



Public Meetings & Hearings

A Division of New York Department of State

2

Introduction



3

Meetings and hearings defined

- Public meeting: the official convening of a public body for the purpose of conducting public business
- Public body: entities consisting of two or more people that conduct public business and perform a governmental function
- Public hearing: an official proceeding of a governmental body or officer during which the public is accorded the right to be heard



Open Meetings Law

Public Officers Law
Article 7 §100-111



Purpose and intent

- Meetings allow public to listen & observe
- Subject to Open Meetings Law
 - Application review and other board business
 - "Work session" or "agenda meeting"
 - "Site visit" if a quorum has gathered to discuss application
 - Riverkeeper v. The Planning Board of the Town of Somers
- Exempt from Open Meetings Law
 - Soliciting & receiving legal advice from review board's attorney
 - Attorney-client privilege



Executive session

Valid only for specific reasons under OML

1. Public safety
2. Protect identity
3. Criminal investigations
4. Actual litigation
5. Collective negotiations
6. History of person
7. Exams
8. Property value



Executive session procedure

- Portion of open meeting from which public may be excluded
- Pass motion to enter into executive session for stated purpose
- Close executive session and return to open meeting
- File minutes of actions taken in executive session within one week



Public Officers Law, Article 7 §105-106



Provide access to public

- General public
 - Not limited to citizenship or residency
- Media



Review board may permit public participation but it is not required



Meeting notice requirements

- Provide notice to press—**meeting notices** need not be published
- Post notice in conspicuous place
- Post on regularly updated website materials to be discussed in the open meeting
 - Scheduled more than 1 week in advance
 - provide at least 72 hours (3 days) notice
 - Scheduled less than 1 week in advance
 - provide notice to the extent practicable



Disclosure of records

- Make available records scheduled to be discussed during open meetings
 - Application materials
 - Other agenda items (i.e., proposed resolutions)
- Reasonable fee for copies prior to or at meeting, and/or post online prior to meeting
- Committee on Open Government: (518) 474-2518
- Q&A: www.dos.ny.gov/coog/QA-2-12.html

Public Officers Law Article 7 §103(e)



Meeting preparation and procedure



Applications

- Appoint an administrative official (formally or informally)
 - ZEO, municipal clerk, or board clerk
- Develop good forms
 - Include SEQR Environmental Assessment Form
 - Post on website
- Have clear submission requirements
 - Use a check list or flow chart
- Ensure time periods or deadlines comply with state law and are clear to all parties
 - Institute submission deadlines
- Ask applicant to provide extra copies of materials
 - County review (if required): send immediately
 - Other municipal department heads for recommendations



Organizing meetings

- Prepare agenda
- Confirm that members will attend
- Invite experts and public officials
- Reserve meeting room
- Consider larger spaces for controversial applications
- Arrange for equipment
- Assemble & distribute background material



Quorum & majority

- Number of members present for business to be legally conducted
 - Convening meetings & hearings
 - Voting
- At least a majority of full membership of board
 - Includes absent members and vacant seats
- New York General Construction Law, Article 2 - § 41

Avoid quorum troubles

- Be prepared for board member absences
- Consider appointing alternate members
 - Conflict of interest: Adopt provision by local law or ordinance; appoint members by resolution
 - Absences – Supersede statute to appoint by local law
 - Legal Memorandum: "Alternate Members of Planning Boards and Zoning Boards of Appeals" www.dos.ny.gov/cnsl/lu06.htm
- Examples available from DOS

Meeting procedures

- Format for meeting or presentations
- Time limits established for agenda items
- Allowance of public questions or comments
- Additional procedures



Make all present aware of rules

Audio & video recording

- Board may adopt procedures for recording that does not detract from the deliberative process
- Should not require permission or advance notice to record
- Absolute ban on recording is not reasonable
- Board member or public reluctance to be recorded is not appropriate reason to prohibit recording



Public hearings

Public hearings

- Required for all matters before a ZBA
- Examples for planning boards include
 - Subdivision
 - Special use permit
 - Preparation of preliminary comprehensive plan
 - Site Plan (if required locally)

An official proceeding of a governmental body or officer during which the public is accorded the right to be heard



