

COVID-19 Effects on Gov't

- ▶ Governor declared State of Emergency on March 13, 2020.
- ► Governor prohibited gatherings of 10 or more people on March 23, 2020.
- ▶ Governor issued closure of non-essential business and stay at home order on March 26, 2020.
- Governor issued Emergency Order #23 on April 1, 2020, impacting municipal operations.
- CDC & Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS) guidance encourages "social distancing."
 - "[r]emaining out of crowded public places where close contact with others may occur, such as shopping centers, movie theaters, stadiums, avoiding mass gatherings, and maintaining distance (approximately 6 feet or 2 meters) from others when possible."
- CDC & DHHS also recommending that those 60 years or older stay home and avoid exposure to public locations as much as possible.

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COVID-19 Effects Cont.

- ► Events rapidly unfolding on an international, national, and state scale.
- ► We anticipate that there may be future Executive Orders which will impact the functioning of municipal government.
- ➤ We anticipate that the legislature may be addressing some issues which have arisen as municipalities have worked to ensure the safety of their officers, employees, and citizens.
- NHMA providing updates at: https://www.nhmunicipal.org/covid-19-resources
- Check the State of NH Emergency Order Page: https://www.governor.nh.gov/news-media/emergency-orders/index.htm

Emergency Orders & Covid-19

- ► EO 2020-04, Governor Sununu invoked his powers under RSA 4:45 and 4:47, including additional temporary orders, directives, rules, and regulations.
- ► The Governor has the power to make, amend, suspend, and rescind necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this subdivision in the event of a disaster beyond local control. RSA 4:47, III.
- ► RSA 21-P:45 expressly authorizes the governor to enforce emergency orders, while RSA 21-P:47 sets forth the penalty for failure to comply with emergency orders issued pursuant to RSA 4:45.
- Superior Court ruled on 3/25/20 in Binford et al v. Sununu, Merrimack Superior Court, Docket # 217-2020-CV-00152 that the prohibitions on gatherings of 50 or more people contained within Emergency Order #2 are constitutional.

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Emergency Orders of Immediate Concern to Municipalities

- ► EO#2 Prohibiting Gatherings of 50 or more people: https://www.governor.nh.gov/news-media/emergencyorders/documents/emergency-order-2.pdf
- ► EO#12 Temporary Modification of Public Access to Meetings Under RSA 91-A: https://www.governor.nh.gov/news-media/emergency-orders/documents/emergency-order-12.pdf
- ► EO#16 Temporary Prohibition on Scheduled Gatherings of 10 or More Attendees: https://www.governor.nh.gov/news-media/emergency-orders/documents/emergency-order-16.pdf
- ► EO#23 Temporary Modification of Municipal & Local government Statutory Requirements: https://www.governor.nh.gov/news-media/emergency-orders/documents/emergency-order-23.pdf
- EO#26 Extension of Emergency Orders 2, 6 and 16: https://www.governor.nh.gov/news-media/emergencyorders/documents/emergency-order-26.pdf



Emergency Order #23 and You -**Remote Operations**

Electronic Transactions:

- Use non-contemporaneous public body signature procedures mirroring RSA 41:29, I (a)
- Use electronic signature, such as facilitated in Adobe Acrobat

Transition to Phone, Online or Limited Appointment Delivery of Service:

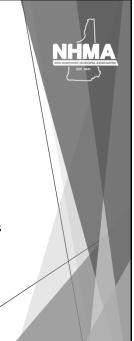
- Transition to allowing for applicants for vital records, welfare and other municipal services to apply online, via email, phone or other accessible manner, and, provide notice of how to apply at conspicuous place at town hall if town hall is closed.
- Allow reasonable flexibility when seeking documentation from welfare applicants.
- Administration of Oaths of Offices can be handled remotely, See, EO#23, ¶ 9 (a-f)

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Emergency Order #23 and You -**Procedures**

Mandated Meetings & Deadlines, Extension:

- Any mandated meetings for public bodies under statute, local ordinance or charter are deemed waived, such as the monthly meetings required by the planning board under RSA 673:10, II
- Municipalities are relieved from statutory deadlines, including but not limited to:
 - Timely planning board and ZBA action under RSA 676:4 and RSA 676:7 respectively.
 - Deadlines for conducting inspections for permits and building code and fire code compliance.
- Construction in the absence of building permits & inspections
 - For municipalities with state building & fire code enforcement under 674:51 that have stopped issuing build permits, contractors in those communities may continue construction operations with client permission without permits or inspections provided completed work is documented by photo and video. See EO#2, ¶6.
- Either by custom and practice, or as provided in the Board's rules of procedure, the chair of a public body can cancel a meeting due to exigent circumstances, as is the case with the Covid-19.



