

OPMA – NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

PRACTICE TIPS

For Local Government Success



Under the Open Public Meetings Act (OPMA), to ensure that agency deliberations and other actions are conducted and taken openly, agencies are required to provide sufficient public notice of their meetings. Use these practice tips as a starting guide for OPMA notice requirements.* *For more information and resources visit www.mrsc.org/opmapra.*

	Regular Meetings (RCW 42.30.070)	Special Meetings (RCW 42.30.080)
Definition	Held in accordance with a schedule fixed by ordinance, resolution, bylaws, or other rule.	Anything other than a regular meeting. May be called by the presiding officer or a majority of the members of the governing body.
Notice and Agendas	<p>Agendas must be made available on the agency's website at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting unless the agency:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doesn't have a website; or 2. Employs fewer than 10 full-time equivalent employees. <p>There are no other notice requirements for regular meetings in the OPMA. However, other relevant laws apply to some local governments. For example, cities and towns are required to establish a procedure for notifying the public of the preliminary agenda for the forthcoming council meeting and any upcoming hearings (although not necessarily online). RCW 35A.12.160; RCW 35.22.288; RCW 35.23.221; RCW 35.27.300. There are no similar requirements for counties or special purpose districts related to preliminary agendas.</p>	<p>The special meeting notice must specify the date, time, and place of the special meeting, and the business to be transacted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal notice. Written notice must be delivered personally, by mail, fax, or e-mail at least 24 hours before the meeting to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each member of the governing body, unless the member submits a written waiver of notice in advance with the clerk, or the member is actually present at the meeting; and 2. Each member of the news media who has on file with the governing body a written request for notice of special meetings. • Website notice. Notice must be posted on the agency's website 24 hours in advance of the meeting, unless the agency: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doesn't have a website; or 2. Employs less than 10 full-time equivalent employees; or 3. Doesn't employ personnel whose duty, as defined by a job description or existing contract, is to maintain or update the website. • Notice at agency's principal location. Notice must be prominently displayed at the main entrance of the agency's principal location and the meeting site if the meeting isn't held at the agency's principal location.
Emergencies	In an emergency situation (e.g., fire, flood, earthquake, or other emergency), a meeting may be held at a site other than the regular meeting site, and the notice requirements under the OPMA are suspended during such an emergency.	The notices required for special meetings aren't required if a special meeting is called to deal with an emergency involving injury or damage to persons or property or the likelihood of such injury or damage, when time requirements of such notice would make notice impractical and increase the likelihood of such injury or damage.
Holidays	Regular meetings shall not be held on holidays. If a regular meeting falls on a holiday, the meeting must be held on the next business day.	Although not specifically addressed by the OPMA, we recommend that special meetings not be held on holidays out of consideration for public participation.
Business Transacted	There are no restrictions on the type of business that may be transacted at regular meetings.	Final disposition cannot be taken on any matter not listed in the special meeting notice.

*DISCLAIMER: These practice tips are meant to provide summary information on the notice requirements of the OPMA; these tips are not intended to be regarded as specific legal advice. Consult with your agency's legal counsel about this topic as well.