When to hold hearing

- When required by state statute, local law, or ordinance
- When application or issue may be controversial
- When substantial conditions may be attached to approval
- When board chooses to do so



Hearing notice requirements

- Open Meetings Law
- Municipal Home Rule Law
- Other applicable state statutes
- Legal notice in official newspaper
 - Generally 5 days prior to hearing date, but may be longer according to other applicable state statutes
 - Example: Adoption of and amendments to village zoning regulations or comprehensive plans require 10 days advance notice

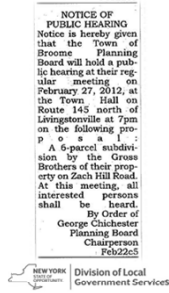
Content of notice:

- Date, time & place
- Nature of proposed action
- Location of subject property, if applicable



Hearing notice requirements

- Must mail notice to:
 - Applicant
 - Regional state park commission, if 500' from state park or parkway (ZBAs only)
 - Other agencies, if applicable:
 - GML §239-m & GML §239-nn
- No state statutes require direct mailing of notices to adjoining neighbors



Hearing notice requirements

- Municipalities may adopt additional local noticing requirements:
 - Signs on application property
 - best practice
 - Mailings to neighbors
 - Municipal ListServ
- Longer or shorter noticing requirements for adopting local laws



Hearing procedures

- Applicant's role at hearing
- Handling questions from public
 - Registration
 - Order of speakers
 - Time allotted per speaker
- Consequences for disruptive audience members
- Recording sessions



Outline "Rules of Procedure" to maintain order



Hearing tips

- Suggest speakers identify themselves
- Beware of rustling paper or chatter near sensitive microphones
- Clarify to whom speaker is referring
- Require visual references to be described or "read" into the record
- Let the public know what's next



Closing the hearing

- Hearing usually over when all who wished to speak were heard
- After hearing closed, board may keep RECORD open to accept written comments

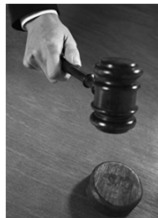
THE R.E. HAS A LENGTHY AND THOROUGH PROCESS. I WANT AN OFF SITE "SOL" WASH. (SCHOOL) SYSTEM. THE MOST ECONOMICAL OPTION SHOULD BE CHOSEN.

THE PROCEEDING WAS THOROUGH AND TRANSPARENTLY THROUGH, BUT FINAL REMEDIATION SHOULD BE A "SIGNIFICANT AND POSITIVE" IMPROVEMENT FOR THE CANTON SUBJECTS AND THE ENTIRE LOCAL COMMUNITY.



Adjournment and continuation

- If board adjourns to UNSPECIFIED TIME and PLACE, then notice must be given in same manner as original notice
- If PRIOR to ADJOURNING, board ANNOUNCES time and place of continuing session, then public notice need not be given again



Records

Minutes are a record

- Make available to public
 - Regular meetings within two weeks
 - Executive sessions within one week
- NYS Archives Records Retention Schedule
 - Official minutes permanently
 - Hearing proceedings permanently
 - Recordings four months after transcription or approval of minutes/proceedings

Minutes

Meetings	Hearings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of motions made • Votes taken on those motions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least a general summary of views expressed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not have to be verbatim - Stenographer not required • Names of speakers

If tape recording, also take notes

Decision document

- Decision
 - Date action taken
 - Motion
 - Vote cast by each board member
 - Any conditions imposed
- Locally establish what constitutes "decision document"
 - Resolution
 - Findings statement which includes decision
 - Copy of applicant's decision letter
 - Minutes which indicate vote on relevant motion



Noticing and filing decisions

- Attach findings to decision
- Notify applicant by mail
- Send county "report of final action," if referred
- File with municipal clerk within 5 business days
 - Clerk should date stamp all records
 - Filing establishes start of 30 day period for appeal to NYS Supreme Court under Article 78 of NY Civil Practice Law & Rules



New York Department of State

(518) 473-3355 Division of Local Government

(518) 474-6740 Counsel's Office

(800) 367-8488 Toll Free

Email: localgov@dos.ny.gov

Website: www.dos.ny.gov
www.dos.ny.gov/lq/index.html



SAMPLE RULES OF PROCEDURE

The following are sample rules of procedure for a village board of trustees. They are meant only to serve as a guideline and should be tailored to the specific needs of each particular village. Your village board may wish to make its rules of procedure more extensive, but at the very least it should address the topics in the sample.