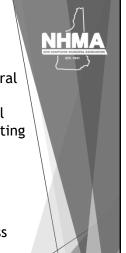
Emergency Order #23 and You - Budget Issues

- ▶ If the business meeting or official ballot voting day was postponed, towns are not required to repeat statutory hearings, including those for bonds in excess of \$100,000 pursuant to RSA 33:8-a.
- ► Emergency expenditure procedures under RSA 32:11 modified:
 - ▶ The public hearing requirement under RSA 32:11, I is waived.
 - DRA must review and notify municipality on whether over expenditure authority is granted within 2 business days.
- Although no direct relief to NH municipalities will be delivered by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, in the event resources in that act are made available to local government through the State of NH, municipalities must track their Covid-19 related expenses.
- ► Local government is eligible for reimbursement from FEMA for eligible costs incurred during the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic. More details are available at https://www.nhmunicipal.org/sites/default/files/uploads/documents/fema-3445-em-nh_covid-19_-
 _public_assistance_qa.pdf

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Town Meeting - Postponement

- ▶ Based upon statements from the Attorney General and Secretary of State moderators are justified postponing the business meeting of a traditional town meeting, and postponing the second or voting session of an SB 2 town meeting, because the COVID -19 pandemic is an "emergency" that renders the use of the meeting location unsafe.
- ► A scheduled SB 2 deliberative session or business session of a traditional town meeting can be postponed at anytime after consultation with local officials and arranging a new date and time for the postponed meeting



SB 2 Town Meeting Postponement Issues

- ► Under RSA 40:4, II (c) when an SB 2 deliberative session is postponed this shall not delay the deliberative session more than 72 hours.
- ▶ Due to the continuing limitation of gatherings greater than 10 people, the moderator would plan on a series of 72 hour postponements until at least May 4th when at the earliest Emergency Order #16 is scheduled to expire.
- ▶ When the moderator first postponed the deliberative session s/he would also announce that the official ballot voting day, or the second session of the SB 2 town meeting, would also be postponed.



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Official Ballot Voting Day Postponement

- ▶ When the moderator first postponed the deliberative session s/he would also announce that the official ballot voting day, or the second session of the SB 2 town meeting, would also be postponed.
- ► However, the official postponement action by the moderator could not be undertaken until the day before the scheduled official ballot voting day in order to comply with RSA 669:1, V(c).
- ▶ Thus, for a May SB 2 town meeting the moderator's postponement of the official ballot voting day would be declared on May 11, 2020, after consultation with local officials, with required notification of the Secretary of State within two hours of the decision.



Authority of Local Health Officers: *Generally*

DHHS is lead authority on health issues involving Covid-19. RSA 141-C:3-:4.

Local Health Officers act in a support role to DHHS.

Local Health Officers <u>shall</u> report individuals who they know or believe to be afflicted with a communicable <u>disease</u>, <u>including Covid-19</u>, to DHHS. RSA 141-C:7.

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Local Health Officers, Quarantines & Public Events

- ► Local Health Officers may <u>NOT</u> order isolation or quarantines independent of DHHS. RSA 141-C:11-:12.
 - ► <u>However</u>, Local Health Officers may be asked by DHHS to assist with isolation or quarantines. RSA 141-C:5.
 - ▶ DHHS will notify local health officers if DHHS feels it is appropriate to extend isolation or quarantine authority to local health officers. RSA 141-C:12.
- ► Local Health Officers may <u>NOT</u> order that public events be cancelled. RSA 141-C:16-b.
 - Only the Commissioner of DHHS via written order, with written approval of the Governor, may cancel public events. RSA 141-C:16-b.
 - However, municipalities may always cancel their own events.

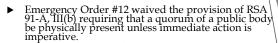
Local Health Officers, Closing Buildings & Health Codes

- Local Health Officers may <u>NOT</u> order that buildings be closed and/or decontaminated due to Covid-19. RSA 141-C:16-a
 - ▶ Only the Commissioner of DHHS, via written order, with written approval of the Governor, may order the closure and decontamination of any building for purposes of communicable disease only. RSA 141-C:16-a.
- Local health officers <u>do</u> have a leadership role in certain State health laws and local codes relating to rental housing standards, health nuisances, and certain health inspections –
 - ▶ RSA 128:5 Pertaining to sanitary investigations;
 - ▶ RSA 48-A:8, I Pertaining to housing standards;
 - ▶ RSA 147:3 Pertaining to health "nuisances."

