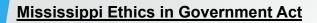
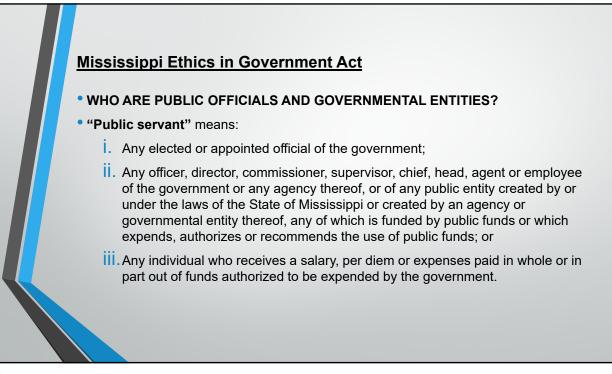


3



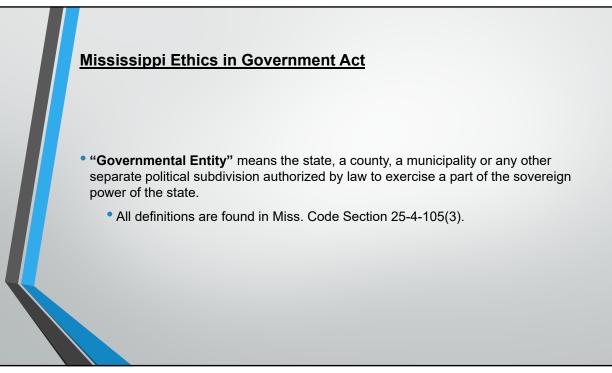
- Section 25-4-101 Declaration of Public Policy
- The Legislature declares that elective and public office and employment is a public trust and any effort to realize personal gain through official conduct, other than as provided by law, or as a natural consequence of the employment or position, is a violation of that trust. Therefore, public servants shall endeavor to pursue a course of conduct which will not raise suspicion among the public that they are likely to be engaged in acts that are in violation of this trust and which will not reflect unfavorably upon the state and local governments.

