COONAMBLE SHIRE COUNCIL

CODE OF MEETING PRACTICE

2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Code of Meeting Practice for Coonamble Shire Council is made under section 360 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* (the Regulation).

This Code applies to all meetings of Council and Committees of Council of which all the members are councillors (Committees of Council). Council committees whose members include persons other than councillors may adopt their own rules for meetings unless Council determines otherwise.

Council must adopt a Code of Meeting Practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code.

Council's adopted Code of Meeting Practice incorporates some non-mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code and other supplementary provisions. However, this Code does not contain provisions that are inconsistent with the mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code.

2 MEETING PRINCIPLES

2.1 Council and committee meetings should be:

Transparent: Decisions are made in a way that is open and accountable.

Informed: Decisions are made based on relevant, quality information.

Inclusive: Decisions respect the diverse needs and interests of the local community.

Principled: Decisions are informed by the principles prescribed under Chapter 3 of the Act.

Trusted: The community has confidence that councillors and staff act ethically and make decisions in the interests of the whole community.

Respectful: Councillors, staff and meeting attendees treat each other with respect.

Effective: Meetings are well organised, effectively run and skilfully chaired.

Orderly: Councillors, staff and meeting attendees behave in a way that contributes to the orderly conduct of the meeting.

3 BEFORE THE MEETING

Timing of ordinary Council meetings

3.1 Council shall, by resolution, set the frequency, time, date and place of its ordinary meetings. However, ordinary meetings of Council will generally be held on the second Wednesday of each month, commencing at 9:00am at the Coonamble Shire Council Chambers, 80 Castlereagh Street, Coonamble,

NSW, 2829. There is no meeting in January and the March meeting is held at Gulargambone and the August meeting is held at Quambone.

Extraordinary meetings

3.2 If the mayor receives a request in writing, signed by at least two (2) councillors, the mayor must call an extraordinary meeting of Council to be held as soon as practicable, but in any event, no more than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the request. The mayor can be one of the two councillors requesting the meeting.

Note: Clause 3.2 reflects section 366 of the Act.

Notice to the public of Council meetings

3.3 Council must give notice to the public of the time, date and place of each of its meetings, including extraordinary meetings and of each meeting of Committees of Council.

Note: Clause 3.3 reflects section 9(1) of the Act.

3.4 For the purposes of clause 3.3, notice of a meeting of Council and of a Committee of Council is to be published before the meeting takes place. The notice must be published on Council's website, and in such other manner that Council is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the meeting to the attention of as many people as possible.

3.5 For the purposes of clause 3.3, notice of more than one (1) meeting may be given in the same notice.

Notice to councillors of ordinary Council meetings

3.6 The general manager must send to each councillor, at least four (4) business days before each meeting of Council, a notice specifying the time, date and place at which the meeting is to be held, and the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.

Note: Clause 3.6 reflects section 367(1) of the Act.

3.7 The notice and the agenda for, and the business papers relating to, the meeting may be given to councillors in electronic form, but only if all councillors have facilities to access the notice, agenda and business papers in that form.

Note: Clause 3.7 reflects section 367(3) of the Act.

Notice to councillors of extraordinary meetings

3.8 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given to councillors of an extraordinary meeting of Council in cases of emergency.

Note: Clause 3.9 reflects section 367(2) of the Act.

Giving notice of business to be considered at Council meetings

3.9 A councillor may give notice of any business they wish to be considered by Council at its next ordinary meeting by way of a notice of motion. To be included on the agenda of the meeting, the notice of motion must be in writing and must be submitted seven (7) business days before the meeting is to be held.

Note: Refer Appendix "A" for Notice of Motion template.

3.10 A councillor may, in writing to the general manager, request the withdrawal of a notice of motion submitted by them prior to its inclusion in the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered.

3.11 If the general manager considers that a notice of motion submitted by a councillor for consideration at an ordinary meeting of Council has legal, strategic, financial or policy implications which should be taken into consideration by the meeting, the general manager may prepare a report in relation to the notice of motion for inclusion with the business papers for the meeting at which the notice of motion is to be considered by Council.

3.12 A notice of motion for the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in Council's current adopted operational plan must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the notice of motion. If the notice of motion does not identify a funding source, the general manager must either:

(a) prepare a report on the availability of funds for implementing the motion if adopted for inclusion in the business papers for the meeting at which the notice of motion is to be considered by Council, or
(b) by written notice sent to all councillors with the business papers for the meeting for which the notice of motion has been submitted, defer consideration of the matter by Council to such a date specified in the notice, pending the preparation of such a report.

Questions with notice

3.13 A councillor may, by way of a notice submitted under clause 3.9, ask a question for response by the general manager about the performance or operations of Council.

3.14 A councillor is not permitted to ask a question with notice under clause 3.13 that comprises a complaint against the general manager or a member of staff of Council, or a question that implies wrongdoing by the general manager or a member of staff of Council.

3.15 The general manager or their nominee may respond to a question with notice submitted under clause 3.13 by way of a report included in the business papers for the relevant meeting of Council or orally at the meeting.

Agenda and business papers for ordinary meetings

3.16 The general manager must cause the agenda for a meeting of Council or a Committee of Council to be prepared as soon as practicable before the meeting.

3.17 The general manager must ensure that the agenda for an ordinary meeting of Council states:

(a) all matters to be dealt with arising out of the proceedings of previous meetings of Council, and
(b) if the mayor is the chairperson – any matter or topic that the chairperson proposes, at the time when the agenda is prepared, to put to the meeting, and
(c) all matters, including matters that are the subject of staff reports and reports of committees, to be considered at the meeting, and
(d) any business of which due notice has been given under clause 3.9.

3.18 Nothing in clause 3.17 limits the powers of the mayor to put a mayoral minute to a meeting under clause 8.6.

3.19 The general manager must not include in the agenda for a meeting of Council any business of which due notice has been given if, in the opinion of the general manager, the business is, or the implementation of the business would be, unlawful. The general manager must report, without giving details of the item of business, any such exclusion to the next meeting of Council.

3.20 Where the agenda includes the receipt of information or discussion of other matters that, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to take place when the meeting is closed to the public, the general manager must ensure that the agenda of the meeting:

(a) identifies the relevant item of business and indicates that it is of such a nature (without disclosing details of the information to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public), and
(b) states the grounds under section 10A(2) of the Act relevant to the item of business.

Note: Clause 3.20 reflects section 9(2A)(a) of the Act.

3.21 The general manager must ensure that the details of any item of business which, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, are included in a business paper provided to councillors for the meeting concerned. Such details must not be included in the business papers made available to the public and must not be disclosed by a councillor or by any other person to another person who is not authorised to have that information.

Statement of ethical obligations

3.22 Business papers for all ordinary and extraordinary meetings of Council and Committees of Council must contain a statement reminding councillors of their oath or affirmation of office made under section 233A of the Act and their

obligations under Council's Code of Conduct to disclose and appropriately manage conflicts of interest.

Availability of the agenda and business papers to the public

3.23 Copies of the agenda and the associated business papers, such as correspondence and reports for meetings of Council and Committees of Council, are to be published on Council's website, and must be made available to the public for inspection, or for taking away by any person free of charge at the offices of Council, at the relevant meeting and at such other venues determined by Council.

Note: Clause 3.23 reflects section 9(2) and (4) of the Act.

3.24 Clause 3.23 does not apply to the business papers for items of business that the general manager has identified under clause 3.20 as being likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public.

Note: Clause 3.24 reflects section 9(2A)(b) of the Act.

3.25 For the purposes of clause 3.23, copies of agendas and business papers must be published on Council's website and made available to the public at a time that is as close as possible to the time they are available to councillors.

Note: Clause 3.25 reflects section 9(3) of the Act.

3.26 A copy of an agenda, or of an associated business paper made available under clause 3.23, may in addition be given or made available in electronic form.

Note: Clause 3.26 reflects section 9(5) of the Act.

Agenda and business papers for extraordinary meetings

3.27. The general manager must ensure that the agenda for an extraordinary meeting of Council deals only with the matters stated in the notice of the meeting.

3.28 Despite clause 3.27, business may be considered at an extraordinary meeting of Council, even though due notice of the business has not been given, if:

(a) a motion is passed to have the business considered at the meeting, and
(b) the business to be considered is ruled by the chairperson to be of great urgency on the grounds that it requires a decision by Council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of Council.

3.29 A motion moved under clause 3.28(a) can be moved without notice but only after the business notified in the agenda for the extraordinary meeting has been dealt with.

3.30 Despite clauses 9.20–9.30, only the mover of a motion moved under clause 3.28(a) can speak to the motion before it is put.