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Virtual Meetings, Part I

NHMA
AUTO MANDENIN MINISTRA ASSOCIATION
157: 1941



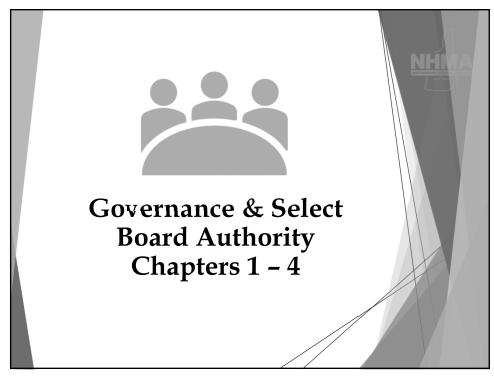


- ▶ In other words, meetings can be conducted entirely remotely now.
- Emergency Order #12 does <u>require</u> that any remote meeting have a telephonic connection for the public.
 - ▶ Other technological options are encouraged:
 - Conference call lines;
 - ▶ Streaming services;
 - ▶ Etc
- Promote available technological options as well as access information in all notices of meeting.
- Chair should clearly and succinctly explain process at beginning of meeting -
 - ► E.g. Public comment period and how that will work.

Virtual Meetings, Part II

- ▶ Boards participating remotely must still:
 - identify the reason why the in-person attendance of any remote board members is not reasonably practicable in the minutes of the meeting;
 - identify any persons present in the location where the board member is calling from; and
 - ▶ take all votes by roll call.
- ▶ In addition, there must be a mechanism for the public to alert the public body during the meeting if there are problems with access.
 - ► Intended to allow the body to know whether there is an issue with the conference call overall, not an issue with the public just hearing a particular speaker.
- ➤ The meeting must be adjourned if it is determined that the public is unable to access the meeting, e.g. the conference call software stops functioning.

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Types of Governmental Entities