REGULAR MEETINGS

- The regular meeting of the Board of trustees will be on the third Tuesday of each month.
- The regular meetings will commence at 7:00 p.m. and be held in the boardroom at the village hall.
- Any deviation of the foregoing paragraph must be determined by the Board of Trustees.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

- Special Meetings of the Board of Trustees are all those Board meetings other than regular meetings.
- A special meeting may be called by the Mayor or any Trustee upon notice to the entire Board.
- Notice may be given by telephone, in person, or in writing at least 24 hours in advance unless an emergency exists.

QUORUM

- A quorum of the Board of Trustees must be present to conduct business.
- A quorum of the five-member Board of Trustees is three.
- In the absence of a quorum, a lesser number may adjourn and compel the attendance of absent members.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

- Executive sessions will be held in accordance with Public Officers Law § 105.
- All executive sessions will be commenced in a public meeting.

AGENDAS

- The agenda of every meeting of the Board of Trustees will be prepared by the Clerk at the direction of the Mayor.
- The Mayor or any Trustee may have an item placed on the agenda.
- When possible, items for the agenda must be given to the Clerk at least 24 hours before the meeting.
- Items may be placed on the agenda at anytime, including during the meeting.
- The agenda will be prepared no later than by noon on the day of the meeting.
- If necessary a supplemental agenda may be distributed at the beginning of the meeting.

VOTING

- Pursuant to Village Law, each member of the Board of trustees has one vote. The Mayor may vote on any matter, but must vote in the case of a tie.
- A vote upon any question will be taken by “yes” and “no.”
- When taking votes, the clerk must record in the minutes for each Trustee whether they voted yes, voted no, abstained from voting, or were absent. Abstentions and absences should not be counted as votes. Abstentions and absences are neither positive nor negative votes; they are simply no vote at all.
- For the purposes of determining whether a matter passed, the clerk must tally the number of yes votes.
- Unless otherwise specified by state law, a majority of the totally authorized voting power of the board must vote yes for the matter to pass.

MINUTES

- Minutes will be taken by the Clerk.
- Minutes must consist of a record or summary of all motions, proposals, resolutions and any other matter formally voted upon and the vote thereon.

- Minutes must be taken at executive session of any action that is taken by formal vote and must consist of a record or summary of the final determination of the action, and the date and vote thereon. The summary need not include any matter which is not required to be made public by the Freedom of Information Law (FOIL).
- Minutes must include the following:
 - Name of the board;
 - Date, place, and time of the meeting;
 - Notation of whether a board member is present or absent, and the board member's time of arrival or time of departure if different from the time the meeting was called to order and adjourned;
 - Name and title of other village officials and employees present and the approximate number of attendees;
 - Record of communications presented to the Board;
 - Record of reports made by Board or other village personnel;
 - Time of adjournment; and
 - Signature of Clerk or person who took the minutes if not the Clerk.

Minutes may not contain a summary of the discussion leading to action taken or include verbatim comments unless a majority of the Board resolves to have the Clerk do so. Minutes must be approved by the Board at the next board meeting. The minutes may be amended only upon Board approval.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

- Call to order;
- Roll call;
- Approval of previous meeting's minutes;
- Report of officers and committees (list);
- Public comment period;
- Old business;
- New business;

- Appropriations;
- Auditing; and
- Adjournment.

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

- The Mayor presides at the meeting. In the Mayor's absence, The Deputy Mayor presides.
- The presiding officer may debate, make motions, and take any other action that other Board members may take.
- Board members are not required to rise but must be recognized by the presiding officer before making motions and speaking.
- Motions require a second.
- A member, once recognized, may not be interrupted when speaking unless it is to call him/her to order. If a member is called to order, they must cease speaking until the question of order is determined. If the member is in order, he may proceed.
- A member may not be limited in the number of times he speaks on a question.
- Motions to close or limit debate require a two-thirds vote.

GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

- The Public may speak only during the meeting's Public Comment period and at any other time a majority of the Board allows.
- Speakers must be recognized by the presiding officer.
- Speakers must step to the front of the room.
- Speakers must give their name, address and organization, if any.
- Speakers must limit their remarks to five minutes on a given topic.
- Speakers may not yield any remaining time they may have to another speaker.
- Board members may, with the permission of the Mayor, interrupt a speaker during their remarks, but only for the purpose of clarification or information.
- All remarks must be addressed to the Board as a body and not to individual Board members.

- Speakers must observe the commonly accepted rules of courtesy, decorum, dignity and good taste. Interested parties or their representatives may address the Board by written communications.

GUIDELINES FOR USE OF RECORDING EQUIPMENT

- All members of the public and all public officials are allowed to tape or video record public meetings.
- Recording is not allowed during executive sessions.
- The Recording must be done in a manner which does not interfere with the meeting.
- The Mayor may make the determination that the recording is being done in an intrusive manner, taking into consideration, but not limited to, brightness of lights, distance from the Village Board, size of the equipment, the amount of noise generated by the activity, and the ability of the public to still participate in the meeting.
- If the Mayor determines that the recording is interfering with the meeting, the Mayor may request the individual alter his behavior to eliminate the interference. If the Mayor's request is not complied with, the Mayor may have the individual removed from the meeting room.

ADJOURNMENT

- Meetings must be adjourned by motion

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

- The foregoing procedures may be amended from time to time by a majority vote of the Board.

When can a meeting be closed?

(Excerpt from the Committee on Open Government publication *Your Right to Know*)

The law provides for closed or “executive” sessions under circumstances prescribed in the law. It is important to emphasize that an executive session is not separate from an open meeting, but rather is defined as a portion of an open meeting during which the public may be excluded.

To close a meeting for executive session, the law requires that a public body take several procedural steps. First, a motion must be made during an open meeting to enter into executive session; second, the motion must identify “the general area or areas of the subject or subjects to be considered;” and third, the motion must be carried by a majority vote of the total membership of a public body.

Further, a public body cannot close its doors to the public to discuss the subject of its choice, for the law specifies and limits the subject matter that may appropriately be discussed in executive session. The eight subjects that may be discussed behind closed doors include:

- (a) matters which will imperil the public safety if disclosed;
- (b) any matter which may disclose the identity of a law enforcement agency or informer;
- (c) information relating to current or future investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense which would imperil effective law enforcement if disclosed;
- (d) discussions regarding proposed, pending or current litigation;
- (e) collective negotiations pursuant to Article 14 of the Civil Service Law (the Taylor Law);
- (f) the medical, financial, credit or employment history of a particular person or corporation, or matters leading to the appointment, employment, promotion, demotion, discipline, suspension, dismissal or removal of a particular person or corporation;
- (g) the preparation, grading or administration of examinations; and
- (h) the proposed acquisition, sale or lease of real property or the proposed acquisition of securities, or sale or exchange of securities held by such public body, but only when publicity would substantially affect the value thereof.

These are the only subjects that may be discussed behind closed doors; all other deliberations must be conducted during open meetings.

It is important to point out that a public body can never vote to appropriate public monies during a closed session. Therefore, although most public bodies may vote during a properly convened executive session, any vote to appropriate public monies must be taken in public.

The law also states that an executive session can be attended by members of the public body and any other persons authorized by the public body.

Publications of Interest

Your Right To Know

[http://www.dos.state.ny.us/coog/Right to know.html](http://www.dos.state.ny.us/coog/Right%20to%20know.html)

Conducting Public Meetings and Public Hearings

<http://www.dos.state.ny.us/lgss/pdfs/public.pdf>

OML-AO-4028

August 25, 2005

The staff of the Committee on Open Government is authorized to issue advisory opinions. The ensuing staff advisory opinion is based solely upon the facts presented in your correspondence.

Dear [REDACTED]

I have received your letter and the memorandum relating to it. Please accept my apologies for the delay in response.

