



## Conducting Virtual Meetings in Compliance with Arizona Law Open Meeting Law

Like it or not, the COVID-19 pandemic has changed how Arizona-planned communities and condominiums conduct business. Many associations now prefer conducting their board and annual meetings virtually because more owners can attend virtually, the meetings are shorter and the meetings are less confrontational.

Arizona planned communities and condominiums are still obligated to comply with the Arizona Open Meeting Law, even if the board or annual meeting is virtual. This Cheat Sheet will give tips on how virtual board meetings can fully comply with the Arizona Open Meeting Law.

What exactly is a virtual meeting? Teleconferencing or conducting a virtual meeting is the use of telecommunication devices (such as a computer, laptop, tablet, or smartphone) to hold online discussions between participants in different locations. Participants can pick whether or not their picture is displayed during the teleconference and all participants can hear each other discuss items. Virtual meetings can also be conducted via a conference call (which is a telephone call in which several people can talk with each other and hear each other at the same time using a shared conference line).

## Tips for Conducting Board Meetings (and regularly scheduled committee meetings) via Videoconferencing or Conference Calls

- **48-Hour Notice and Agenda for Board Meetings:** Notice to unit owners of meetings of the Board of Directors, as well as meeting agendas, shall be given at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the meeting by newsletter, conspicuous posting, or any other reasonable means as determined by the Board of Directors. The notice should include the date, time and purpose of the meeting, as well as information on how to join the meeting virtually.

Owners/Members should be given the option to attend via computer, laptop, tablet, or smartphone. Certain owners may not be willing or able to attend via teleconference (virtually) or conference call and may want to attend the meeting in person. In those cases, the board should make every effort to allow these owners to attend in person at a location in Arizona (a good choice would be for the owner requesting the in-person meeting to go to the management company's office and watch the Zoom or virtual meeting from there). As always, I recommend providing meeting minutes to the membership on an expedited basis after meetings. Also, the Zoom meetings can be taped as part of the Zoom technology and provided to residents as well.

- **Agenda:** The agenda must be provided to all unit owners at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting, and must also be available to all those attending. To satisfy these requirements, I would recommend including the agenda on the notice, sending copies of the agenda via email to all owners who have email addresses on file with the association, and having the agenda available to review on the Zoom teleconference. To



expedite the meeting, the board may also want to consider a consent agenda, which would allow the board to vote on, and approve, some items that don't need discussion on the agenda in one action.

- **Member Participation:** All members or designated representatives so desiring shall be permitted to attend and speak at an appropriate time during the deliberations and proceedings. The board may place reasonable time restrictions on those persons speaking during the meeting but shall permit a member or a member's designated representative to speak once after the board has discussed a specific agenda item but before the board takes formal action on that item in addition to any other opportunities to speak. The board shall provide for a reasonable number of persons to speak on each side of an issue.

This may be the most challenging requirement in a virtual meeting. Most videoconferencing software and conference call systems provide the moderator or call organizer the power to control which participants can speak at appropriate times. To avoid confusion and owners talking over one another, the board will need to take an organized approach to the member participation portion of the meeting. A homeowner forum can still be conducted at the beginning of the meeting with a 1 or 2-minute time limit per person. Another option may be to ask members to submit their comments in advance of the meeting and then have the board read those comments on behalf of the owners at appropriate times. I recommend allowing members to comment before the board takes formal action on a matter during the meeting when owners request to do so.

- **Closed/Executive Session:** If the board has closed session business to discuss, I recommend that the board make an announcement at the end of the open session that it is going into closed/executive session, provide the statutory section that allows the board to go into closed/executive session, and then ask all non-board members to leave the teleconference or conference call. Please ensure that the moderator confirms that all non-board members have left the teleconference before discussing closed/executive session business (note: it may be difficult to determine if an owner has left a conference call). Alternatively, a separate Zoom teleconference with a new login and password could also be started after the regular board meeting for just the board members. Reminder, before entering executive session, the board is required to announce what paragraph from A.R.S. Section 33-1804(a) and 33-1248(a) authorizes the board to close the meeting:
  1. Legal advice from an attorney for the board or the association. On the final resolution of any matter for which the board received legal advice or that concerned pending or contemplated litigation, the board may disclose information about that matter in an open meeting except for matters that are required to remain confidential by the terms of a settlement agreement or judgment.
  2. Pending or contemplated litigation.
  3. Personal, health, or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association, or an individual employee of a contractor for the association, including records of the association directly related to the personal, health, or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association.



4. Matters relating to the job performance of, compensation of, health records of, or specific complaints against an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor of the association who works under the direction of the association.
  5. Discussion of a member's appeal of any violation cited or penalty imposed by the association except on request of the affected member that the meeting be held in an open session.
- **Meeting Minutes:** The board should take meeting minutes just as it would during any other board meeting and, once approved, the open meeting minutes should be available for review by the members.
  - **Tape of Meetings:** Zoom allows meetings to be taped. As such a tape of the meeting can be quickly distributed to owners after the meeting for those owners who are unable to attend the meeting.

**Mulcahy Law Firm, P.C. is here to help Arizona HOAs and condominiums conduct board meetings and regularly scheduled committee meetings via teleconference or conference call. Our law firm can set up, organize, and troubleshoot attendee's connection issues, and assist with running Zoom teleconferences or conference calls for associations. Also, many associations are now asking our firm to be available during meetings in case you need us or have an attorney attend the teleconference or conference call to answer questions during the call. Please contact Beth Mulcahy, Esq. at (602) 241-1093 or [info@mulcahylawfirm.com](mailto:info@mulcahylawfirm.com) to find out more information on how we can help your association.**