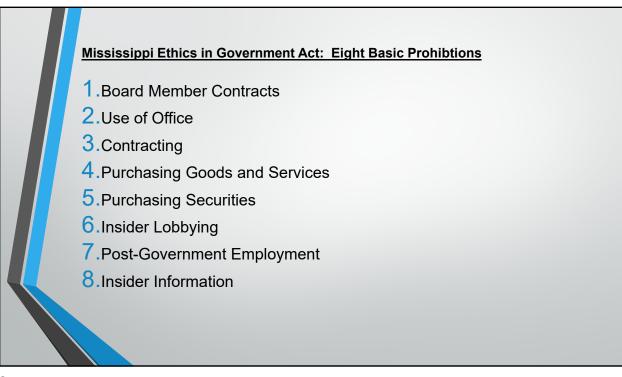


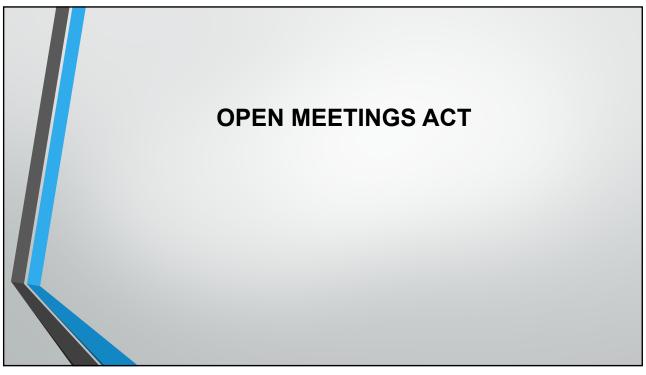




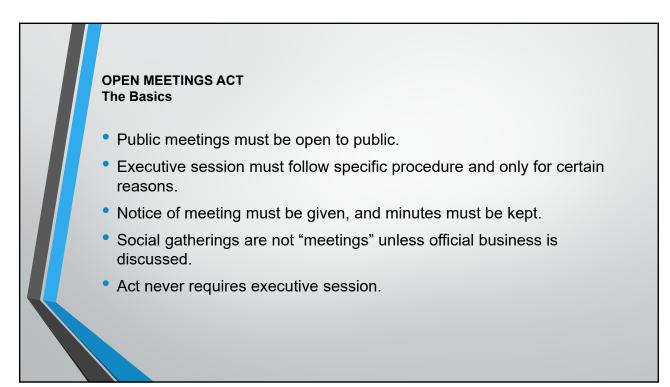
- "Government" means the state and all political entities thereof, both collectively and separately, including, but not limited to:
 - I. Counties;
 - II. Municipalities;
 - III. All school districts;
 - IV.All courts; and
 - V. Any department, agency, board, commission, institution, instrumentality, or legislative or administrative body of the state, counties or municipalities created by statute, ordinance or executive order including all units that expend public funds.

