

## 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2023 and 2024 SB1537

Introduced 2/8/2023, by Sen. Christopher Belt

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

5 ILCS 120/2.01	from Ch. 102, par. 42.01
5 ILCS 120/2.02	from Ch. 102, par. 42.02
5 ILCS 120/2.03	from Ch. 102, par. 42.03
5 ILCS 120/2.06	from Ch. 102, par. 42.06
5 ILCS 120/7	

Amends the Open Meetings Act. Allows meetings to be held by audio or video conference if the head of the public body determines that an in-person meeting or a meeting is not in the best interests of the public body or its members. Makes conforming changes. Modifies the requirements for meetings held by audio or video conference. Allows news outlets to receive notice of all special, emergency, rescheduled, or reconvened meetings by email. Removes provisions concerning meetings held on a legal holiday and certain quorum requirements.

LRB103 27822 DTM 54200 b

1 AN ACT concerning State government.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The Open Meetings Act is amended by changing Sections 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.06, and 7 as follows:

(5 ILCS 120/2.01) (from Ch. 102, par. 42.01)

Sec. 2.01. All meetings required by this Act to be public shall be held at specified times and places that which are convenient and open to the public or through websites that are accessible to the public. No meeting required by this Act to be public shall be held on a legal holiday unless the regular meeting day falls on that holiday.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, a quorum of members of a public body must be physically present at the location of an open meeting. If, however, an open meeting of a public body (i) with statewide jurisdiction, (ii) that is an Illinois library system with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles, (iii) that is a municipal transit district with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles, or (iv) that is a local workforce investment area with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles is held simultaneously at one of its offices and one or more other

locations in a public building, which may include other of its offices, through an interactive video conference and the public body provides public notice and public access as required under this Act for all locations, then members physically present in those locations all count towards determining a quorum. "Public building", as used in this Section, means any building or portion thereof owned or leased by any public body. The requirement that a quorum be physically present at the location of an open meeting shall not apply, however, to State advisory boards or bodies that do not have authority to make binding recommendations or determinations or to take any other substantive action.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, a quorum of members of a public body that is not (i) a public body with statewide jurisdiction, (ii) an Illinois library system with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles, (iii) a municipal transit district with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles, or (iv) a local workforce innovation area with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles must be physically present at the location of a closed meeting. Other members who are not physically present at a closed meeting of such a public body may participate in the meeting by means of a video or audio conference. For the purposes of this Section, "local workforce innovation area" means any local workforce innovation area or

- 1 areas designated by the Governor pursuant to the federal
- 2 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act or its reauthorizing
- 3 <del>legislation.</del>

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- 4 (Source: P.A. 100-477, eff. 9-8-17; 101-640, eff. 6-12-20.)
- 5 (5 ILCS 120/2.02) (from Ch. 102, par. 42.02)
- Sec. 2.02. Public notice of all meetings, whether open or closed to the public, shall be given as follows:
  - (a) Every public body shall give public notice of the schedule of regular meetings at the beginning of each calendar or fiscal year and shall state the regular dates, times, and places of such meetings and the websites, if any, through which those meetings may be accessed. An agenda for each regular meeting shall be posted at the principal office of the public body and at the location where an in-person the meeting is to be held at least 48 hours in advance of the holding of the meeting. A public body that has a website that the full-time staff of the public body maintains shall also post on its website the agenda of any regular meetings of the governing body of that public body. Any agenda of a regular meeting that is posted on a public body's website shall remain posted on the website until the regular meeting is concluded. The requirement of a regular meeting agenda shall not preclude the consideration of items not specifically set forth in the agenda. Public notice of any special meeting except a meeting held in the event of a bona fide emergency, or of any

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

rescheduled regular meeting, or of any reconvened meeting, shall be given at least 48 hours before such meeting, which notice shall also include the agenda for the special, rescheduled, or reconvened meeting, but the validity of any action taken by the public body which is germane to a subject on the agenda shall not be affected by other errors or omissions in the agenda. The requirement of public notice of reconvened meetings does not apply to any case where the meeting was open to the public and (1) it is to be reconvened within 24 hours, or (2) an announcement of the time and place of the reconvened meeting, and the website, if any, through which it is accessible, was made at the original meeting and there is no change in the agenda. Notice of an emergency meeting shall be given as soon as practicable, but in any event prior to the holding of such meeting, to any news medium which has filed an annual request for notice under subsection (b) of this Section.

