

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF EXMOUTH

MEETING PROCEDURES
LOCAL LAW 2015

Adopted 19 February 2015: Gazetted 1 April 2015

Local Government Act 1995

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Meeting Procedures Local Law 2015

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF EXMOUTH

Meeting Procedures Local Law 2015

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other relevant powers, the Council of the Shire of Exmouth resolved on 19 February 2015 to make the following local law.

Part 1 - Preliminary

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Exmouth Meeting Procedures Local Law 2015*.

1.2 Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of publication in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Interpretation

(1) In this local law unless the context otherwise requires:

absolute majority has the meaning given to it in the Act;

<p>absolute majority means:</p> <p>(a) in relation to a council, means a majority comprising enough of the members for the time being of the council for their number to be more than 50% of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of member of the council;</p> <p>(b) in relation to any other body, means a majority comprising enough of the persons for the time being constituting the body for their number to be more than 50% of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) on the body.</p> <p>[Section 1.4 of the Act]</p>

75% majority has the meaning given to it in the Act;

<p>75% majority, in relation to a council, means a majority comprising enough of the members for the time being of the council for their number to be at least 75% of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of members of the council.</p> <p>[Section 1.4 of the Act]</p>

Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

committee means a committee of the Council established under section 5.8 of the Act;

committee meeting means a meeting of a committee;

Council means the Council of the local government;

local government means the Shire of Exmouth;

meeting means a meeting of the Council or a committee, as the context requires;

member has the meaning given to it in the Act;

<p>member, in relation to the council of the local government, means:</p> <p>(a) an elector mayor or president of the local government; or</p> <p>(b) a councillor on the council (including a councillor who holds another office under section 2.17(2)(a) or (b) as well as the office of councillor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Section 1.4 of the Act]</p>

Minister means the Minister for Local Government;

President means the President of the local government or other presiding member at a Council meeting under section 5.6 of the Act;

presiding member means:

- (a) in respect of the Council, the person presiding under section 5.6 of the Act; and
- (b) in respect of a committee, the person presiding under sections 5.12, 5.13, and 5.14 of the Act;

Regulations means the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*;

simple majority means more than 50% of the members present and voting; and,

substantive motion means an original motion or an original motion as amended, but does not include an amendment or a procedural motion.

- (2) Unless otherwise defined in this local law, the terms and expressions used in this local law are to have the meaning given to them in the Act and Regulations.

Part 2 – Establishment and membership of committees

2.1 Establishment of committees

- (1) The establishment of committees is dealt with in the Act.

<p>A local government may establish* committees of 3 or more persons to assist the council and to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the local government that can be delegated to committees. *Absolute majority required.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Section 5.8 of the Act]</p>

- (2) A Council resolution to establish a committee under section 5.8 of the Act is to include:
 - (a) the terms of reference of the committee;
 - (b) the number of council members, officers and other persons to be appointed to the committee;
 - (c) the names or titles of the council members and officers to be appointed to the committee;
 - (d) the names of other persons to be appointed to the committee or an explanation of the procedure to be followed to determine the appointments; and
 - (e) details of the delegation of any powers or duties to the committee under section 5.16 of the Act.
- (3) This local law is to apply to the conduct of committee meetings.

2.2 Types of committees

The types of committees are dealt with in the Act.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In this section – 'other person' means a person who is not a council member or an employee. (2) A committee is to comprise – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) council members only; (b) council members and employees; (c) council members, employees and other persons; (d) council members and other persons; (e) employees and other persons; or (f) other persons only. <p style="text-align: right;">[Section 5.9 of the Act]</p> |
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2.3 Delegation of some powers and duties to certain committees

The delegation of some powers and duties to certain committees is dealt with in the Act.