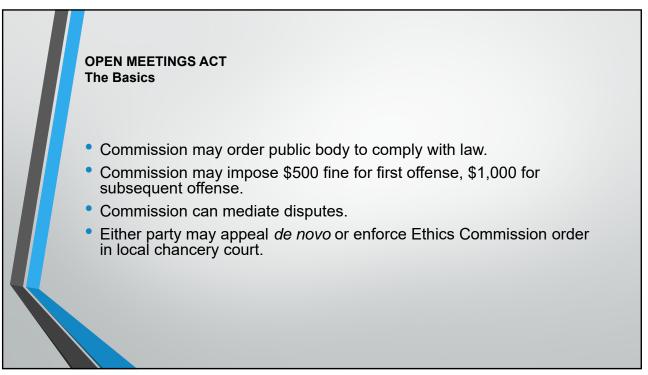


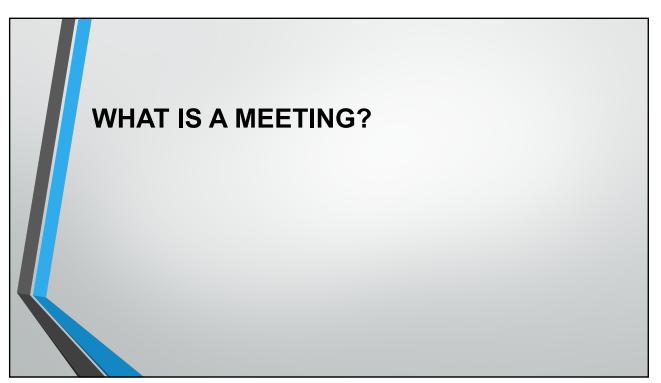


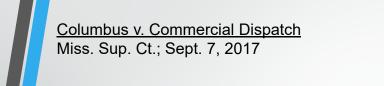






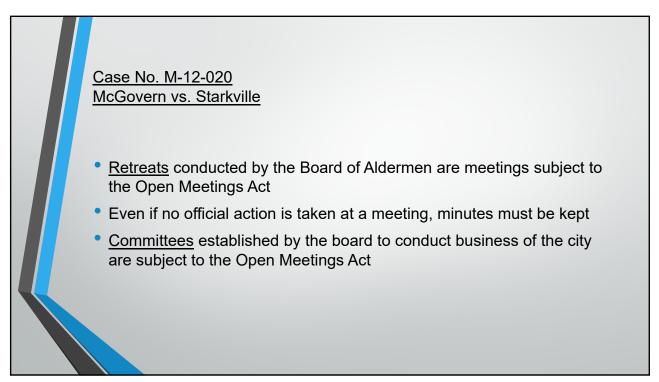


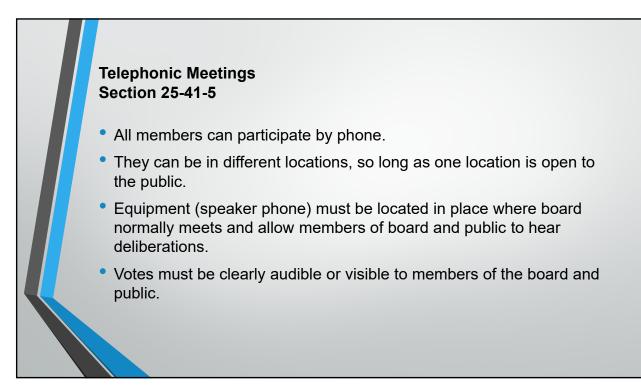


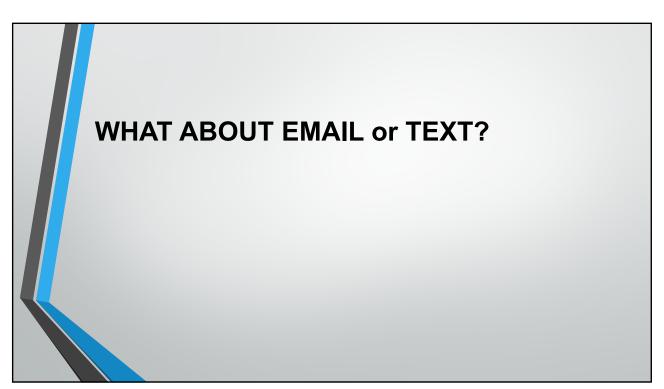


- Deliberations of a quorum must take place in a proper public meeting.
- When a quorum splits into separate groups and discusses the same matter of city business with the same person, a quorum is deliberating, and a "meeting" has occurred.
- 2-2-1 Rule for County Government

13



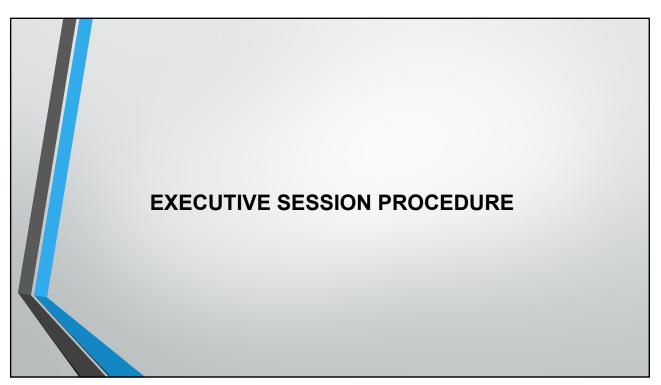




Case No. M-17-012 Neely vs. Yazoo County CVB

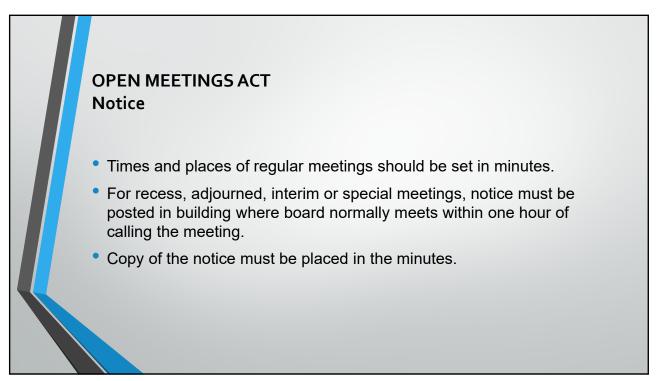
- Email exchange among a quorum of a board about a matter under their authority can violate the Open Meetings Act.
- A quorum of a board can deliberate board business ONLY in a properly noticed public meeting.
- Board members should avoid using email to communicate with each other about board business.

17

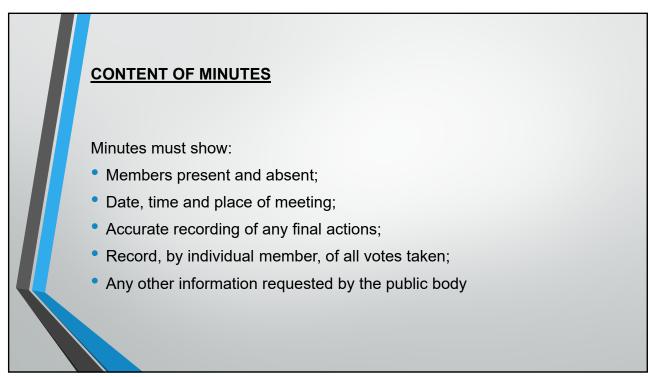


Hinds County Bd. v. Common Cause (1989)

