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**OPEN AND PUBLIC MEETINGS ACT AMENDMENTS** 

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: James A. Dunnigan

Senate Sponsor: Michael K. McKell



Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

20	Other Special Clauses:
27	None
28	<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>
29	AMENDS:
30	52-4-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapters 139, 374 and 457
31	52-4-204, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapters 169, 422
32	52-4-207, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 100
33	52-4-209, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 415
34	52-4-210, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 25
35	52-4-302, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 435
36	REPEALS AND REENACTS:
37	52-4-208, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 14
38	
39	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
10	Section 1. Section <b>52-4-103</b> is amended to read:
1	52-4-103. Definitions.
12	As used in this chapter:
13	(1) "Anchor location" means: [the physical location from which:]
14	[(a) an electronic meeting originates; or]
15	[(b) the participants are connected.]
16	(a) the physical location where the public body conducting an electronic meeting under
<b>1</b> 7	Section 52-4-207 normally conducts meetings of the public body; or
18	(b) a location other than the location described in Subsection (1)(a) that is reasonably
19	as accessible to the public as the location described in Subsection (1)(a).
50	(2) "Capitol hill complex" means the grounds and buildings within the area bounded by
51	300 North Street, Columbus Street, 500 North Street, and East Capitol Boulevard in Salt Lake
52	City.
53	[(3) (a) "Convening" means the calling together of a public body by a person
54	authorized to do so for the express purpose of discussing or acting upon a subject over which
55	that public body has jurisdiction or advisory power.]
56	[(b) "Convening" does not include the initiation of a routine conversation between

57	members of a board of trustees of a large public transit district if the members involved in the
58	conversation do not, during the conversation, take a tentative or final vote on the matter that is
59	the subject of the conversation.]
60	[(4)] (3) "Electronic meeting" means a [public] meeting [convened or conducted by
61	means of a conference using electronic communications] that some or all public body members
62	attend through an electronic video, audio, or both video and audio connection, as provided in
63	<u>Section 52-4-207</u> .
64	[(5) "Electronic message" means a communication transmitted electronically,
65	including:
66	[ <del>(a) electronic mail;</del> ]
67	[(b) instant messaging;]
68	[(c) electronic ehat;]
69	[(d) text messaging, which means a communication in the form of electronic text or
70	one or more electronic images sent by the actor from a telephone, computer, or other electronic
71	communication device to another person's telephone, computer, or electronic communication
72	device by addressing the communication to the person's telephone number or other electronic
73	communication access code or number; or]
74	[(e) any other method that conveys a message or facilitates communication
75	electronically.]
76	[(6)] (4) "Fiduciary or commercial information" means information:
77	(a) related to any subject if disclosure:
78	(i) would conflict with a fiduciary obligation; or
79	(ii) is prohibited by insider trading provisions; or
80	(b) that is commercial in nature including:
81	(i) account owners or borrowers;
82	(ii) demographic data;
83	(iii) contracts and related payments;
84	(iv) negotiations;
85	(v) proposals or bids;
86	(vi) investments;
87	(vii) management of funds;

88	(VIII) fees and charges;
89	(ix) plan and program design;
90	(x) investment options and underlying investments offered to account owners;
91	(xi) marketing and outreach efforts;
92	(xii) financial plans; or
93	(xiii) reviews and audits excluding the final report required under Section 53B-8a-111.
94	[(7)] (5) [(a)] "Meeting" means [the convening of a public body or a specified body,
95	with a quorum present, including a workshop or an executive session, whether in person or by
96	means of electronic communications, for the purpose of discussing, receiving comments from
97	the public about, or acting upon a matter over which the public body or specified body has
98	jurisdiction or advisory power.] a gathering:
99	(a) of a public body or specified body:
100	(b) with a quorum present; and
101	(c) that is convened:
102	(i) by an individual:
103	(A) with authority to convene the public body or specified body; and
104	(B) following the process provided by law for convening the public body or specified
105	body; and
106	(ii) for the express purpose of acting as a public body or specified body to:
107	(A) receive public comment about a relevant matter;
108	(B) deliberate about a relevant matter; or
109	(C) take action upon a relevant matter.
110	[(b) "Meeting" does not mean:]
111	[(i) a chance gathering or social gathering;]
112	[(ii) a convening of the State Tax Commission to consider a confidential tax matter in
113	accordance with Section 59-1-405; or]
114	[(iii) a convening of a three-member board of trustees of a large public transit district
115	as defined in Section 17B-2a-802 if:]
116	[(A) the board members do not, during the conversation, take a tentative or final vote
117	on the matter that is the subject of the conversation; or]
118	[(B) the conversation pertains only to day-to-day management and operation of the

