



RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS, POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEES, AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE BODIES

This policy is intended to define and clarify Rules of Procedure for the Board of Directors and Policy Advisory Committees (PACs).

Procedures for the Board and Policy Advisory Committees

1. Ordinances

- 1.1 Every ordinance shall be signed by the Chair of the Board, or for the comprehensive fare ordinance the Chair of the Transportation Committee, and attested by the Clerk of the Board.
- 1.2 Upon the passage of an ordinance, the votes of the Board members or Transportation Committee members, as appropriate, shall be entered in the minutes.
- 1.3 Ordinances shall not be passed within five days of their introduction, nor at any meeting other than a regular meeting. An urgency ordinance may, however, be passed immediately upon introduction and either at a regular or special meeting. Except when, after reading the title, further reading is waived by regular motion adopted by unanimous vote of the Board or Transportation Committee members present, all ordinances shall be read in full at the time of introduction or passage. When ordinances, other than urgency ordinances, are altered after introduction, they shall be passed only at a regular or at an adjourned regular meeting held at least five days after alteration. Corrections of typographical or clerical errors are not alterations within the meaning of this section.
- 1.4 The Clerk of the Board shall cause a proposed ordinance or proposed amendment to an ordinance, and any ordinance adopted by the Board or Transportation Committee to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the SANDAG area of jurisdiction.
- 1.5 The publication of an ordinance as required by this policy, may be satisfied by either of the following actions:
 - 1.5.1 Publication of a summary of a proposed ordinance or proposed amendment to an ordinance. The summary shall be prepared by the Clerk of the Board and the Office of General Counsel. The summary shall be published and a certified copy of the full text of the proposed ordinance or proposed amendment shall be posted in the office of the Clerk of the Board at least five days prior to the meeting at which the proposed ordinance or amendment is to be adopted. Within fifteen (15) days after adoption of the ordinance or amendment, the Clerk of the Board shall publish a summary of the ordinance or amendment with the names of the Board or Transportation Committee members voting for and against the ordinance or

amendment and the Clerk of the Board shall post in the office of the clerk a certified copy of the full text of the adopted ordinance or amendment along with the names of those members voting for and against the ordinance or amendment; or

1.5.2 If the person designated by the Board determines that it is not feasible to prepare a fair and adequate summary of the proposed ordinance or amendment, and if the Board or Transportation Committee so orders, a display advertisement of at least one-quarter of a page in a newspaper of general circulation in the SANDAG area of jurisdiction shall be published at least five (5) days prior to the meeting at which the proposed ordinance or amendment is to be adopted. Within fifteen (15) days after adoption of the ordinance or amendment, a display advertisement of at least one-quarter of a page shall be published. The advertisement shall indicate the general nature of, and provide information regarding, the adopted ordinance or amendment including information sufficient to enable the public to obtain copy of the complete text of the ordinance or amendment, and the name of those members voting for and against the ordinance amendment.

1.6 Ordinances and amendments shall take effect thirty (30) days after their final passage. Exceptions to this effective date are: 1. When the ordinance is for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and contains a declaration of facts constituting urgency, and is passed by a two-thirds vote of the Board or Transportation Committee, the ordinance or amendment will take effect immediately; and 2. If otherwise provided by the ordinance or another law.

2. Board Policies

2.1 Board policies shall be reviewed to determine if updates are needed no less often than every three years.

2.2 Once updated, policies shall contain a footer identifying the last date they were modified by the Board.

3. Public Comment and Public Meetings

3.1 Persons wishing to provide comment or testimony shall be permitted to address the Board or PAC after submitting a written request to speak, identifying themselves and the agenda item on which they want to be heard. Ordinarily, each speaker will be allowed no more than three minutes. The Chair, however, may extend or limit the time for each presentation or may permit additional time to speakers representing a group of individuals or organizations to avoid duplicative testimony or for other reasons that are in the best interest of the Board or committee in the Chair's discretion. Testimony must be limited to issues relevant to the agenda item.