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| (1) | Under and subject to section 5.17, a local government may delegate* to a committee any of its powers and duties other than this power of delegation.
<i>*Absolute majority required.</i> |
| (2) | A delegation under this section is to be in writing and may be general or as otherwise provided in the instrument of delegation. |
| (3) | Without limiting the application of sections 58 and 59 of the <i>Interpretation Act 1984</i> – |
| (a) | a delegation made under this section has effect for the period of time specified in the delegation or if no period has been specified, indefinitely; and |
| (b) | any decision to amend or revoke a delegation under this section is to be by an absolute majority. |
| (4) | Nothing in this section is to be read as preventing a local government from performing any of its functions by acting through another person. [Section 5.16 of the Act] |

2.4 Limits on delegation of powers and duties to certain committees

The limits on the delegation of powers and duties to certain committees are dealt with in the Act.

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| (1) | A local government can delegate – |
| (a) | to a committee comprising council members only, any of the council's powers or duties under this Act except – |
| (i) | any power or duty that requires a decision of an absolute majority or a 75% majority of the local government; and |
| (ii) | any other power or duty that is prescribed; |
| (b) | to a committee comprising council members and employees, any of the local government's powers or duties that can be delegated to the CEO under Division 4; and |
| (c) | to a committee referred to in section 5.9(2)(c), (d) or (e), any of the local government's powers or duties that are necessary or convenient for the proper management of – |
| (i) | the local government's property; or |
| (ii) | an event in which the local government is involved. |
| (2) | A local government cannot delegate any of its powers or duties to a committee referred to in section 5.9(2)(f). [Section 5.17 of the Act] |

2.5 Appointment of committee members

The appointment of committee members is dealt with in the Act.

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| (1) | A committee is to have as its members – |
| (a) | persons appointed* by the local government to be members of the committee (other than those referred to in paragraph (b)); and |
| (b) | persons who are appointed to be members of the committee under subsection (4) or (5).
<i>* Absolute majority required.</i> |
| (2) | At any given time each council member is entitled to be a member of at least one committee referred to in section 5.9(2)(a) or (b) and if a council member nominates himself or herself to be a member of such a committee or committees, the local government is to include that council member in the persons appointed under subsection (1)(a) to at least one of those committees as the local government decides. |
| (3) | Section 52 of the <i>Interpretation Act 1984</i> applies to appointments of committee members other than those appointed under subsection (4) or (5) but any power exercised under section 52(1) of that Act can only be exercised on the decision of an absolute majority of the local government. |
| (4) | If at a meeting of the council a local government is to make an appointment to a committee that has or could have a council member as a member and the mayor or president informs the local government of his or her wish to be a member of the committee, the local government is to appoint the mayor or president to be a member of the committee. |
| (5) | If at a meeting of the council a local government is to make an appointment to a committee that has or will have an employee as a member and the CEO informs the local government of his or her wish – |
| (a) | to be a member of the committee; or |
| (b) | that a representative of the CEO be a member of the committee,
the local government is to appoint the CEO or the CEO's representative, as the case may be, to be a member of the committee. [Section 5.10 of the Act] |

2.6 Tenure of committee membership

Tenure of committee membership is dealt with in the Act.

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| <p>(1) Where a person is appointed as a member of a committee under section 5.10(4) or (5), the person's membership of the committee continues until –</p> <p>(a) the person no longer holds the office by virtue of which the person became a member, or is no longer the CEO, or the CEO's representative, as the case may be;</p> <p>(b) the person resigns from membership of the committee;</p> <p>(c) the committee is disbanded; or</p> <p>(d) the next ordinary elections day,</p> <p>whichever happens first.</p> <p>(2) Where a person is appointed as a member of a committee other than under section 5.10(4) or (5), the person's membership of the committee continues until –</p> <p>(a) the term of the person's appointment as a committee member expires;</p> <p>(b) the local government removes the person from the office of committee member or the office of committee member otherwise becomes vacant;</p> <p>(c) the committee is disbanded; or</p> <p>(d) the next ordinary elections day,</p> <p>whichever happens first.</p> | <p>[Section 5.11 of the Act]</p> |
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2.7 Resignation of committee members

The resignation of committee members is dealt with in the Regulations.