119	public transit district.]
120	[(c) "Meeting" does not mean the convening of a public body that has both legislative
121	and executive responsibilities if:]
122	[(i) no public funds are appropriated for expenditure during the time the public body is
123	convened; and]
124	[(ii) the public body is convened solely for the discussion or implementation of
125	administrative or operational matters:]
126	[(A) for which no formal action by the public body is required; or]
127	[(B) that would not come before the public body for discussion or action.]
128	[(8)] (6) ["Monitor" means to hear or observe, live, by audio or video equipment, all of
129	the public statements of each member of the public body who is participating in a meeting.]
130	[(9)] (7) "Participate" means the ability to communicate with all of the members of a
131	public body, either verbally or electronically, so that each member of the public body can hear
132	or observe the communication.
133	[ <del>(10)</del> ] <u>(8)</u> (a) "Public body" means:
134	(i) any administrative, advisory, executive, or legislative body of the state or its
135	political subdivisions that:
136	(A) is created by the Utah Constitution, statute, rule, ordinance, or resolution;
137	(B) consists of two or more [persons] individuals;
138	(C) expends, disburses, or is supported in whole or in part by tax revenue; and
139	(D) is vested with the authority to make decisions regarding the public's business; or
140	(ii) any administrative, advisory, executive, or policymaking body of an association, as
141	that term is defined in Section 53G-7-1101, that:
142	(A) consists of two or more [persons] individuals;
143	(B) expends, disburses, or is supported in whole or in part by dues paid by a public
144	school or whose employees participate in a benefit or program described in Title 49, Utah State
145	Retirement and Insurance Benefit Act; and
146	(C) is vested with authority to make decisions regarding the participation of a public
147	school or student in an interscholastic activity, as that term is defined in Section 53G-7-1101.
148	(b) "Public body" includes:
149	(i) an interlocal entity or joint or cooperative undertaking, as those terms are defined in

150	Section 11-13-103;
151	(ii) a governmental nonprofit corporation as that term is defined in Section 11-13a-102
152	(iii) the Utah Independent Redistricting Commission; and
153	(iv) a project entity, as that term is defined in Section 11-13-103.
154	(c) "Public body" does not include:
155	(i) a political party, a political group, or a political caucus;
156	(ii) a conference committee, a rules committee, [or] a sifting committee, or an
157	administrative staff committee of the Legislature;
158	(iii) a school community council or charter trust land council, as that term is defined in
159	Section 53G-7-1203;
160	(iv) a taxed interlocal entity, as that term is defined in Section 11-13-602, if the taxed
161	interlocal entity is not a project entity; or
162	(v) the following Legislative Management subcommittees, which are established in
163	Section 36-12-8, when meeting for the purpose of selecting or evaluating a candidate to
164	recommend for employment, except that the meeting in which a subcommittee votes to
165	recommend that a candidate be employed shall be subject to the provisions of this act:
166	(A) the Research and General Counsel Subcommittee;
167	(B) the Budget Subcommittee; and
168	(C) the Audit Subcommittee.
169	[(11)] (9) "Public statement" means a statement made in the ordinary course of
170	business of the public body with the intent that all other members of the public body receive it.
171	[(12)] $(10)$ $[(a)]$ "Quorum" means a simple majority of the membership of a public
172	body, unless otherwise defined by applicable law.
173	[(b) "Quorum" does not include a meeting of two elected officials by themselves when
174	no action, either formal or informal, is taken.]
175	[(13)] (11) "Recording" means an audio, or an audio and video, record of the
176	proceedings of a meeting that can be used to review the proceedings of the meeting.
177	(12) (a) "Relevant matter" means a matter that is within the scope of the authority of a
178	public body or specified body.
179	(b) "Relevant matter" does not include, for a public body with both executive and
180	legislative responsibilities, a managerial or operational matter.