3.2 The Board wishes to maximize the number of people who can address SANDAG legislative bodies within the time limits set for the meeting while a quorum is present. The Board believes that meetings that last longer than the time set for meeting adjournment can discourage public participation and can hinder the conduct of government business due to

loss of a quorum. Therefore, meetings of SANDAG legislative bodies shall be adjourned by the end time set forth in the agenda, unless extended to a specific time by a majority vote of the legislative body. The meeting shall be extended no more than once and may be adjourned to a later date. The Board of Directors wishes to maximize the number of people who can address SANDAG legislative bodies within the time limits set for the meeting while a quorum is present. Accordingly, the chair of a SANDAG legislative body may reduce the speaking time allocated for each speaker or establish a time certain for completion of one or more agenda items when the number of speakers and/or number of items on the agenda are reasonably likely to prevent the conclusion of business prior to the time the meeting is set to adjourn. Decisions by the chair shall be based on the time allocated for the meeting, the number of agenda items, the complexity of each item, and the number of persons wishing to address the legislative body on each item.

- 3.3 Public comment on matters not on the agenda will be permitted on items of interest to the public that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board or committee. Persons wishing to comment during the general public comment period must submit a written request in advance identifying themselves and the subject matter on which they wish to speak. The Chair may limit the time for each speaker. Ordinarily, each speaker will be allowed no more than three minutes.
- 3.4 The Board or a PAC Chair, as applicable, will determine with staff's assistance whether additional public meetings at which formal public testimony will be taken outside of regularly scheduled Board or PAC meetings are appropriate. Such additional public meetings may take the form of scoping meetings, focus group meetings, open houses, workshops or similar alternative formats. The applicable Chair will appoint one or more members of the relevant legislative body to act as public meeting officer(s) at SANDAG public meetings that are not held during a meeting of a SANDAG legislative body. If no Board or PAC members are available to serve as public meeting officers, the Chair may appoint the Executive Director or his/her delegate to serve as the public meeting officer. When a public meeting occurs before a public meeting officer, the public meeting officer or Clerk of the Board shall ensure that all official public testimony given at the public meeting regarding the subject matter of the public meeting are accurately included in the written records, and ensure those written records are forwarded to the Board of Directors or PAC for review prior to the time designated for the relevant legislative body to render its recommendation or final decision.
- 3.5 The public meeting officer's written records regarding the public meeting must include, at least, the following elements:
 - 3.5.1 An objective description of the subject matter of the public meeting.
 - 3.5.2 The public comments received by proponents and opponents of the meeting's subject matter. The records shall indicate the hour and minute when the public meeting was opened and closed.
 - 3.5.3 A list of the notices that were published, mailed, or Internet-posted, including the date of mailing or publication, the name of any newspaper, Internet address or web site, and a list of addresses and entities to which the notice was delivered. If multiple

public meetings at which official public testimony is taken regarding the same subject matter are held throughout San Diego County, information regarding the notices and agendas for each public meeting shall be included in the public meeting records.

3.5.4 A copy of the agenda for the public meeting, including the time period during which public testimony was heard. The agenda also shall list contact information for the transcriber attending the public meeting.

3.5.5 A reference to the location where an audio and/or video recording, or transcript of the public meeting is archived, and where all original written comments submitted to the public meeting officer are available for viewing.

3.6 Before the Board of Directors or PAC takes action on the item that was the subject of a public meeting conducted by a public meeting officer, it will allow additional public comment at a regularly scheduled meeting of the legislative body.

3.7 By voting at a meeting where a public meeting officer's records will be relied upon, each voting member of the legislative body will be affirming that he or she has:

3.7.1 Thoroughly reviewed the public meeting officer's records of any minutes or transcript from, or listened to an audio or watched a sound video recording of, the public meeting(s); and

3.7.2 Given due consideration to any letters, emails, voicemails, or other comments submitted by the public that are part of the public meeting record.

3.8 If a voting member of a legislative body cannot attest that he or she has met the criteria listed in Section 3.6, he or she may participate in the discussion regarding the subject matter of the public meeting, and need not leave the legislative body meeting room, but should not vote on the matter.