3.31 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling of the chairperson under

clause 3.28(b) on whether a matter is of great urgency.

Pre-meeting briefing sessions

3.32 Prior to each ordinary meeting of Council, the general manager may arrange a pre-meeting briefing session to brief councillors on business to be considered at the meeting. Pre-meeting briefing sessions may also be held for extraordinary meetings of Council and meetings of Committees of Council.

3.33 Pre-meeting briefing sessions are to be held in the absence of the public.

3.34 Pre-meeting briefing sessions may be held by audio-visual link.

3.35 The general manager or a member of staff nominated by the general manager is to preside at pre-meeting briefing sessions.

3.36 Councillors must not use pre-meeting briefing sessions to debate or make preliminary decisions on items of business they are being briefed on, and any debate and decision-making must be left to the formal Council or Committee meeting at which the item of business is to be considered.

3.37 Councillors (including the mayor) must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any item of business that is the subject of a briefing at a pre-meeting briefing session, in the same way that they are required to do so at a Council or Committee meeting. Council is to maintain a written record of all conflict of interest declarations made at pre-meeting briefing sessions and how the conflict of interest was managed by the councillor who made the declaration.

4 PUBLIC FORUMS

4.1 Council may hold a public forum prior to each ordinary meeting of Council for the purpose of hearing oral submissions from members of the public on items of business to be considered at the meeting or community business that falls under the jurisdiction of Council. Public forums may also be held prior to extraordinary Council meetings and meetings of Committees of Council.

4.2 Public forums are to be chaired by the mayor or their nominee.

4.3 To speak at a public forum, a person must first make an application in writing (eg email or at front counter) to Council. Applications to speak at the public forum must be received by 9:00am one (1) day before the date on which the public forum is to be held, and must identify the item of business the person wishes to speak on, and whether they wish to speak ‘for’ or ‘against’ the item.

4.4 A person may apply to speak on no more than four (4) items of business.

4.5 Legal representatives acting on behalf of others are not to be permitted to speak at a public forum unless they identify their status as a legal representative when applying to speak at the public forum.

4.6 The general manager or their delegate may refuse an application to speak at a public forum. The general manager or their delegate must give reasons in writing for a decision to refuse an application.

4.7 No more than four (4) speakers are to be permitted to speak 'for' or 'against' each item of business on the agenda for the Council meeting**.**

4.8 If more than the permitted number of speakers apply to speak 'for' or 'against' any item of business, the general manager or their delegate may request the speakers to nominate from among themselves the persons who are to address Council on the item of business. If the speakers are not able to agree on whom to nominate to address Council, the general manager or their delegate is to determine who will address Council at the public forum.

4.9 If more than the permitted number of speakers apply to speak 'for' or 'against' any item of business, the general manager or their delegate may, in consultation with the mayor or the mayor's nominated chairperson, increase the number of speakers permitted to speak on an item of business, where they are satisfied that it is necessary to do so to allow Council to hear a fuller range of views on the relevant item of business.

4.10 Approved speakers at the public forum are to register with Council any written, visual or audio material to be presented in support of their address to Council at the public forum, and to identify any equipment needs no more than one day before the public forum. The general manager or their delegate may refuse to allow such material to be presented.

4.11 The general manager or their delegate is to determine the order of speakers at the public forum.

4.12 Each speaker will be allowed five (5) minutes to address Council. This time is to be strictly enforced by the chairperson.

4.13 Speakers at public forums must not digress from the item of business they have applied to address Council on. If a speaker digresses to irrelevant matters, the chairperson is to direct the speaker not to do so. If a speaker fails to observe a direction from the chairperson, the speaker will not be further heard.

4.14 A councillor (including the chairperson) may, through the chairperson, ask questions of a speaker following their address at a public forum. Questions put to a speaker must be direct, succinct and without argument.

4.15 Speakers are under no obligation to answer a question put under clause 4.14. Answers by the speaker, to each question are to be limited to five (5) minutes.

4.16 Speakers at public forums cannot ask questions of Council, councillors, or Council staff.

4.17 The general manager or their nominee may, with the concurrence of the chairperson, address Council for up to five (5) minutes in response to an address to Council at a public forum after the address and any subsequent questions and answers have been finalised.

4.18 Where an address made at a public forum raises matters that require further consideration by Council staff, the general manager may recommend that Council defer consideration of the matter pending the preparation of a further report on the matters.

4.19 When addressing Council, speakers at public forums must comply with this code and all other relevant Council codes, policies, and procedures. Speakers must refrain from engaging in disorderly conduct, publicly alleging breaches of Council's Code of Conduct or making other potentially defamatory statements.

4.20 If the chairperson considers that a speaker at a public forum has engaged in conduct of the type referred to in clause 4.19, the chairperson may request the person to refrain from the inappropriate behaviour and to withdraw and unreservedly apologise for any inappropriate comments. Where the speaker fails to comply with the chairperson's request, the chairperson may immediately require the person to stop speaking.

4.21 Clause 4.20 does not limit the ability of the chairperson to deal with disorderly conduct by speakers at public forums in accordance with the provisions of Part 14 of this code.

4.22 Where a speaker engages in conduct of the type referred to in clause 4.19, the general manager or their delegate may refuse further applications from that person to speak at public forums for such a period as the general manager or their delegate considers appropriate.

4.23 Councillors (including the mayor) must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any item of business that is the subject of an address at a public forum, in the same way that they are required to do so at a Council or Committee meeting. Council is to maintain a written record of all conflict of interest declarations made at public forums and how the conflict of interest was managed by the councillor who made the declaration.

Note: Public forums should not be held as part of a Council or Committee meeting. Council or Committee meetings should be reserved for decision-making by Council or Committee of Council. Where a public forum is held as part of a Council or Committee meeting, it must be conducted in accordance with the other requirements of this code relating to the conduct of Council and Committee meetings.

5 COMING TOGETHER

Attendance by councillors at meetings

5.1 All councillors must make reasonable efforts to attend meetings of Council and of Committees of Council of which they are members.

Note: A councillor may not attend a meeting as a councillor (other than the first meeting of Council after the councillor is elected or a meeting at which the councillor takes an oath or makes an affirmation of office) until they have taken an oath or made an affirmation of office in the form prescribed under section 233A of the Act.

5.2 A councillor cannot participate in a meeting of Council or of a Committee of Council unless personally present at the meeting, unless permitted to attend the meeting by audio-visual link under this code.

5.3 Where a councillor is unable to attend one or more ordinary meetings of Council, the councillor should request that Council grant them a leave of absence from those meetings. This clause does not prevent a councillor from making an apology if they are unable to attend a meeting. However, the acceptance of such an apology does not constitute the granting of a leave of absence for the purposes of this code and the Act.

5.4 A councillor's request for leave of absence from Council meetings should, if practicable, identify (by date) the meetings from which the councillor intends to be absent and the grounds upon which the leave of absence is being sought.

5.5 Council must act reasonably when considering whether to grant a councillor's request for a leave of absence.

5.6 A councillor's civic office will become vacant if the councillor is absent from three (3) consecutive ordinary meetings of Council without prior leave of Council, or leave granted by Council at any of the meetings concerned, unless the holder is absent because they have been suspended from office under the Act, or because Council has been suspended under the Act, or as a consequence of a compliance order under section 438HA.

Note: Clause 5.6 reflects section 234(1)(d) of the Act.

5.7 A councillor who intends to attend a meeting of Council despite having been granted a leave of absence should, if practicable, give the general manager at least two (2) days' notice of their intention to attend.

<u>The quorum for a meeting</u>

5.8 The quorum for a meeting of Council is a majority of the councillors of Council who hold office at that time and are not suspended from office.

Note: Clause 5.8 reflects section 368(1) of the Act.

5.9 Clause 5.8 does not apply if the quorum is required to be determined in accordance with directions of the Minister in a performance improvement order issued in respect of Council.

Note: Clause 5.9 reflects section 368(2) of the Act.

5.10 A meeting of Council must be adjourned if a quorum is not present:

(a) at the commencement of the meeting where the number of apologies received for the meeting indicates that there will not be a quorum for the meeting, or
(b) within half an hour after the time designated for the holding of the meeting, or
(c) at any time during the meeting.

5.11 In either case, the meeting must be adjourned to a time, date, and place fixed:

(a) by the chairperson, or
(b) in the chairperson's absence, by the majority of the councillors present, or
(c) failing that, by the general manager.

5.12 The general manager must record in Council's minutes the circumstances relating to the absence of a quorum (including the reasons for the absence of a quorum) at or arising during a meeting of Council, together with the names of the councillors present.

