

Illinois Open Meetings Act
Frequently Asked Questions
By the Public

The Open Meetings Act (OMA) is designed to ensure that Illinois residents have access to their government. In 2009, Attorney General Lisa Madigan worked with legislators and a diverse group of individuals and organizations to strengthen the transparency laws in Illinois and hold government more accountable. On January 1, 2010, key changes to the Open Meetings Act took effect to provide Illinois residents with a more open and accountable government.

WHO'S WHO UNDER OMA

Public Access Counselor (PAC) – An attorney in the Attorney General's Office who works to ensure compliance with OMA and the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The Public Access Counselor oversees the Public Access Bureau in the Attorney General's Office, which includes several Assistant Attorneys General and professional support staff members working to respond to OMA and FOIA issues raised by the public and government officials. Working under the direction and supervision of the Attorney General, the PAC has the authority to determine whether a public body has violated OMA. The PAC also has the authority to review requests for documents under FOIA and determine whether those documents should have been disclosed. As part of this Public Access work, the Attorney General may issue binding opinions in OMA and FOIA disputes, may sue to enforce binding opinions, and may provide advice and guidance to public bodies. The PAC also creates the electronic training that all members of public bodies are required to complete upon assuming the duties of office.

"Public Body" – The Open Meetings Act defines "public body" to include "all legislative, executive, administrative or advisory bodies of the State, counties, townships, cities, villages, incorporated towns, school districts and all other municipal corporations, boards, bureaus, committees or commissions of this State, and any subsidiary bodies of any of the foregoing including but not limited to committees and subcommittees which are supported in whole or in part by tax revenue, or which expend tax revenue, except the General Assembly and committees or commissions thereof."

Under OMA, "public body" also includes tourism boards and convention or civic center boards located in counties that are contiguous to the Mississippi River with populations of more than 250,000 but less than 300,000. OMA specifically provides that "public body" does not include a child death review team, the Illinois Child Death Review Teams Executive Council established under the Child Death Review Team Act, an ethics commission acting under the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, a regional youth advisory board or the Statewide Youth Advisory Board established under the Department of Children and Family Services Statewide Youth Advisory Board Act, or the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal.

"Meeting" – The Open Meetings Act defines "meeting" to include "any gathering, whether in person or by video or audio conference, telephone call, electronic means (such as, without limitation, electronic mail, electronic chat, and instant messaging), or other means of contemporaneous interactive communication, of a majority of a quorum of the members of a public body held for the purpose of discussing public business or, for a 5-member public body, a quorum of the members of a public body held for the purpose of discussing public business. Accordingly, for a 5-member public body, 3 members of the body constitute a quorum and the affirmative vote of 3 members is necessary to adopt any motion, resolution, or ordinance, unless a greater number is otherwise required."

GENERAL INFORMATION

What is the Open Meetings Act (OMA)?

The Open Meetings Act is a state law that requires that meetings of public bodies be open to the public except in certain specific, limited situations (discussed in more detail below) where the law authorizes the public body to close a meeting. OMA also provides that the public must be given advance notice of the time, place and subject matter of meetings of public bodies.

What is the difference between the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and OMA?

FOIA applies when a member of the public is seeking access to public records. OMA is intended to ensure that the actions of public bodies are conducted in the open, during public meetings, and that the public is able to observe the deliberations behind those actions.

What type of "public body" is covered by OMA?

The "public bodies" covered by OMA include all legislative, executive, administrative or advisory bodies of:

- the State
- counties
- townships, cities, villages, or incorporated towns
- school districts
- municipal corporations

"Public bodies" also include all subsidiary bodies of public bodies, including but not limited to committees and subcommittees that are supported in whole or in part by tax revenue or which expend tax revenue. Examples of "public bodies" include everything from park district boards to city councils. The General Assembly and committees or commissions of the General Assembly are not "public bodies" and, therefore, are not subject to the requirements of OMA.

PUBLIC MEETING

What is a "meeting"? How many members of the public body have to be present before OMA requirements apply?

A "meeting" under OMA is a gathering of a majority of a quorum of the members of a public body for the purpose of discussing public business. For example, for a seven-member board with a quorum of four, a majority of the quorum would be three. Therefore, a gathering of three or more members of a seven-member board held for the purpose of discussing public business satisfies OMA's definition of "meeting." There is an exception in the definition that requires at least a quorum, or 3 members, of a 5-member public body to participate in a gathering to trigger the requirements of OMA. In addition, the affirmative vote of three members is necessary for a public body with five members to adopt any motion, resolution, or ordinance, unless a greater number is otherwise required.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF A MEETING

What is public notice?

Giving public notice of a meeting means that the public body must provide the date, time, and location of a meeting.

When and how does a notice of a regular meeting have to be provided by a public body?