4. Standards of Conduct & Ethics Applicable to All of SANDAG Legislative Bodies

4.1 This policy shall be supplemental to the SANDAG Conflict of Interest Code and is not intended to supersede such Code or any provisions thereof. All Board and PAC members, and all other members of committees or working groups covered by the Brown Act, including alternates, shall file a Statement of Economic Interests with SANDAG upon request by the SANDAG Office of General Counsel.

4.2 Each Board member and alternate occupies a position of public trust that demands the highest moral and ethical standards of conduct. All references to "Board members" in Section 4 of this Policy shall be read to include all Board and PAC members, and all other members of committees or working groups covered by the Brown Act, including ex officio members and alternates.

4.3 Board members shall not engage in any business or transaction or have a financial or other personal interest, actual, potential, or apparent that is incompatible with the proper discharge of his or her official duties or would tend to impair his or her independence of

judgment or action in the performance of such duties. Such business, transaction, or interest shall constitute a conflict of interest.

4.4 Generally, no Board member shall engage in any enterprise or activity that will result in any of the following:

4.4.1 Using the prestige or influence of the Board office for private gain or advantage of the member or another person.

4.4.2 Using time, facilities, equipment, or supplies of the Board for the private gain or advantage of the member or another person.

4.4.3 Receiving or accepting money or other consideration from anyone other than the Board or another government agency for the performance of acts done in the regular course of duty.

4.4.4 Receiving or accepting, directly or indirectly, any gift or favor from anyone doing business with the Board under circumstances from which it could reasonably be inferred that such was intended to influence such person in their duties or as a reward for official action.

4.4.5 Soliciting any gift or favor in the member's official capacity, either directly or indirectly, when such solicitation might reasonably be inferred as to have a potential effect on the member's duties or decisions, or when the individual's position as a Board member would in any way influence the decision of the person being solicited.

4.5 Prohibited Interests

4.5.1 It is unlawful for any current SANDAG Board member to render a decision where a party to the decision has given the SANDAG Board member, promised to give the SANDAG Board member, or acted as an intermediary for the SANDAG Board member to have, an opportunity for compensation. For purposes of this section, opportunities for compensation provided to a SANDAG Board member include opportunities for compensation provided to the SANDAG Board member's immediate family. When such an opportunity for compensation is provided to a member of the SANDAG Board member's immediate family, the SANDAG Board member shall not participate in a decision involving a party to the decision unless the SANDAG Board member had no knowledge or involvement in securing the opportunity for compensation.

4.5.2 It is unlawful for any current SANDAG Board member to make, participate in making, or use his or her Board member position to influence a decision involving the interests of a person with whom he or she is seeking, negotiating, or securing an agreement concerning future employment.

4.5.3 It is unlawful for any current SANDAG Board Member to be financially interested in any contract made by them in their Board member capacity. It is also unlawful for any contract to be made by SANDAG or any board or commission established by

SANDAG if any individual member of the body has a financial interest in the contract.

4.5.4 Definitions

4.5.4.1 For purposes of the prohibitions set forth in this section, the term "financial interest" means any interest, other than a remote interest as prescribed in California Government Code section 1091 or a noninterest prescribed in California Government Code section 1091.5, that would prevent SANDAG Board members involved from exercising absolute loyalty and undivided allegiance to the best interests of SANDAG.

4.5.4.2 For purposes of this section, "material financial effect" has the same meaning as that term is used in title 2, sections 18705 through 18705.5 of the California Code of Regulations.

4.5.4.3 For purposes of this section, "render a decision" means to take part personally and substantially in the project by rendering a decision, approval, or disapproval; by making a formal written recommendation; by conducting an investigation; by rendering advice on a significant basis; or by using confidential information.

4.5.4.4 For purposes of this section, "project" means any matter where a private business has made an application to SANDAG for discretionary funding or discretionary entitlements, or where SANDAG exercises discretion to enter into a lease, agreement, or contract with a private business.

4.5.5 Any SANDAG Board Member with a remote financial interest in a prospective contract of SANDAG must disclose the existence of the remote interest to the body of the board in which the SANDAG Board member is a member if that board has any role in creating, negotiating, reviewing, or approving the contract; and the SANDAG Board member must abstain from influencing or participating in the creation, negotiation, review, or approval of the contract.