5.13 Where, prior to the commencement of a meeting, it becomes apparent that a quorum may not be present at the meeting, or that the health, safety or welfare of councillors, Council staff and members of the public may be put at risk by attending the meeting because of a natural disaster or a public health emergency, the mayor may, in consultation with the general manager and, as far as is practicable, with each councillor, cancel the meeting. Where a meeting is cancelled, notice of the cancellation must be published on Council's website and in such other manner that Council is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the cancellation to the attention of as many people as possible.

5.14 Where a meeting is cancelled under clause 5.13, the business to be considered at the meeting may instead be considered, where practicable, at the next ordinary meeting of Council or at an extraordinary meeting called under clause 3.2.

Meetings held by audio-visual link

5.15 A meeting of Council or a Committee of Council may be held by audio-visual link where the mayor determines that the meeting should be held by audio-visual link because of a natural disaster or a public health emergency. The mayor may only make a determination under this clause where they are satisfied that attendance at the meeting may put the health and safety of councillors and staff at risk. The mayor must make a determination under this clause in consultation with the general manager and, as far as is practicable, with each councillor.

5.16 Where the mayor determines under clause 5.15 that a meeting is to be held by audio-visual link, the general manager must:

(a) give written notice to all councillors that the meeting is to be held by audio-visual link, and
(b) take all reasonable steps to ensure that all councillors can participate in the meeting by audio-visual link, and
(c) cause a notice to be published on Council's website and in such other manner the general manager is satisfied will bring it to the attention of as many people as possible, advising that the meeting is to be held by audio-visual link and providing information about where members of the public may view the meeting.

5.17 This code applies to a meeting held by audio-visual link under clause 5.15 in the same way it would if the meeting was held in person.

Note: Where a council holds a meeting by audio-visual link under clause 5.15, it is still required under section 10 of the Act to provide a physical venue for members of the public to attend in person and observe the meeting.

Attendance by councillors at meetings by audio-visual link

5.18 Councillors may attend and participate in meetings of Council and committees of council by audio-visual link with the approval of Council or the relevant committee.

5.19 A request by a councillor for approval to attend a meeting by audio-visual link must be made in writing to the General Manager prior to the meeting in question and must provide reasons why the councillor will be prevented from attending the meeting in person.

5.20 Councillors may request approval to attend more than one meeting by audio-visual link. Where a councillor requests approval to attend more than one meeting by audio-visual link, the request must specify the meetings the request relates to in addition to the information required under clause 5.16.

5.21 Council must comply with the Health Privacy Principles prescribed under the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002* when collecting, holding, using and disclosing health information in connection with a request by a councillor to attend a meeting by audio-visual link.

5.22 A councillor who has requested approval to attend a meeting of council or a committee of Council by audio-visual link may participate in the meeting by audio-visual link until Council or the committee determines whether to approve their request and is to be taken as present at the meeting. The councillor may participate in a decision in relation to their request to attend the meeting by audio-visual link.

5.23 A decision whether to approve a request by a councillor to attend a meeting of Council or a committee of Council by audio-visual link must be made by a resolution of Council or the committee concerned. The resolution must state:
(a) the meetings the resolution applies to. And
(b) the reason why the councillor is being permitted to attend the meetings by audio-visual link where it is on grounds other than illness, disability, or caring responsibilities.

5.24 If Council or the committee refuses a councillor's request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link, their link to the meeting is to be terminated.

5.25 A decision whether to approve a councillor's request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link is at Council's or the relevant committee's discretion. Council and committees of Council must act reasonably when considering requests by councillors to attend meetings by audio-visual link. However, Council and committees of Council are under no obligation to approve a councillor's request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link where the technical capacity does not exist to allow the councillor to attend the meeting by these means.

5.26 Council and committees of Council may refuse a councillor's request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link where Council or the committee is satisfied that the councillor has failed to appropriately declare and manage conflicts of interest, observe confidentiality or to comply with this code on one or more previous occasions they have attended a meeting of Council or a committee of Council by audio-visual link.

5.27 This code applies to a councillor attending a meeting by audio-visual link in the same way it would if the councillor was attending the meeting in person. Where a councillor is permitted to attend a meeting by audio-visual link under this code, they are to be taken as attending the meeting in person for the purposes of the code and will have the same voting rights as if they were attending the meeting in person.

5.28 A councillor must give their full attention to the business and proceedings of the meeting when attending a meeting by audio-visual link. The councillor's camera must be on at all times during the meeting except as may be otherwise provided for under this code.

5.29 A councillor must be appropriately dressed when attending a meeting by audio-visual link and must ensure that no items are within sight of the meeting that are inconsistent with the maintenance of order at the meeting or that are likely to bring the council or the committee into disrepute.

Entitlement of the public to attend Council meetings

5.30 Everyone is entitled to attend a meeting of Council and Committees of Council. Council must ensure that all meetings of Council and Committees of Council are open to the public.

Note: Clause 5.30 reflects section 10(1) of the Act.

5.31 Clause 5.18 does not apply to parts of meetings that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.

5.32 A person (whether a councillor or another person) is not entitled to be present at a meeting of Council or a Committee of Council if expelled from the meeting:

(a) by a resolution of the meeting, or
(b) by the person presiding at the meeting if Council has, by resolution, authorised the person presiding to exercise the power of expulsion.

Note: Clause 5.32 reflects section 10(2) of the Act.

Webcasting of meetings

5.33 Each meeting of Council or a Committee of Council is to be recorded by means of an audio or audio-visual device.

5.34 At the start of each meeting of Council or a Committee of Council, the chairperson must inform the persons attending the meeting that:

(a) the meeting is being recorded and made publicly available on Council's website, and
(b) persons attending the meeting should refrain from making any defamatory statements.

5.35 The recording of a meeting is to be made publicly available on Council's website:

(a) at the same time as the meeting is taking place, or
(b) as soon as practicable after the meeting.

5.36 The recording of a meeting is to be made publicly available on Council's website for at least 12 months after the meeting.

5.37 Clauses 5.35 and 5.36 do not apply to any part of a meeting that has been closed to the public in accordance with section 10A of the Act.

Note: Clauses 5.33 – 5.37 reflect section 236 of the Regulation.

5.38 Recordings of meetings may be disposed of in accordance with the *State Records Act 1998*.

Attendance of the general manager and other staff at meetings

5.39 The general manager is entitled to attend, but not to vote at, a meeting of Council or a meeting of a Committee of Council of which all of the members are councillors.

Note: Clause 5.39 reflects section 376(1) of the Act.

5.40 The general manager is entitled to attend a meeting of any other Committee of Council and may, if a member of the committee, exercise a vote.

Note: Clause 5.40 reflects section 376(2) of the Act.

5.41 The general manager may be excluded from a meeting of Council or a committee while Council or committee deals with a matter relating to the standard of performance of the general manager or the terms of employment of the general manager.

Note: Clause 5.41 reflects section 376(3) of the Act.

5.42 The attendance of other Council staff at a meeting, (other than as members of the public) shall be with the approval of the general manager.

5.43 The general manager and other council staff may attend meetings of Council and Committees of Council by audio-visual-link. Attendance by council staff at meetings by audio-visual link (other than as members of the public) shall be with the approval of the general manager.

6 THE CHAIRPERSON

The chairperson at meetings

6.1 The mayor, or at the request of or in the absence of the mayor, the deputy mayor (if any) presides at meetings of Council.

Note: Clause 6.1 reflects section 369(1) of the Act.

6.2 If the mayor and the deputy mayor (if any) are absent, a councillor elected to chair the meeting by the councillors present presides at a meeting of Council.

Note: Clause 6.2 reflects section 369(2) of the Act.

Election of the chairperson in the absence of the mayor and deputy mayor

6.3 If no chairperson is present at a meeting of Council at the time designated for the holding of the meeting, the first business of the meeting must be the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting.

6.4 The election of a chairperson must be conducted:

(a) by the general manager or, in their absence, an employee of Council designated by the general manager to conduct the election, or
(b) by the person who called the meeting or a person acting on their behalf if neither the general manager nor a designated employee is present at the meeting, or if there is no general manager or designated employee.

6.5 If, at an election of a chairperson, two (2) or more candidates receive the same number of votes and no other candidate receives a greater number of votes, the chairperson is to be the candidate whose name is chosen by lot.

6.6 For the purposes of clause 6.5, the person conducting the election must:

(a) arrange for the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes to be written on similar slips, and
(b) then fold the slips so as to prevent the names from being seen, mix the slips and draw one of the slips at random.

