



Open and Public Meetings Act

Key Provisions for Legislators | May 2026

The Open and Public Meetings Act (OPMA) requires that members of a public body be provided with annual training on OPMA requirements. This document is intended to facilitate legislative compliance with that requirement and to help legislators understand OPMA. This summary is prepared for a legislative audience and does not attempt to explain or apply OPMA to other public bodies. Key terms and amendments to OPMA from the 2026 General Session are detailed at the end of the document. For questions regarding how to conduct a meeting, please refer to committee staff; for general questions, please contact Adam Sweet, LRGC Deputy Director.

Declaration of Public Policy

(Section [52-4-102](#))

The Legislature finds and declares that the state, its agencies, and political subdivisions exist to aid in the conduct of the people’s business. The Legislature intends for these entities to take their actions and conduct their deliberations openly.

Public Notice and Agenda

(Section [52-4-202](#))

A public body must provide public notice of a meeting at least 24 hours before the meeting. The public notice must:

- Include the agenda, date, time, and place;
- Include an agenda that reasonably specifies the topics the public body will consider; and
- Be posted on the Utah Public Notice Website and the public body’s official website.

A public body may discuss a topic raised by the public that is not listed on the agenda but may not take final action on the topic at the meeting.

Minutes and Recordings

(Section [52-4-203](#))

A public body is required to keep written minutes and a recording of all meetings unless the meeting is a site visit or traveling tour where no vote or action is taken.

- A recording of the open portions of the meeting must be posted on the Utah Public Notice Website within three business days after the public meeting.
- Draft minutes are required to be made publicly available within 30 days after the meeting.

- Approved minutes and any public materials distributed at the meeting must, within three business days after approval, be:
 - Posted on the Utah Public Notice Website; and
 - Made available at the public body’s office.

Electronic Meetings

(Section [52-4-207](#))

A public body may not hold an electronic meeting unless it has adopted procedures to govern electronic meetings, including how a remote member will be included in calculating a quorum. Electronic meetings must comply with OPMA, including giving public notice of the electronic meeting in accordance with Section [52-4-202](#).

A public body that conducts an electronic meeting must, in general, provide space and facilities at an anchor location for the public. A public body may conduct an electronic meeting without an anchor location only if:

- The chair of the public body determines that conducting the meeting from an anchor location presents a substantial risk to the health or safety of those who are present or would otherwise be present at the anchor location;
- The public notice, or the chair during the meeting, provides the chair’s determination and a summary of the facts upon which the determination is made; and
- Included in the public notice for the meeting is information on how the public may view or provide comments at the meeting.



Electronic Meetings – Cont.

If an electronic meeting is held without an anchor location, the public body must ensure the public can view and hear the open portions of the meeting and provide comments electronically.

Application to Legislative Public Bodies

(Joint Rule [1-4-402](#))

A member of a legislative public body may attend a meeting remotely only if the member has a specified reason and notifies the chair. The chair must conduct an electronic meeting of the legislative public body from the anchor location.

When a member of a legislative public body attends a meeting by electronic means, the member's attire and appearance must be consistent with what would be expected if the member were attending in person. The member's location should also reflect the dignity of the meeting, particularly if the member is attending via video conference.

A member of a legislative public body may not attend a meeting electronically while engaging in any activity that would be abnormal or prohibited if the member were attending in person, including operating a motor vehicle.

Closed Meetings

(Sections [52-4-204](#) and [52-4-205](#))

A public body may hold a closed meeting only for certain purposes, including discussing:

- A person's character, competence, or health;
- Pending or imminent litigation;
- Certain matters regarding acquisition or sale of real property, including water rights or shares;
- The deployment of security personnel, devices, or systems;
- An investigation of alleged criminal conduct;
- The receipt or review of an ethics complaint if the public body is the Independent Legislative Ethics Commission;

- Certain matters under the jurisdiction of a legislative ethics committee;
- Certain deliberations and decision-making involved in the procurement process; or
- Potential tenants of point of the mountain state land.

In general, a public body may close a meeting only by a two-third vote with a quorum present. Certain meetings are required to be closed under limited circumstances (see [52-4-205\(2\)](#)).