4.5.6 It is unlawful for any SANDAG Board member to knowingly influence a decision of the SANDAG Board if it is reasonably foreseeable that the decision will have a material financial effect on:

4.5.6.1 the SANDAG Board member or a member of his or her immediate family, if the material financial effect is distinguishable from its effect on the public generally; or any of the following economic interests:

4.5.6.1.1 any business entity in which SANDAG Board member or a member of SANDAG Board member's immediate family has invested \$2,000 or more; and

4.5.6.1.2 any business entity for which a SANDAG Board member or a member of the SANDAG Board member's immediate family is a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or holds any

position of management; and

- 4.5.6.1.3 any real property which SANDAG Board member or a member of SANDAG Board member's immediate family has invested \$2,000 or more; and
- 4.5.6.1.4 any person from whom a SANDAG Board member or a member of the SANDAG Board member's immediate family has received (or by whom you have been promised) \$500 or more in income within twelve months prior to the decision; and
- 4.5.6.1.5 any person from whom a SANDAG Board member or a member of the SANDAG Board member's immediate family has received gifts that total \$420¹ or more within twelve months prior to the decision;
- 4.5.6.1.6 the personal expenses, income, assets, or liabilities of a SANDAG Board member or a member of SANDAG Board member's immediate family.

4.5.7 Prohibitions Applicable to Former Board Members

- 4.5.7.1 It is unlawful for any former SANDAG Board Member who received compensation from SANDAG to render a decision on a particular project during his or her SANDAG service to engage in direct communication with SANDAG, for compensation, with regard to any pending application for discretionary funding or discretionary entitlements before SANDAG relating to that particular project on behalf of any person other than a public agency for a one year period immediately following the last payment from SANDAG to the Board Member.
- 4.5.7.2 It is unlawful for any former SANDAG Board member, for compensation, to knowingly counsel or assist any person other than a public agency in connection with an appearance or communication in which the former SANDAG Board Member is prohibited from engaging pursuant to subsection 4.5.7.1 for a one year period immediately following termination of service with SANDAG.

4.6 Lobbying and Campaign-Related Activities

- 4.6.1 It is unlawful for any SANDAG Board Member to engage in campaign-related activities, such as fund-raising, the development of electronic or written materials, or research, for a campaign for any elective office using SANDAG facilities, equipment, supplies, or other SANDAG resources. Nothing in this section, however, shall prohibit the use of SANDAG resources to provide information to the public about the possible effects of any bond issue or other ballot measure relating to SANDAG activities, operations, or policies, provided that:

¹ This amount is subject to adjustment by the Fair Political Practices Commission.

- 4.6.1.1 the use of public resources is otherwise legally authorized; and
 - 4.6.1.2 the information provided constitutes a fair and impartial presentation of relevant facts to aid the electorate in reaching an informed judgment regarding the bond issue or ballot measure.
- 4.6.2 It is unlawful for any former SANDAG Board Member to engage in direct communication for the purpose of lobbying SANDAG if all of the following circumstances apply:
- 4.6.2.1 the former SANDAG Board Member served as a SANDAG Board Member within the previous twelve months; and
 - 4.6.2.2 the former SANDAG Board Member received compensation from SANDAG for his or her service as a SANDAG Board Member; and
 - 4.6.2.3 the former SANDAG Board Member is receiving compensation from a private business to engage in the direct communication with SANDAG.
- 4.6.3 The prohibitions contained in 4.6.2 shall not apply:
- 4.6.3.1 to prevent a former SANDAG Board Member from making or providing a statement, based on the former SANDAG Board Member's own special knowledge in the particular area that is the subject of the statement, provided that no compensation is thereby received other than that regularly provided for by law or regulation for witnesses;
 - 4.6.3.2 to prevent any former SANDAG Board Member from representing himself or herself, or any member of his or her immediate family, in their individual capacities, in connection with any matter pending before SANDAG;
 - 4.6.3.3 to the activities of any former SANDAG Board Member who is an elected or appointed officer or employee of any public agency, or a consultant of any public agency, when that former SANDAG Board Member is solely representing that agency in his or her Board Member capacity as an officer, employee, or consultant of the agency;
 - 4.6.3.4 to any ministerial action. A ministerial action is one that does not require a SANDAG Board Member to exercise discretion concerning any outcome or course of action; or
 - 4.6.3.5 to any individual who terminated status as a SANDAG Board Member prior to July 1, 2003, except that any such individual who returns to service as a SANDAG Board Member on or after July 1, 2003, shall thereafter be subject to the provisions of this section.
- 4.7 If a Board member has an actual, potential, or apparent conflict of interest in the subject of an agenda item, and the Board will be making a decision regarding the agenda item

