San Jose Unified School District opted to keep masks on even though the school district had adopted the state's mask-optional guidance; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 16, while COVID cases, hospitalizations and deaths continue their descent after the deadly Omicron variant surge in December and January, a new wave of infections is spreading in Asia and Europe, blamed on loosening restrictions, waning immunity and growing prevalence of a more transmissible form of the Omicron variant called BA.2, accounting for 23% of all U.S. infections and reflected in an uptick of the variant found in some U.S. wastewater systems; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 22, new data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention showed that the BA.2 subvariant is about 30% more transmissible than BA.1, the Omicron strain that drove this past winter's massive case surge; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 28, the City lifted its mandatory masking requirement for employees and guests in City facilities to strongly recommended; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 29, the FDA and CDC approved a second booster of the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine for all people ages 50 or older four months after their last shot coinciding with reports that the BA.2 Omicron subvariant now accounts for 54.9% of U.S. COVID cases; and

**WHEREAS**, effective April 1, the state requirement for vaccine verification or proof of negative tests for attendees at Indoor Mega Events moved to a strong recommendation; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 5, the City Council rescinded its Municipal Code requiring the wearing of face coverings within the City of San José; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 11, San Jose State University Interim President Steve Perez announced it would continue its indoor mask policy through May 27, the end of the semester; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 13, citing concerns about an upturn in COVID-19 cases in the Northeast, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention extended the mask mandate for airlines and public transportation that was set to expire on April 18, 2022 until at least May 3; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 18, a federal judge in Florida ruled the national COVID-19 mask mandate for airlines and public transportation exceeded U.S. health officials' authority, and later that evening, Transportation and Security Administration (TSA) issued a



statement saying it would no longer be enforcing the mask rule effective immediately, though reminding the public that the “CDC continues to recommend that people wear masks in indoor public transportation settings at this time”; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 19, the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, Caltrain, and San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency announced masks will remain required, while AC Transit, Golden Gate Bus, Golden Gate Ferry, Bay Area Rapid Transit, SMART train, and Santa Cruz Metro made masks optional; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 20, the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, Caltrain, Bay Area Rapid Transit and San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency announced they were dropping their mask requirements aboard buses, trains and paratransit vehicles and at facilities, however, they encouraged riders to continue wearing masks; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 20, upon the request of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the U.S. Department of Justice appealed the April 18 Florida judge’s ruling ending the mask mandate for airlines and public transportation; and

**WHEREAS**, as of April 27, COVID-19 levels in wastewater concentrations in the greater Bay Area from Sacramento to Yolo, San Francisco and Santa Clara County and San Mateo County, were similar to what they were during the Delta surge in the summer of 2021, indicating another wave of the pandemic, although not resulting in an increase in hospitalizations; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 28, Bay Area Rapid Transit reinstated its mask mandate effective immediately through July 18, which impacts the system’s 50 stations in five Bay Area counties; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 29, faced with a “significant increase” in COVID-19 infections attributed in part to “post-spring break exposures and attendance at indoor events and

gatherings without masks,” Marin County public health officials issued new safety guidelines to schools for high school proms and other large end-of-year gatherings by advising school officials to consider requiring proof of vaccination, proof of a negative rapid at-home antigen test and masks for indoor gatherings of more than 50 people, while some Marin County schools reinstated its indoor mask mandate for a few weeks; and

**WHEREAS**, Government Code Section 54953(e)(3) requires that the City Council review the need and make findings for continuing the teleconferencing without complying with the agenda posting and public comment requirements at least once every thirty (30) days until Governor terminates the state of emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, the associated emergency conditions are on-going and there is a need to continue teleconferencing for public meetings without posting the teleconferencing locations on the agenda and without requiring the teleconference locations to be accessible to the public during the current Governor-proclaimed COVID-19 state of emergency and if approved, will be in effect for 30 days and will expire on June 2, 2022 unless staff returns to City Council on or before May 24, 2022 to request to continue the need for teleconferencing;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE THAT:

1. The City Council hereby finds that the state of emergency conditions related to COVID-19, as set forth in Resolution No. 80262 adopted on October 19, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference, are on-going.
2. The City Council finds that there is a need to continue teleconferencing for public meetings without posting the teleconferencing locations on the agenda and without requiring the teleconference locations to be accessible to the public during the current Governor-proclaimed COVID-19 state of emergency.