 The purpose ... is to discourage private meetings of public bodies.... The technical requirements of the Act not only enlighten the public that there exists a specific, valid reason for going into executive session, but also make it somewhat onerous and time consuming for the board to do so. A board required by law to follow the procedure of ... § 25-41-7 will no doubt be less inclined to go into executive session.... [551 So.2d 107, 112]



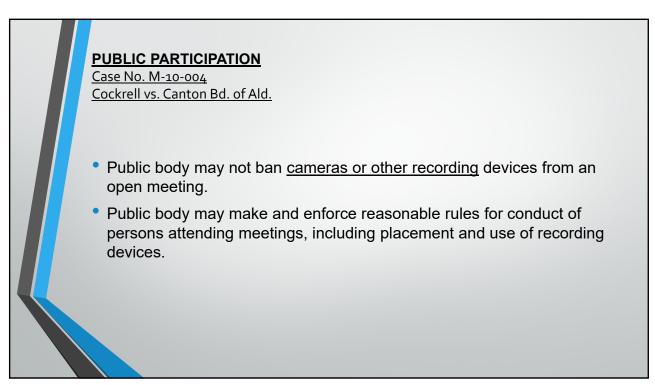
DINUTES• Minutes must be kept for all meetings, whether in open or executive session. • Minutes must be "recorded" within 30 days after meeting. • Minutes must be available for public inspection



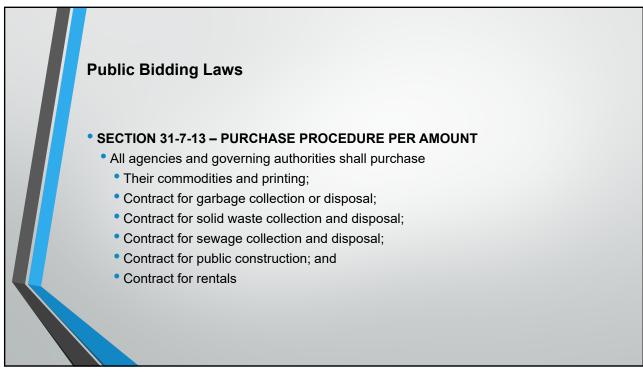
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION Case No. M-10-007 Townes vs. Leflore Co. Sch. Bd.

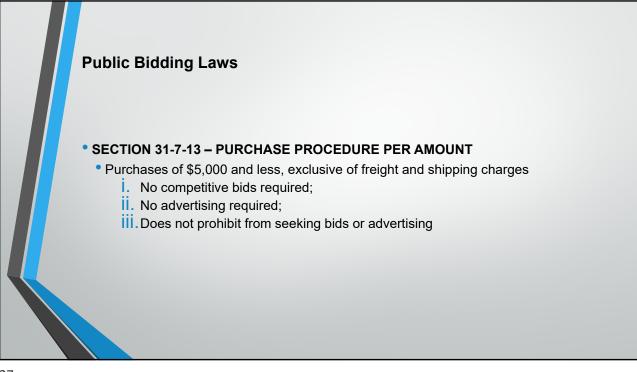
- Public body may make and enforce reasonable rules for conduct of persons attending meetings, including length of time allowed to comment.
- Public body is not required to allow members of the public to speak at meetings.