during an open session meeting, the Board member must recuse himself or herself or, in the case of uncertainty, request a binding determination from the Board's legal counsel. If the Board member has a conflict, he or she may observe, but not participate, in the decision-making process.

- 4.8 If a Board member has an actual, potential, or apparent conflict of interest in the subject of an agenda item to be discussed during a closed session meeting, the Board member must state that he or she has a conflict of interest and shall be disqualified and shall leave the room during such discussion so as not to make, participate in making, or in any way attempt to use his or her official position to influence the decision or discussion. In the case of uncertainty, the Board member must request a binding determination from the Board's legal counsel. In accordance with the Brown Act, any Board member who is disqualified shall be entitled to any information that is publicly reported. The Board member will not, however, be privy to any confidential or privileged information or communications pertaining to the closed session agenda item.
- 4.9 No Board member shall disclose to any person, other than members of the Board and other Board staff designated to handle such confidential matters, the content or substance of any information presented or discussed during a closed session meeting unless the Board authorizes such disclosure by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board.
- 4.10 No Board member may disclose confidential or privileged information or communication to any person other than a Board member, counsel to the Board, or other Board staff designated to handle such matters, unless disclosure is mandated by law or the Board authorizes such disclosure by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board.
- 4.11 Confidential or privileged information concerning threatened, anticipated, or actual litigation or claims will not be disclosed to a Board member if he or she has an actual, potential, or apparent conflict of interest. In the case of uncertainty as whether a conflict of interest exists, the Board's legal counsel will issue a binding determination.
- 4.12 No Board member shall represent a position on an issue to be the Board's position unless the Board has formally adopted such position at a public meeting.
- 4.13 Any violation of this policy shall constitute official misconduct if determined as such by an affirmative vote of the majority of the Board in an open and public meeting. The Board may elect to censure the Board member and the violation may be subject to criminal and/or civil penalties as provided for by applicable law.
- 4.14 All SANDAG Board or committee members (including alternates) who may receive any type of stipend, compensation, salary, or reimbursement for travel expenses from SANDAG must attend at least two hours of ethics training every two years. All such persons who hold office with SANDAG as of January 1, 2006, must complete their first course no later than January 1, 2007. The ethics training course materials must be approved by the Fair Political Practices Commission and Attorney General's Office in compliance with the requirements of Government Code § 53234 et seq. Proof of attendance may be issued by SANDAG or any other local government agency providing an

ethics training course that complies with these requirements.

- 4.15 Pursuant to Section 18944.1 and 18944.2 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations, certain procedures must be followed in order for a gift (travel, tickets, seats at an event, food, etc.) to be considered a gift to SANDAG instead of to an individual SANDAG public official or designated employee. A document entitled "Guidance Regarding Gifts" shall be posted on the SANDAG Web site to provide information regarding SANDAG practices, which are intended to assist public officials and designated employees in complying with regulations promulgated by the California Fair Political Practices Commission.

5. Additional Advisory Membership on Board and PACs

- 5.1 From time to time, the Board may determine it is in best interest of SANDAG to supplement the Board with additional members that can provide beneficial advice and information to the Board on matters of interest to the region.

- 5.2 In determining whether to supplement the Board with additional regular or temporary advisory members, the Board will first review whether the existing Board and PAC membership structures provide the opportunity for beneficial advice and information to SANDAG on matters of interest to the region.