You indicated that the Hyde Park Town Board conducted an executive session that you did not attend, and when it reconvened in public, "the Supervisor announced that two (2) decisions were made." On the following day, you contacted the Town Attorney to request that he verify that a vote was taken during the executive session. He referred your inquiry to the attorney who was present and wrote that:

"No votes were taken in Executive Session. In both instances the Board simply confirmed decisions it had previously made."

You wrote that you "fail to understand what that answer means." I must admit that I do not understand it either. Nevertheless, I offer the following comments.

First, as you are aware, the Open Meetings Law contains direction concerning minutes of meetings and provides what might be viewed as minimum requirements pertaining to their contents. Specifically, §106 states that:

"1. Minutes shall be taken at all open meetings of a public body which shall consist of a record or summary of all motions, proposals, resolutions and any other matter formally voted upon and the vote thereon.

2. Minutes shall be taken at executive sessions of any action that is taken by formal vote which shall consist of a record or summary of the final determination of such action, and the date and vote thereon; provided, however, that such summary need not include any matter which is not required to be made public by the freedom of information law as added by article six of this chapter.

3. Minutes of meetings of all public bodies shall be available to the public in accordance with the provisions of the freedom of information law within two weeks from the date of such meetings except that minutes taken pursuant to subdivision two hereof shall be available to the public within one week from the date of the executive session."

In view of the foregoing, as a general rule, a public body may take action during a properly convened executive session [see Open Meetings Law, §105(1)]. If action is taken during an executive session, minutes reflective of the action, the date and the vote must generally be

recorded in minutes pursuant to §106(2) of the Law. If no action is taken, there is no requirement that minutes of the executive session be prepared.

I point out that minutes of executive sessions need not include information that may be withheld under the Freedom of Information Law. From my perspective, when a public body makes a final determination during an executive session, that determination will, in most instances, be public. For example, although a discussion to hire or fire a particular employee could clearly be discussed during an executive session [see Open Meetings Law, §105(1)(f), a determination to hire or fire that person would be recorded in minutes and would be available to the public under the Freedom of Information Law. On other hand, if a public body votes to initiate a disciplinary proceeding against a public employee, minutes reflective of its action would not have include reference to or identify the person, for the Freedom of Information Law authorizes an agency to withhold records to the extent that disclosure would result in an unwarranted personal privacy such as unsubstantiated charges or allegations [see Freedom of Information Law, §87(2)(b)].

On occasion, public bodies have taken action by what has been characterized as "consensus." If a public body reaches a consensus upon which it relies, I believe that minutes reflective of decisions reached must be prepared and made available. In *Previdi v. Hirsch* [524 NYS 2d 643 (1988)], the issue involved access to records, i.e., minutes of executive sessions held under the Open Meetings Law. Although it was assumed by the court that the executive sessions were properly held, it was found that "this was no basis for respondents to avoid publication of minutes pertaining to the 'final determination' of any action, and 'the date and vote thereon'" (id., 646). The court stated that:

"The fact that respondents characterize the vote as taken by 'consensus' does not exclude the recording of same as a 'formal vote'. To hold otherwise would invite circumvention of the statute.

"Moreover, respondents' interpretation of what constitutes the 'final determination of such action' is overly restrictive. The reasonable intendment of the statute is that 'final action' refers to the matter voted upon, not final determination of, as in this case, the litigation discussed or finality in terms of exhaustion or remedies" (id. 646).

If the Board reached a "consensus" that is reflective of its final determination of an issue, I believe that minutes must be prepared that indicate its action, as well as the manner in which each member voted. I note that §87(3)(a) of the Freedom of Information Law states that: "Each agency shall maintain...a record of the final vote of each member in every agency proceeding in which the member votes." As such, members of public bodies cannot take action by secret ballot.

I hope that I have been of assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Freeman
Executive Director

RJF:tt

OML-AO-4506

October 30, 2007

The staff of the Committee on Open Government is authorized to issue advisory opinions. The ensuing staff advisory opinion is based solely upon the facts presented in your correspondence.

Dear [REDACTED]

I have received your letter in which you inferred that the board of education in the school district in which you reside fails to comply with the Open Meetings Law by holding "so-called work sessions at which motions, votes are taken, contracts are discussed, and there is no counsel or district clerk present - ever."