Cities

Towns

Village Districts

School Districts

Counties

Intergovernmental Agreements

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• No Home Rule

• RSAs

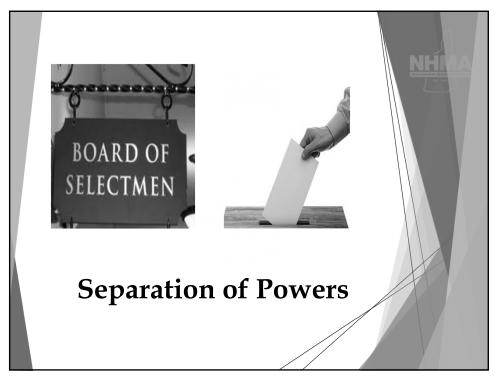
Authority of Towns & Cities

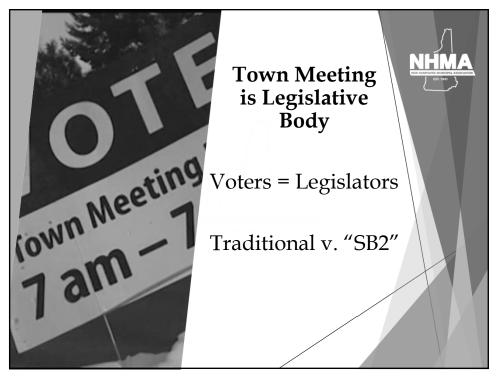
• Admin. Rules

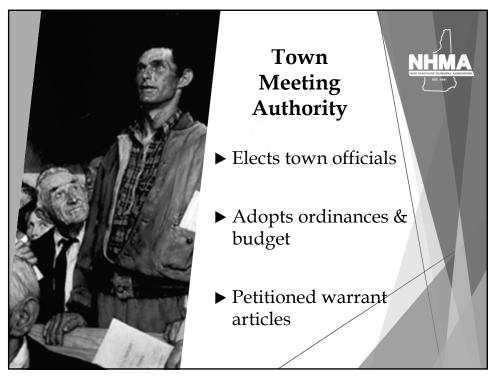
• Case Law

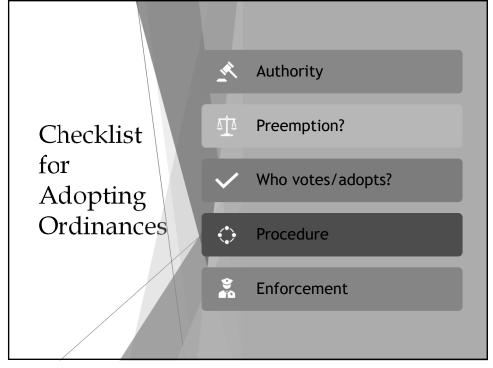
Chapter 1

• Preemption



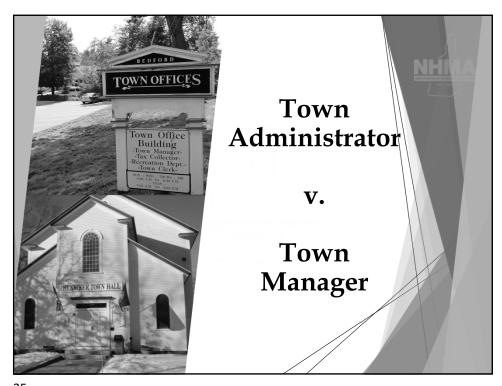






Select Board is Governing Body • Select Board must act as a Board • May have a 5 member Board

Select Board Essential Authority Executive, Calls annual Manages managerial, prudential administrative posts warrant, RSA Chapter 39 affairs, RSA 41:8 body Has financial responsibilities/duties Manages public Regulates town property, RSA 41:11-a/41:14-a highways, RSA 41:11 Presents budget • Expenditures, RSA 41:9 • Financial duties, RSA 41:9











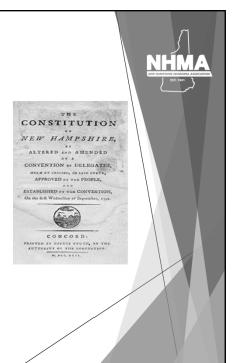
- ▶ No Interference
- **▶** Cooperation
- ► Statutory Term and Duties

The Right-to-Know Law RSA Chapter 91-A

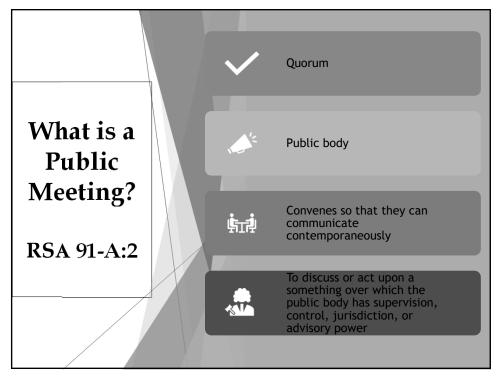
PART I, ARTICLE 8 OF THE NH Constitution: Government ... should be open,

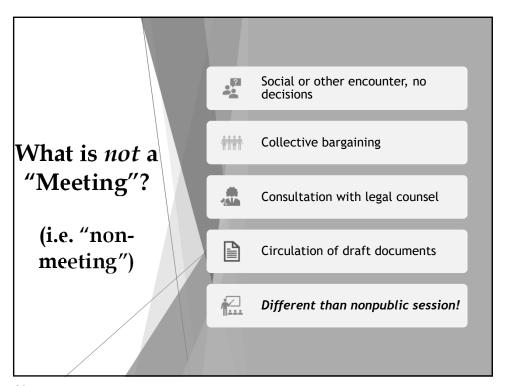
SECTION 1 OF RSA 91-A:

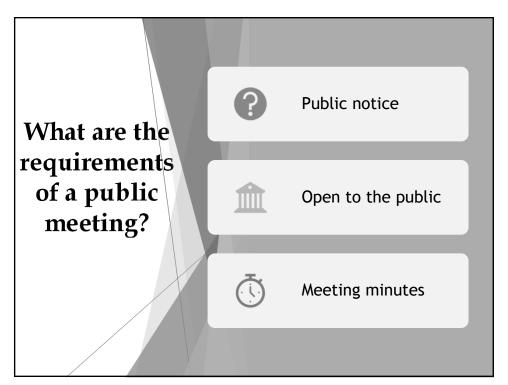
The purpose of this chapter is to ensure both the greatest possible public <u>access</u> to the **actions**, **discussions** and **records** of all public bodies, and their <u>accountability</u> to the people.