6.7 The candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is the candidate who is to be the chairperson.

6.8 Any election conducted under clause 6.3, and the outcome of the vote, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Chairperson to have precedence

6.9 When the chairperson rises or speaks during a meeting of Council:

(a) any councillor then speaking or seeking to speak must cease speaking and, if standing, immediately resume their seat, and
(b) every councillor present must be silent to enable the chairperson to be heard without interruption.

7 ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS

7.1 The general order of business for an ordinary meeting of Council shall be:

01 Opening meeting
02 Acknowledgement of Country
03 Community consultation
04 Apologies/applications for leave of absence by councillors
05 Confirmation of minutes
06 Disclosures of interests
07 Notices of motion/questions with notice/rescission motions
08 Mayoral minute(s)
09 Finance
10 Governance and General Manager
11 Planning and Sustainability
12 Infrastructure
13 Confidential matters
14 Conclusion of the meeting

7.2 The order of business as fixed under clause 7.1 may be altered for a particular meeting of Council if a motion to that effect is passed at that meeting. Such a motion can be moved without notice.

7.3 Despite clauses 9.20–9.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 7.2 may speak to the motion before it is put.

8 CONSIDERATION OF BUSINESS AT COUNCIL MEETINGS

Business that can be dealt with at a council meeting

8.1 Council must not consider business at a meeting of Council:

(a) unless a councillor has given notice of the business, as required by clause 3.9, and
(b) unless notice of the business has been sent to the councillors in accordance with clause 3.6 in the case of an ordinary meeting or clause 3.8 in the case of an extraordinary meeting called in an emergency.

8.2 Clause 8.1 does not apply to the consideration of business at a meeting, if the business:

(a) is already before, or directly relates to, a matter that is already before Council, or
(b) is the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting, or
(c) subject to clause 8.9, is a matter or topic put to the meeting by way of a mayoral minute, or
(d) is a motion for the adoption of recommendations of a committee, including, but not limited to, a Committee of Council.

8.3 Despite clause 8.1, business may be considered at a meeting of Council even though due notice of the business has not been given to the councillors if:

(a) a motion is passed to have the business considered at the meeting, and

(b) the business to be considered is ruled by the chairperson to be of great urgency on the grounds that it requires a decision by Council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of Council.

8.4 A motion moved under clause 8.3(a) can be moved without notice. Despite clauses 9.20–9.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 8.3(a) can speak to the motion before it is put.

8.5 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 8.3(b).

Mayoral minutes

8.6 Subject to clause 8.9, if the mayor is the chairperson at a meeting of Council, the mayor may, by minute signed by the mayor, put to the meeting without notice any matter or topic that is within the jurisdiction of Council, or of which Council has official knowledge.

8.7 A mayoral minute, when put to a meeting, takes precedence over all business on Council's agenda for the meeting. The chairperson (but only if the chairperson is the mayor) may move the adoption of a mayoral minute without the motion being seconded.

8.8 A recommendation made in a mayoral minute put by the mayor is, so far as it is adopted by Council, a resolution of Council.

8.9 A mayoral minute must not be used to put without notice matters that are routine and not urgent or matters for which proper notice should be given because of their complexity. For the purpose of this clause, a matter will be urgent where it requires a decision by Council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of Council.

8.10 Where a mayoral minute makes a recommendation which, if adopted, would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in Council's current adopted operational plan, it must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the recommendation. If the mayoral minute does not identify a funding source, Council must defer consideration of the matter, pending a report from the general manager on the availability of funds for implementing the recommendation if adopted.

Staff reports

8.11 A recommendation made in a staff report is, so far as it is adopted by Council, a resolution of Council.

Reports of committees of council

8.12 The recommendations of a Committee of Council are, so far as they are adopted by Council, resolutions of Council.

8.13 If in a report of a Committee of Council distinct recommendations are made, Council may make separate decisions on each recommendation.

Questions

8.14 A question must not be asked at a meeting of Council unless it concerns a matter on the agenda of the meeting or notice has been given of the question in accordance with clauses 3.9 and 3.13.

8.15 A councillor may, through the chairperson, put a question to another councillor about a matter on the agenda.

8.16 A councillor may, through the general manager, put a question to a Council employee about a matter on the agenda. Council employees are only obliged to answer a question put to them through the general manager at the direction of the general manager.

8.17 A councillor or Council employee to whom a question is put is entitled to be given reasonable notice of the question and, in particular, sufficient notice to enable reference to be made to other persons or to information. Where a councillor or Council employee to whom a question is put is unable to respond to the question at the meeting at which it is put, they may take it on notice and report the response to the next meeting of Council.

8.18 Councillors must put questions directly, succinctly, respectfully and without argument.

8.19 The chairperson must not permit discussion on any reply to, or refusal to reply to, a question put to a councillor or Council employee.

9 RULES OF DEBATE

Motions to be seconded

9.1 Unless otherwise specified in this code, a motion or an amendment cannot be debated unless or until it has been seconded.

Notices of motion

9.2 A councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.10 is to move the motion the subject of the notice of motion at the meeting at which it is to be considered.

9.3 If a councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.9 wishes to withdraw it after the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered have been sent to councillors, the councillor may request the withdrawal of the motion when it is before Council.

9.4 In the absence of a councillor who has placed a notice of motion on the agenda for a meeting of Council:

(a) any other councillor may, with the leave of the chairperson, move the motion at the meeting, or
(b) the chairperson may defer consideration of the motion until the next meeting of Council.

Chairperson's duties with respect to motions

9.5 It is the duty of the chairperson at a meeting of Council to receive and put to the meeting any lawful motion that is brought before the meeting.

9.6 The chairperson must rule out of order any motion or amendment to a motion that is unlawful or the implementation of which would be unlawful.

9.7 Before ruling out of order a motion or an amendment to a motion under clause 9.6, the chairperson is to give the mover an opportunity to clarify or amend the motion or amendment.

9.8 Any motion, amendment, or other matter that the chairperson has ruled out of order is taken to have been lost.

Motions requiring the expenditure of funds

9.9 A motion or an amendment to a motion which if passed would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in Council's current adopted operational plan must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the motion. If the motion does not identify a funding source, Council must defer consideration of the matter, pending a report from the general manager on the availability of funds for implementing the motion if adopted.

Amendments to motions

9.10 An amendment to a motion must be moved and seconded before it can be debated.

9.11 An amendment to a motion must relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion before Council and must not be a direct negative of the original motion. An amendment to a motion which does not relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion, or which is a direct negative of the original motion, must be ruled out of order by the chairperson.

9.12 The mover of an amendment is to be given the opportunity to explain any uncertainties in the proposed amendment before a seconder is called for.

9.13 If an amendment has been lost, a further amendment can be moved to the motion to which the lost amendment was moved, and so on, but no more than one (1) motion and one (1) proposed amendment can be before Council at any one time.

9.14 While an amendment is being considered, debate must only occur in relation to the amendment and not the original motion. Debate on the original motion is to be suspended while the amendment to the original motion is being debated.

9.15 If the amendment is carried, it becomes the motion and is to be debated. If the amendment is lost, debate is to resume on the original motion.

9.16 An amendment may become the motion without debate or a vote where it is accepted by the councillor who moved the original motion.

Foreshadowed motions

9.17 A councillor may propose a foreshadowed motion in relation to the matter the subject of the original motion before Council, without a seconder during debate on the original motion. The foreshadowed motion is only to be considered if the original motion is lost or withdrawn and the foreshadowed motion is then moved and seconded. If the original motion is carried, the foreshadowed motion lapses.

9.18 Where an amendment has been moved and seconded, a councillor may, without a seconder, foreshadow a further amendment that they propose to move after the first amendment has been dealt with. There is no limit to the number of foreshadowed amendments that may be put before Council at any time. However, no discussion can take place on foreshadowed amendments until the previous amendment has been dealt with and the foreshadowed amendment has been moved and seconded.

9.19 Foreshadowed motions and foreshadowed amendments are to be considered in the order in which they are proposed. However, foreshadowed motions cannot be considered until all foreshadowed amendments have been dealt with.

Limitations on the number and duration of speeches

9.20 A councillor who, during a debate at a meeting of Council, moves an original motion, has the right to speak on each amendment to the motion and a right of general reply to all observations that are made during the debate in relation to the motion, and any amendment to it at the conclusion of the debate before the motion (whether amended or not) is finally put.

9.21 A councillor, other than the mover of an original motion, has the right to speak once on the motion and once on each amendment to it.

9.22 A councillor must not, without the consent of Council, speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, or for longer than five (5) minutes at any one time.

9.23 Despite clause 9.22, the chairperson may permit a councillor who claims to have been misrepresented or misunderstood to speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, and for longer than five (5) minutes on that motion or amendment to enable the councillor to make a statement limited to explaining the misrepresentation or misunderstanding.