In this regard, based on the judicial interpretation of the Open Meetings Law, there is no legal distinction between a "meeting" and "work session."

By way of background, it is noted that the definition of "meeting" has been broadly interpreted by the courts. In a landmark decision rendered in 1978, the Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, found that any gathering of a quorum of a public body, such as a board of education, for the purpose of conducting public business is a "meeting" that must be convened open to the public, whether or not there is an intent to take action and regardless of the manner in which a gathering may be characterized [see Orange County Publications v. Council of the City of Newburgh, 60 AD 2d 409, aff'd 45 NY 2d 947 (1978)].

I point out that the decision rendered by the Court of Appeals was precipitated by contentions made by public bodies that so-called "work sessions" and similar gatherings held for the purpose of discussion, but without an intent to take action, fell outside the scope of the Open Meetings Law. In discussing the issue, the Appellate Division, whose determination was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals, stated that:

"We believe that the Legislature intended to include more than the mere formal act of voting or the formal execution of an official document. Every step of the decision-making process, including the decision itself, is a necessary preliminary to formal action. Formal acts have always been matters of public record and the public has always been made aware of how its officials have voted on an issue. There would be no need for this law if this was all the Legislature intended. Obviously, every thought, as well as every affirmative act of a public official as it relates to and is within the scope of one's official duties is a matter of public concern. It is the entire decision-making process that the Legislature intended to affect by the enactment of this statute" (60 AD 2d 409, 415).

The court also dealt with the characterization of meetings as "informal," stating that:

"The word 'formal' is defined merely as 'following or according with established form, custom, or rule' (Webster's Third New Int. Dictionary). We believe that it was inserted to safeguard the rights of members of a public body to engage in ordinary social transactions, but not to permit the use of this safeguard as a vehicle by which it precludes the

application of the law to gatherings which have as their true purpose the discussion of the business of a public body" (id.).

Based upon the direction given by the courts, if a majority of a public body gathers to discuss public business, any such gathering, in my opinion, would ordinarily constitute a "meeting" subject to the Open Meetings Law. Since a work session held by a majority of a public body is a "meeting", it would have the same responsibilities in relation to notice and the taking of minutes as in the case of a formal meeting, as well as the same ability to introduce motions, to vote and to enter into executive sessions when appropriate .

With respect to minutes of "work sessions", as well as other meetings, the Open Meetings Law contains what might be viewed as minimum requirements concerning the contents of minutes. Specifically, §106 of the Open Meetings Law states that:

"1. Minutes shall be taken at all open meetings of a public body which shall consist of a record or summary of all motions, proposals, resolutions and any other matter formally voted upon and the vote thereon.

2. Minutes shall be taken at executive sessions of any action that is taken by formal vote which shall consist of a record or summary of the final determination of such action, and the date and vote thereon; provided, however, that such summary need not include any matter which is not required to be made public by the freedom of information law as added by article six of this chapter.

3. Minutes of meetings of all public bodies shall be available to the public in accordance with the provisions of the freedom of information law within two weeks from the date of such meetings except that minutes taken pursuant to subdivision two hereof shall be available to the public within one week from the date of the executive session."

Based upon the foregoing, it is clear in my view that minutes need not consist of a verbatim account of what was said at a meeting; similarly, there is no requirement that minutes refer to every topic discussed or identify those who may have spoken. Although a public body may choose to prepare expansive minutes, at a minimum, minutes of open meetings must include reference to all motions, proposals, resolutions and any other matters upon which votes are taken. If those kinds of actions, such as motions or votes, do not occur during work sessions, technically, I do not believe that minutes must be prepared. On the other hand, if motions are made or actions taken, those activities must be memorialized in minutes.

I hope that the foregoing serves to clarify your understanding and that I have been of assistance.

RJF:tt

OML-AO-3812

June 2, 2004

The staff of the Committee on Open Government is authorized to issue advisory opinions. The ensuing staff advisory opinion is based solely upon the facts presented in your correspondence.

Dear [REDACTED]

As you are aware, I have received your letter. Please accept my apologies for the delay in response.

You wrote that the Clerk in the Village of Forestville has suggested that the Board is required only "to put [notice of meetings] in the paper once a year since the meeting where held [sic] at the same time every month." You asked whether that is proper, and whether notice must be given prior to "workshops."