(b) Public notice shall be given by posting a copy of the notice at the principal office of the body holding the meeting or, if no such office exists, at the building in which the <u>in-person</u> meeting is to be held. In addition to posting the <u>public notice at the principal office or the building in which</u> the meeting is to be held, a public body that has a website that the full-time staff of the public body maintains shall post notice on its website of all meetings of the governing body of the public body <u>and the website</u>, if any, through which

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

those meetings may be accessed. Any notice of an annual schedule of meetings shall remain on the website until a new public notice of the schedule of regular meetings is approved. Any notice of a regular meeting that is posted on a public body's website shall remain posted on the website until the regular meeting is concluded. If a public body that is conducting an audio or video conference meeting does not have a principal office or a website that the full-time staff of the public body maintains, notices shall be posted as provided in Section 2.03 for public bodies without a principal office or website. The body shall provide supply copies of the notice of its regular meetings, and of the notice of any special, emergency, rescheduled or reconvened meeting, to any news medium that has filed an annual request for such notice. Any such news medium shall also be given the same notice of all special, emergency, rescheduled or reconvened meetings in the same manner as is given to members of the body provided such news medium has given the public body an address, email address, or telephone number within the territorial jurisdiction of the public body at which such notice may be given. The failure of a public body to post on its website notice of any meeting or the agenda of any meeting shall not invalidate any meeting or any actions taken at a meeting.

(c) Any agenda required under this Section shall set forth the general subject matter of any resolution or ordinance that will be the subject of final action at the meeting. The public

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

body conducting a public meeting shall ensure that at least 1 2 one copy of any requested notice and agenda for the meeting is continuously available for public review during the entire 3 48-hour period preceding the meeting. Posting of the notice 5 and agenda on a website that is maintained by the public body satisfies the requirement for continuous posting under this 6 7 subsection (c). If a notice or agenda is not continuously available for the full 48-hour period due to actions outside 8 9 of the control of the public body, then that lack of 10 availability does not invalidate any meeting or action taken 11 at a meeting.

12 (Source: P.A. 97-827, eff. 1-1-13.)

13 (5 ILCS 120/2.03) (from Ch. 102, par. 42.03)

Sec. 2.03. In addition to the notice required by Section 2.02, each body subject to this Act must, at the beginning of each calendar or fiscal year, prepare and make available a schedule of all its regular meetings for such calendar or fiscal year, listing the times and places of such meetings and the website, if any, through which those meetings may be accessed.

If a change is made in regular meeting dates, at least 10 days' notice of such change shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which such body functions or on the public body's website. However, in the case of bodies of local governmental units with a

population of less than 500 in which no newspaper is published 1 and that do not have a website, such 10 days' notice may be 2 3 given by posting a notice of such change in at least 3 prominent places within the governmental unit. Notice of such 4 5 change shall also be posted at the principal office of the public body or on its website, or, if no such office or website 6 7 exists, at the building in which the meeting is to be held or 8 on the county's website. Notice of such change shall also be 9 supplied to those news media which have filed an annual 10 request for notice as provided in paragraph (b) of Section 11 2.02.

12 (Source: Laws 1967, p. 1960.)

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- 13 (5 ILCS 120/2.06) (from Ch. 102, par. 42.06)
- 14 Sec. 2.06. Minutes; right to speak.
  - (a) All public bodies shall keep written minutes of all their meetings, whether open or closed, and a verbatim record of all their closed meetings in the form of an audio or video recording. Minutes shall include, but need not be limited to:
    - (1) the date, time, and place of the meeting or the website, if any, through which it may be accessed;
      - (2) the members of the public body recorded as either present or absent and whether the members were physically present or present by means of video or audio conference; and
  - (3) a summary of discussion on all matters proposed,

deliberated, or decided, and a record of any votes taken.

- (b) A public body shall approve the minutes of its open meeting within 30 days after that meeting or at the public body's second subsequent regular meeting, whichever is later. The minutes of meetings open to the public shall be available for public inspection within 10 days after the approval of such minutes by the public body. Beginning July 1, 2006, at the time it complies with the other requirements of this subsection, a public body that has a website that the full-time staff of the public body maintains shall post the minutes of a regular meeting of its governing body open to the public on the public body's website within 10 days after the approval of the minutes by the public body. Beginning July 1, 2006, any minutes of meetings open to the public posted on the public body's website shall remain posted on the website for at least 60 days after their initial posting.
  - (c) The verbatim record may be destroyed without notification to or the approval of a records commission or the State Archivist under the Local Records Act or the State Records Act no less than 18 months after the completion of the meeting recorded but only after:
    - (1) the public body approves the destruction of a particular recording; and
    - (2) the public body approves minutes of the closed meeting that meet the written minutes requirements of subsection (a) of this Section.