9.24 Despite clause 9.22, Council may resolve to shorten the duration of speeches to expedite the consideration of business at a meeting.

9.25 Despite clauses 9.20 and 9.21, a councillor may move that a motion or an amendment be now put:

(a) if the mover of the motion or amendment has spoken in favour of it and no councillor expresses an intention to speak against it, or
(b) if at least two (2) councillors have spoken in favour of the motion or amendment and at least two (2) councillors have spoken against it.

9.26 The chairperson must immediately put to the vote, without debate, a motion moved under clause 9.25. A seconder is not required for such a motion.

9.27 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is passed, the chairperson must, without further debate, put the original motion or amendment to the vote immediately after the mover of the original motion has exercised their right of reply under clause 9.20.

9.28 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is lost, the chairperson must allow the debate on the original motion or the amendment to be resumed.

9.29 All councillors must be heard without interruption and all other councillors must, unless otherwise permitted under this code, remain silent while another councillor is speaking.

9.30 Once the debate on a matter has concluded and a matter has been dealt with, the chairperson must not allow further debate on the matter.

10 VOTING

Voting entitlements of councillors

10.1 Each councillor is entitled to one (1) vote.

Note: Clause 10.1 reflects section 370(1) of the Act.

10.2 The person presiding at a meeting of Council has, in the event of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

Note: Clause 10.2 reflects section 370(2) of the Act.

10.3 Where the chairperson declines to exercise, or fails to exercise, their second or casting vote, in the event of an equality of votes, the motion being voted upon is lost.

Voting at Council meetings

10.4 A councillor who is present at a meeting of Council but who fails to vote on a motion put to the meeting is taken to have voted against the motion.

10.5 Voting at a meeting, including voting in an election at a meeting, is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system). However, Council may resolve that the voting in any election by councillors for mayor or deputy mayor is to be by secret ballot.

10.6 All voting at council meetings, (including meetings that are closed to the public), must be recorded in the minutes of meetings with the names of councillors who voted for and against each motion or amendment, (including the use of the casting vote), being recorded.

Voting on planning decisions

10.7 The general manager must keep a register containing, for each planning

decision made at a meeting of Council or a Council committee (including, but not limited to a Committee of Council), the names of the councillors who supported the decision and the names of any councillors who opposed (or are taken to have opposed) the decision.

10.8 Each decision recorded in the register is to be described in the register or identified in a manner that enables the description to be obtained from another publicly available document.

10.9 Clauses 10.7–10.8 apply also to meetings that are closed to the public.

Note: Clauses 10.7–10.19 reflect section 375A of the Act.

Note: The requirements of clause 10.7 may be satisfied by maintaining a register of the minutes of each planning decision.

11 COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

11.1 Council may resolve itself into a committee to consider any matter before Council.

Note: Clause 11.1 reflects section 373 of the Act.

11.2 All the provisions of this code relating to meetings of Council, so far as they are applicable, extend to and govern the proceedings of Council when in committee of the whole, except the provisions limiting the number and duration of speeches.

Note: Clauses 9.20–9.30 limit the number and duration of speeches.

11.3 The general manager or, in the absence of the general manager, an employee of Council designated by the general manager, is responsible for reporting to Council the proceedings of the committee of the whole. It is not necessary to report the proceedings in full, but any recommendations of the committee must be reported.

11.4 Council must ensure that a report of the proceedings (including any recommendations of the committee) is recorded in Council's minutes. However, Council is not taken to have adopted the report until a motion for adoption has been made and passed.

12 DEALING WITH ITEMS BY EXCEPTION

12.1 Council or a Committee of Council may, at any time, resolve to adopt multiple items of business on the agenda together by way of a single resolution.

12.2 Before Council or the committee resolves to adopt multiple items of business on the agenda together under clause 12.1, the chairperson must list the items of business to be adopted and ask councillors to identify any individual items of business listed by the chairperson that they intend to vote against the recommendation made in the business paper or that they wish to speak on.

12.3 Council or the committee must not resolve to adopt any item of business under

clause 12.1 that a councillor has identified as being one they intend to vote against the recommendation made in the business paper or to speak on.

12.4 Where the consideration of multiple items of business together under clause 12.1 involves a variation to the order of business for the meeting, Council or the committee must resolve to alter the order of business in accordance with clause 8.3.

12.5 A motion to adopt multiple items of business together under clause 12.1 must identify each of the items of business to be adopted and state that they are to be adopted as recommended in the business paper.

12.6 Items of business adopted under clause 12.1 are to be taken to have been adopted unanimously.

12.7 Councillors must ensure that they declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to items of business considered together under clause 12.1 in accordance with the requirements of Council's Code of Conduct.

13 CLOSURE OF COUNCIL MEETINGS TO THE PUBLIC

Grounds on which meetings can be closed to the public

13.1 Council or a Committee of Council may close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises the discussion or the receipt of any of the following types of matters:

(a) personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors),
(b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer,
(c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business,
(d) commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed:
    (i) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it, or
    (ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council, or
    (iii) reveal a trade secret,
(e) information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of law,
(f) matters affecting the security of the council, councillors, council staff or council property,
(g) advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege,
(h) information concerning the nature and location of a place or an item of Aboriginal significance on community land,
(i) alleged contraventions of the council's code of conduct.

Note: Clause 13.1 reflects section 10A(1) and (2) of the Act.

13.2 Council or a Committee of Council may also close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public.

Note: Clause 13.2 reflects section 10A(3) of the Act.

Matters to be considered when closing meetings to the public

13.3 A meeting is not to remain closed during the discussion of anything referred to in clause 13.1:

(a) except for so much of the discussion as is necessary to preserve the relevant confidentiality, privilege or security, and
(b) if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret – unless Council or the committee concerned is satisfied that discussion of the matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

Note: Clause 13.3 reflects section 10B(1) of the Act.

13.4 A meeting is not to be closed during the receipt and consideration of information or advice referred to in clause 13.1(g) unless the advice concerns legal matters that:

(a) are substantial issues relating to a matter in which Council or the committee is involved, and
(b) are clearly identified in the advice, and
(c) are fully discussed in that advice.

Note: Clause 13.4 reflects section 10B(2) of the Act.

13.5 If a meeting is closed during the discussion of a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public (as referred to in clause 13.2), the consideration of the motion must not include any consideration of the matter or information to be discussed in that other part of the meeting other than consideration of whether the matter concerned is a matter referred to in clause 13.1.

Note: Clause 13.5 reflects section 10B(3) of the Act.

13.6 For the purpose of determining whether the discussion of a matter in an open meeting would be contrary to the public interest, it is irrelevant that:

(a) a person may misinterpret or misunderstand the discussion, or
(b) the discussion of the matter may:
    (i) cause embarrassment to Council or the committee concerned, or to councillors or to employees of Council, or
    (ii) cause a loss of confidence in Council or the committee.

Note: Clause 13.6 reflects section 10B(4) of the Act.

13.7 In deciding whether part of a meeting is to be closed to the public, Council or the committee concerned must consider any relevant guidelines issued by the Departmental Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government.

Note: Clause 13.7 reflects section 10B(5) of the Act.

Notice of likelihood of closure not required in urgent cases

13.8 Part of a meeting of Council, or of a Committee of Council, may be closed to the public while Council or the committee considers a matter that has not been identified in the agenda for the meeting under clause 3.21 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed, but only if:

(a) it becomes apparent during the discussion of a particular matter that the matter is a matter referred to in clause 13.1, and
(b) Council or the committee, after considering any representations made under clause 13.9, resolves that further discussion of the matter:
    (i) should not be deferred (because of the urgency of the matter), and
    (ii) should take place in a part of the meeting that is closed to the public.

Note: Clause 13.8 reflects section 10C of the Act.

Representations by members of the public

13.9 Council, or a Committee of Council, may allow members of the public to make representations to or at a meeting, before any part of the meeting is closed to the public, as to whether that part of the meeting should be closed.

Note: Clause 13.9 reflects section 10A(4) of the Act.

13.10 A representation under clause 13.9 is to be made after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded.

13.11 Where the matter has been identified in the agenda of the meeting under clause 3.21 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, in order to make representations under clause 13.9, members of the public must first make an application to Council in the approved form. Applications must be received by 4:30pm the day before the meeting at which the matter is to be considered.

13.12 The general manager (or their delegate) may refuse an application made under clause 13.11. The general manager or their delegate must give reasons in writing for a decision to refuse an application.