A public body that closes a meeting is required to announce and record in the minutes the reasons for closing the meeting.

A public body may not close a meeting to:

- Interview a person applying to fill an elected position;
- Discuss filling a midterm vacancy or temporary absence for an elected position; or
- Discuss the character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of a person whose name was submitted to fill a midterm vacancy or temporary absence for an elected position.

A public body may not take a vote in a closed meeting except on a motion to end the closed portion of the meeting. An ordinance, resolution, rule, regulation, contract, or appointment may not be approved during a closed meeting.

Emergency Meetings

(Section [52-4-202](#))

A public body may hold an emergency meeting and is not required to give 24-hour notice if unforeseen circumstances arise that require the public body to consider matters of an emergency or urgent nature. However, a public body may not hold an emergency meeting unless it attempts to notify all members of the public body and a majority of members approve the meeting.



Emergency Meetings – Cont.

Any member of a legislative public body may attend an emergency electronic meeting by electronic means, and the public body may conduct an emergency electronic meeting of the legislative public body remotely.

Penalties

(Sections [52-4-302](#) and [52-4-305](#))

Open Meetings – Final action taken in a meeting that is in violation of certain provisions of OPMA is voidable by a court.

Closed Meetings – It is a class B misdemeanor to knowingly or intentionally violate the closed meeting provisions of OPMA.

2026 Amendments to OPMA

[S.B. 132](#), Spaceport Amendments, which permits the Spaceport Exploration Committee to hold a closed meeting when the committee and industry experts are considering information that is designated as a trade secret.

[H.B. 513](#), Attorney General Funding Amendments, which permits the Legislative Management Committee to hold a closed meeting to discuss a notice from the Office of the Attorney General.

[S.B. 148](#), General Oversight Amendments, which permits the General Oversight Committee to discuss matters subject to litigation and whistleblower complaints in a closed meeting.

[S.B. 43](#), Land Trusts Protection and Advocacy Office Amendments, which permits the advocacy council to hold a closed meeting to discuss matters addressed in a closed session of the trustee boards, and any information the advocacy director shares in the closed meeting from a closed session of the trustee boards, is strictly limited to information that the advocacy director can lawfully share with the advocacy council and may not include any non-public information subject to a confidentiality agreement, or any information shared in a closed session.

[H.B. 491](#), State Highway Designation Amendments, which states that a public body does not include the highway designation review committee.



Definitions (Section [52-4-103](#) and Joint Rule [1-4-401](#))

Anchor Location means a physical location where a public body conducting an electronic meeting normally conducts meetings or a location reasonably accessible to the public as the anchor location.

Electronic Meeting means a meeting where some or all public body members attend through an electronic video, audio connection, or both.

Legislative Public Body means a public body that is governed by legislative rules.

Meeting means a gathering of a public body or specified body with a quorum present that is convened:

- By an individual with authority to convene the body who follows the process provided by law for convening the body; and
- For the express purpose of acting as a public body or specified body to:
 - Receive public comment about a relevant matter;
 - Deliberate about a relevant matter; or
 - Take action upon a relevant matter.

Public Body means an administrative, advisory, executive, or legislative body of the state or its political subdivisions that:

- Is created by the Utah Constitution, state statute, rule, ordinance, or resolution;
- Expends, disburses, or is supported in whole or in part by tax revenue; and
- Is vested with the authority to make decisions regarding the public's business.

Public body does not include certain bodies listed in statute, including:

- A political party, political group, or a political caucus;
- A conference committee, rules committee, sifting committee, or an administrative staff committee of the Legislature; or
- Certain Legislative Management subcommittees (established in Section [36-12-8](#)).

Specified Body means an administrative, advisory, executive, or legislative body that:

- Is not a public body;
- Consists of three or more members; and
- Includes at least one member who is:
 - A legislator; and
 - Officially appointed to the body by the president of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives, or governor
- A specified body does not mean certain bodies listed in statute, including some bodies also excluded from the definition of public body.

Specified Reason means illness or injury or health or safety concerns of a member or a member's relative, emergency travel, an emergency work-related issue, an emergency childcare-related issue, or a similar circumstance.