- 5.2.1 The Board will consider adding a new regular advisory member to the Board or a PAC if it finds that the additional advisory member would provide beneficial advice and information to the Board or PAC, and that such advice/information cannot be provided by the existing Board and PAC membership structures. The agency/group wishing to become a regular advisory member shall submit a written request to the Board Chair or PAC Chair. For new regular advisory Board or PAC members, the finding and review required by this Section 5.2.1 as well as the selection criteria in Section 5.3 shall apply.

- 5.2.2 From time to time, the Board or a PAC may determine it is in best interest of SANDAG to provide an agency/group with temporary advisory "seat" at the Board or at one of its PACs when specific agenda items arise. The agency/group wishing to obtain a temporary advisory seat shall meet the criteria listed in Section 5.3 and shall submit a written request to the Board Chair or PAC Chair at least three days prior to the meeting, identifying the reasons for its request and the specific agenda item(s) to be considered. The decision about whether to fulfill the request shall be at the sole discretion of the Board Chair or PAC Chair.

- 5.3 The following criteria for selection of additional advisory members also apply:

- 5.3.1 Agency/group has land use and/or eminent domain authority;

- 5.3.2 Agency/group has regional authorities and responsibilities important to the SANDAG mission;

- 5.3.3 Membership by the agency/group would enhance SANDAG's regional decision-making;

5.3.4 Agency/group desires representation, submits a written request, and commits to participation; and

5.3.5 Agency/group is able to agree on the form of representation and who will represent it.

6. Agenda Creation for PACs

6.1 PAC agendas will be developed jointly by the Committee's Chair and SANDAG staff.

6.2 Any request by a primary member of the Board or PAC to add an item to a PAC agenda shall be presented in writing to the PAC Chair and the Board Chair for consideration.

7. Procedures Applicable to All SANDAG Legislative Bodies

7.1 The Brown Act is a state law which governs open meetings for local governmental bodies. The Brown Act (also "Act") is contained in the Government Code at § 54950 et seq., and establishes rules designed to ensure that actions and deliberations of public bodies of local agencies are taken openly and with public access and input. The Brown Act governs the meetings of all local "legislative bodies," that is, all multi-member committees and the like, of a local governmental agency such as SANDAG. Bodies created by ordinance, resolution, or formal action of the SANDAG Board or one of the PACs are covered by the Act.

7.1.1 All of the SANDAG legislative bodies are required to comply with the requirements of the Act, including but not limited to the following:

7.1.1.1 Agendas for all regular meetings must be posted at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting and all meetings must be open to the public.

7.1.1.2 The Act applies whenever a majority of the voting members of the legislative body meet to discuss, deliberate or acquire information about a matter within the subject matter of the body.

7.1.1.3 A public comment period must be provided at each meeting.

7.1.1.4 The Act prohibits "serial meetings." Serial meetings are a series of in-person meetings, phone calls, emails, or other types of communication that ultimately involve a majority of the legislative body to develop a consensus as to action to be taken on a matter coming before the body. This prohibition is based on the Act's goal to ensure that the public's business is in fact conducted in public. In addition, a third party cannot be used to communicate among the members to obtain a consensus; an intermediary cannot be used to accomplish the actions directly prohibited by the Act.

7.1.1.5 Secret ballots and anonymous voting are prohibited.

7.1.1.6 An attendance registration, or sign-in sheet may be used at public

meetings to document the presence of persons other than the members of the legislative body, however, the sheet must clearly state that its completion is voluntary and not a precondition for attendance.

- 7.1.1.7 Meetings may not be held in facilities that are inaccessible to disabled persons or in facilities that prohibit the admittance of any persons on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry or sex.
- 7.1.1.8 Meetings must be held within the County of San Diego, unless some exception under the Act applies. Questions regarding the applicability of the Act should be directed to the SANDAG Office of General Counsel.
- 7.1.1.9 The agenda must list all items that will be discussed or acted upon by the legislative body. That listing should be described in an informative way so that members of the body as well as members of the public understand the general nature of the agenda item and can make an informed decision whether to attend the meeting or not. The Act provides that this description need not exceed 20 words, but as many words as necessary to give adequate notice should be used.
- 7.1.1.10 Members may take action to add an item to the agenda of a regular meeting if, by two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present at the meeting, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present, the body determines that there is a need to act immediately, that the body's consideration of the matter cannot await the next meeting and that the need for immediate action arose after the posting of the agenda. This should only occur in very rare occasions, and the SANDAG Office of General Counsel should be consulted before relying on this exception.