13.13 No more than three (3) speakers are to be permitted to make representations under clause 13.9.

13.14 If more than the permitted number of speakers apply to make representations under clause 13.9, the general manager or their delegate may request the speakers to nominate from among themselves the persons who are to make representations to Council. If the speakers are not able to agree on whom to nominate to make representations under clause 13.9, the general manager or their delegate is to determine who will make representations to Council.

13.15 The general manager (or their delegate) is to determine the order of speakers.

13.16 Where Council or a Committee of Council proposes to close a meeting or part of a meeting to the public in circumstances where the matter has not been

identified in the agenda for the meeting under clause 3.21 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, the chairperson is to invite representations from the public under clause 13.9 after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded. The chairperson is to permit no more than three (3) speakers to make representations in such order as determined by the chairperson.

13.17 Each speaker will be allowed five (5) minutes to make representations, and this time limit is to be strictly enforced by the chairperson. Speakers must confine their representations to whether the meeting should be closed to the public. If a speaker digresses to irrelevant matters, the chairperson is to direct the speaker not to do so. If a speaker fails to observe a direction from the chairperson, the speaker will not be further heard.

Expulsion of non-councillors from meetings closed to the public

13.18 If a meeting or part of a meeting of Council or a Committee of Council is closed to the public in accordance with section 10A of the Act and this code, any person who is not a councillor and who fails to leave the meeting when requested, may be expelled from the meeting as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act.

13.19 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by Council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the first-mentioned person from that place and, if necessary restrain that person from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Information to be disclosed in resolutions closing meetings to the public

13.20 The grounds on which part of a meeting is closed must be stated in the decision to close that part of the meeting and must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The grounds must specify the following:

(a) the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act,
(b) the matter that is to be discussed during the closed part of the meeting,
(c) the reasons why the part of the meeting is being closed, including (if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret) an explanation of the way in which discussion of the matter in an open meeting would be, on balance, contrary to the public interest.

Note: Clause 13.20 reflects section 10D of the Act.

Resolutions passed at closed meetings to be made public

13.21 If Council passes a resolution during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution public as soon as practicable after the meeting, or the relevant part of the meeting, has ended, and the resolution must be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.

13.22 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 13.21 during a part of the meeting that is webcast.

14 KEEPING ORDER AT MEETINGS

Points of order

14.1 A councillor may draw the attention of the chairperson to an alleged breach of this code by raising a point of order. A point of order does not require a seconder.

14.2 A point of order cannot be made with respect to adherence to the principles contained in clause 2.1.

14.3 A point of order must be taken immediately it is raised. The chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting and permit the councillor raising the point of order to state the provision of this code they believe has been breached. The chairperson must then rule on the point of order – either by upholding it or by overruling it.

Questions of order

14.4 The chairperson, without the intervention of any other councillor, may call any councillor to order whenever, in the opinion of the chairperson, it is necessary to do so.

14.5 A councillor who claims that another councillor has committed an act of disorder, or is out of order, may call the attention of the chairperson to the matter.

14.6 The chairperson must rule on a question of order immediately after it is raised but, before doing so, may invite the opinion of Council.

14.7 The chairperson's ruling must be obeyed unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.

Motions of dissent

14.8 A councillor can, without notice, move to dissent from a ruling of the chairperson on a point of order or a question of order. If that happens, the chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting until a decision is made on the motion of dissent.

14.9 If a motion of dissent is passed, the chairperson must proceed with the suspended business as though the ruling dissented from had not been given. If, as a result of the ruling, any motion or business has been rejected as out of order, the chairperson must restore the motion or business to the agenda and proceed with it in due course.

14.10 Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion of dissent and the chairperson can speak to the motion before it is put. The mover of the motion does not have a right of general reply.

Acts of disorder

14.11 A councillor commits an act of disorder if the councillor, at a meeting of Council or a Committee of Council:

(a) contravenes the Act, the Regulation or this code, or
(b) assaults or threatens to assault another councillor or person present at the meeting, or
(c) moves or attempts to move a motion or an amendment that has an unlawful purpose or that deals with a matter that is outside the jurisdiction of Council or the committee, or addresses or attempts to address Council or the committee on such a motion, amendment or matter, or
(d) insults, makes unfavourable personal remarks about, or imputes improper motives to any other Council official, or alleges a breach of Council's Code of Conduct, or
(e) says or does anything that is inconsistent with maintaining order at the meeting or is likely to bring Council or the committee into disrepute.

Note: Clause 14.11 reflects section 182 of the Regulation.

14.12 The chairperson may require a councillor:

(a) to apologise without reservation for an act of disorder referred to in clauses 14.11(a), (b), or (e), or
(b) to withdraw a motion or an amendment referred to in clause 14.11(c) and, where appropriate, to apologise without reservation, or
(c) to retract and apologise without reservation for any statement that constitutes an act of disorder referred to in clauses 14.11(d) and (e).

Note: Clause 15.12 reflects section 233 of the Regulation.

How disorder at a meeting may be dealt with

14.13 If disorder occurs at a meeting of Council, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting for a period of not more than fifteen (15) minutes and leave the chair. Council, on reassembling, must, on a question put from the chairperson, decide without debate whether the business is to be proceeded with or not. This clause applies to disorder arising from the conduct of members of the public as well as disorder arising from the conduct of councillors.

Expulsion from meetings

14.14 All chairpersons of meetings of Council and Committees of Council are authorised under this code to expel any person, including any councillor, from a Council or committee meeting, for the purposes of section 10(2)(b) of the Act.

14.15 Clause 14.14 does not limit the ability of Council or a Committee of Council to resolve to expel a person, including a councillor, from a Council or committee meeting, under section 10(2)(a) of the Act.

14.16 A councillor may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of Council for having failed to comply with a requirement under clause 14.12. The expulsion of a councillor from the meeting for that reason

does not prevent any other action from being taken against the councillor for the act of disorder concerned.

Note: Clause 14.16 reflects section 233(2) of the Regulation.

14.17 A member of the public may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of Council for engaging in or having engaged in disorderly conduct at the meeting.

14.18 Where a councillor or a member of the public is expelled from a meeting, the expulsion and the name of the person expelled, if known, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

14.19 If a councillor or a member of the public fails to leave the place where a meeting of Council is being held immediately after they have been expelled, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by Council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the councillor or member of the public from that place and, if necessary, restrain the councillor or member of the public from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Use of mobile phones and the unauthorised recording of meetings

14.20 Councillors, Council staff and members of the public must ensure that mobile phones are turned to silent during meetings of Council and Committees of Council.

14.21 A person must not live stream or use an audio recorder, video camera, mobile phone or any other device to make a recording of the proceedings of a meeting of Council or a Committee of Council without the prior authorisation of Council or the committee.

14.22 Without limiting clause 14.17, a contravention of clause 14.21 or an attempt to contravene that clause, constitutes disorderly conduct for the purposes of clause 14.17. Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene clause 14.21, may be expelled from the meeting as provided for under section 10(2) of the Act.

14.23 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by Council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the first-mentioned person from that place and, if necessary, restrain that person from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

15 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

15.1 All councillors and, where applicable, all other persons, must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in matters being considered at meetings of Council and Committees of Council in accordance with Council's Code of Conduct. All declarations of conflicts of interest and how the conflict of interest was managed by the person who made the declaration must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the declaration was made.

16 DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Council decisions

16.1 A decision supported by a majority of the votes at a meeting of Council at which a quorum is present is a decision of Council.

Note: Clause 16.1 reflects section 371 of the Act.

16.2 Decisions made by Council must be accurately recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the decision is made.

Rescinding or altering Council decisions

16.3 A resolution passed by Council may not be altered or rescinded except by a motion to that effect of which notice has been given under clause 3.9.
Note: Clause 16.3 reflects section 372(1) of the Act.

16.4 If a notice of motion to rescind a resolution is given at the meeting at which the resolution is carried, the resolution must not be carried into effect until the motion of rescission has been dealt with.

Note: Clause 16.4 reflects section 372(2) of the Act.

16.5 If a motion has been lost, a motion having the same effect must not be considered unless notice of it has been duly given in accordance with clause 3.9.

Note: Clause 16.5 reflects section 372(3) of the Act.

16.6 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution, and a notice of motion which has the same effect as a motion which has been lost, must be signed by three (3) councillors if less than three (3) months has elapsed since the resolution was passed, or the motion was lost.

Note: Clause 16.6 reflects section 372(4) of the Act.

16.7 If a motion to alter or rescind a resolution has been lost, or if a motion which has the same effect as a previously lost motion is lost, no similar motion may be brought forward within three (3) months of the meeting at which it was lost. This clause may not be evaded by substituting a motion differently worded, but in principle the same.