<p>A committee member may resign from membership of the committee by giving the CEO or the committee's presiding member written notice of the resignation.</p>	<p>[Regulation 4 of the Regulations]</p>
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2.8 Register of delegations to committees

The register of delegations to committees is dealt with in the Act.

<p>A local government is to keep a register of the delegations made under this Division and review the delegations at least once every financial year.</p>	<p>[Section 5.18 of the Act]</p>
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2.9 Committees to report

A committee:

- (a) is answerable to the Council; and
- (b) is to report on its activities when, and to the extent, required by the Council.

Part 3 - Calling and convening meetings

3.1 Ordinary and special Council meetings

- (1) Ordinary and special Council meetings are dealt with in the Act.

<p>(1) A council is to hold ordinary meetings and may hold special meetings.</p> <p>(2) Ordinary meetings are to be held not more than 3 months apart.</p> <p>(3) If a council fails to meet as required by subsection (2) the CEO is to notify the Minister of that failure.</p>	<p>[Section 5.3 of the Act]</p>
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- (2) An ordinary meeting of the Council, held on a monthly basis or otherwise as determined by the Council, is for the purpose of considering and dealing with the ordinary business of the Council.
- (3) A special meeting of the Council is held for the purpose of considering and dealing with Council business that is urgent, complex in nature, for a particular purpose or confidential.

3.2 Calling Council meetings

The calling of Council meetings is dealt with in the Act.

<p>An ordinary or a special meeting of a council is to be held –</p> <p>(a) if called for by either –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the mayor or president; or (ii) at least 1/3 of the councillors, in a notice to the CEO setting out the date and purpose of the proposed meeting; or <p>(b) if so decided by the council.</p>	<p>[Section 5.4 of the Act]</p>
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3.3 Convening Council meetings

(1) The convening of a Council meeting is dealt with in the Act.

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| (1) | The CEO is to convene an ordinary meeting by giving each council member at least 72 hours' notice of the date, time and place of the meeting and an agenda for the meeting. |
| (2) | The CEO is to convene a special meeting by giving each council member notice, before the meeting, of the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting. [Section 5.5 of the Act] |

Sections 9.50 to 9.54 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> and sections 75 and 76 of the <i>Interpretation Act 1984</i> deal with how documents can be given to a person. Under these provisions, notice of a meeting may be given to a council member by –
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| (a) | personally handing the notice to the member; or |
| (b) | sending it by post to the last known address of the member. |

(2) Subject to subclause (3), the CEO is to give at least 72 hours notice, for the purposes of section 5.5 of the Act, in convening a special meeting of the Council.

(3) Where, in the opinion of the President or at least one-third of the members, there is a need to meet urgently, the CEO may give a lesser period of notice of a special Council meeting.

3.4 Calling committee meetings

The CEO is to call a meeting of any committee when requested by the President, the presiding member of a committee or any two members of that committee.

3.5 Public notice of meetings

Public notice of meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

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| (1) | At least once each year a local government is to give local public notice of the dates on which and the time and place at which –
(a) the ordinary council meetings; and
(b) the committee meetings that are required under the Act to be open to members of the public or that are proposed to be open to members of the public,
are to be held in the next 12 months. |
| (2) | A local government is to give local public notice of any change to the date, time or place of a meeting referred to in subregulation (1). |
| (3) | Subject to subregulation (4), if a special meeting of a council is to be open to members of the public then the local government is to give local public notice of the date, time, place and purpose of the special meeting. |
| (4) | If a special meeting of a council is to be open to members of the public but, in the CEO's opinion, it is not practicable to give local public notice of the matters referred to in subregulation (3), then the local government is to give public notice of the date, time, place and purpose of the special meeting in the manner and to the extent that, in the CEO's opinion, is practicable. |

[Regulation 12 of the Regulations]

Part 4 – Presiding member and quorum

Division 1: Who presides

4.1 Who presides

Who presides at a Council meeting is dealt with in the Act.