[<del>(14)</del>] <u>(13)</u> "Specified body":

182	(a) means an administrative, advisory, executive, or legislative body that:
183	(i) is not a public body;
184	(ii) consists of three or more members; and
185	(iii) includes at least one member who is:
186	(A) a legislator; and
187	(B) officially appointed to the body by the president of the Senate, speaker of the
188	House of Representatives, or governor; and
189	(b) does not include a body listed in Subsection [(10)(c)(ii) or (10)(c)(v)] (8)(c)(ii) or
190	(8)(c)(v).
191	[(15) "Transmit" means to send, convey, or communicate an electronic message by
192	electronic means.]
193	Section 2. Section <b>52-4-204</b> is amended to read:
194	52-4-204. Closed meeting held upon vote of members Business Reasons for
195	meeting recorded.
196	(1) A closed meeting may be held if:
197	(a) (i) a quorum is present;
198	(ii) the meeting is an open meeting for which notice has been given under Section
199	52-4-202; and
200	(iii) (A) two-thirds of the members of the public body present at the open meeting vote
201	to approve closing the meeting;
202	(B) for a meeting that is required to be closed under Section 52-4-205, if a majority of
203	the members of the public body present at an open meeting vote to approve closing the
204	meeting;
205	(C) for an ethics committee of the Legislature that is conducting an open meeting for
206	the purpose of reviewing an ethics complaint, a majority of the members present vote to
207	approve closing the meeting for the purpose of seeking or obtaining legal advice on legal,
208	evidentiary, or procedural matters, or for conducting deliberations to reach a decision on the
209	complaint;
210	(D) for the Political Subdivisions Ethics Review Commission established in Section
211	63A-15-201 that is conducting an open meeting for the purpose of reviewing an ethics

- complaint in accordance with Section 63A-15-701, a majority of the members present vote to approve closing the meeting for the purpose of seeking or obtaining legal advice on legal, evidentiary, or procedural matters, or for conducting deliberations to reach a decision on the complaint;
- (E) for a project entity that is conducting an open meeting for the purposes of determining the value of an asset, developing a strategy related to the sale or use of that asset;
- (F) for a project entity that is conducting an open meeting for purposes of discussing a business decision, the disclosure of which could cause commercial injury to, or confer a competitive advantage upon a potential or actual competitor of, the project entity; or
- (G) for a project entity that is conducting an open meeting for purposes of discussing a record, the disclosure of which could cause commercial injury to, or confer a competitive advantage upon a potential competitor of, the project entity; or
- (b) (i) for the Independent Legislative Ethics Commission, the closed meeting is [convened] held for the purpose of conducting business relating to the receipt or review of an ethics complaint, if public notice of the closed meeting is given under Section 52-4-202, with the agenda for the meeting stating that the meeting will be closed for the purpose of "conducting business relating to the receipt or review of ethics complaints";
- (ii) for the Political Subdivisions Ethics Review Commission established in Section 63A-15-201, the closed meeting is [convened] held for the purpose of conducting business relating to the preliminary review of an ethics complaint in accordance with Section 63A-15-602, if public notice of the closed meeting is given under Section 52-4-202, with the agenda for the meeting stating that the meeting will be closed for the purpose of "conducting business relating to the review of ethics complaints"; or
- (iii) for the Independent Executive Branch Ethics Commission created in Section 63A-14-202, the closed meeting is [convened] held for the purpose of conducting business relating to an ethics complaint, if public notice of the closed meeting is given under Section 52-4-202, with the agenda for the meeting stating that the meeting will be closed for the purpose of "conducting business relating to an ethics complaint"[; or].
- [(iv) for the Data Security Management Council created in Section 63A-16-701, the closed meeting is convened in accordance with Subsection 63A-16-701(7), if public notice of the closed meeting is given under Section 52-4-202, with the agenda for the meeting stating

