

205 OPEN MEETINGS AND CLOSED MEETINGS

I. PURPOSE

- A. The governing board embraces the philosophy of openness in the conduct of its business, in the belief that openness produces better programs, more efficiency in administration of programs, and an organization more responsive to public interest and less susceptible to private interest. The governing board shall conduct its business under a presumption of openness. At the same time, the governing board recognizes and respects the privacy rights of individuals as provided by law. The governing board also recognizes that there are certain exceptions to the Minnesota Open Meeting Law as recognized in statute where it has been determined that, in limited circumstances, the public interest is best served by closing a meeting of the governing board.
- B. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assure the rights of the public to be present at governing board meetings, while also protecting the individual's rights to privacy under law, and to close meetings when the public interest so requires as recognized by law.

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

- A. Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, all meetings of the governing board, including executive sessions, shall be open to the public.
- B. Meetings shall be closed only when expressly authorized by law.

III. DEFINITION

“Meeting” means a gathering of at least a quorum or more members of the governing board, or quorum of a committee or subcommittee of governing board members, at which members discuss, decide, or receive information as a group on issues relating to the official business of the governing board. The term does not include a chance or social gathering.

IV. PROCEDURES

- A. Meetings
 - 1. Regular Meetings

The regular monthly meeting shall be determined by the governing board at its annual meeting. The time and place shall be designated on the agenda.

 - a. A governing board meeting may be canceled or postponed by agreement between the Board Chairperson and the Executive

Director, and notice shall be given by the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is incapacitated, the Board Chair and the Director of Program Development & Curriculum may cancel or postpone the board meeting by mutual agreement.

- b. All meetings and business transacted by the governing board shall be open to the public, and all interested parties shall have the right to be present.
- c. Additional items shall be placed on any governing board meeting agenda only by a majority vote at the beginning of the meeting.
- d. Minutes of the governing board meeting must be published in the official newspaper as designated by the Board. The Board may also publish the minutes in other newspapers if it so desires.

2. Special Meetings

Special meetings of the governing board may be called by agreement between the Chairperson of the governing board and the Executive Director whenever a meeting is deemed necessary.

- a. A special meeting may also be called whenever two or more member districts request such a meeting. The request must be in writing and submitted to the Chairperson or Executive Director at least five days prior to the date of the special meeting.
- b. Notification of special meetings must be given to the governing board three days prior to the meeting, unless agreed upon by the governing board to waive this restriction.
- c. Notification and purpose of special meetings will come from the office of the Executive Director.
- a. For a special meeting, the governing board shall post written notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of the meeting on the principal bulletin board of the Carver-Scott Educational Cooperative (CSEC) or on the door of the governing board's usual meeting room if there is no principal bulletin board. The governing board's actions at the special meeting are limited to those topics included in the notice.
- b. The notice shall also be mailed or otherwise delivered to each person who has filed a written request for notice of special meetings.
- c. This notice shall be posted and mailed or delivered at least three days before the date of the meeting. As an alternative to mailing or

otherwise delivering notice to persons who have filed a written request, the governing board may publish the notice once, at least three days before the meeting, in the official newspaper of the CSEC or, if none, in a qualified newspaper of general circulation within the area of the CSEC.

- d. A person filing a request for notice of special meetings may limit the request to particular subjects, in which case the governing board is required to send notice to that person only concerning those particular subjects.
- e. The governing board will establish an expiration date on requests for notice of special meetings and require refiling once each year. Not more than 60 days before the expiration date of request for notice, the governing board shall send notice of the refiling requirement to each person who filed during the preceding year.

3. Emergency Meetings

- a. An emergency meeting is a special meeting called because of circumstances that, in the judgment of the governing board, require immediate consideration.
- b. If matters not directly related to the emergency are discussed or acted upon, the minutes of the meeting shall include a specific description of those matters.
- c. The governing board shall make good faith efforts to provide notice of the emergency meeting to each news medium that has filed a written request for notice if the request includes the news medium's telephone number.
- d. Notice of the emergency meeting shall be given by telephone or any other method used to notify the members of the governing board.
- e. Notice shall be provided to each news medium which has filed a written request for notice as soon as reasonably practicable after notice has been given to the governing board members.
- f. Notice shall include the subject of the meeting.
- g. Posted or published notice of an emergency meeting shall not be required.
- h. The notice requirements for an emergency meeting as set forth in this policy shall supersede any other statutory notice requirement for a special meeting that is an emergency meeting.