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

(d) Each public body shall periodically meet to review minutes of all closed meetings. Meetings to review minutes shall occur every 6 months, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, taking into account the nature and meeting schedule of the public body. Committees which are ad hoc in nature shall review closed session minutes at the later of (1) 6 months from the date of the last review of closed session minutes or (2) at the next scheduled meeting of the ad hoc committee. At such meetings a determination shall be made, and reported in an open session that (1) the need confidentiality still exists as to all or part of those minutes or (2) that the minutes or portions thereof no longer require confidential treatment and are available for public inspection. The failure of a public body to strictly comply with the semi-annual review of closed session written minutes, whether before or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, shall not cause the written minutes or related verbatim record to become public or available for inspection in any judicial proceeding, other than a proceeding involving an alleged violation of this Act, if the public body, within 60 days of discovering its failure to strictly comply with the technical requirements of this subsection, reviews the closed session minutes and determines and thereafter reports in open session that either (1) the need for confidentiality still exists as to all or part of the minutes or verbatim record, or (2) that the minutes or

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

recordings or portions thereof no longer require confidential treatment and are available for public inspection.

(e) Unless the public body has made a determination that verbatim recording no longer requires confidential treatment or otherwise consents to disclosure, the verbatim record of a meeting closed to the public shall not be open for inspection or subject to discovery public in administrative or judicial proceeding other than one brought to enforce this Act. In the case of a civil action brought to enforce this Act, the court, if the judge believes such an examination is necessary, must conduct such in camera examination of the verbatim record as it finds appropriate in order to determine whether there has been a violation of this Act. In the case of a criminal proceeding, the court may conduct an examination in order to determine what portions, if any, must be made available to the parties for use as evidence in the prosecution. Any such initial inspection must be held in camera. If the court determines that a complaint or suit brought for noncompliance under this Act is valid it may, for the purposes of discovery, redact from the minutes of the meeting closed to the public any information deemed to qualify under the attorney-client privilege. The provisions of this subsection do not supersede the privacy or confidentiality provisions of State or federal law. Access to verbatim recordings shall be provided to duly elected officials or appointed officials filling a vacancy of an elected office in

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

a public body, and access shall be granted in the public body's main office or official storage location, in the presence of a records secretary, an administrative official of the public body, or any elected official of the public body. No verbatim recordings shall be recorded or removed from the public body's main office or official storage location, except by vote of the public body or by court order. Nothing in this subsection (e) is intended to limit the Public Access Counselor's access to those records necessary to address a request for administrative review under Section 7.5 of this Act.

(f) Minutes of meetings closed to the public shall be available only after the public body determines that it is no longer necessary to protect the public interest or the privacy of an individual by keeping them confidential, except that duly elected officials or appointed officials filling a vacancy of an elected office in a public body shall be provided access to minutes of meetings closed to the public. Access to minutes shall be granted in the public body's main office or official storage location, in the presence of a records secretary, an administrative official of the public body, or any elected official of the public body. No minutes of meetings closed to the public shall be removed from the public body's main office or official storage location, except by vote of the public body or by court order. Nothing in this subsection (f) is intended to limit the Public Access Counselor's access to those records necessary to address a

- 1 request for administrative review under Section 7.5 of this
- 2 Act.
- 3 (g) Any person shall be permitted an opportunity to
- 4 address public officials under the rules established and
- 5 recorded by the public body.
- 6 (h) When a public body is dissolved, disbanded,
- 7 eliminated, or consolidated by executive action, legislative
- 8 action, or referendum, and its functions and responsibilities
- 9 are assumed by a unit of local government, the unit of local
- 10 government which assumes the functions of the prior public
- 11 body shall review the closed session minutes of that public
- body pursuant to subsection (d).
- 13 (Source: P.A. 102-653, eff. 1-1-22.)
- 14 (5 ILCS 120/7)
- Sec. 7. <u>Audio or video conference meetings</u>. <del>Attendance by</del>
- 16 a means other than physical presence.
- 17 (a) If a quorum of the members of the public body is
- 18 physically present as required by Section 2.01, a majority of
- 19 the public body may allow a member of that body to attend the
- 20 meeting by other means if the member is prevented from
- 21 physically attending because of: (i) personal illness or
- 22 disability; (ii) employment purposes or the business of the
- 23 public body; or (iii) a family or other emergency. "Other
- 24 means" is by video or audio conference.
- 25 (b) If a member wishes to attend a meeting by other means,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

the member must notify the recording secretary or clerk of the public body before the meeting unless advance notice is impractical.