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|-----|---|
| (1) | The mayor or president is to preside at all meetings of the council. |
| (2) | If the circumstances mentioned in section 5.34(a) or (b) apply the deputy mayor or deputy president may preside at a meeting of the council in accordance with that section. |
| (3) | If the circumstances mentioned in section 5.34(a) or (b) apply and –
(a) the office of deputy mayor or deputy president is vacant; or
(b) the deputy mayor or deputy president is not available or is unable or unwilling to perform the functions of mayor or president,
then, the council is to choose one of the councillors present to preside at the meeting.
[Section 5.6 of the Act] |

4.2 When the Deputy President can act

When the Deputy President can act is dealt with in the Act.

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| If –
(a) the office of mayor or president is vacant; or
(b) the mayor or president is not available or is unable or unwilling to perform the functions of the mayor or president,
then the deputy mayor may perform the functions of mayor and the deputy president may perform the functions of president, as the case requires.
[Section 5.34 of the Act] |
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4.3 Who acts if no President

Who acts if there is no President is dealt with in the Act.

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|-----|---|
| (1) | If the circumstances mentioned in section 5.34(a) or (b) apply and –
(a) the office of deputy mayor or deputy president is vacant; or
(b) the deputy mayor or deputy president is not available or is unable or unwilling to perform the functions of mayor or president,
and the mayor or president or deputy will not be able to perform the functions of the mayor or president for a time known to the council, then the council may appoint a councillor to perform during that time the functions of the mayor or president, as the case requires. |
| (2) | If the circumstances mentioned in section 5.34(a) or (b) apply and - (a) the office of deputy mayor or deputy president is vacant; or (b) the deputy mayor or deputy president is not available or is unable or unwilling to perform the functions of mayor or president, and a person has not been appointed under subsection (1), the CEO, after consultation with, and obtaining the agreement of, 2 councillors selected by the CEO, may perform the functions of mayor or president, as the case requires.
[Section 5.35 of the Act] |

4.4 Election of presiding members of committees

The election of presiding members of committees and their deputies is dealt with in the Act.

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|-----|---|
| (1) | The members of a committee are to elect a presiding member from amongst themselves in accordance with Schedule 2.3, Division 1 as if the references in that Schedule –
(a) to 'office' were references to 'office of presiding member';
(b) to 'council' were references to 'committee'; and
(c) to 'councillors' were references to 'committee members'. [Section 5.12(1) of the Act] |
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Clauses 2 to 5 inclusive of Schedule 2.3 provide as follows:

2. When the council elects the mayor or president

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|-----|---|
| (1) | The office is to be filled as the first matter dealt with —
(a) at the first meeting of the council after an inaugural election or a section 4.13 or 4.14 election or after an ordinary elections day; and
(b) at the first meeting of the council after an extraordinary vacancy occurs in the office. |
| (2) | If the first ordinary meeting of the council is more than 3 weeks after an extraordinary vacancy occurs in the office, a special meeting of the council is to be held within that period for the purpose of filling the office. |

3. CEO to preside

The CEO is to preside at the meeting until the office is filled.

- 4. How the mayor or president is elected**
- (1) The council is to elect a councillor to fill the office.
 - (2) The election is to be conducted by the CEO in accordance with the procedure prescribed.
 - (3) Nominations for the office are to be given to the CEO in writing before the meeting or during the meeting before the close of nominations.
 - (3a) Nominations close at the meeting at a time announced by the CEO, which is to be a sufficient time after the announcement by the CEO that nominations are about to close to allow for any nominations made to be dealt with.
 - (4) If a councillor is nominated by another councillor the CEO is not to accept the nomination unless the nominee has advised the CEO, orally or in writing, that he or she is willing to be nominated for the office.
 - (5) The councillors are to vote on the matter by secret ballot as if they were electors voting at an election.
 - (6) Subject to clause 5(1), the votes cast under subclause (5) are to be counted, and the successful candidate determined, in accordance with the procedures set out in Schedule 4.1 (which deals with determining the result of an election) as if those votes were votes cast at an election.
 - (7) As soon as is practicable after the result of the election is known, the CEO is to declare and give notice of the result in accordance with regulations, if any.
- 5. Votes may be cast a second time**
- (1) If when the votes cast under clause 4(5) are counted there is an equality of votes between 2 or more candidates who are the only candidates in, or remaining in, the count, the count is to be discontinued and the meeting is to be adjourned for not more than 7 days.
 - (2) Any nomination for the office may be withdrawn, and further nominations may be made, before or when the meeting resumes.
 - (3) When the meeting resumes the councillors are to vote again on the matter by secret ballot as if they were electors voting at an election.
 - (4) The votes cast under subclause (3) are to be counted, and the successful candidate determined, in accordance with Schedule 4.1 as if those votes were votes cast at an election.
- [Clauses 2 to 5 inclusive of Schedule 2.3]