3. The City Council finds that the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of members of the City's City Council, Council Committees, City Decision-Making Bodies, City Boards, Committees and Commissions, City Other Advisory Entities, and Joint Power Authority legislative bodies for which the City serves as lead staffing agency, to meet safely in person.
4. City officials continue to recommend measures to promote social distancing in City facilities.
5. Members of the City Council, Council Committees, City Decision-Making Bodies, City Boards, Committees and Commissions, City Other Advisory Entities, and Joint Power Authority legislative bodies for which the City serves as lead staffing agency, are authorized to use teleconferencing, or other electronic means, to hold its public meetings without noticing the teleconferenced locations on the agenda, without making teleconferenced or physical locations accessible to the public, without posting agendas at teleconferenced locations, without requiring members of the legislative bodies to be physically present at the meeting, and without requiring a quorum of the members of the legislative body to participate from locations with the City's jurisdiction, as long as the agenda that is posted at least 72 hours in advance indicates that members of the legislative body may be participating electronically, provides the teleconference or webinar access information by which the public may participate electronically, and lists the procedure for individuals with disabilities to request reasonable accommodations, in compliance with AB 361, Government Code Section 54953(e).
6. The City's Sunshine procedures are amended to incorporate all future Governor's Executive Orders regarding the Brown Act, as deemed appropriate by the City Clerk and City Manager, without further action from the City Council.

7. The City's Consolidated Open Government and Ethics Resolution No. 77135 is amended to modify the public meeting agenda and document posting requirements such that public meeting agendas would be posted at least 72 hours prior to a regular meeting and at least 24 hours prior to a special meeting; documents related to COVID-19, as determined by the City Manager and City Clerk, such as staff reports, ordinances and resolutions, would not need to be posted 72 hours in advance of the meeting; and documents not related to COVID-19, as determined by the City Manager and City Clerk, would need to be posted at least 72 hours prior to a regular meeting and at least 24 hours prior to a special meeting.
8. The City's Consolidated Open Government and Ethics Resolution No. 77135 is amended to provide that only the City Manager—not Mayor and Council Offices—can request the City Clerk place an item on the City Council Agenda after the date of the hearing of the Rules and Open Government Committee, but at least 72 hours prior to the meeting, in compliance with the Rules of Conduct Resolution No. 79367 Rule 3(d) which requires a two-thirds (2/3) vote of Council to add items after Rules during the current Governor-proclaimed COVID-19 state of emergency.
9. The City's Consolidated Open Government and Ethics Resolution No. 77135 is amended to provide that the Mayor and Councilmembers can request the City Clerk place an item on the City Council Agenda after the date of the hearing of the Rules and Open Government Committee, but at least 72 hours prior to the meeting, if the City Clerk utilizes the procedures authorized in the City's Consolidated Open Government and Ethics Resolution No. 77135, Section 2.3.2.1.E to allow items to be so added if the Mayor, City Manager, and City Attorney concur that the item requires immediate action, and Council authorizes its addition by a two-thirds (2/3) vote during the current Governor-proclaimed COVID-19 state of emergency.

10. The City Clerk is hereby directed to report to the City Council within thirty (30) days on the need to further continue teleconferencing for public meetings without posting the teleconferencing locations on the agenda and without requiring the teleconference locations to be accessible to the public during the current Governor-proclaimed COVID-19 state of emergency.

ADOPTED this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of May, 2022, by the following vote:

AYES: ARENAS, CARRASCO, COHEN, DAVIS, ESPARZA,  
FOLEY, JONES, JIMENEZ, MAHAN, PERALEZ,  
LICCARDO.

NOES: NONE.

ABSENT: NONE.

DISQUALIFIED: NONE.



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SAM LICCARDO  
Mayor

ATTEST: 

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TONI J. TABER, CMC  
City Clerk