

meeting, and its tentative agenda, in a manner reasonably calculated to advise the public of the matters to be considered. . .” § 610.020.1.

27. Additionally, Section 610.020 requires that:

2. Notice conforming with all of the requirements of subsection 1 of this section shall be given at least twenty-four hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays when the facility is closed, prior to the commencement of any meeting of a governmental body unless for good cause such notice is impossible or impractical, in which case as much notice as is reasonably possible shall be given.

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4. When it is necessary to hold a meeting on less than twenty-four hours' notice, or at a place that is not reasonably accessible to the public, or at a time that is not reasonably convenient to the public, the nature of the good cause justifying that departure from the normal requirements shall be stated in the minutes.

28. A “public meeting” is defined in the Open Meetings Law as “any meeting of a public governmental body subject to sections 610.010 to 610.030 at which any public business is discussed, decided or public policy formulated, whether such meeting is conducted in person or by means of communication equipment.” § 610.010(5).

29. When a public governmental body is allowed to close a meeting or vote, the meeting or vote “shall be closed only to the extent necessary for the specific reason announced to justify the closed meeting or vote.” § 610.022.3.

30. The “specific reason announced” for a public body to close a meeting must relate back to a specific provision in § 610.021 which authorizes, but does not