4.5 Election of deputy presiding members of committees

The election of deputy presiding members of committees is dealt with in the Act.

The members of a committee may elect a deputy presiding member from amongst themselves but any such election is to be in accordance with Schedule 2.3, Division 2 as if the references in that Schedule –

- (a) to 'office' were references to 'office of deputy presiding member';
- (b) to 'council' were references to 'committee';
- (c) to 'councillors' were references to 'committee members'; and
- (d) to 'mayor or president' were references to 'presiding member'.

[Section 5.12(2)]

Division 2 (clauses 6, 7 and 8) of Schedule 2.3 provides as follows:

6. Definitions

In this Division —

extraordinary vacancy means a vacancy that occurs under section 2.34(1);
the office means the office of deputy mayor or deputy president.

7. When the council elects the deputy mayor or deputy president

- (1) If the local government has an elector mayor or president the office of deputy mayor or deputy president is to be filled as the first matter dealt with —
 - (a) at the first meeting of the council after an inaugural election or a section 4.13 or 4.14 election or after an ordinary elections day; and
 - (b) at the first meeting of the council after an extraordinary vacancy occurs in the office.
- (2) If the local government has a councillor mayor or president the office of deputy mayor or deputy president is to be filled —
 - (a) as the next matter dealt with after the mayor or president is elected at the first meeting of the council after an inaugural election or a section 4.13 or 4.14 election or after an ordinary elections day; and
 - (b) subject to subclause (3), as the first matter dealt with at the first meeting of the council after an extraordinary vacancy occurs in the office.
- (3) If at a meeting referred to in clause 2(1)(b) the deputy mayor or deputy president is elected to be the mayor or president, the resulting extraordinary vacancy in the office is to be filled as the next matter dealt with at the same meeting.

- 8. How the deputy mayor or deputy president is elected**
- (1) The council is to elect a councillor (other than the mayor or president) to fill the office.
 - (2) The election is to be conducted in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the mayor or president, or if he or she is not present, by the CEO.
 - (3) Nominations for the office are to be given to the person conducting the election in writing before the meeting or during the meeting before the close of nominations.
 - (3a) Nominations close at the meeting at a time announced by the person conducting the election, which is to be a sufficient time after the announcement by that person that nominations are about to close to allow for any nominations made to be dealt with.
 - (4) If a councillor is nominated by another councillor the person conducting the election is not to accept the nomination unless the nominee has advised the person conducting the election, orally or in writing, that he or she is willing to be nominated for the office.
 - (5) The council members are to vote on the matter by secret ballot as if they were electors voting at an election.
 - (6) Subject to clause 9(1) the votes cast under subclause (5) are to be counted, and the successful candidate determined, in accordance with Schedule 4.1 as if those votes were votes cast at an election.
 - (7) As soon as is practicable after the result of the election is known, the person conducting the election is to declare and give notice of the result in accordance with regulations, if any.
- [Division 2 (clauses 6 - 8) of Schedule 2.3 of the Act]

4.6 Functions of deputy presiding members

The functions of deputy presiding members are dealt with in the Act.

- If, in relation to the presiding member of a committee –
- (a) the office of presiding member is vacant; or
 - (b) the presiding member is not available or is unable or unwilling to perform the functions of presiding member,
- then the deputy presiding member, if any, may perform the functions of presiding member.
- [Section 5.13 of the Act]

4.7 Who acts if no presiding member

Who acts if no presiding member is dealt with in the Act.

