
ACTIONS BY THE BOARD

The Board of Directors (Board) shall act by a majority vote of all of the membership constituting the Board, unless otherwise required by law.

An "action" by the Board means:

1. A collective decision by a majority of the Board members
2. A collective commitment or promise by a majority of the Board members to make a positive or negative decision
3. A vote by a majority of the Board members when sitting as the Board upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order, or ordinance

The Board shall not take action by secret ballot, whether preliminary or final.

Actions taken by the Board in open session shall be recorded in the Board minutes.

Action on Non-Agenda Items

After publicly identifying the item, the Board may take action on a subject not appearing on the posted meeting agenda under any of the following conditions:

1. When a majority of the Board determines that an emergency situation exists, as defined for emergency meetings pursuant to Government Code 54956.5
2. When two-thirds of the members present, or if less than two-thirds of the members are present then by a unanimous vote of all members present, determine that the need to take immediate action came to the non-profit corporation's attention after the agenda was posted
3. When an item appeared on the agenda of, and was continued from, a meeting that occurred not more than five days earlier

Challenging Board Actions

The non-profit corporation attorney's office or any interested person may file an action in court for the purpose of:

1. Stopping or preventing the Board's violation or threatened violation of the Brown Act
2. Determining the applicability of the Brown Act to ongoing or future threatened Board actions

ACTIONS BY THE BOARD

3. Determining the applicability of the Brown Act to a past action of the Board that is not specified in Government Code 54960.1, provided that:
 - a. Within nine months of the alleged violation, a cease and desist letter is submitted to the Board, clearly describing the past Board action and the nature of the alleged violation.
 - b. The time for the Board to respond has expired and the Board has not provided an unconditional commitment to cease and desist from and not repeat the past action alleged to have violated the Brown Act.
 - c. The action is brought within the time required by Government Code 54960.2.
4. Determining the validity, under state or federal law, of any Board rule or action which penalizes any of its members or otherwise discourages their expression
5. Compelling the Board to audio record its closed sessions because of a court's finding of the Board's violation of any applicable Government Code provision

The non-profit corporation attorney or any interested person may file an action in court to nullify a Board action which is alleged to be in violation of law regarding any of the following:

1. Open meeting and teleconferencing
2. Agenda posting
3. Closed session item descriptions
4. New or increased tax assessments
5. Special meetings
6. Emergency meetings

Prior to bringing any action to nullify a Board action, the non-profit corporation attorney or other interested person shall present a demand to "cure and correct" the alleged violation. The demand shall clearly describe the challenged action and the nature of the alleged violation and shall be presented to the Board in writing within 90 days of the date when the action was taken. If the alleged violation concerns action taken in an open session but in violation of Government Code 54954.2 (agenda posting), the written demand must be made within 30 days of the date when the alleged action took place.

Within 30 days of receiving the demand, the Board shall do one of the following:

ACTIONS BY THE BOARD

1. Cure or correct the challenged action and inform the demanding party in writing of its actions to cure or correct.
2. Determine not to cure or correct the alleged violation and inform the demanding party in writing of its decision to not cure or correct.
3. Take no action. If the Board takes no action within the 30-day period, its inaction shall be considered a decision not to cure or correct the challenged action.