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243 that the meeting will be closed for the purpose of "conducting business relating to information 244 technology security." 245 (2) A closed meeting is not allowed unless each matter discussed in the closed meeting 246 is permitted under Section 52-4-205. 247 (3) (a) An ordinance, resolution, rule, regulation, contract, or appointment may not be 248 approved at a closed meeting. 249 (b) (i) A public body may not take a vote in a closed meeting, except for a vote on a 250 motion to end the closed portion of the meeting and return to an open meeting. 251 (ii) A motion to end the closed portion of a meeting may be approved by a majority of 252 the public body members present at the meeting. 253 (4) The following information shall be publicly announced and entered on the minutes of the open meeting at which the closed meeting was approved: 254 255 (a) the reason or reasons for holding the closed meeting; (b) the location where the closed meeting will be held; and 256 257 (c) the vote by name, of each member of the public body, either for or against the 258 motion to hold the closed meeting. 259 (5) Except as provided in Subsection 52-4-205(2), nothing in this chapter shall be 260 construed to require any meeting to be closed to the public. 261 Section 3. Section **52-4-207** is amended to read: 262 52-4-207. Electronic meetings -- Authorization -- Requirements. (1) Except as otherwise provided for a charter school in Section 52-4-209, a public 263 264 body may [convene and] conduct [an electronic] a meeting that some or all members of the 265 public body attend through an electronic video, audio, or both video and audio connection, in 266 accordance with this section. 267 (2) (a) A public body may not hold an electronic meeting unless the public body has 268 adopted a resolution, rule, or ordinance governing the use of electronic meetings. (b) A resolution, rule, or ordinance described in Subsection (2)(a) that governs an 269 270 electronic meeting shall establish the conditions under which a remote member is included in 271 calculating a quorum.

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(i) prohibit or limit electronic meetings based on budget, public policy, or logistical

(c) A resolution, rule, or ordinance described in Subsection (2)(a) may:

274	considerations;
275	(ii) require a quorum of the public body to:
276	(A) be present at a single anchor location for the meeting; and
277	(B) vote to approve establishment of an electronic meeting in order to include other
278	members of the public body through an electronic video, audio, or both video and audio
279	connection;
280	(iii) require a request for an electronic meeting to be made by a member of a public
281	body up to three days prior to the meeting to allow for arrangements to be made for the
282	electronic meeting;
283	(iv) restrict the number of separate connections for members of the public body that are
284	allowed for an electronic meeting based on available equipment capability;
285	(v) if the public body is statutorily authorized to allow a member of the public body to
286	act by proxy, establish the conditions under which a member may vote or take other action by
287	proxy; [ <del>or</del> ]
288	(vi) provide a procedure for recording votes of members, including defining
289	circumstances under which a roll call vote is required; or
290	[(vi)] (vii) establish other procedures, limitations, or conditions governing electronic
291	meetings not in conflict with this section.
292	(3) A public body that [convenes and] conducts an electronic meeting shall:
293	(a) give public notice of the electronic meeting in accordance with Section 52-4-202;
294	<u>and</u>
295	[(b) except for an electronic meeting described in Subsection (5), post written notice of
296	the electronic meeting at the anchor location; and]
297	[(c)] (b) except as otherwise provided in a rule of the Legislature applicable to the
298	public body, at least 24 hours before the electronic meeting is scheduled to begin, provide each
299	member of the public body a description of how to [electronically] connect to the meeting.
300	(4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5), a public body that [convenes and]
301	conducts an electronic meeting shall provide space and facilities at an anchor location for
302	members of the public to attend the open portions of the meeting.
303	(b) A public body that [convenes and] conducts an electronic meeting may provide

means by which members of the public may [attend the meeting] participate remotely by

305	electronic means.
306	(5) Subsection (4)(a) does not apply to an electronic meeting if:
307	(a) (i) the chair of the public body determines that:
308	(A) conducting the meeting as provided in Subsection (4)(a) presents a substantial risk
309	to the health or safety of those present or who would otherwise be present at the anchor
310	location; or
311	(B) the location where the public body would normally meet has been ordered closed
312	to the public for health or safety reasons; and
313	(ii) the public notice for the meeting includes:
314	(A) a statement describing the chair's determination under Subsection (5)(a)(i);
315	(B) a summary of the facts upon which the chair's determination is based; and
316	(C) information on how a member of the public may [attend] participate in the meeting
317	remotely by electronic means;
318	(b) (i) during the course of the electronic meeting, the chair:
319	(A) determines that continuing to conduct the electronic meeting as provided in
320	Subsection (4)(a) presents a substantial risk to the health or safety of those present at the
321	anchor location; and
322	(B) announces during the electronic meeting the chair's determination under Subsection
323	(5)(b)(i)(A) and states a summary of the facts upon which the determination is made; and
324	(ii) in [convening] conducting the electronic meeting, the public body has provided
325	means by which members of the public who are not physically present at the anchor location
326	may [attend] participate in the electronic meeting remotely by electronic means;
327	(c) (i) the public body is a special district board of trustees established under Title 17B,
328	Chapter 1, Part 3, Board of Trustees;
329	(ii) the board of trustees' membership consists of:
330	(A) at least two members who are elected or appointed to the board as owners of land,
331	or as an agent or officer of the owners of land, under the criteria described in Subsection
332	17B-1-302(2)(b); or
333	(B) at least one member who is elected or appointed to the board as an owner of land,
334	or as an agent or officer of the owner of land, under the criteria described in Subsection
335	17B-1-302(3)(a)(ii);

