

GENERAL LAWS	CONTENTS OF "OPEN MEETING LAW"	120							
Ch. 39, S.23A.	Following terms defined: "Deliberation", "Emergency", "Executive Session", "Governmental Body", "Meeting", and "Quorum".								
Ch. 39, S. 23B.	<p>P.1. Meetings of governmental bodies open . . .</p> <p>P.2. Restrictions on quorum meeting in private . . .</p> <p>P.3. No executive session until body has convened in open meeting . . .</p> <p>P.4. ". . . Executive sessions may be held only for the following purposes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>(1) To discuss the reputation, character, physical condition or mental health</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) To consider the discipline or dismissal of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer, employee, staff member, or individual, provided that the individual involved in such executive session pursuant to this clause has been notified in writing by the governmental body at least forty-eight hours prior to the proposed executive session. Notification may be waived upon agreement of the parties. A governmental body shall hold an open meeting if the individual involved requests that the meeting be open. If an executive session is held, such individual shall have the following rights: (a) to be present at such executive sessions during discussions or considerations which involve that individual. (b) to have counsel or representative of his own choosing present and attending for the purpose of advising said individual and not for the purpose of active participation. (c) to speak in his own behalf.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3) To discuss strategy with respect to collective bargaining or litigation if an open meeting may have a detrimental effect on the bargaining or litigating position of the governmental body, and to conduct collective bargaining sessions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(4) To discuss the deployment of security personnel or devices.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(5) To investigate charges of criminal misconduct or to discuss the filing of criminal complaints.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(6) To consider the purchase, exchange, lease or value of real property, if such discussions may have a detrimental effect on the negotiating position of the governmental body and a person, firm or corporation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(7) To comply with the provisions of any general or special law or federal grant-in-aid requirements. . ."</td> </tr> </table> <p>P.5. Not applicable to chance or social meeting if no final agreement is reached. . .</p> <p>P.6. Timing, filing, posting of notice of meetings. . .</p> <p>P.7. Maintaining accurate records of meetings including executive sessions. .</p> <p>P.8. Tape recorder permitted except at executive sessions. . .</p> <p>P.9. On appointment or election, each member given copy of law. . .</p> <p>P.10. District Attorney of county enforces provisions of this section. . .</p> <p>P.11. Details of method of enforcement of this section of the law. . .</p> <p>P.12. Possibility of action of meeting being invalidated. . .</p> <p>P.13. Possibility of records being made public. . .</p>		(1) To discuss the reputation, character, physical condition or mental health	(2) To consider the discipline or dismissal of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer, employee, staff member, or individual, provided that the individual involved in such executive session pursuant to this clause has been notified in writing by the governmental body at least forty-eight hours prior to the proposed executive session. Notification may be waived upon agreement of the parties. A governmental body shall hold an open meeting if the individual involved requests that the meeting be open. If an executive session is held, such individual shall have the following rights: (a) to be present at such executive sessions during discussions or considerations which involve that individual. (b) to have counsel or representative of his own choosing present and attending for the purpose of advising said individual and not for the purpose of active participation. (c) to speak in his own behalf.	(3) To discuss strategy with respect to collective bargaining or litigation if an open meeting may have a detrimental effect on the bargaining or litigating position of the governmental body, and to conduct collective bargaining sessions.	(4) To discuss the deployment of security personnel or devices.	(5) To investigate charges of criminal misconduct or to discuss the filing of criminal complaints.	(6) To consider the purchase, exchange, lease or value of real property, if such discussions may have a detrimental effect on the negotiating position of the governmental body and a person, firm or corporation.	(7) To comply with the provisions of any general or special law or federal grant-in-aid requirements. . ."
(1) To discuss the reputation, character, physical condition or mental health									
(2) To consider the discipline or dismissal of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer, employee, staff member, or individual, provided that the individual involved in such executive session pursuant to this clause has been notified in writing by the governmental body at least forty-eight hours prior to the proposed executive session. Notification may be waived upon agreement of the parties. A governmental body shall hold an open meeting if the individual involved requests that the meeting be open. If an executive session is held, such individual shall have the following rights: (a) to be present at such executive sessions during discussions or considerations which involve that individual. (b) to have counsel or representative of his own choosing present and attending for the purpose of advising said individual and not for the purpose of active participation. (c) to speak in his own behalf.									
(3) To discuss strategy with respect to collective bargaining or litigation if an open meeting may have a detrimental effect on the bargaining or litigating position of the governmental body, and to conduct collective bargaining sessions.									
(4) To discuss the deployment of security personnel or devices.									
(5) To investigate charges of criminal misconduct or to discuss the filing of criminal complaints.									
(6) To consider the purchase, exchange, lease or value of real property, if such discussions may have a detrimental effect on the negotiating position of the governmental body and a person, firm or corporation.									
(7) To comply with the provisions of any general or special law or federal grant-in-aid requirements. . ."									
Ch. 39, S. 23C	Provides School Committee Chairman with procedures for regulating participation by public in School Committee meetings. . .								