At the beginning of each calendar or fiscal year, every public body that holds meetings at regular intervals must create and make available to the public the schedule for regular meetings that year, including the dates, times, and location of the meetings. 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 meeting is to be held. If the public body has a website maintained by its own full-time staff, then notice of all meetings must also be posted on that website.

If the public body changes this schedule, it must give 10 calendar days' notice of the change by publicizing the change in the newspaper and by posting information concerning the schedule change at the principal office of the public body. Newspaper publication is not required for rescheduling a single meeting. This requirement does not apply if a public body changes the date of an individual meeting or meetings, but otherwise continues to adhere to its existing regular meeting schedule.

The public body must post an agenda (see below) for the particular meeting at the principal office of the public body, at the location of the meeting, and on the public body's website (if it has a website maintained by its own full-time staff) at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. If a notice or agenda is not continuously available for the full 48-hour period due to actions outside of the control of the public body, then the lack of availability does not invalidate any meeting or action taken at a meeting.

MEETING AGENDA

What is an agenda?

An agenda is a list of the items to be acted upon or discussed during a meeting.

Can the agenda be changed?

Although a public body may remove an agenda item that it determines will not be addressed or add a new topic for discussion to a regular meeting agenda solely to increase transparency, a public body cannot add an item to the agenda less than 48 hours before the meeting if it intends to take action on that item.

Can the public body take action on items not on the agenda of regular meetings?

No. While the public body can discuss items that are not on the agenda of a regular meeting, the public body cannot take action or make any decision with regard to items or topics not on the agenda of a regular meeting. It is important to note that at a special or emergency meeting, unlike a regular meeting, a public body cannot discuss items that did not appear on the agenda for the special or emergency meeting.

Is a public body required to allow a member of the public to speak at an open meeting?

Yes. OMA requires that public bodies give members of the public an opportunity to address public officials at public meetings. The procedure for public comment is governed by rules established and recorded by the public body. The primary purpose of adopting rules governing public comment is to accommodate the public's statutory right to address the public body while ensuring that the public body can maintain order and decorum at its meetings.

TIME AND LOCATION OF A MEETING

When and where does an open public meeting need to be held?

A public body must hold a meeting at a specific time and place that is convenient and open to the public. A public body cannot hold a meeting on a public holiday, unless the regularly scheduled meeting falls on that holiday.

RECORDING OF A MEETING

May a member of the public record an open meeting?

Yes. Any member of the public can record the meeting by tape, film, or other means, subject to some reasonable restrictions.

Is the public body required to take minutes of its open meetings?

Yes. The minutes must include:

- the date, time and place of the meeting;
- a list of the members present and absent from the meeting, and whether they attended in person, by phone, or by video;

- a summary of the discussion of all matters proposed, deliberated, or decided; and
- a record of any votes taken.

It is important to note that subsidiary bodies of public bodies (such as committees and subcommittees) are also required to take minutes of meetings.

A public body must make minutes of the meeting available for public inspection and post them on the public body's website (if it has one) within 10 calendar days after the minutes are approved by the public body. Typically, the minutes are approved at the public body's next meeting, but the public body is allowed to wait to approve minutes until the latter of (1) 30 days after the meeting, or (2) the second subsequent regular meeting.

CLOSED MEETINGS – NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

When can a meeting be "closed"? Can a public body ever meet in private?

Section 2(c) of the Open Meetings Act provides that a public body can close a meeting to the public only when the following topics are to be considered:

- the appointment, employment, compensation, discipline, performance, or dismissal of a specific employees, specific individuals who serve as independent contractors in a park, recreational, or educational setting, or specific volunteers of the public body, or legal counsel for the public body, including hearing testimony on a complaint lodged against an employee, a specific individual who serves as an independent contractor in a park, recreational, or educational setting, or a volunteer of the public body or against legal counsel for the public body to determine its validity. However, a meeting to consider an increase in compensation to a specific employee of a public body that is subject to the Local Government Wage Increase Transparency Act may not be closed and shall be open to the public and posted and held in accordance with this Act
- collective negotiating matters or deliberations concerning salary schedules for one or more classes of employees;
- discipline or removal of an occupant of a public office or appointment of an individual to fill a vacant public office, but only when the public body has the authority under law to appoint or remove an occupant from public office;
- evidence or testimony received in a hearing, provided that the body is a quasi-adjudicative body and prepares and makes available for public inspection a written decision setting forth its determinative reasoning;
- the purchase or lease of real property by the public body;
- the setting of a price for sale or lease of property owned by the public body;
- the sale or purchase of securities, investments, or investment contracts;
- security procedures;
- student disciplinary cases;
- the placement of individual students in special education programs and other matters relating to individual students;