4. Recessed or Continued Meetings

If a meeting is a recessed or continued session of a previous meeting, and the time and place of the meeting was established during the previous meeting and recorded in the minutes of that meeting, then no further published or mailed notice is necessary.

5. Closed Meetings

The notice requirements of the Minnesota Open Meeting Law apply to closed meetings.

6. Actual Notice

If a person receives actual notice of a meeting of the governing board at least 24 hours before the meeting, all notice requirements are satisfied with respect to that person, regardless of the method of receipt of notice.

7. Health Pandemic or Declared Emergency

In the event of a health pandemic or an emergency declared under Minn. Stat. Ch. 12, a meeting may be conducted by telephone or other electronic means in compliance with Minn. Stat. § 13D.021.

B. Votes

The votes of governing board members shall be recorded in a journal kept for that purpose, and the journal shall be available to the public during all normal business hours at the administrative offices of the CSEC.

C. Written Materials

1. In any open meeting, a copy of any printed materials relating to the agenda items prepared or distributed by the governing board or its employees and distributed to or available to all governing board members shall be available in the meeting room for inspection by the public while the governing board considers their subject matter.
2. This provision does not apply to materials not classified by law as public, or to materials relating to the agenda items of a closed meeting.

D. Data

1. Meetings may not be closed merely because the data to be discussed are not public data.
2. Data that are not public data may be discussed at an open meeting if the disclosure relates to a matter within the scope of the governing board's

authority and is reasonably necessary to conduct the business or agenda item before the governing board.

3. Data discussed at an open meeting retain the data's original classification; however, a record of the meeting, regardless of form, shall be public.

E. Closed Meetings

1. Labor Negotiations Strategy

- a. The governing board may, by a majority vote in a public meeting, decide to hold a closed meeting to consider strategy for labor negotiations, including negotiation strategies or developments or discussion and review of labor negotiation proposals.
- b. The time and place of the closed meeting shall be announced at the public meeting. A written roll of governing board members and all other persons present at the closed meeting shall be made available to the public after the closed meeting. The proceedings shall be tape recorded, and the tape recording shall be preserved for two years after the contract discussed at the meeting is signed. The recording shall be made available to the public after all labor contracts are signed by the governing board for the current budget period.

2. Sessions Closed by Bureau of Mediation Services

All negotiations, mediation sessions, and hearings between the governing board and its employees or their respective representatives are public meetings except when otherwise provided by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Mediation Services. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the CSEC, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

3. Preliminary Consideration of Charges

The governing board shall close one or more meetings for preliminary consideration of allegations or charges against an individual subject to its authority. If the governing board members conclude that discipline of any nature may be warranted as a result of those specific charges or allegations, further meetings or hearings relating to those specific charges or allegations held after that conclusion is reached must be open. A meeting must also be open at the request of the individual who is the subject of the meeting. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the CSEC, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

4. Performance Evaluations

The governing board may close a meeting to evaluate the performance of an individual who is subject to its authority. The governing board shall identify the individual to be evaluated prior to closing a meeting. At its next open meeting, the governing board shall summarize its conclusions regarding the evaluation. A meeting must be open at the request of the individual who is the subject of the meeting. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the CSEC, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

5. Attorney-Client Meeting

A meeting may be closed if permitted by the attorney-client privilege. Attorney-client privilege applies when litigation is imminent or threatened, or when the governing board needs advice above the level of general legal advice, i.e., regarding specific acts and their legal consequences. A meeting may be closed to seek legal advice concerning litigation strategy, but the mere threat that litigation might be a consequence of deciding a matter one way or another does not, by itself, justify closing the meeting. The motion to close the meeting must specifically describe the matter to be discussed at the closed meeting, subject to relevant privacy and confidentiality considerations under state and federal law. The law does not require that such a meeting be recorded.

