



## LOCAL AND REGIONAL PUBLIC BODIES, ELECTRONIC MEETINGS, and the VIRGINIA FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

### IN GENERAL

Only **STATE** public bodies are authorized to hold meetings by electronic means (teleconference or combined audio and video) as set out in § 2.2-3708 of FOIA. As a general rule, local or regional public bodies are **NOT** authorized to hold meetings by electronic means. However, there are two exceptions to this general rule (described in more detail below): electronic participation by individual members, and states of emergency declared by the Governor. However, these are the **ONLY** exceptions - in all other situations, local and regional public bodies may **NOT** meet by electronic means.

The first exception to the general rule is a provision for *individual members* of public bodies to participate by electronic means under specific conditions. Individual members of all types of public bodies - state, regional, and local - may participate by electronic means when a medical condition or personal emergency on the day of the meeting prevents them from physically attending the meeting. Individual members of *regional* public bodies may also participate in a meeting of the regional public body if such member's principal residence is more than 60 miles from the meeting location identified in the required notice for such meeting. Participation by individual members, however, is subject to the procedural requirements set out in § 2.2-3708.1 of FOIA. Please see Appendix A for the rules of participation.

Effective July 1, 2008, the second exception to the general rule is a provision allowing "any local governing body, school board, or any authority, board, bureau, commission, district, or agency of local government" to meet by electronic communication means without a quorum of the public body physically assembled at one location when the Governor has declared a state of emergency in accordance with § 44-146.17, provided (i) the catastrophic nature of the declared emergency makes it impracticable or unsafe to assemble a quorum in a single location and (ii)



the purpose of the meeting is to address the emergency. The local public body convening a meeting in accordance with this subsection shall (a) give public notice using the best available method given the nature of the emergency, which notice shall be given contemporaneously with the notice provided members of the local public body conducting the meeting; (b) make arrangements for public access to such meeting; and (c) otherwise comply with the provisions of this section. The nature of the emergency and the fact that the meeting was held by electronic communication means shall be stated in the minutes."

Finally, keep in mind that nothing in FOIA should be construed as to prohibit the use of audio or audio/visual means to increase public participation at meetings. If members of a public body are physically assembled at one location, but wish to allow members of the public to listen or provide comment electronically, these heightened procedural requirements would not prevent such public access.

Please contact the FOIA Council with any questions you may have concerning the requirements for conducting electronic communication meetings.

**Toll-Free 1-866-448-4100**  
**Email: [foiacouncil@dls.virginia.gov](mailto:foiacouncil@dls.virginia.gov)**

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## APPENDIX A

This Appendix A sets forth the requirements of § 2.2-3708.1, which allows *individual members* of any public body to participate by electronic communication means (teleconference or combined audio and video) under specific, limited circumstances. Members of local and regional public bodies may **only** participate in meetings by electronic means as allowed under § 2.2-3708.1, or in situations where the Governor has declared a state of emergency as allowed under subsection G of § 2.2-3708 (described in Appendix B hereafter).

### ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION UNDER § 2.2-3708.1

As of July 1, 2007, § 2.2-3708.1 allows *individual members* of public bodies to participate in a meeting through electronic communication means from a remote location that is not open to the public in the event of an emergency, temporary or permanent disability or other medical condition, or when a member of a regional public body's principal residence is more than 60 miles from the primary meeting location. For a member to participate in the above described manner, FOIA requires that a quorum of the public body be physically assembled at the primary or central meeting location and that the public body make arrangements for the voice of the remote participant to be heard by all persons at the primary or central meeting location. The requirements for such participation are examined in further detail below.

#### A. Participation in an emergency; procedural requirements:

1. Physically assembled quorum required;
2. Remote member's voice must be heard by all;
3. Notify chair of the public body on the day of the meeting;
4. Identify nature of the emergency;
5. Member's remote participation must be approved by majority vote of those physically assembled at the meeting location; **and**
6. Nature of emergency and remote location must be recorded in the minutes.

#### NOTE:

Participation because of emergency is limited to two (2) meetings/year, or 25% of the meetings of the public body, whichever is *less*.



If a member's participation is not approved by a majority of the public body, the member may continue to monitor the meeting from his remote location, but he may not participate in proceeding and may not be counted as present at the meeting.

**EXAMPLES:**

- Flat tire on the way to the meeting, call in from cell phone @ side of the road;
- Traffic congestion or stoppage;
- Personal, family or business emergency; or
- Blizzard, flood or other sudden severe weather conditions that prevent travel to the meeting location.

**B. Participation by member with physical disability or other medical condition; procedural requirements:**

1. Physically assembled quorum required;
2. Remote member's voice must be heard by all;
3. Member notifies chair of inability to attend due to temporary or permanent physical disability or other medical condition that prevents physical attendance; **and**
4. Fact of disability (or other condition) and remote location must be recorded in the minutes.

**EXAMPLES:**

- Temporary hospitalization or confined to home;
- Contagious illness; or
- Any permanent physical disability that prevents travel to the meeting location

**C. Participation by member of regional public body who lives 60 miles or more from meeting location; procedural requirements:**

1. Physically assembled quorum required;
2. Remote member's voice must be heard by all;
3. Notify chair of the public body on the day of the meeting;
4. Member's remote participation approved by majority vote of those physically assembled at the meeting location; **and**
5. Remote location must be recorded in the minutes.



**NOTE:**

"Regional public body" means a unit of government organized as provided by law within defined boundaries, as determined by the General Assembly, whose members are appointed by the participating local governing bodies, and such unit includes two or more counties or cities.

This provision does NOT apply to state or local public bodies.

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## APPENDIX B

This Appendix B sets forth the requirements of subsection G of § 2.2-3708, which authorize local and regional public bodies to hold electronic communication meetings (teleconference or combined audio and video) in situations where the Governor has declared a state of emergency in accordance with § 44-146.17.

Effective July 1, 2008, "any local governing body, school board, or any authority, board, bureau, commission, district, or agency of local government" may meet by electronic communication means--

- Without a quorum of the public body physically assembled at one location;
- When the Governor has declared a state of emergency in accordance with § 44-146.17,
- Provided:
  - a. The catastrophic nature of the declared emergency makes it impracticable or unsafe to assemble a quorum in a single location **and**
  - b. The purpose of the meeting is to address the emergency.
- In addition, the local public body convening an electronic communication meeting must:
  - a. Give public notice using the best available method given the nature of the emergency, which notice shall be given contemporaneously with the notice provided members of the local public body conducting the meeting;
  - b. Make arrangements for public access to such meeting; **and**
  - c. Otherwise comply with the provisions of § 2.2-3708.
- The nature of the emergency and the fact that the meeting was held by electronic communication means shall be stated in the minutes.

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