- pending or probable litigation against, affecting or on behalf of the public body;
- the establishment of reserves or settlement of claims as provided in the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act;
- conciliation of complaints of discrimination in the sale or rental of housing;
- ongoing, prior or future criminal investigations, when discussed by public bodies with criminal investigatory responsibilities, or informant sources or the hiring or assignment of undercover personnel or equipment;
- professional ethics or performance when discussed by an advisory body to a licensing or regulatory agency;
- discussions regarding self-evaluation, practices and procedures or professional ethics with representatives of statewide associations;
- the recruitment, credentialing, discipline or formal peer review of physicians or other health care professionals for a hospital or other health care center;
- deliberations for decisions of the Prisoner Review Board;
- review or discussion of applications received under the Experimental Organ Transplantation Procedures Act;
- classification and discussion of confidential matters of the State Government Suggestion Award Board;
- discussion of the minutes of a meeting that was lawfully closed under OMA;
- deliberations of the State Emergency Medical Services Disciplinary Review Board;
- the operation by a municipality of a municipal utility or power agency or natural gas agency regarding contracts relating to the purchase, sale or delivery of electricity or natural gas, or the results or conclusions of load forecast studies;
- meetings of a residential health care facility resident sexual assault and death review team;
- an independent team of experts meeting under Brian's Law;
- meetings of a mortality review team appointed under the Department of Juvenile Justice Mortality Review Team Act;
- correspondence and records that may not be disclosed pertaining to the Public Aid Code;
- meetings between internal or external audit committees, finance committees, and their equivalents when the discussion involves internal control weaknesses, identification of potential fraud risk areas, known or suspected frauds, and fraud interviews conducted in accordance with generally accepted U.S. auditing standards;
- meetings and deliberations for decisions of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act;
- meetings between the Regional Transportation Authority Board and its service boards when the discussion involves review of certain employment contracts;
- meetings or portions of meetings of the advisory committee and peer review subcommittee created under Section 320 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act during which specific controlled substance prescriber, dispenser, or patient information is discussed;
- meetings of the Tax Increment Financing Reform Task Force under Section

2505-800 of the Department of Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois;

- meetings of the group established to discuss Medicaid capitation rates under Section 5-30.8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code;
- deliberations or portions of deliberations for decisions of the Illinois Gaming Board in which there is discussed any of the following: (1) personal, commercial, financial, or other information obtained from any source that is privileged, proprietary, confidential, or a trade secret; or (2) information specifically exempted from the disclosure by federal or state law;
- deliberations for decisions of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, the Certification Review Panel, and the Illinois State Police Merit Board regarding certification and decertification;
- meetings of the regional review teams under subsection (a) of Section 75 of the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Act; and
- Meetings of the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board under Section 10 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.

A public body can close a meeting to the public only if its members are discussing a topic that is listed in Section 2(c) of the Open Meetings Act. Because these exceptions are contrary to the requirement that all meetings of public bodies shall be open, the exceptions are to be strictly construed, extending only to subjects clearly within their scope.

How can a public body "close" a public meeting?

If a public body wants to hold a closed meeting or wants to close a portion of an open meeting, the public body must vote to close the meeting by a majority vote of a quorum present in an open meeting. The public body must also publicly cite the specific exception in OMA that applies and authorizes the closure of the meeting. The exception may be identified by its statutory subsection or by reciting or paraphrasing the language of the exception.

Who can attend a "closed" meeting?

Members of the public body and others who are involved in the matter which is the basis for the closed meeting may attend the meeting. For example, witnesses giving testimony regarding a complaint against an employee may attend a meeting that is closed for purposes of discussing discipline of an employee. The public body has discretion to determine who may attend a closed meeting.

Can a public body take binding action in a closed session?

No. A public body may not take any final action in a closed meeting.

How must a public body record a closed meeting?

A public body must make a verbatim record, by audio or video, of any closed meeting and take minutes of the meeting. Every six months, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the public body must meet to review the minutes of any closed meetings that occurred and determine whether the minutes of those closed meetings need to remain

confidential. If the public body determines that it is no longer necessary to have the minutes remain confidential, the public body must make the minutes available to the public.

ATTENDING A MEETING BY PHONE OR VIDEO CONFERENCE

Can a member of a public body attend a meeting by telephone or video conference and not in person?

A member of a public body may attend a meeting by telephone or video conference only in accordance with and to the extent allowed by the rules of the public body. If a quorum of the members of the public body is physically present, then a majority of the public body may allow a member to attend by video or telephone conference if the member is prevented from physically attending because of (1) personal illness or disability; (2) employment purposes or the business of the public body; (3) a family or other emergency; or (4) unexpected childcare obligations. If a member wants to attend the meeting by video or telephone conference, he or she must notify the recording secretary or clerk of the public body before the meeting, unless advance notice is impractical.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the General Assembly amended OMA to permit public bodies to hold meetings remotely during public health emergencies if certain enumerated conditions are met. A threshold condition is that 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.

