

United States Postal Service

§ 7.2

for those portions which contain information inappropriate for public disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552(b) or 39 U.S.C. 410(c).

§ 6.6 Quorum and voting.

As provided by 39 U.S.C. 205(c), the Board acts by resolution upon a majority vote of those members who are present. No proxies are allowed in any vote of the members of the Board. Any 6 members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the Board, except:

(a) In the appointment or removal of the Postmaster General, and in setting the compensation of the Postmaster General and Deputy Postmaster General, 39 U.S.C. 205(c)(1) requires a favorable vote of an absolute majority of the Governors in office;

(b) In the appointment or removal of the Deputy Postmaster General, 39 U.S.C. 205(c)(2) requires a favorable vote of an absolute majority of the Governors in office and the Postmaster General;

(c) In the appointment, removal, or in the setting of the compensation of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, or other necessary staff, a favorable vote of an absolute majority of the Governors in office is required;

(d) In the adjustment of the total budget of the Postal Rate Commission, 39 U.S.C. 3604(c) requires a unanimous written vote of the Governors in office;

(e) In the modification of a recommended decision of the Postal Rate Commission, 39 U.S.C. 3625 requires a unanimous written vote of the Governors in office; and

(f) In the approval, allowance under protest, or rejection of a recommended decision of the Postal Rate Commission, the Governors act upon a majority vote of the Governors present, and the required quorum of 6 members must include at least 5 Governors;

(g) In the determination to close a portion of a meeting or to withhold information concerning a meeting, 5 U.S.C. 552b(d)(1) requires a vote of a majority of the entire membership of the Board; and

(h) In the decision to call a meeting with less than a week's notice, 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(1) requires a vote of a majority of the members of the Board. In the de-

cision to change the subject matter of a meeting, or the determination to open or close a meeting, 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(2) requires a vote of a majority of the entire membership of the Board.

PART 7—PUBLIC OBSERVATION (ARTICLE VII)

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AUTHORITY: 39 U.S.C. 401(a), as enacted by Pub. L. 91-375, and 5 U.S.C. 552b(a)-(m) as enacted by Pub. L. 94-409.

SOURCE: 59 FR 18451, Apr. 18, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 7.1 Definitions.

For purposes of §§ 7.2 through 7.8 of these bylaws:

(a) The term *Board* means the Board of Governors, and any subdivision or committee of the Board authorized to take action on behalf of the Board.

(b) The term *meeting* means the deliberations of at least the number of individual members required to take action on behalf of the Board under § 5.2 or § 6.5 of these bylaws, where such deliberations determine or result in the joint conduct or disposition of the official business of the Board. The term "meeting" does not include any procedural deliberations required or permitted by §§ 6.1, 6.2, 7.4, or § 7.5 of these bylaws.

[59 FR 18451, Apr. 18, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 36499, July 11, 1996]

§ 7.2 Open meetings.

(a) It is the policy of the United States, established in section 2 of the Government in the Sunshine Act, Public Law 94-409, 90 Stat. 1241, that the public is entitled to the fullest practicable information regarding the decisionmaking processes of the Federal Government. The Postal Service is charged to provide the public with this