

Cooperative Boards

Types of Board Meetings

General

For all meetings of the Governing and Operational Boards and their committees, the Executive Director or designee shall satisfy all notice and posting requirements contained herein, as well as in the Open Meetings Act. This shall include mailing meeting notifications to news media that have officially requested them, and to others as approved by the Board. Unless otherwise specified, all meetings are held in the Cooperative's administrative offices. Board policy 2:220, *Board Meeting Procedure*, governs meeting quorum requirements.

The Executive Director is designated on behalf of the Board and each Board committee to receive the training on compliance with the Open Meetings Act that is administered by the Illinois Attorney General's Public Access Counselor. The Executive Director may identify other employees to receive the training.

Regular Meetings

The Operational and Governing Boards announce the time and place for their regular meetings at the beginning of each calendar year. The Operational Board shall hold its regular meetings at times and on dates designated on a calendar adopted at the organizational meeting each November. The Governing Board shall hold a minimum of two regular meetings each year at times and on dates designated on a calendar adopted at the November organizational meeting. Meeting dates may be changed with ten days' notice in accordance with State law. A meeting agenda shall be posted at the Cooperative's administrative office and the Board's meeting room, or other location where the meeting is to be held, at least 48 hours before the meeting. Items not specifically on the agenda may still be considered during the meeting.

Closed Meetings

The Boards and Board committees may meet in a closed meeting to consider the following subjects:

1. The appointment, employment, compensation, discipline, performance, or dismissal of specific employees of the public body or legal counsel for the public body, including hearing testimony on a complaint lodged against an employee of the public body or against legal counsel for the public body to determine its validity. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(1).
2. Collective negotiating matters between the public body and its employees or their representatives, or deliberations concerning salary schedules for one or more classes of employees. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(2).
3. Evidence or testimony presented in open hearing, or in closed hearing where specifically authorized by law, to a quasi-adjudicative body, as defined in the

- Open Meetings Act, provided that the body prepares and makes available for public inspection a written decision setting forth its determinative reasoning. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(4).
4. The purchase or lease of real property for the use of the public body, including meetings held for the purpose of discussing whether a particular parcel should be acquired. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(5).
 5. The setting of a price for sale or lease of property owned by the public body. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(6).
 6. The sale or purchase of securities, investments, or investment contracts. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(7).
 7. Security procedures and the use of personnel and equipment to respond to an actual, a threatened, or a reasonably potential danger to the safety of employees, students, staff, the public, or public property. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(8).
 8. Student disciplinary cases. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(9).
 9. The placement of individual students in special education programs and other matters relating to individual students. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(10).
 10. Litigation, when an action against, affecting or on behalf of the particular public body has been filed and is pending before a court or administrative tribunal, or when the public body finds that an action is probable or imminent, in which case the basis for the finding shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the closed meeting. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(11).
 11. The establishment of reserves or settlement of claims as provided in the Local Government and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act, if otherwise the disposition of a claim or potential claim might be prejudiced, or the review or discussion of claims, loss or risk management information, records, data, advice or communications from or with respect to any insurer of the public body or any intergovernmental risk management association or self insurance pool of which the public body is a member. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(12).
 12. Self-evaluation, practices and procedures, or professional ethics, when meeting with a representative of a statewide association of which the public body is a member. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(16).
 13. Discussion of minutes of meetings lawfully closed under the Open Meetings Act, whether for purposes of approval by the body of the minutes or semi-annual review of the minutes as mandated by Section 2.06. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(21).

The Boards may hold a closed meeting, or close a portion of a meeting, by a majority vote of a quorum, taken at an open meeting. The vote of each Board member present, and the reason for the closed meeting, will be publicly disclosed at the time of the meeting and clearly stated in the motion and the meeting minutes.

A single motion calling for a series of closed meetings may be adopted when such meetings will involve the same particular matters and are scheduled to be held within 3 months of the vote.

No final Board action shall be taken at a closed meeting.

Reconvened or Rescheduled Meetings

A meeting may be rescheduled or reconvened. Public notice of a rescheduled or reconvened meeting shall be given in the same manner as that for a special meeting, except that no public notice is required when the original meeting is open to the public and: (1) is to be reconvened within 24 hours, or (2) an announcement of the time and place of the reconvened meeting was made at the original meeting and there is no change in the agenda.

Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Operational Board may be called by the Chairperson or by any 3 members of the Board by giving notice thereof, in writing, stating the time, place, and purpose of the meeting to remaining Board members by mail at least 48 hours before the meeting, or by personal service at least 24 hours before the meeting.

Special meetings of the Governing Board may be called by the Chairperson, by the Chairperson of the Operational Board, or by any 3 members of the Governing Board by giving notice thereof, in writing, stating the time, place, and purpose of the meeting to the remaining Governing Board members and of all member districts by mail at least 48 hours before the meeting, or by personal service at least 24 hours before the meeting.

Public notice of a special meeting is given by posting a notice at the Cooperative's administration office at least 48 hours before the meeting and by notifying the news media that have filed a written request for notice. A meeting agenda shall accompany the notice.

No matters will be discussed, considered, or brought before the Board at any special meeting other than such matters as were included in the stated purpose of the meeting.

Emergency Meetings

Notice of emergency meetings shall be given as soon as practical, but in any event, before the meeting to news media that have filed a written request for notice.

Posting on the Cooperative's Website

In addition to the other notices specified in this policy, the Executive Director or designee shall post the following on the Cooperative website: (1) the annual schedule of regular meetings, which shall remain posted until the Board approves a new schedule of regular meetings; (2) a public notice of all Board meetings; and (3) the agenda for each regular meeting which shall remain posted until the regular meeting is concluded.

LEGAL REF.: 5 ILCS 120/, Open Meetings Act.
5 ILCS 140/, Freedom of Information Act.
105 ILCS 5/10-6 and 5/10-16.

CROSS REF.: 2:210 (Organizational Board Meetings), 2:220 (Board Meeting Procedure),
2:230 (Public Participation at Board Meetings and Petitions to the Board),
6:235 (Access to the Internet)

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