In this regard, I offer the following comments.

First, I do not believe that there is any legal distinction between a "workshop" and a "meeting." By way of background, the definition of "meeting" [see Open Meetings Law, §102(1)] has been broadly interpreted by the courts. In a landmark decision rendered in 1978, the Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, found that any gathering of a majority of a public body for the purpose of conducting public business is a "meeting" that must be conducted open to the public, whether or not there is an intent to have action and regardless of the manner in which a gathering may be characterized [see *Orange County Publications v. Council of the City of Newburgh*, 60 Ad 2d 409, aff'd 45 NY 2d 947 (1978)].

The decision rendered by the Court of Appeals was precipitated by contentions made by public bodies that so-called "work sessions" and similar gatherings held for the purpose of discussion, but without an intent to take action, fell outside the scope of the Open Meetings Law. In discussing the issue, the Appellate Division, whose determination was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals, stated that:

"We believe that the Legislature intended to include more than the mere formal act of voting or the formal execution of an official document. Every step of the decision-making process, including the decision itself, is a necessary preliminary to formal action. Formal acts have always been matters of public record and the public has always been made aware of how its officials have voted on an issue. There would be no need for this law if this was all the Legislature intended. Obviously, every thought, as well as every affirmative act of a public official as it relates to and is within the scope of one's official duties is a matter of public concern. It is the entire decision-making process that the Legislature intended to affect by the enactment of this statute" (60 AD 2d 409, 415).

The court also dealt with the characterization of meetings as "informal," stating that:

"The word 'formal' is defined merely as 'following or according with established form, custom, or rule' (Webster's Third New Int. Dictionary). We believe that it was inserted to safeguard the rights of members of a public body to engage in ordinary social transactions, but not to permit the use of this safeguard as a vehicle by which it precludes the application of the law to gatherings which have as their true purpose the discussion of the business of a public body" (id.).

Based upon the direction given by the courts, when a majority of the Board convenes to discuss the Village business, any such gathering, in my opinion, would constitute a "meeting" subject to the Open Meetings Law, even if it is characterized as a "workshop."

Second, the Open Meetings Law requires that notice be given to the news media and posted prior to every meeting. Specifically, §104 of that statute provides that:

"1. Public notice of the time and place of a meeting scheduled at least one week prior thereto shall be given to the news media and shall be conspicuously posted in one or more designated public locations at least seventy-two hours before each meeting.

2. Public notice of the time and place of every other meeting shall be given, to the extent practicable, to the news media and shall be conspicuously posted in one or more designated public locations at a reasonable time prior thereto.

3. The public notice provided for by this section shall not be construed to require publication as a legal notice."

Stated differently, if a meeting is scheduled at least a week in advance, notice of the time and place must be given to the news media and to the public by means of posting in one or more designated public locations, not less than seventy-two hours prior to the meeting. If a meeting is scheduled less than a week an advance, again, notice of the time and place must be given to the news media and posted in the same manner as described above, "to the extent practicable", at a reasonable time prior to the meeting. Therefore, if, for example, there is a need to convene quickly, the notice requirements can generally be met by telephoning the local news media and by posting notice in one or more designated locations.

In the context of your inquiry, if a series of meetings have been scheduled in advance to be held at particular times, the posting of a notice of a schedule of those meetings in a conspicuous public location and transmittal of that notice once to the news media would in my view satisfy §104 of the Open Meetings Law regarding those meetings. The only instances in which additional notice would be required would involve unscheduled meetings that are not referenced in the notice.

Therefore, if, for instance, the Board of Trustees, establishes at its organizational meeting that formal meetings will be held on the second Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. in Village Hall, and that workshop meetings will be held on the fourth Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. in Village Hall, and if notice containing that information is posted continuously and transmitted once to the local news media, I believe that the board would satisfy the notice requirements imposed by the Open Meetings Law. Again, the only additional notice would involve unscheduled meetings. I point out, too, that although notice of meetings must be given to the news media, there is no requirement that the news media print or publicize that a meeting will be held.

I hope that I have been of assistance.

RJF:tt

cc: Board of Trustees