- If, in relation to the presiding member of a committee –
- (a) the office of presiding member and the office of deputy presiding member are vacant; or
 - (b) the presiding member and the deputy presiding member, if any, are not available or are unable or unwilling to perform the functions of presiding member, then the committee members present at the meeting are to choose one of themselves to preside at the meeting.
- [Section 5.14 of the Act]

Division 2 – Quorum

4.8 Quorum for meetings

The quorum for meetings is dealt with in the Act.

- The quorum for a meeting of a council or committee is at least 50% of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of member of the council or the committee.
- [Section 5.19 of the Act]

4.9 Reduction of quorum for Council meetings

The power of the Minister to reduce the number for a quorum and certain majorities is dealt with in the Act.

- (1) The Minister may reduce the number of offices of member required for a quorum at a council meeting specified by the Minister if there would not otherwise be a quorum for the meeting.
 - (2) The Minister may reduce the number of offices of member required at a council meeting to make a decision specified by the Minister if the decision is one which would otherwise be required to be made by an absolute majority and a sufficient number of members would not otherwise be present at the meeting.
- [Section 5.7 of the Act]

4.10 Reduction of quorum for committee meetings

The reduction of a quorum for committee meetings is dealt with in the Act.

The local government may reduce* the number of offices of committee member required for a quorum at a committee meeting specified by the local government if there would not otherwise be a quorum for the meeting.
*Absolute majority required. [Section 5.15 of the Act]

4.11 Procedure where no quorum to begin a meeting

The procedure where there is no quorum to begin a meeting is dealt with in the Regulations.

If a quorum has not been established within the 30 minutes after a council or committee meeting is due to begin then the meeting can be adjourned –

- (a) in the case of a council, by the mayor or president or if the mayor or president is not present at the meeting, by the deputy mayor or deputy president;
- (b) in the case of a committee, by the presiding member of the committee or if the presiding member is not present at the meeting, by the deputy presiding member;
- (c) if no person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), as the case requires, is present at the meeting, by a majority of members present;
- (d) if only one member is present, by that member; or
- (e) if no member is present or if no member other than the CEO is present, by the CEO or a person authorized by the CEO.

[Regulation 8]

4.12 Procedure where quorum not present during a meeting

If at any time during a meeting a quorum is not present, the presiding member is:

- (a) immediately to suspend the proceedings of the meeting for a period of up to 15 minutes; and
- (b) if a quorum is not present at the expiry of that period, the presiding member is to adjourn the meeting to some future time or date.

4.13 Names to be recorded

At any meeting:

- (a) at which there is not a quorum present; or
 - (b) which is adjourned for want of a quorum,
- the names of the members then present are to be recorded in the minutes.

Part 5 - Business of a meeting

5.1 Business to be specified

- (1) No business is to be transacted at any ordinary meeting of the Council other than that specified in the agenda, without the approval of the presiding member or the Council.
- (2) No business is to be transacted at a special meeting of the Council other than that given in the notice as the purpose of the meeting.
- (3) Subject to subclause (4), no business is to be transacted at an adjourned meeting of the Council other than that:
 - (a) specified in the notice of the meeting which had been adjourned; and
 - (b) which remains unresolved.
- (4) Where a meeting is adjourned to the next ordinary meeting of the Council then, unless the Council resolves otherwise, the business unresolved at the adjourned meeting is to be dealt with before considering Reports under Items 11 and 12 at that ordinary meeting.