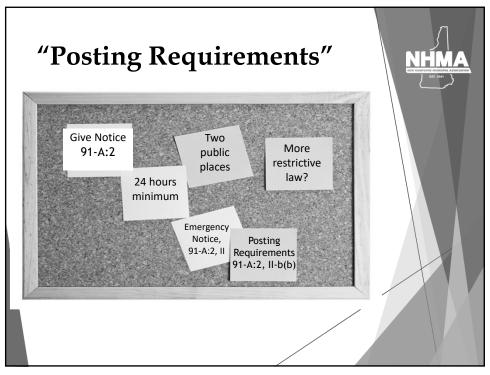




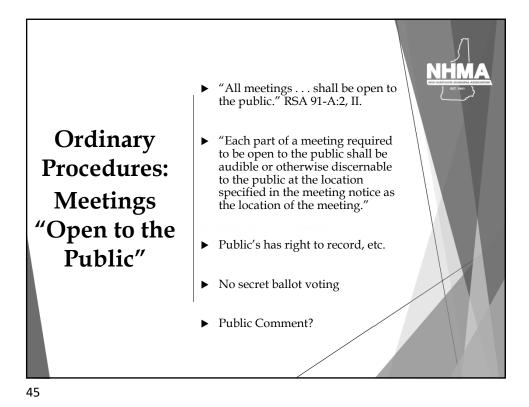




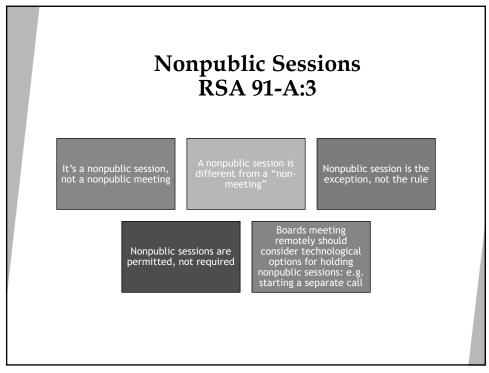


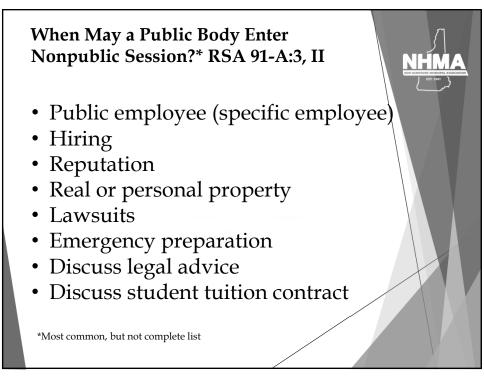


"Emergency": a situation where immediate undelayed action is deemed to be imperative by the chairman or presiding officer of the public body. That presiding officer shall post a notice of the time and place of "Emergency" such meeting as soon as Notice practicable. Further, the presiding officer Requirements shall employ whatever further means are reasonably available to inform the public that a meeting is to be held. "Emergency" meetings do not require 24-hour notice posted in 2 public places but should provide as much notice as practical.



Remember that fundamental principal of RSA 91-A is to allow the Avoid **Temptation** to Use Text messages, emails, and other Inaccessible electronic means of communication which excludes the public should <u>not</u> **Technologic** take the place of publicly accessible meetings. al Options During **Pandemic** As much as possible, government should try to maintain normalcy during this abnormal time.

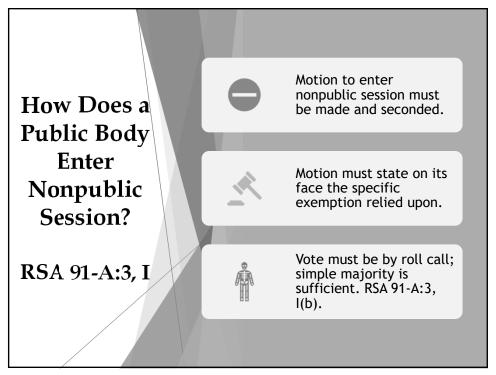




Entering Nonpublic Session for COVID-19

- ▶ RSA 91-A:3, II(i) Consideration of matters relating to the preparation for and the carrying out of emergency functions, including training to carry out such functions, developed by local or state safety officials that are directly intended to thwart a deliberate act that is intended to result in widespread or severe damage to property or widespread injury or loss of life.
 - ➤ Conversation must focus on *deliberate act* that is being thwarted.
 - Basic conversation about Covid-19 does <u>not</u> qualify Virus will not change its spread based on knowing what the government is planning.
 - However, news reports have indicated that known infected have purposefully evaded quarantine. Planning for that <u>may</u> qualify.