7.2 In addition to the requirements of the Act, SANDAG legislative bodies must also comply with the following requirements:

- 7.2.1 Only the regular members, or in their absence, a designated alternate, may vote on action items. Seating or placards at meetings should be arranged so that it is clear which persons in the room are voting members, as compared to nonvoting members, alternates, speakers, or members of the public. Nonvoting members and alternates in attendance may participate in the body's discussion, but may not vote.
- 7.2.2 The members of a legislative body may only designate an alternate if their service on the legislative body is based on their capacity as a representative of another group; members selected for their individual qualifications do not act as a representative of another group and may not designate an alternate.
- 7.2.3 A quorum shall be a majority of the voting members of a legislative body. A majority of the quorum must approve all actions taken by the legislative body.
- 7.2.4 Unless otherwise provided by the Board or PAC, each legislative body should select a chair and vice chair by a vote of the majority of a quorum on an annual basis.

- 7.2.5 Roberts Rules of Order should be used by legislative bodies for guidance on procedural matters such as the making of motions and voting.
- 7.2.6 The chair of a legislative body may direct that comments from the public shall be limited to no more than three minutes per person. Comments from the public should be requested following introduction of each agenda item. Efforts should be made to make it clear to the members of the legislative body and audience when a comment is being made by a member of the public versus a member of the legislative body.
- 7.2.7 In the event a legislative body is having difficulty taking action on items due to lack of attendance to create a quorum, the legislative body may make a recommendation regarding changes to membership and seek approval of these recommendations from the Board or PAC that created the legislative body.
- 7.3 The scope of topics within the jurisdiction of the legislative body shall be limited to those issues delegated to the legislative body by the Board or relevant PAC.
- 7.4 Legislative bodies created by the Board or a PAC do not have authority to take action on behalf of SANDAG, make a final determination on behalf of SANDAG, and/or take a position on behalf of SANDAG, unless that authority has been specifically delegated by an action of the Board.
- 7.5 The SANDAG Committee and Working Group Guidelines should be used for additional guidance.
- 7.6 New committees shall not be created by SANDAG staff without approval of either (1) the Board, (2) a PAC, or (3) the Executive Director with the concurrence of the Chair of the Board. A PAC or the Board must approve all charter or membership changes for committees that are created by ordinance, resolution, or formal action of the Board or one of the PACs.
- 7.6.1 When appointing new committees or working groups, PACs may provide for the appointment of alternates.
- 7.6.2 As the Board creates standing subcommittees, it shall specify the method for appointing persons to those subcommittees.
- 7.6.3 Ad hoc working groups may be appointed by the Board or PACs as the need arises to accomplish specific tasks. Upon completion of its assignment, each working group shall disband. Standing subcommittees may be appointed by the Board as may be required to carry out general and continuing functions and may be abolished only upon specific action by the Board.
- 7.6.4 An informational report shall be provided to the Board on an annual basis concerning the status of all standing and ad hoc committees and working groups.
- 7.7 A quorum shall be required for the conduct of any business. A simple majority of members (either primary or alternates) shall constitute a quorum.

- 7.8 Primary members vote on all legislative body action items. Alternates vote only when their corresponding primary member from their area is absent. A simple majority of the quorum of primary and eligible alternate members voting constitutes approval.
- 7.9 Upon assuming office, the Chair of Board shall be provided with a list of all of the SANDAG legislative bodies that are not PACs and the Chairs and Vice Chairs of those bodies. The Chair shall determine if a new Chair and/or Vice Chair should be appointed for these bodies and shall report any changes he/she wishes to make at a Board meeting. When making decisions concerning the Chair and Vice Chair appointments to legislative bodies, the potential appointee's participation at the PAC reported to by the legislative body shall be taken into consideration.

Adopted June 2003

Amended November 2004

Amended January 2006

Amended December 2006

Amended July 2007

Amended December 2007

Amended September 2008

Amended January 2010

Amended February 2012

Amended November 2015