

Technical Academies of Minnesota

Adopted: Orig. 6/22/2013

Revised: 8/25/2020

201 OPEN MEETINGS AND CLOSED MEETINGS

I. PURPOSE

- A. The School 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 School Board shall conduct its business under a presumption of openness. At the same time, the School Board recognizes and respects the privacy rights of individuals as provided by law. The School 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 School Board.
- B. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assure the rights of the public to be present at School 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 School 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 School Board, or quorum of a committee or subcommittee of School Board members, at which members discuss, decide, or receive information as a group on issues relating to the official business of the School Board. The term does not include a chance or social gathering.

IV. PROCEDURES

- A. Meetings
 - 1. Regular Meetings

A schedule of the regular meetings of the School Board shall be kept on file at its primary offices. If the School Board decides to hold a regular meeting at a time or place different from the time or place stated in its schedule, it shall give the same notice of the meeting as for a special meeting.

2. Special Meetings

- a. For a special meeting, the School Board shall post a written notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of the meeting on the principal bulletin board of the District or on the door of the School Board's usual meeting room if there is no principal bulletin board. The School 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 School Board may publish the notice once, at least three days before the meeting, in the official newspaper of the District or, if none, in a qualified newspaper of general circulation within the area of the District.
- d. A person filing a request for notice of special meetings may limit the request to particular subjects, in which case the School Board is required to send notice to that person only concerning those particular subjects.
- e. The School 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 school 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 School 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 School 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 School 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 School Board members.
- f. Notice shall include the subject of the meeting.

F. Preliminary Consideration of Charges

The School Board shall close one or more meetings for preliminary consideration of allegations or charges against an individual subject to its authority. If the School 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.

G. Performance Evaluations

The School Board may close a meeting for preliminary consideration of allegations or charges against an individual subject to its authority. If the School 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.

H. 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 School 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.

I. Dismissal Hearing

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. A hearing on the dismissal of a student pursuant to the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act shall be closed unless the pupil, parent or guardian requests and open hearing.

J. Meetings to Discuss Certain Not Public Data

1. 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; or
 - c. Educational data, health data, medical data, welfare data, or mental health data that are not public data.

K. Purchase and Sale of Property

1. The School Board may close a meeting:
 - a. To determine the asking price for real or personal property to be sold by the District.
 - b. To review confidential or nonpublic appraisal data; and
 - c. To develop or consider offers or counteroffers for the purchase or sale of real or personal property.
2. Before closing the meeting, the School Board must identify on the record the particular real or personal property that is the subject of the closed meeting.
3. The closed meeting must be tape recorded at the expense of the District. The tape must be preserved for eight (8) 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 School 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 School Board members and all other persons present at the closed meeting must be made available to the public after the closed meeting.
4. An agreement reached that is based on an offer considered at a closed meeting is contingent on its approval by the School 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.

L. Security Matters

1. The School 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.
2. Financial issues related to security matters must be discussed and all related financial decisions must be made at an open meeting.
3. Before closing a meeting, the School Board must refer to the facilities, systems, procedures, services, or infrastructures to be considered during the closed meeting.
4. The closed meeting must be tape recorded at the expense of the District and the recording must be preserved for at least four (4) years.

M. Other Meetings

Other meetings shall be closed as provided by law.

N. Procedures for Closing a Meeting

The School Board shall provide notice of a closed meeting just as for an open meeting. A School Board meeting may be closed only after a majority vote at a public meeting.

Before closing a meeting, the School 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. § 122A.33, Subd. 3 (Coaches; Opportunity to Respond)
 - Minn. Stat. § 122A.40, Subd. 14 (Teacher Discharge Hearing)
 - Minn. Stat. § 121A.47, Subd. 5 (Student Dismissal Hearing)
 - Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act)
 - Minn. Stat. Ch. 13D (Open Meeting Law)
 - Minn. Stat. § 179A.14, Subd. 3 (Labor Negotiations) Department of Administration Advisory Opinion 04-004 (February 3, 2004)
 - 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)