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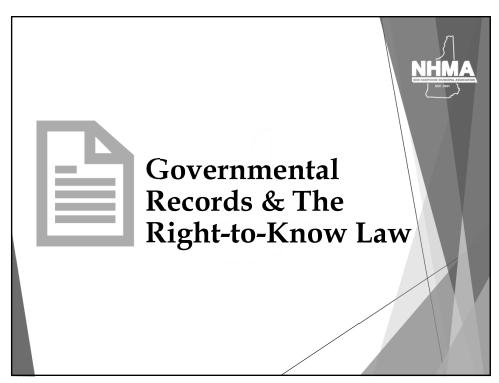


Disclose or Seal?

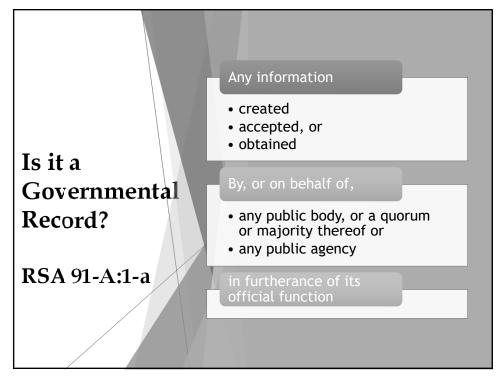
Minutes must be publicly disclosed within 72 hours <u>unless</u> board determines, by 2/3 vote taken in public session, that:

- Disclosure would have adverse effect on reputation;
- Disclosure would "render the proposed action ineffective"; or
- Discussion in nonpublic session pertained to terrorism.

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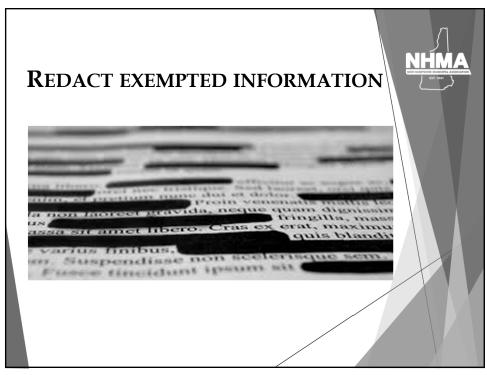
EXEMPTIONS TO DISCLOSURE OF GOVERNMENTAL RECORDS

General Standards Governing Exemptions – RSA 91-A:5



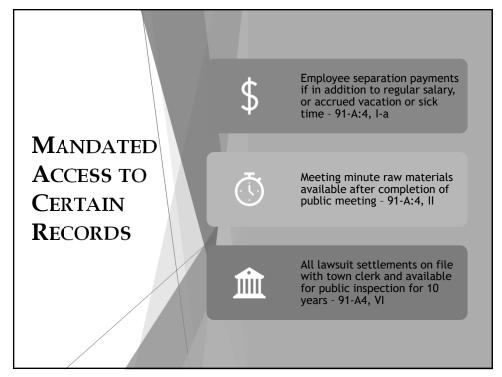
- ▶ RSA 91-A:5 provides a list of records categorically exempt from disclosure; master jury list or teacher certification records.
- ► Some statutory exemptions require detailed analysis, such as records whose disclosure would constitute invasion of privacy.
 - The Right-to-Know Law's purpose is to provide the utmost information to the public about what its government is up to. If disclosing the information does not serve this purpose, disclosure may not be required.
- When a public body or agency seeks to avoid disclosure of material under the Right-to-Know Law, that entity bears a heavy burden to avoid nondisclosure.

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Preliminary Drafts - RSA 91-A:5, IX • "[N]ot in their final form and not disclosed, circulated, or available to a quorum or a majority of the members of a public body." Personal Notes - RSA 91-A:5, VIII • "Any notes or other materials made for personal use that do not have an official purpose are exempt from disclosure."

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Basics of Record Production

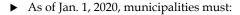
- ► Records must be provided immediately *only* when they are immediately available for release. (But not under E.O. #23!)
- ▶ RTK *does not* give citizens the right to review records in any quantity and wherever kept immediately upon demand.
- ▶ Requiring appointment to review records is permitted.
- ▶ RTK does not require document "compilation."

