

Considerations for Remote Council and Congregation Meetings during the COVID-19 Pandemic

During this time of social distancing because of the COVID-19 pandemic, many congregation leaders are asking how they can take advantage of technology to continue to hold necessary meetings to conduct the business of the congregation. Please bear in mind that some matters may best be postponed until the restrictions on gatherings have been lifted. Others, though, are pressing, or are mandatory by your constitution and bylaws, and need to be dealt with. Your bishop or synod staff can help you determine what matters might better be left for another time.

If after consultation it is determined that you need to hold a meeting to make necessary decisions, there are some important factors to take into consideration before proceeding to call a meeting. Below is an FAQ of the questions being asked most often. **In every case, however, it is vital that you consult with your bishop or synod staff before proceeding to schedule a meeting.** Even in the current crisis, the rules have not all gone out the window, and state law, as well as your constitution, bylaws, and continuing resolutions, must still be respected.

Q: What does Wisconsin state law say?

A: Wisconsin state law authorizes nonstock corporations to conduct board meetings remotely unless the corporation's bylaws say otherwise.

Specifically, the text of WI Stat § 181.0820(3) reads:

(a) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the board may permit any or all directors to participate in a regular or special meeting or in a committee meeting of the board by, or to conduct the meeting through the use of, any means of communication by which any of the following occurs:

1. All participating directors may simultaneously hear or read each other's communications during the meeting.

2. All communication during the meeting is immediately transmitted to each participating director, and each participating director is able to immediately send messages to all other participating directors.

(b) If a meeting will be conducted through the use of any means described in par. (a), all participating directors shall be informed that a meeting is taking place at which official business may be transacted. A director participating in a meeting by any means described in par. (a) is considered to be present in person at the meeting. If requested by a director, minutes of the meeting shall be prepared and distributed to each director.

This means that you can have a remote congregation council meeting unless your constitution and bylaws prohibit remote meetings. This is unlikely, as we do not have Model provisions prohibiting remote meetings.

You should look to see if your congregation has included this provision from the

Model Constitution for Congregations (or a similar one):

C12.13. *The Congregation Council and its committees may hold meetings by remote communication, including electronically and by telephone conference, and, to the extent permitted by state law, notice of all meetings may be provided electronically.*

Q: What about congregational meetings held remotely?

A: For congregational meetings, your constitution must explicitly allow remote meetings. Look to see if your congregation has included this provision from the *Model Constitution for Congregations (or a similar one)*:

C10.08. *This congregation may hold meetings by remote communication, including electronically and by telephone conference, as long as there is an opportunity for simultaneous aural communication. To the extent permitted by state law, notice of all meetings may be provided electronically.*

Q: We never updated our constitution to include these provisions. Does this mean we can't hold a remote meeting?

A: Not necessarily. You can have remote council meetings even if your documents are silent on the subject, so long as your constitution or bylaws do not expressly forbid remote meetings. Congregational meetings are different and must be explicitly allowed in your constitution.

Q: We have confirmed that we are legally authorized to hold remote meetings. Now what?

A: Next you must determine how your meeting will be carried out. Typically, provisions for remote meetings require that there be simultaneous aural communication: that is, every participant must be able to hear and to speak, with two-way communication possible. A platform that only allows people to listen, for example, would not be appropriate.

You must also consider those members who do not have online access. In choosing a technological platform, you should select one that allows for both online and dial-in participation so that as many members can participate as reasonably possible.

Q: What notification do we have to give for a remote meeting?

A: You must give the same notification normally required by your constitution and bylaws for that type of meeting. For example, if your constitution requires that notice be given by mail or electronically a certain number of days before a meeting, and that it be announced at two consecutive Sunday worship services, you will still need to comply with those requirements. If you are streaming worship services, you would need to announce the meeting in those services, just as you would normally do.

Q: How do we establish quorum?

A: The same quorum requirements that your constitution establishes for face-to-face meetings apply to remote ones. The most effective means of assessing whether you have quorum might be by taking an oral roll call of voting members who are participating in the meeting. Some electronic platforms will list all the participants in a meeting. You may be able to take a screenshot or print out the list of participants and save it for your records. One challenge would be to verify the identity of persons who are dialing in and are not visible, but in many congregations, it should be possible to verify by voice if members are known to one another. You also need to allow for situations where more than one person is participating from a single post (e.g., couples or families with teens who are voting members).

Q: How do we take a vote?

A: For council meetings, having members give a verbal or visual sign to vote would work. For congregational meetings, some congregations are having members drive in written ballots to drop off at a designated location between a set number of hours. If you choose that option, you need to draw up a list of those participating in the meeting so that only those who have been in the meeting are allowed to drop off ballots.

Others are going by spoken yeas or nays or polling each individual voting member participating in the meeting in a voice vote. Some are choosing to take votes using the poll feature of their electronic platform, though a challenge with that option is allowing for votes of members who do not have online access, as well as dealing with the problem of multiple voting members participating from one location.

If any member calls for a secret ballot or for division of the house, or if your constitution and bylaws require a written ballot for certain kinds of votes (such as calling a pastor), you might have a sign-in list of those present at the meeting, then allow a certain period of time for people to come to the church to drop off their ballot. If you are in an area where travel is being restricted, or if there are voting members who are on lockdown, you may have to look at other options, however.

Whatever you choose to do, you must comply with state laws, and you must allow for all voting members to be able to cast their vote.