23

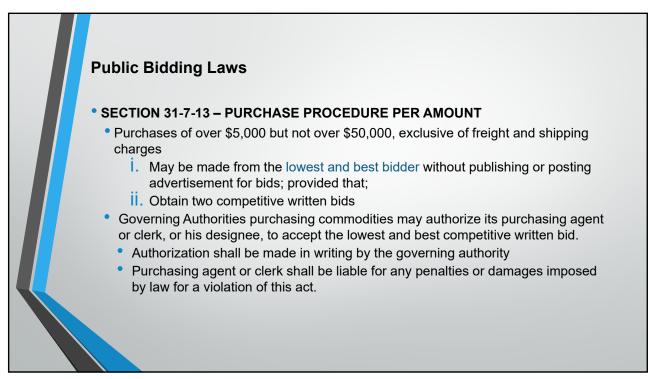


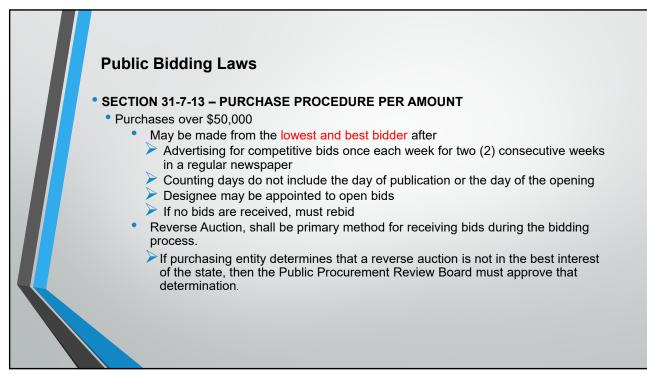


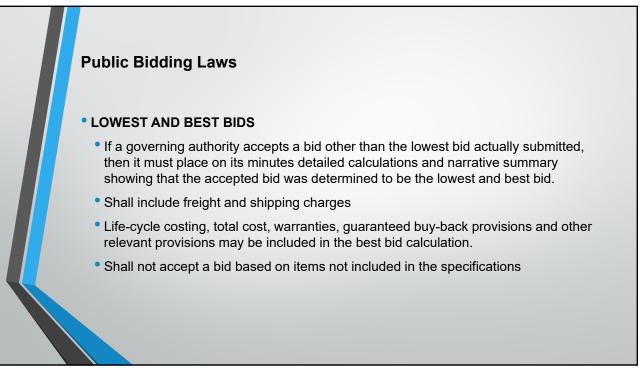


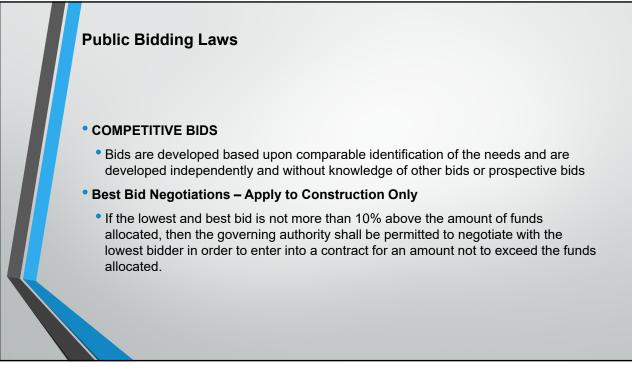




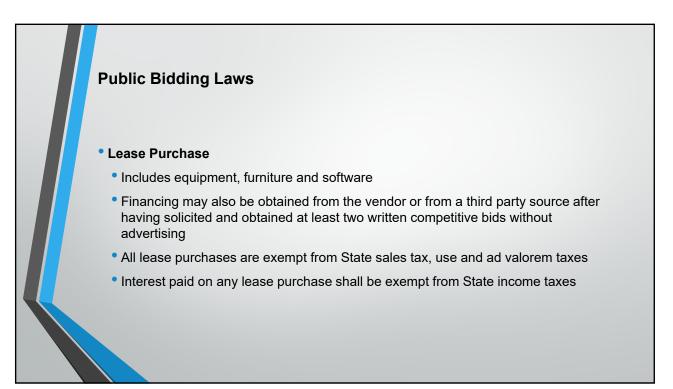


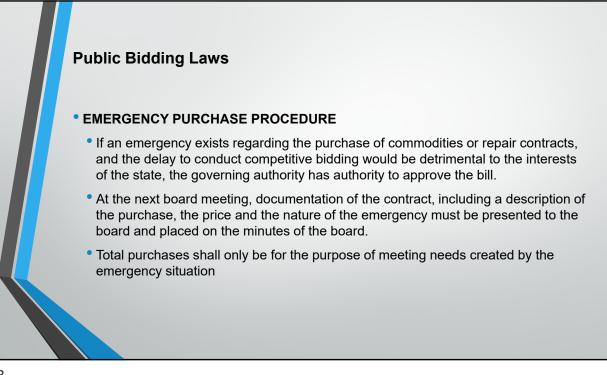


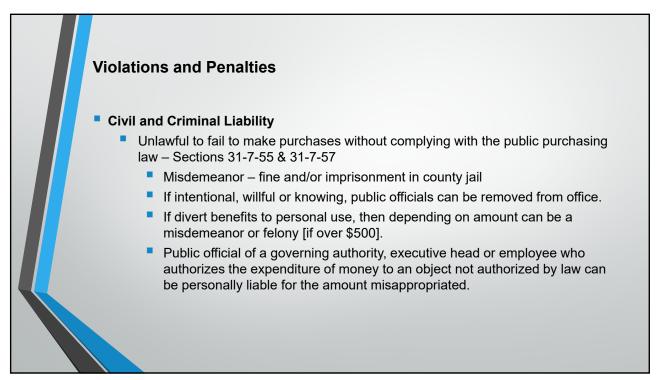




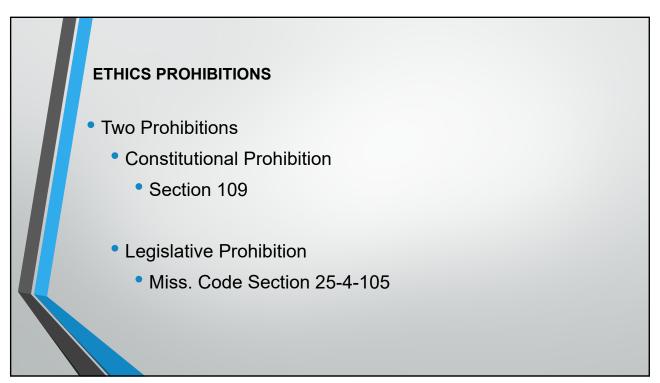


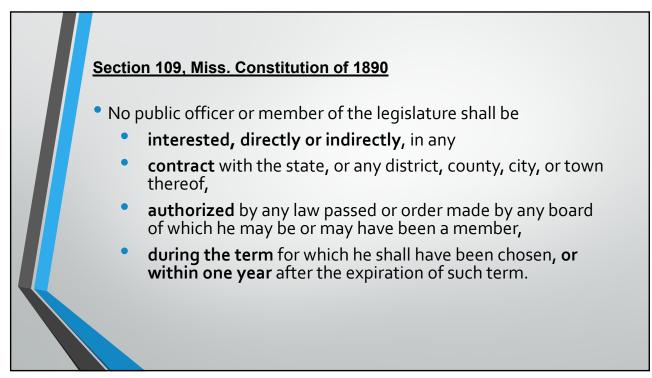


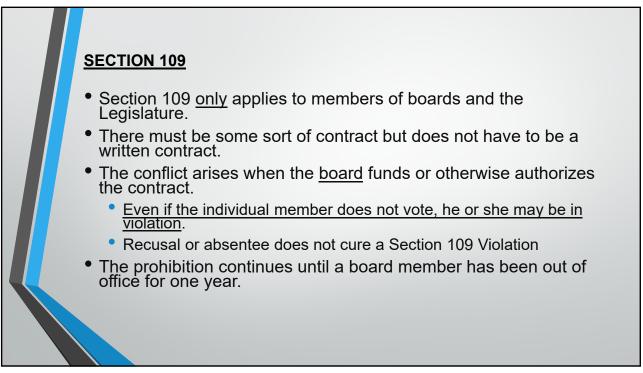






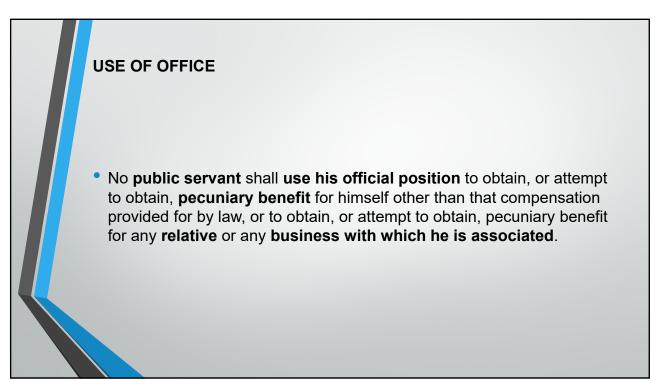






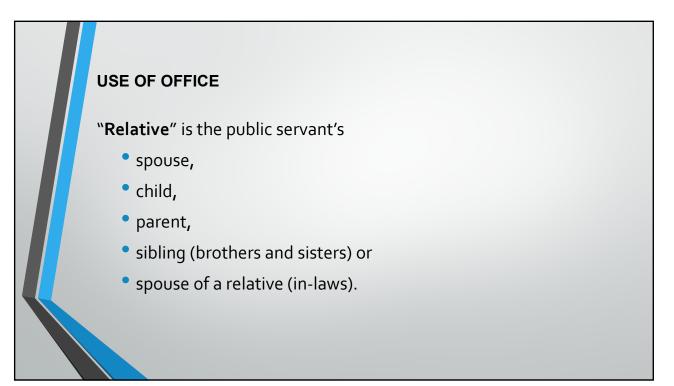


- Use of Office
- Contracting
- Purchasing Goods and Services
- Purchasing Securities
- Insider Lobbying
- Post Government Employment
- Insider Information



USE OF OFFICE

No person may intentionally use or disclose information gained in the course of or by reason of his official position or employment as a public servant in any way that could result in pecuniary benefit for himself, any relative, or any other person, if the information has not been communicated to the public or is not public information.