IF YOU BELIEVE THAT A PUBLIC BODY HAS VIOLATED THE OPEN MEETINGS ACT, YOU CAN TAKE ACTION. HERE IS WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW.

What can I do if I think a public body has violated OMA?

Within 60 calendar days from when the alleged violation occurred, you can file a Request for Review with the Public Access Counselor at the Office of the Attorney General, or you can bring a civil action in circuit court against the public body. If facts concerning an OMA violation are not discovered within the 60-day period, but are discovered up to two years after the alleged violation by a person using reasonable diligence, the request for review may be made within 60 days of the discovery of the alleged violation. In addition, if you timely file a request for review and the PAC resolves the matter by means other than a binding opinion, you may file suit within 60 days of the decision by the PAC.

What is a Request for Review?

A Request for Review is correspondence sent to the PAC that lays out the basis for an alleged violation of OMA. The request must be made in writing, must be signed by the requester and must include a summary of the facts supporting the allegation.

How do I submit an OMA Request for Review to the PAC?

A Request for Review may be submitted to the PAC by either email or U.S. Postal Service. The contact information for the PAC is

Leah Bartelt
Public Access Counselor
Public Access Bureau
500 S. 2nd Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706
E-mail: public.access@ilag.gov
FOIA Hotline: 1-877-299-FOIA (1-877-299-3642)

Is there a deadline for submitting a Request for Review?

Yes. A person seeking review of an issue by the PAC must send the Request for Review to the PAC within 60 calendar days after the date of the alleged OMA violation. If facts concerning an OMA violation are not discovered within the 60-day period, but are discovered up to two years after the alleged violation by a person using reasonable diligence, the request for review may be made within 60 days of the discovery of the alleged violation.

What happens when I submit a Request for Review with the PAC?

When the PAC receives a written Request for Review from a member of the public, the PAC has seven working days to determine whether further action is warranted.

If the Public Access Counselor reviews the Request for Review and determines that further action is warranted, the PAC will forward a copy of the Request for Review to the public body within 7 working days of receiving the request. At that time, the PAC can specify records or other documents that the public body must furnish to facilitate the PAC's further review. The public body must provide the requested records within 7 working days of receiving the request from the PAC.

Within 7 working days of receiving the request from the PAC, the public body may, but is not required to, provide an answer to the allegations in the Request for Review. The answer may take the form of a letter, brief, or memorandum.

The PAC must forward a copy of the public body's answer (with any confidential information redacted) to the person who requested the review of the alleged OMA violation. The requester then may, but is not required to, respond in writing to the public body's answer. If the requester decides to respond, they must do so within 7 working days of receiving the public body's answer. The requester must send a copy of their response to the public body.

Once the PAC has all of the necessary information to analyze the OMA issue and determine whether the public body violated the law, the PAC may:

- Decide that no further review is necessary and that the allegations are unfounded.
- Mediate and work to resolve the dispute. The PAC can decide to work informally to try to mediate the dispute between the member of the public and the public body. This could include issuing a non-binding determination letter.
- Issue a binding opinion resolving the matter. If the PAC decides to issue a binding opinion, they must issue the opinion within 60 days after receiving all the documents necessary to complete the Request for Review. Under OMA, the PAC may extend this time by up to 21 business days by sending written notice to the requester and the public body.

What kind of information can the PAC request during the Request for Review process?

The PAC can request any information necessary to decide whether an OMA violation has occurred. Under OMA, the PAC has the same authority as a court to request and review any audio or video tapes of a closed meeting.

Do I have to file a Request for Review with the PAC before I can file suit in court?

No.

Can I bring my own OMA action in court?

Yes.

What are the penalties that a public body may incur if it violates the Open Meetings Act?

Criminal Penalties: Under the law, a State's Attorney may bring a criminal action for a violation of OMA. A violation of OMA is a Class C misdemeanor, which is punishable by up to 30 days in jail and a fine of up to \$1,000.

Civil Penalties: In a civil lawsuit for a violation of OMA, a court may take a number of actions, including (1) ordering a public body to conduct an open meeting, (2) granting an injunction against future violations by the public body, (3) ordering the public body to make available to the public the minutes of a closed meeting, (4) declaring null and void any final action taken at a closed meeting in violation of OMA, or (5) awarding any other relief that the court deems appropriate. The court also may require the public body to pay the attorney's fees and costs of the person who filed the civil lawsuit alleging the OMA violation.

Only a court may impose criminal or civil penalties; the Public Access Counselor does not have statutory authority to impose such penalties.

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