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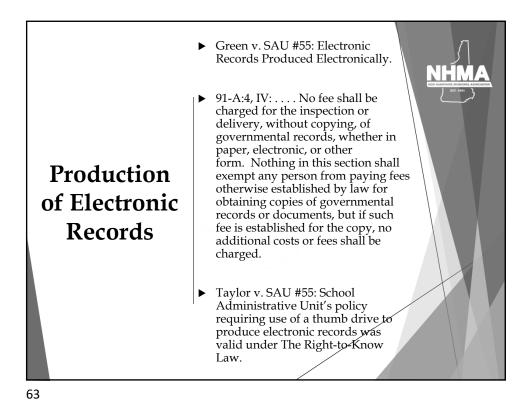
No flat fees! > ONLY REASONABLE FEES ARE ALLOWED! > RSA 91-A:4, IV



"Something" w/in 5 Days



- ► Provide a written statement of time necessary to determine whether request granted or denied; AND
- ► Provide a reason for the delay!
- ► Amendment to RSA 91-A:4, IV HB 396 2019 NH Laws Chapter 107
- ▶ NHMA Suggestion for Reason for Delay -
 - ▶ Need time to determine whether or not record exists;
 - ▶ Need time to determine whether it is disclosable;
 - ▶ If disclosable, need time to determine how much time it will take to make the requested records ready for review or copying.



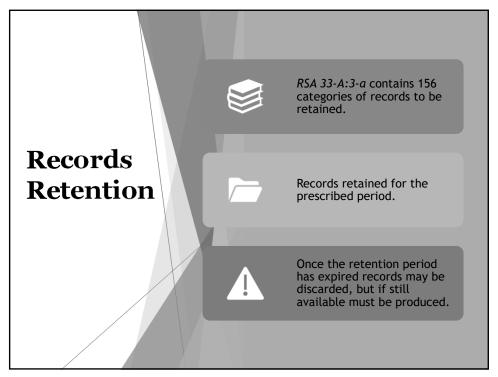
How are violations of RSA Chapter 91-A enforced?

No enforcement agency

"Aggrieved person"

Lawsuit

RSA 91-A:7, :8



Main Takeaways

Every citizen can request records. *

The record request must be "reasonably described." RSA 91-A:4, IV.

Any search for records must be reasonably calculated to uncover relevant documents.

There is no obligation to compile, cross reference or assemble records.

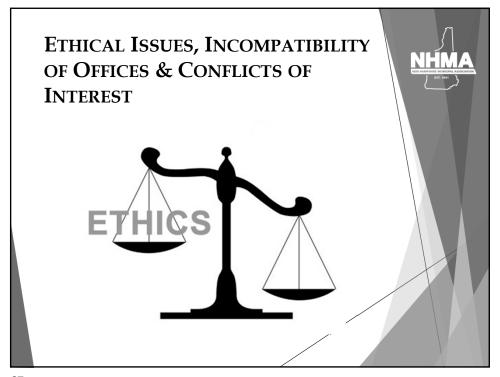
Requiring a citizen make an appointment to review records is permitted. $% \label{eq:condition}%$

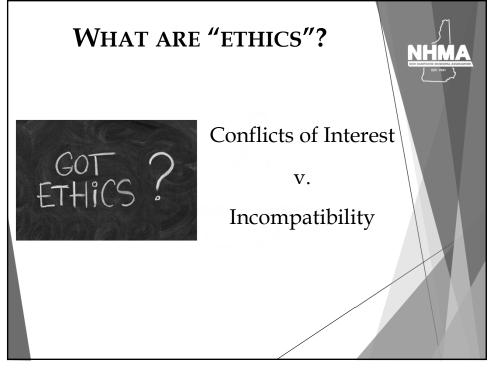
When denying access provide written reasons.

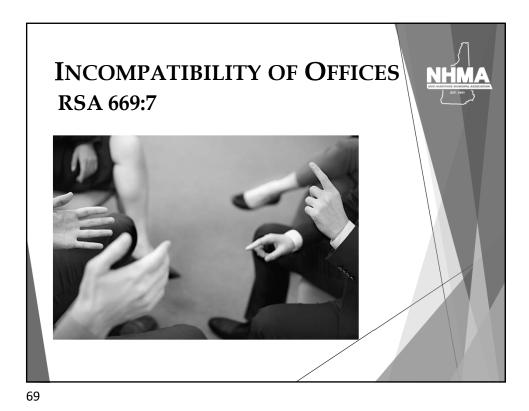
Redact exempt information

Reasonable fees allowed

Is it really deleted? RSA 91-A:4, III-b







LEGISLATIVE V. QUASI-JUDICIAL

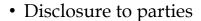
- Widely felt
- Policy decisions
- Must act in public's interest, but don't need to be "indifferent"
- Decision invalidated if deciding vote