USE OF OFFICE

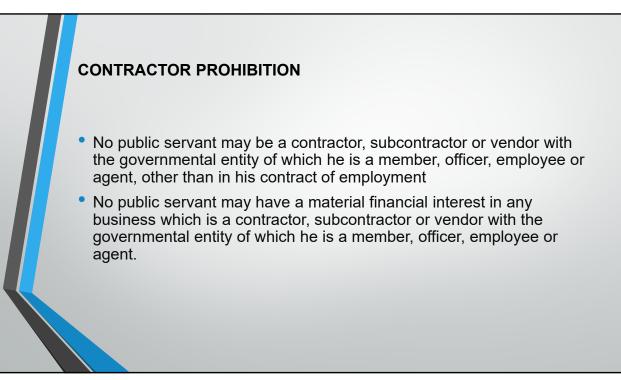
Business with which he is associated' means public servant or his relative is

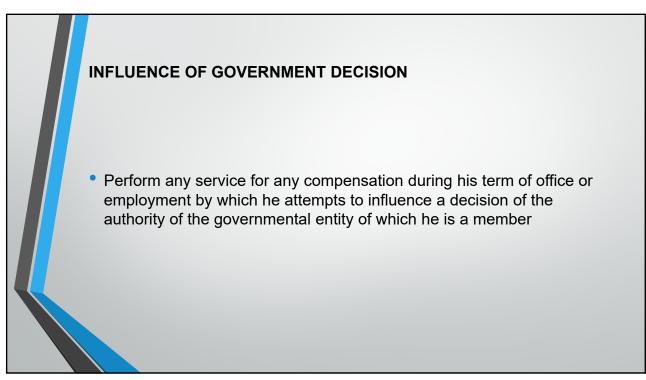
- officer, director, owner, partner, employee
- holder of more than ten percent (10%) of the fair market value or
- from which he or his relative derives more than \$2,500 in annual income or
- over which such public servant or his relative exercises control.

43

CONTRACT PROHIBITION

 No public servant shall be interested, directly or indirectly, during the term for which he shall have been chosen, or within one (1) year after the expiration of such term, in any contract with the state, or any district, county, city or town thereof, authorized by any law passed or order made by any board of which he may be or may have been a member





POST GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

No public servant shall perform any service for any compensation for any person or business after termination of his office or employment in relation to any case, decision, proceeding or application with respect to which he was directly concerned or in which he personally participated during the period of his service or employment.

47

IMPACT OF VIOLATION Any contract made in violation of this section may be declared void by the governing body of the contracting or selling authority of the governmental subdivision or a court of competent jurisdiction and The contractor or subcontractor shall retain or receive only the reasonable value, with no increment for profit or commission, of the property or the services furnished prior to the date of receiving notice that the contract has been voided.