336	(111) the public notice required under Subsection $\left[\frac{52-4-202(3)(a)(1)(B)}{2}\right] \frac{52-4-202(3)(a)}{2}$
337	for the electronic meeting includes information on how a member of the public may [attend]
338	participate in the meeting remotely by electronic means; and
339	(iv) the board of trustees allows members of the public [attending] to participate in the
340	meeting [by remote] remotely by electronic means [to participate in the meeting; or];
341	(d) (i) the public body is a special service district administrative control board
342	established under Title 17D, Chapter 1, Part 3, Administrative Control Board;
343	(ii) the administrative control board's membership consists of:
344	(A) at least one member who is elected or appointed to the board as an owner of land,
345	or as an agent or officer of the owner of land, under the criteria described in Subsection
346	17D-1-304(1)(a)(iii)(A) or (B), as applicable; or
347	(B) members that qualify for election or appointment to the board because the owners
348	of real property in the special service district meet or exceed the threshold percentage described
349	in Subsection 17D-1-304(1)(b)(i);
350	(iii) the public notice required under Subsection $[\frac{52-4-202(3)(a)(i)(B)}{2}]$
351	for the electronic meeting includes information on how a member of the public may [attend]
352	participate in the meeting remotely by electronic means; and
353	(iv) the administrative control board allows members of the public [attending the
354	meeting by remote electronic means] to participate in the meeting[:] remotely by electronic
355	means; or
356	(e) all public body members attend the meeting remotely through an electronic video,
357	audio, or both video and audio connection, unless the public body receives a written request, at
358	least 12 hours before the scheduled meeting time, to provide for an anchor location for
359	members of the public to attend in person the open portions of the meeting.
360	(6) A determination under Subsection (5)(a)(i) expires 30 days after the day on which
361	the chair of the public body makes the determination.
362	(7) Compliance with the provisions of this section by a public body constitutes full and
363	complete compliance by the public body with the corresponding provisions of Sections
364	52-4-201 and 52-4-202.
365	(8) Unless a public body adopts a resolution, rule, or ordinance described in Subsection
366	(2)(c)(v), a public body that is conducting an electronic meeting may not allow a member to

307	vote of otherwise act by proxy.
368	[(9) Except for a unanimous vote, a public body that is conducting an electronic
369	meeting shall take all votes by roll call.]
370	Section 4. Section 52-4-208 is repealed and reenacted to read:
371	52-4-208. Predetermining public body action prohibited Exception.
372	(1) Individuals constituting a quorum of a public body may not act together outside a
373	meeting in a concerted and deliberate way to predetermine an action to be taken by the public
374	body at a meeting on a relevant matter.
375	(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an individual acting as a member of a body that is
376	not a public body under Subsection 52-4-103(8)(c).
377	Section 5. Section <b>52-4-209</b> is amended to read:
378	52-4-209. Electronic meetings for charter school board.
379	(1) Notwithstanding the definitions provided in Section 52-4-103 for this chapter, as
380	used in this section:
381	(a) "Anchor location" means a physical location where:
382	(i) the charter school board would normally meet if the charter school board were not
383	holding an electronic meeting; and
384	(ii) space, a facility, and technology are provided to the public to monitor and, if public
385	comment is allowed, to participate in an electronic meeting during regular business hours.
386	(b) "Charter school board" means the governing board of a school created under Title
387	53G, Chapter 5, Charter Schools.
388	(c) "Meeting" means the convening of a charter school board:
389	(i) with a quorum who:
390	(A) monitors a website at least once during the electronic meeting; and
391	(B) casts a vote on a website, if a vote is taken; and
392	(ii) for the purpose of discussing, receiving comments from the public about, or acting
393	upon a matter over which the charter school board has jurisdiction or advisory power.
394	(d) "Monitor" means to:
395	(i) read all the content added to a website by the public or a charter school board
396	member; and
397	(ii) view a vote cast by a charter school board member on a website.