- Affects rights of specific petitioner
- Notify & hear parties
- Weigh evidence

• Must be indifferent • Decision invalidated

AVOIDING CONFLICTS

- Recusal, not abstention
- Advisory Vote, RSA 673:14, II
- Alternates, RSA 673:14
- Proceeding without a full board

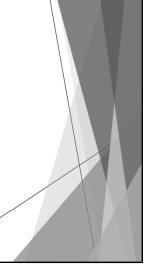




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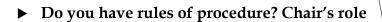
LOCAL CONFLICTS ORDINANCES: RSA 31:39-a

- Apply to officials and employees
- Require financial disclosures
- Stricter incompatibility of offices
- Adopted by town meeting
- Not exempt from 91-A
- Superior court removal for violation





Preparation for Meeting

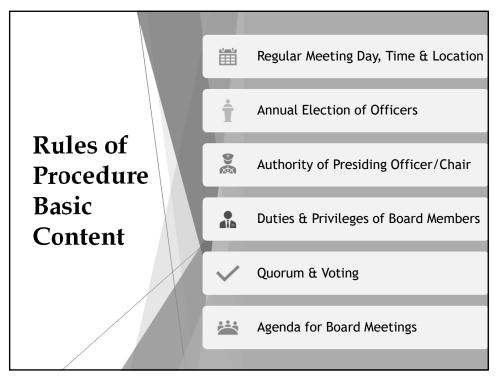


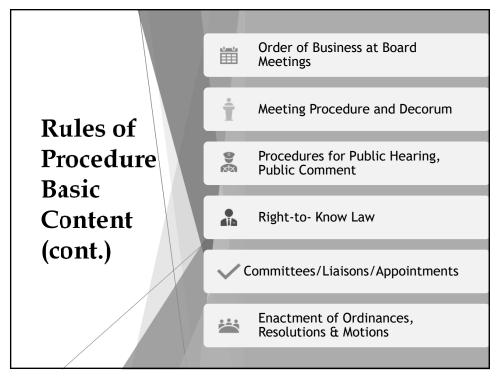


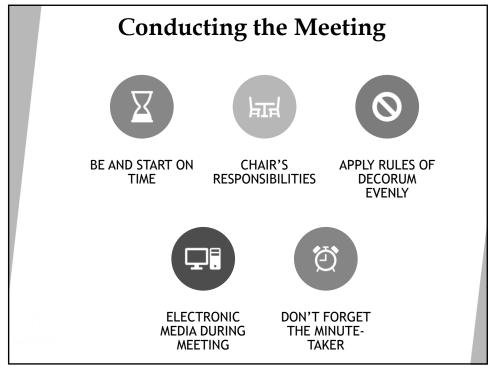
► Circulate materials in advance



- ► Read packet, think about comments and questions in advance
 - ► No discussions prior to/outside meeting!







- ► Paraphrase what the person says.
- ► "What I heard you says was . . ."
- ► Listening actively can be hard work.



Effective Meeting: Respect and Decorum



- ▶ All eyes are on you
- ▶ Pay attention!
- ► Electronic media use during meetings

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Riggins Rules

- ►Don't mingle with friends, acquaintances, unknown applicants before the meeting.
- ▶Don't indicate how you intend to vote during hearings & presentations.
- ▶Do rotate the seating in some regular manner to prevent a "strong" member from gradually dominating a "weak" member.
- ▶Don't interrupt a presentation until the question period.
- ▶Don't use first names in addressing anyone at all during the course of the hearing.
- ▶ Don't make anyone appearing before you look like a fool by the nature of your questions or remarks.

Do not permit people to leave the podium and approach closer to the hearing body except in unusual circumstances. Don't become involved in neighborhood quarrels. Do not take staff recommendations lightly. Don't try to ease your conscience and toss the applicant a bone. Don't show any displeasure or elation, by word or action, over the outcome of a vote. Do sit down and have a long soul searching session with yourself if you find you are consistently "out in left field."



- No right to speak in meeting, unless you give it to them (remember hearings are different)
- Establish & explain rules, apply consistently
- First Amendment: Many restrictions are not acceptable!
- Maintain control & order
 - Removal?