Note: Clause 16.7 reflects section 372(5) of the Act.

16.8 The provisions of clauses 16.5–16.7 concerning lost motions do not apply to motions of adjournment.

Note: Clause 16.8 reflects section 372(7) of the Act.

16.9 A notice of motion submitted in accordance with clause 16.6 may only be withdrawn under clause 3.10 with the consent of all signatories to the notice of motion.

16.10 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution relating to a development application must be submitted to the general manager no later than thirty (30) minutes after the meeting at which the resolution was adopted.

16.11 A motion to alter or rescind a resolution of Council may be moved on the report of a Committee of Council and any such report must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of Council.

Note: Clause 16.11 reflects section 372(6) of the Act.

16.12 Subject to clause 16.7, in cases of urgency, a motion to alter or rescind a resolution of Council may be moved at the same meeting at which the resolution was adopted, where:

(a) a notice of motion signed by three councillors is submitted to the chairperson, and
(b) a motion to have the motion considered at the meeting is passed, and
(c) the chairperson rules the business that is the subject of the motion is of great urgency on the grounds that it requires a decision by Council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of Council.

16.13 A motion moved under clause 16.12(b) can be moved without notice. Despite clauses 9.20–9.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 16.12(b) can speak to the motion before it is put.

16.14 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 16.12(c).

<u>Recommitting resolutions to correct an error</u>

16.15 Despite the provisions of this Part, a councillor may, with the leave of the chairperson, move to recommit a resolution adopted at the same meeting:

(a) to correct any error, ambiguity or imprecision in Council's resolution, or
(b) to confirm the voting on the resolution.

16.16 In seeking the leave of the chairperson to move to recommit a resolution for the purposes of clause 16.15(a), the councillor is to propose alternative wording for the resolution.

16.17 The chairperson must not grant leave to recommit a resolution for the purposes of clause 16.15(a), unless they are satisfied that the proposed alternative wording of the resolution would not alter the substance of the resolution previously adopted at the meeting.

16.18 A motion moved under clause 16.15 can be moved without notice. Despite clauses 9.20–9.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 16.15 can speak to the motion before it is put.

16.19 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 16.15.

16.20 A motion moved under clause 16.15 with the leave of the chairperson cannot

be voted on unless or until it has been seconded.

17 AFTER THE MEETING

Minutes of meetings

17.1 Council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of meetings of Council.

Note: Clause 17.1 reflects section 375(1) of the Act.

17.2 At a minimum, the general manager must ensure that the following matters are recorded in Council's minutes:

(a) the names of councillors attending a Council meeting,
(b) details of each motion moved at a Council meeting and of any amendments moved to it,
(c) the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,
(d) whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
(e) such other matters specifically required under this code.

17.3 The minutes of a Council meeting must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of Council.

Note: Clause 17.3 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.

17.4 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.

17.5 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at the subsequent meeting.

Note: Clause 17.5 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.

17.6 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed. Any amendment made under this clause must not alter the substance of any decision made at the meeting.

17.7 The confirmed minutes of a Council meeting must be published on Council's website. This clause does not prevent Council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of its meetings on its website prior to their confirmation.

Access to correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, a meeting

17.8 Council and Committees of Council must, during or at the close of a meeting, or during the business day following the meeting, give reasonable access to any person to inspect correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting.

Note: Clause 17.8 reflects section 11(1) of the Act.

17.9 Clause 17.8 does not apply if the correspondence or reports relate to a matter that was received or discussed or laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting when the meeting was closed to the public.

Note: Clause 17.9 reflects section 11(2) of the Act.

17.10 Clause 17.8 does not apply if Council or the committee resolves at the meeting, when open to the public, that the correspondence or reports are to be treated as confidential because they relate to a matter specified in section 10A(2) of the Act.

Note: Clause 17.10 reflects section 11(3) of the Act.

17.11 Correspondence or reports to which clauses 17.9 and 17.10 apply are to be marked with the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act that applies to the correspondence or report.

Implementation of decisions of Council

17.12 The general manager is to implement, without undue delay, lawful decisions of Council.

Note: Clause 17.12 reflects section 335(b) of the Act.

18 COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Application of this Part

18.1 This Part only applies to Committees of Council whose members are all councillors.

Council committees whose members are all councillors

18.2 Council may, by resolution, establish such committees as it considers necessary.

18.3 A Committee of Council is to consist of the mayor and such other councillors as are elected by the councillors or appointed by Council.

18.4 The quorum for a meeting of a Committee of Council is to be:

(a) such number of members as Council decides, or
(b) if Council has not decided a number – a majority of the members of the committee.

Functions of committees

18.5 Council must specify the functions of each of its committees when the committee is established but may from time to time amend those functions.

Notice of committee meetings

18.6 The general manager must send to each councillor, regardless of whether they

are a committee member, at least three (3) days before each meeting of the committee, a notice specifying:

(a) the time, date and place of the meeting, and
(b) the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.

18.7 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given of a committee meeting called in an emergency.

Attendance at committee meetings

18.8 A committee member (other than the mayor) ceases to be a member of a committee if the committee member:

(a) has been absent from three (3) consecutive meetings of the committee without having given reasons acceptable to the committee for the member's absences, or
(b) has been absent from at least half of the meetings of the committee held during the immediately preceding year without having given to the committee acceptable reasons for the member's absences.

18.9 Clause 18.8 does not apply if all of the members of Council are members of the committee.

Non-members entitled to attend committee meetings

18.10 A councillor who is not a member of a Committee of Council is entitled to attend, and to speak at a meeting of the committee. However, the councillor is not entitled:

(a) to give notice of business for inclusion in the agenda for the meeting, or
(b) to move or second a motion at the meeting, or
(c) to vote at the meeting.

Chairperson and deputy chairperson of Council committees

18.11 The chairperson of each Committee of Council must be:

(a) the mayor, or
(b) if the mayor does not wish to be the chairperson of a committee, a member of the committee elected by Council, or
(c) if Council does not elect such a member, a member of the committee elected by the committee.

18.12 Council may elect a member of a Committee of Council as deputy chairperson of the committee. If Council does not elect a deputy chairperson of such a committee, the committee may elect a deputy chairperson.

18.13 If neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson of a Committee of Council is able or willing to preside at a meeting of the committee, the committee must elect a member of the committee to be acting chairperson of the committee.

18.14 The chairperson is to preside at a meeting of a Committee of Council. If the

chairperson is unable or unwilling to preside, the deputy chairperson (if any) is to preside at the meeting, but if neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson is able or willing to preside, the acting chairperson is to preside at the meeting.

Procedure in committee meetings

18.15 Subject to any specific requirements of this code, each Committee of Council may regulate its own procedure. The provisions of this code are to be taken to apply to all Committees of Council unless Council or the committee determines otherwise in accordance with this clause.

18.16 Whenever the voting on a motion put to a meeting of the committee is equal, the chairperson of the committee is to have a casting vote as well as an original vote unless Council or the committee determines otherwise in accordance with clause 18.15.

18.17 Voting at a Council committee meeting is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system).

Closure of committee meetings to the public

18.18 The provisions of the Act and Part 14 of this code apply to the closure of meetings of Committees of Council to the public in the same way they apply to the closure of meetings of Council to the public.

18.19 If a Committee of Council passes a resolution, or makes a recommendation, during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution or recommendation public as soon as practicable after the meeting or part of the meeting has ended, and report the resolution or recommendation to the next meeting of Council. The resolution or recommendation must also be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.

18.20 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 18.19 during a part of the meeting that is webcast.

Disorder in committee meetings

18.21 The provisions of the Act and this code relating to the maintenance of order in Council meetings apply to meetings of Committees of Council in the same way as they apply to meetings of Council.

Minutes of Council committee meetings

18.22 Each Committee of Council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of its meetings. At a minimum, a committee must ensure that the following matters are recorded in the committee's minutes:

(a) the names of councillors attending a meeting and whether they attended the meeting in person or by audio-visual link,
(b) details of each motion moved at a meeting and of any amendments

moved to it,
(c) the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,
(d) whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
(e) such other matters specifically required under this code.

18.23 All voting at meetings of Committees of Council (including meetings that are closed to the public), must be recorded in the minutes of meetings with the names of councillors who voted for and against each motion or amendment, (including the use of the casting vote), being recorded.

18.24 The minutes of meetings of each Committee of Council must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the committee.

18.25 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.

18.26 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at that subsequent meeting.

18.27 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed. Any amendment made under this clause must not alter the substance of any decision made at the meeting.

18.28 The confirmed minutes of a meeting of a Committee of Council must be published on Council's website. This clause does not prevent Council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of meetings of Committees of Council on its website prior to their confirmation.

