FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[PERFECTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 27

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0305H.03P

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 610.020 and 610.027, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to the sunshine law, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 610.020 and 610.027, RSMo, are repealed and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 610.020, 610.027, and 610.040, to read as follows:

610.020. 1. All public governmental bodies shall give notice of the time, date, and place of each meeting, and its tentative agenda, in a manner reasonably calculated to advise the public of the matters to be considered, and if the meeting will be conducted by telephone or other electronic means, the notice of the meeting shall identify the mode by which the meeting will be conducted and the designated location where the public may observe and attend the meeting. If a public body plans to meet by internet chat, internet message board, or other computer link, it shall post a notice of the meeting on its website in addition to its principal office and shall notify 8 the public how to access that meeting. Reasonable notice shall include making available copies of the notice to any representative of the news media who requests notice of meetings of a 10 particular public governmental body concurrent with the notice being made available to the 11 members of the particular governmental body [and], posting the notice on the public 12 governmental body's website and social media pages, if the public governmental body 13 maintains a website or social media page, and posting the notice on a bulletin board or other 14 prominent place which is easily accessible to the public and clearly designated for that purpose 15 at the principal office of the body holding the meeting, or if no such office exists, at the building 16 in which the meeting is to be held. If notice is posted to the public governmental body's

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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website, a link to the page on the public governmental body's social media page of the meeting notice shall satisfy the social media notice requirement of this section.

- 2. Notice conforming with all of the requirements of subsection 1 of this section shall be given at least twenty-four hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays when the facility is closed, prior to the commencement of any meeting of a governmental body unless for good cause such notice is impossible or impractical, in which case as much notice as is reasonably possible shall be given. Each meeting shall be held at a place reasonably accessible to the public and of sufficient size to accommodate the anticipated attendance by members of the public, and at a time reasonably convenient to the public, unless for good cause such a place or time is impossible or impractical. Every reasonable effort shall be made to grant special access to the meeting to handicapped or disabled individuals.
- 3. A public body shall allow for the recording by audiotape, videotape, or other electronic means of any open meeting. A public body may establish guidelines regarding the manner in which such recording is conducted so as to minimize disruption to the meeting. No audio recording of any meeting, record, or vote closed pursuant to the provisions of section 610.021 shall be permitted without permission of the public body; any person who violates this provision shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- 4. When it is necessary to hold a meeting on less than twenty-four hours' notice, or at a place that is not reasonably accessible to the public, or at a time that is not reasonably convenient to the public, the nature of the good cause justifying that departure from the normal requirements shall be stated in the minutes.
- 5. A formally constituted subunit of a parent governmental body may conduct a meeting without notice as required by this section during a lawful meeting of the parent governmental body, a recess in that meeting, or immediately following that meeting, if the meeting of the subunit is publicly announced at the parent meeting and the subject of the meeting reasonably coincides with the subjects discussed or acted upon by the parent governmental body.
- 6. If another provision of law requires a manner of giving specific notice of a meeting, hearing or an intent to take action by a governmental body, compliance with that section shall constitute compliance with the notice requirements of this section.
- 7. A journal or minutes of open and closed meetings shall be taken and retained by the public governmental body, including, but not limited to, a record of any votes taken at such meeting. The minutes shall include the date, time, place, members present, members absent and a record of any votes taken. When a roll call vote is taken, the minutes shall attribute each "yea" and "nay" vote or abstinence if not voting to the name of the individual member of the public governmental body. All minutes of open meetings shall be posted on the public governmental body's website and social media page, if the public governmental body

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maintains a website or social media page. If notice is posted to the public governmental body's website, a link to the page on the public governmental body's social media page of the meeting notice shall satisfy the social media notice requirement of this section.

- 610.027. 1. The remedies provided by this section against public governmental bodies shall be in addition to those provided by any other provision of law. Any aggrieved person, taxpayer to, or citizen of, this state, or the attorney general or prosecuting attorney, may seek judicial enforcement of the requirements of sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040. Suits to enforce sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040 shall be brought in the circuit court for the county in which the public governmental body has its principal place of business. Upon service of a summons, petition, complaint, counterclaim, or cross-claim in a civil action brought to enforce the provisions of sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040, the custodian of the public record that is the subject matter of such civil action shall not transfer custody, alter, destroy, or otherwise dispose of the public record sought to be inspected and examined, notwithstanding the applicability of an exemption pursuant to section 610.021 or the assertion that the requested record is not a public record until the court directs otherwise.
- 2. Once a party seeking judicial enforcement of sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040 demonstrates to the court that the body in question is subject to the requirements of sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040 and has held a closed meeting, record or vote, the burden of persuasion shall be on the body and its members to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040.
- 3. Upon a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that a public governmental body or a member of a public governmental body has knowingly violated sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040, the public governmental body or the member shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount up to one thousand dollars. If the court finds that there is a knowing violation of sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040, the court may order the payment by such body or member of all costs and reasonable attorney fees to any party successfully establishing a violation. The court shall determine the amount of the penalty by taking into account the size of the jurisdiction, the seriousness of the offense, and whether the public governmental body or member of a public governmental body has violated sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040 previously.
- 4. Upon a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that a public governmental body or a member of a public governmental body has purposely violated sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040, the public governmental body or the member shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount up to five thousand dollars. If the court finds that there was a purposeful violation of sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040, then the court shall order the payment by such body or member of all costs and reasonable attorney fees to any party successfully establishing such a

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violation. The court shall determine the amount of the penalty by taking into account the size of the jurisdiction, the seriousness of the offense, and whether the public governmental body or member of a public governmental body has violated sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040 previously.

- 5. Upon a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that a public governmental body has violated any provision of sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040, a court shall void any action taken in violation of sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040, if the court finds under the facts of the particular case that the public interest in the enforcement of the policy of sections 610.010 to [610.026] 610.040 outweighs the public interest in sustaining the validity of the action taken in the closed meeting, record or vote. Suit for enforcement shall be brought within one year from which the violation is ascertainable and in no event shall it be brought later than two years after the violation. This subsection shall not apply to an action taken regarding the issuance of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of a public governmental body if a public hearing, election or public sale has been held regarding the bonds or evidence of indebtedness.
- 6. A public governmental body which is in doubt about the legality of closing a particular meeting, record or vote may bring suit at the expense of that public governmental body in the circuit court of the county of the public governmental body's principal place of business to ascertain the propriety of any such action, or seek a formal opinion of the attorney general or an attorney for the governmental body.

610.040. 1. Except as provided in sections 610.100, 610.120, and 610.200 to 610.210, a public governmental body shall post any proposed rules, ordinances, laws, or regulations to the public governmental body's website and social media pages, if the public governmental body maintains a website or social media page, within three business days after the meeting at which such rules, ordinances, or regulations are proposed, exclusive of weekends and holidays when the office of the public governmental body is closed. If notice is posted to the public governmental body's website, a link to the page on the public governmental body's social media page of the meeting notice shall satisfy the social media notice requirement of this section.

2. Except as provided in sections 610.100, 610.120, and 610.200 to 610.210, if a rule, ordinance, law, or regulation is adopted by the public governmental body, notice of the adoption and the final text of the rule, ordinance, law, or regulation shall be posted to the public governmental body's website and social media pages, if the public governmental body maintains a website or social media page, within three business days of adoption, exclusive of weekends and holidays when the office of the public governmental body is closed. If notice is posted to the public governmental body's website, a link to the page on

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- the public governmental body's social media page of the meeting notice shall satisfy the social media notice requirement of this section.
- 3. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the publication of proposed or adopted rules, ordinances, laws, or regulations that may be required to be closed under state or federal law.

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