(c) A majority of the public body may allow a member to attend a meeting by other means only in accordance with and to the extent allowed by rules adopted by the public body. The rules must conform to the requirements and restrictions of this Section, may further limit the extent to which attendance by other means is allowed, and may provide for the giving of additional notice to the public or further facilitate public access to meetings.

(d) The limitations of this Section shall not apply to (i) closed meetings of (A) public bodies with statewide jurisdiction, (B) Illinois library systems with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles, (C) municipal transit districts with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles, or (D) local workforce innovation areas with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles or (ii) open or closed meetings of State advisory boards or bodies that do not have authority to make binding recommendations or determinations or to take any other substantive action. State advisory boards or bodies, public bodies with statewide jurisdiction, Illinois library systems with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles, municipal transit districts with

jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles, and local workforce investment areas with jurisdiction over a specific geographic area of more than 4,500 square miles, however, may permit members to attend meetings by other means only in accordance with and to the extent allowed by specific procedural rules adopted by the body. For the purposes of this Section, "local workforce innovation area" means any local workforce innovation area or areas designated by the Governor pursuant to the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act or its reauthorizing legislation.

(e) Subject to the requirements of Section 2.06 but notwithstanding any other provision of law, an open or closed meeting subject to this Act may be conducted by audio or video conference, without the physical presence of a quorum of the members, so long as the following conditions are met:

(1) the Governor or the Director of the Illinois

Department of Public Health has issued a disaster

declaration related to public health concerns because of a

disaster as defined in Section 4 of the Illinois Emergency

Management Agency Act, and all or part of the jurisdiction

of the public body is covered by the disaster area;

(1) (2) the head of the public body as defined in subsection (e) of Section 2 of the Freedom of Information Act determines that an in-person meeting or a meeting conducted under this Act is not in the best interests of

the public body or its members practical or prudent because of a disaster;

- (2) (3) all members of the body participating in the meeting, wherever their physical location, shall be verified and can hear one another and can hear all discussion and testimony;
- (3) (4) for open meetings, members of the public attending the meeting present at the regular meeting location of the body can hear all discussion and testimony and all votes of the members of the body, and all attendees can unless attendance at the regular meeting location is not feasible due to the disaster, including the issued disaster declaration, in which case the public body must make alternative arrangements and provide notice pursuant to this Section of such alternative arrangements in a manner to allow any interested member of the public access to contemporaneously hear all discussion, testimony, and roll call votes, such as by offering a telephone number or a web based link;
- (5) at least one member of the body, chief legal counsel, or chief administrative officer is physically present at the regular meeting location, unless unfeasible due to the disaster, including the issued disaster declaration; and
- $\underline{(4)}$  (6) all votes are conducted by roll call, so each member's vote on each issue can be identified and

recorded; -

(7) Except in the event of a bona fide emergency, 48
hours' notice shall be given of a meeting to be held
pursuant to this Section. Notice shall be given to all
members of the public body, shall be posted on the website
of the public body, and shall also be provided to any news
media who has requested notice of meetings pursuant to
subsection (a) of Section 2.02 of this Act. If the public
body declares a bona fide emergency:

- (A) Notice shall be given pursuant to subsection

  (a) of Section 2.02 of this Act, and the presiding officer shall state the nature of the emergency at the beginning of the meeting.
- (B) The public body must comply with the verbatim recording requirements set forth in Section 2.06 of this Act.
- (5) each (8) Each member of the body participating in a meeting by audio or video conference for a meeting held pursuant to this Section is considered present at the meeting for purposes of determining a quorum and participating in all proceedings: -
- (6) in (9) In addition to the requirements for open meetings under Section 2.06, public bodies holding open meetings under this <u>Section</u> subsection (e) must also keep a verbatim record of all their meetings in the form of an audio or video recording. Verbatim records made under this

1	paragraph $\overline{(9)}$ shall be made available to the public under,
2	and are otherwise subject to, the provisions of Section
3	2.06; and -
4	(7) the (10) The public body shall bear all costs
5	associated with compliance with this <u>Section</u> subsection
6	<del>(e)</del> .
7	(Source: P.A. 100-477, eff. 9-8-17; 101-640, eff. 6-12-20.)