19 IRREGULARITES

19.1 Proceedings at a meeting of Council or a Council committee are not invalidated because of:

(a) a vacancy in a civic office, or
(b) a failure to give notice of the meeting to any councillor or committee member, or
(c) any defect in the election or appointment of a councillor or committee member, or
(d) a failure of a councillor or a committee member to declare a conflict of interest, or to refrain from the consideration or discussion of, or vote on, the relevant matter, at a Council or committee meeting in accordance with Council's Code of Conduct, or
(e) a failure to comply with this code.

Note: Clause 19.1 reflects section 374 of the Act.

20 DEFINITIONS

the Act	means the *Local Government Act 1993*
act of disorder	means an act of disorder as defined in clause 14.11 of this code
amendment	in relation to an original motion, means a motion moving an amendment to that motion
audio recorder	any device capable of recording speech
audio-visual link	means a facility that enables audio and visual communication between persons at different places
business day	means any day except Saturday or Sunday or any other day the whole or part of which is observed as a public holiday throughout New South Wales
chairperson	in relation to a meeting of Council – means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by section 369 of the Act and clauses 6.1 and 6.2 of this code, and in relation to a meeting of a committee – means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by clause 18.11 of this code
this code	means Council's adopted Code of Meeting Practice
committee of council	means a committee established by Council in accordance with clause 18.2 of this code (being a committee consisting only of councillors) or Council when it has resolved itself into committee of the whole under clause 11.1
council official	has the same meaning it has in the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW
day	means calendar day
foreshadowed amendment	means a proposed amendment foreshadowed by a councillor under clause 9.18 of this code during debate on the first amendment
foreshadowed motion	means a motion foreshadowed by a councillor under clause 9.17 of this code during debate on an original motion
open voting	means voting on the voices or by a show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system or similar means
planning decision	means a decision made in the exercise of a function of a council under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* including any decision relating to a development application, an environmental planning instrument, a development control plan or a development contribution plan under that Act, but not including the making of an order under Division 9.3 of Part 9 of that Act
performance improvement order	means an order issued under section 438A of the Act

quorum	means the minimum number of councillors or committee members necessary to conduct a meeting
the Regulation	means the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*
webcast	a video or audio broadcast of a meeting transmitted across the internet either concurrently with the meeting or at a later time
year	means the period beginning 1 July and ending the following 30 June

21 APPENDIX “A” – NOTICE OF MOTION TEMPLATE

Subject Heading:

Background:

Issues:

Relevance to Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework:

Financial Considerations:

Legal/Policy Implications:

Attachments:

Recommendation:

22 APPENDIX “B” – THE ROLE OF THE CHAIRPERSON

1. The Chairperson shall insist upon the proper conduct of debate.
2. The Chairperson should be impartial and consistent in rulings on all occasions regardless of their personal views and beliefs on the subject being discussed whether or not they have made their view known.
3. The Chairperson shall receive and put to the meeting any motion which is brought before the meeting in accordance with the Act, Regulation and Code of Meeting Practice.
4. The Chairperson should not permit discussion unless there is a motion before the meeting.
5. The Chairperson shall have no power to adjourn the meeting of his or her own accord except, but not limiting the provisions of the Act or the Regulation, the Chair can adjourn when the meeting lacks a quorum and when disorder arises.
6. The Chairperson shall have the right to rule out of order motions that do not relate to the business before Council and motions that are “ultra vires”.
7. The Chairperson may refuse to put motions and amendments that are not clear.
8. The Chairperson has the authority to advise and counsel the meeting.
9. The Chairperson shall preserve order and endeavour to prevent interference with speakers by private talk or heckling remarks, offensive statements and the imputation of improper motives. In the event of such occurrences, the Chairperson may call upon speakers to withdraw and apologise.
10. The Chairperson of Council Meeting or Committees of which all Councillors are members shall have the right to exercise a casting vote.

23 APPENDIX "C" – MOTIONS, AMENDMENTS AND FORESHADOWED MOTIONS

Motions:

1. A motion is a proposal, moved by one Councillor and seconded by another, calling for a specific action to be taken or a decision to be made on the particular matter before the Committee or Council.

2. If that motion is passed it becomes a resolution of the Council or the Committee (within the Committee's delegation).

   The mover of a motion may be given the opportunity to explain the motion before a seconder is called for, if considered necessary by the Chairperson.

3. Once a motion is moved and seconded the meeting can then try and reach a decision by considering the specific proposal with speakers supporting it, opposing it or suggesting changes to it.

4. If there is no objection to a motion before Council or Committee, there shall be no right of reply and the Chair shall put the motion.

5. Where there is a motion and an amendment, following debate on the amendment and then the motion, the mover of the motion has a right of reply prior to voting on the amendment taking place.

6. A motion should be very specific in its intention and must be capable of being implemented.

7. If possible, a motion should be qualified by referring to a timetable, financial implications, person required to take the necessary action, etc.

8. The motion should be simple and easy to understand so that there is no doubt about its meaning – it should be well structured and if it involves a number of different aspects then there should be different parts to the motion.

9. A Councillor seconding the motion is in effect saying "I support this proposal". If no person present is prepared to second the motion it then lapses and should not be discussed further.

10. When a motion is complex in its wording and intent, to assist other Councillors of the Committee/Council, a Councill shall submit the motion in writing so that it can be circulated to all members present and the minute taker either electronically or in hard copy format. This will remove any doubt in the minds of Councillors as to what exactly is being moved. Likewise, the Chairperson should ensure that any motion/amendment is clearly understood by all Councillors present prior to voting.

11. A motion should start with the word "THAT", for example "THAT the road be closed".

12. Motions should be written in a positive sense so that a "yes" vote indicates support for the action and a "no" vote indicates that no action should be taken.

13. The mover of the motion has the right to speak first and a general “right of reply” at the end of the debate. No new information or material should be argued during the “right of reply”.

14. The seconder of the motion speaks after the mover, but may choose to hold over their speaking rights until later in the debate.

15. At the end of the debate, the Chairperson puts the motion to the meeting for voting by Councillors.

Amendments

1. An Amendment to a motion requires a mover and a seconder to put it forward.

2. The Amendment must be dealt with before voting on the main motion. Debate is allowed only in relation to the amendment and not the main motion – which is suspended while the amendment is considered.

3. If the Amendment is passed, it becomes the motion and this new motion can be debated. If the Amendment is not supported, the main motion stays in its original form.

4. There should only be one Amendment to a Motion before Council at any time. If several amendments are proposed, each should be moved, seconded, debated and voted upon before the next.

5. Amendments may be in the form of additional words to a motion and/or the removal of words. Any such Amendment to a Motion must not alter the Motion to the extent that it effectively reverses the motion. In any case, an Amendment to a Motion will need to be made with the concurrence of the mover and seconder of the Motion.

Foreshadowed Motions/Amendments

1. It is possible to advise the Council of a foreshadowed Motion/Amendment that relates to the business currently before Council.

2. The Chairperson cannot accept the foreshadowed Motion/Amendment until the current Motion/Amendment has been determined.

24 APPENDIX "D" – CALLING A POINT OF ORDER

1. A Point of Order may be called in the following circumstances:

   (a) a matter is raised that does not relate to the subject being discussed;

   (b) there is no quorum present in the Council Chamber;

   (c) there has been a failure to comply with some rule, regulation, standing order, policy or accepted rules of debate;

   (d) a Council has used objectionable, insulting, offensive, abusive language or defamatory insinuations about a person's motives or conduct;

   (e) a speaker has exceeded the time limit for speeches;

   (f) an amendment under discussion has not been seconded;

   (g) a matter is raised which is outside the powers of the Council.

2. The Chairperson may rule a Councillor out-of-order in two (2) ways – generally upon a ruling being given by the Chairperson after another Councillor has made a point of order, or by the Chairperson on his or her own initiative making the ruling.

3. When a Councillor raises a point of order, the person speaking must stop until the point has been dealt with. The Councillor who raises the point of order shall, where possible, refer to the specific section of the Code of Meeting Practice. For example:

   "Under section 8.4 of the Code of Meeting Practice…"

4. No other Councillor may speak on the Point of Order.

5. The Chairperson will then rule on the Point of Order, either by agreeing that the speaker is out-of-order or disagreeing and allowing the speaker to continue.

6. If there is an objection to the Chairperson's ruling, a Councillor may move a Motion of Dissent.

7. A Point of Order must not be taken for the purposes of contradicting statements made by another Councillor or providing a personal explanation. It must only be concerned with the conduct of the meeting. An explanation or contradiction is not a Point of Order.