

**Bill Summary**  
1<sup>st</sup> Session of the 59<sup>th</sup> Legislature

<b>Bill No.:</b>	<b>HB 2108</b>
<b>Version:</b>	<b>CS</b>
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**Bill Analysis**

HB 2108 provides a definition of "public health emergency" within the Oklahoma Open Meetings Act. A public health emergency is defined as an occurrence of imminent threat of an illness or health condition that poses a high probability of a large number of deaths or serious or long-term disabilities in the affected population, or widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of harm to a large number of people in the affected population, for which the Governor or an elected official or officials of a political subdivision are authorized by law to declare an emergency. A locally declared state of emergency declared by a mayor or chairman of a board of county commissioners may not continue for more than 30 days without ratification of the respective public body, unless the state of emergency is concurrently declared by the Governor of the State of Oklahoma covering the applicable political subdivision.

The measure also authorizes public bodies to conduct meetings and executive sessions utilizing electronic means if notice is published in the meeting notice and requires the board of a community action agency to maintain a quorum of members for the entire duration of the meeting. No public body may conduct more than 3 consecutive meetings that suspend the use of a physical address during a public emergency unless a state of emergency covering the political subdivision is concurrently declared by the Governor. A meeting may be held using digital means if the physical meeting location is dangerous. No public body may use such means for more than 25% of its yearly meetings and a quorum must be physically present in the regular meeting location of the public body unless there is a declared public health emergency. Members participating electronically must be confirmed by audio or visual affirmation. Documents provided in the meeting must be made available in accordance with the awfully adopted policy of the governing board and open records requirements. A public body that makes a good faith effort to comply with the provisions of this section shall be immune from liability for court costs and attorney fees in a civil action

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