6. Dismissal Hearing

- a. A hearing on the dismissal of a licensed teacher shall be public or private at the teacher's discretion. A hearing regarding placement of teachers on unrequested leave of absence shall be public.
- b. A hearing on dismissal of a student pursuant to the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act shall be closed unless the pupil, parent or guardian requests an open hearing.
- c. To the extent a teacher or student dismissal hearing is held before the governing board and is closed, the closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the CSEC, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

7. Meetings to Discuss Certain Not Public Data

Any portion of a meeting must be closed if the following types of data are discussed:

- a. data that would identify alleged victims or reporters of criminal sexual conduct, domestic abuse, or maltreatment of minors or vulnerable adults;
- b. active investigative data collected or created by a law enforcement agency;
- c. educational data, health data, medical data, welfare data, or mental health data that are not public data; or
- d. an individual's personal medical records.
- e. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the CSEC, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

8. Purchase and Sale of Property

- a. The governing board may close a meeting:
 - (1) to determine the asking price for real or personal property to be sold by the CSEC;
 - (2) to review confidential or nonpublic appraisal data; and
 - (3) to develop or consider offers or counteroffers for the purchase or sale of real or personal property.
- b. Before closing the meeting, the governing board must identify on the record the particular real or personal property that is the subject of the closed meeting.
- c. The closed meeting must be tape recorded at the expense of the CSEC. The tape must be preserved for eight years after the date of the meeting and be made available to the public after all real or personal property discussed at the meeting has been purchased or sold or the governing board has abandoned the purchase or sale. The real or personal property that is the subject of the closed meeting must be specifically identified on the tape. A list of governing board members and all other persons present at the closed meeting must be made available to the public after the closed meeting.
- d. An agreement reached that is based on an offer considered at a closed meeting is contingent on its approval by the governing board at an open meeting. The actual purchase or sale must be approved at an open meeting and the purchase price or sale price is

public data.

9. Security Matters

- a. The governing board may close a meeting to receive security briefings and reports, to discuss issues related to security systems, to discuss emergency response procedures, and to discuss security deficiencies in or recommendations regarding public services, infrastructure, and facilities, if disclosure of the information discussed would pose a danger to public safety or compromise security procedures or responses.
- b. Financial issues related to security matters must be discussed and all related financial decisions must be made at an open meeting.
- c. Before closing a meeting, the governing board must refer to the facilities, systems, procedures, services, or infrastructures to be considered during the closed meeting.
- d. The closed meeting must be tape recorded at the expense of the CSEC and the recording must be preserved for at least four years.

10. Other Meetings

Other meetings shall be closed as provided by law, except as provided above. A closed meeting must be electronically recorded at the expense of the CSEC, and the recording must be preserved for at least three years after the date of the meeting. The recording is not available to the public.

F. Procedures for Closing a Meeting

The governing board shall provide notice of a closed meeting just as for an open meeting. A governing board meeting may be closed only after a majority vote at a public meeting. Before closing a meeting, the governing board shall state on the record the specific authority permitting the meeting to be closed and shall describe the subject to be discussed.

Legal References: Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act)
Minn. Stat. Ch. 13D (Open Meeting Law)
Minn. Stat. § 121A.47, Subd. 5 (Student Dismissal Hearing)
Minn. Stat. § 122A.33, Subd. 3 (Coaches; Opportunity to Respond)
Minn. Stat. § 122A.40, Subd. 14 (Teacher Discharge Hearing)
Minn. Stat. § 179A.14, Subd. 3 (Labor Negotiations)
Department of Administration Advisory Opinion 04-004 (February 3, 2004)
Brown v. Cannon Falls Township, 723 N.W.2d 31 (Minn. App. 2006)
Brainerd Daily Dispatch v. Dehen, 693 N.W.2d 435 (Minn. App. 2005)

The Free Press v. County of Blue Earth, 677 N.W.2d 471 (Minn. App. 2004)
Prior Lake American v. Mader, 642 N.W.2d 729 (Minn. 2002)
Star Tribune v. Board of Education, Special School District No. 1, 507 N.W.2d 869 (Minn. App. 1993)
Minnesota Daily v. University of Minnesota, 432 N.W.2d 189 (Minn. App. 1988)
Moberg v. Independent School District No. 281, 336 N.W.2d 510 (Minn. 1983)
Sovereign v. Dunn, 498 N.W.2d 62 (Minn. App. 1993), *rev. denied.* (Minn. 1993)

Cross References: MSBA/MASA Model Policy 204 (School Board Meeting Minutes)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 206 (Public Participation in School Board Meetings/Complaints about Persons at School Board Meetings and Data Privacy Considerations)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 207 (Public Hearings)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 406 (Public and Private Personnel Data)
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 515 (Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records)
MSBA Service Manual, Chapter 13, School Law Bulletin “C” (Minnesota’s Open Meeting Law)
CSEC By-Laws

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