1 AN ACT concerning 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 Section 3 as follows:
- 6 (5 ILCS 120/3) (from Ch. 102, par. 43)
 - Sec. 3. (a) Where the provisions of this Act are not complied with, or where there is probable cause to believe that the provisions of this Act will not be complied with, any person, including the State's Attorney of the county in which such noncompliance may occur, may bring a civil action in the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which the alleged noncompliance has occurred or is about to occur, or in which the affected public body has its principal office, prior to or within 60 days of the meeting alleged to be in violation of this Act or, if facts concerning the meeting are not discovered within the 60-day period, within 60 days of the discovery of a violation by the State's Attorney.
 - Records that are obtained by a State's Attorney from a public body for purposes of reviewing whether the public body has complied with this Act may not be disclosed to the public. Those records, while in the possession of the State's Attorney, are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information

- 1 Act.

- 2 (b) In deciding such a case the court may examine in camera 3 any portion of the minutes of a meeting at which a violation of 4 the Act is alleged to have occurred, and may take such
- 5 additional evidence as it deems necessary.
 - (c) The court, having due regard for orderly administration and the public interest, as well as for the interests of the parties, may grant such relief as it deems appropriate, including granting a relief by mandamus requiring that a meeting be open to the public, granting an injunction against future violations of this Act, ordering the public body to make available to the public such portion of the minutes of a meeting as is not authorized to be kept confidential under this Act, or declaring null and void any final action taken at a closed meeting in violation of this Act, or declaring null and void a final action taken at an open meeting in violation of this Act, but only if a civil action alleging the violation is commenced within 60 days of that meeting and the alleged violation is directly and substantially related to that final action.
 - (d) The court may assess against any party, except a State's Attorney, reasonable attorney's fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred by any other party who substantially prevails in any action brought in accordance with this Section, provided that costs may be assessed against any private party or parties bringing an action pursuant to this

- Section only upon the court's determination that the action is 1
- 2 malicious or frivolous in nature.
- (Source: P.A. 96-542, eff. 1-1-10.) 3
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 4
- 5 becoming law.