398	(e) "Participate" means to add content to a website.
399	(2) (a) A charter school board may [convene and] conduct an electronic meeting in
400	accordance with Section 52-4-207.
401	(b) A charter school board may [convene and] conduct an electronic meeting in
402	accordance with this section that is in writing on a website if:
403	(i) the chair verifies that a quorum monitors the website;
404	(ii) the content of the website is available to the public;
405	(iii) the chair controls the times in which a charter school board member or the public
406	participates; and
407	(iv) the chair requires a person to identify himself or herself if the person:
408	(A) participates; or
409	(B) casts a vote as a charter school board member.
410	(3) A charter school that conducts an electronic meeting under this section shall:
411	(a) give public notice of the electronic meeting:
412	(i) in accordance with Section 52-4-202; and
413	(ii) by posting written notice at the anchor location as required under Section 52-4-207
414	(b) in addition to giving public notice required by Subsection (3)(a), provide:
415	(i) notice of the electronic meeting to the members of the charter school board at least
416	24 hours before the meeting so that they may participate in and be counted as present for all
417	purposes, including the determination that a quorum is present;
418	(ii) a description of how the members and the public may be connected to the
419	electronic meeting;
420	(iii) a start and end time for the meeting, which shall be no longer than 5 days; and
421	(iv) a start and end time for when a vote will be taken in an electronic meeting, which
422	shall be no longer than four hours; and
423	(c) provide an anchor location.
424	(4) The chair shall:
425	(a) not allow anyone to participate from the time the notice described in Subsection
426	(3)(b)(iv) is given until the end time for when a vote will be taken; and
427	(b) allow a charter school board member to change a vote until the end time for when a
428	vote will be taken.

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02-12-24 3:03 PM 429 (5) During the time in which a vote may be taken, a charter school board member may 430 not communicate in any way with any person regarding an issue over which the charter school 431 board has jurisdiction. 432 (6) A charter school conducting an electronic meeting under this section may not close 433 a meeting as otherwise allowed under this part. 434 (7) (a) Written minutes shall be kept of an electronic meeting conducted as required in 435 Section 52-4-203. 436 (b) (i) Notwithstanding Section 52-4-203, a recording is not required of an electronic meeting described in Subsection (2)(b). 437 438 (ii) All of the content of the website shall be kept for an electronic meeting conducted 439 under this section. 440 (c) Written minutes are the official record of action taken at an electronic meeting as 441 required in Section 52-4-203. 442 (8) (a) A charter school board shall ensure that the website used to conduct an 443 electronic meeting: 444 (i) is secure; and 445 (ii) provides with reasonably certainty the identity of a charter school board member 446 who logs on, adds content, or casts a vote on the website. 447 (b) A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if the person falsely identifies himself 448 or herself as required by Subsection (2)(b)(iv). 449 (9) Compliance with the provisions of this section by a charter school constitutes full 450 and complete compliance by the public body with the corresponding provisions of Sections 451 52-4-201 and 52-4-202. 452 Section 6. Section **52-4-210** is amended to read: 453 52-4-210. Electronic message transmissions. 454 Nothing in this chapter [shall] may be construed to restrict a member of a public body 455 from transmitting an electronic message to other members of the public body at a time when 456 the public body is not convened in [an open] a meeting.

(1) (a) Any final action taken in violation of Section 52-4-201, 52-4-202, 52-4-207,

Section 7. Section **52-4-302** is amended to read:

52-4-302. Suit to void final action -- Limitation -- Exceptions.

460	52-4-208, or 52-4-209 is voidable by a court of competent jurisdiction.
461	(b) A court may not void a final action taken by a public body for failure to comply
462	with the posting written notice requirements under Subsection 52-4-202(3)(a) if:
463	(i) the posting is made for a meeting that is held before April 1, 2009; or
464	(ii) (A) the public body otherwise complies with the provisions of Section 52-4-202;
465	and
466	(B) the failure was a result of unforeseen Internet hosting or communication
467	technology failure.
468	(2) Except as provided under Subsection (3), a suit to void final action shall be
169	commenced within 90 days after the date of the action.
470	(3) A suit to void final action concerning the issuance of bonds, notes, or other
471	evidences of indebtedness shall be commenced within 30 days after the date of the action.
<b>1</b> 72	(4) In a suit under this section to void a final action in violation of Section 52-4-208, a
473	court may award a prevailing plaintiff a reasonable attorney fee and costs.
174	Section 8. Effective date.
<del>1</del> 75	This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.