5.2 Order of business

- (1) Unless otherwise decided by the Council the order of business at any ordinary meeting of the Council is to be as follows:
 - 1. Declaration of opening and announcement of visitors
 - 2. Record of attendance, apologies and approved leave of absence
 - 3. Response to previous public questions taken on notice
 - 4. Public questions time
 - 5. Declarations of interest
 - 6. Applications for leave of absence
 - 7. Confirmation of minutes of previous meetings
 - 8. Announcements by presiding person
 - 9. Petitions, deputations, presentations and submissions

10. Method of dealing with agenda business
11. Reports of Elected Members
 - 11.1. Shire Presidents Report
 - 11.2. Elected members
12. Reports
 - 12.1. Reports of committees
 - 12.2. Reports of Officers
13. Elected Members motions of which previous notice has been given
14. New business of an urgent nature introduced by decision of meeting
15. Meeting closed to the public
 - 15.1. Matters to be considered behind closed doors
 - 15.2. Public reading of resolutions that may be made public
16. Closure of meeting

- (2) Unless otherwise decided by the Council, the order of business at any special meeting of the Council is to be the order in which that business stands in the agenda of the meeting.
- (3) In determining the order of business for any meeting of the Council, the provisions of the Act and Regulations relating to the time at which public question time is to be held are to be observed.

5.3 Motions of which previous notice has been given

- (1) Unless the Act, Regulations or this local law otherwise provide, a member may raise at a meeting such business as he or she considers appropriate, in the form of a motion, of which notice has been given in writing to the CEO and which has been included on the agenda.
- (2) A notice of motion under subclause (1) is to be given at least 8 clear working days before the meeting at which the motion is moved.
- (3) A notice of motion is to relate to the good governance of the district.
- (4) The CEO -
 - (a) may, with the concurrence of the President, may exclude from the notice paper any notice of motion deemed to be, or likely to involve, a breach of any of this local law or any other written law;
 - (b) will inform members on each occasion that a notice has been excluded and the reasons for that exclusion;
 - (c) may, after consultation with the member where this is practicable, make such amendments to the form but not the substance as will bring the notice of motion into due form; and
 - (d) may provide to the Council relevant and material facts and circumstances pertaining to the notice of motion on such matters as policy, budget and law.
- (5) A motion of which notice has been given is to lapse unless:
 - (a) the member who gave notice of it, or some other member authorised by the originating member in writing, moves the motion when called on; or
 - (b) the Council on a motion agrees to defer consideration of the motion to a later stage or date.
- (6) If a notice of motion is given and lapses under subclause (5), notice of a motion in the same terms or to the same effect is not to be given again for at least 3 months from the date of such lapse.

5.4 New business of an urgent nature

- (1) In cases of extreme urgency or other special circumstances, matters may, on a motion by the presiding member that is carried by the meeting, be raised without notice and decided by the meeting.

- (2) In subclause (1), *cases of extreme urgency or other special circumstances* means matters that have arisen after the preparation of the agenda that are considered by the presiding member to be of such importance and urgency that they are unable to be dealt with administratively by the local government and must be considered and dealt with by the Council before the next meeting.

5.5 Adoption by exception resolution

- (1) In this clause *adoption by exception resolution* means a resolution of the Council that has the effect of adopting, for a number of specifically identified reports, the officer recommendation as the Council resolution.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), the local government may pass an adoption by exception resolution.
- (3) An adoption by exception resolution may not be used for a matter:
- (a) that requires a 75% majority or a special majority;
 - (b) in which an interest has been disclosed;
 - (c) that has been the subject of a petition or deputation;
 - (d) that is a matter on which a member wishes to make a statement; or
 - (e) that is a matter on which a member wishes to move a motion that is different to the recommendation.

Part 6 - Public participation

6.1 Meetings generally open to the public

Meetings being generally open to the public is dealt with in the Act.

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the following are to be open to members of the public –
- (a) all council meetings; and
 - (b) all meetings of the committee to which a local government power or duty has been delegated.
- (2) If a meeting is being held by a council or by a committee referred to in subsection (1)(b), the council or committee may close to members of the public the meeting, or part of the meeting, if the meeting or the part of the meeting deals with any of the following –
- (a) a matter affecting an employee or employees;
 - (b) the personal affairs of any person;
 - (c) a contract entered into, or which may be entered into, by the local government and which relates to a matter to be discussed at the meeting;
 - (d) legal advice obtained, or which may be obtained, by the local government and which relates to a matter to be discussed at the meeting;
 - (e) a matter that if disclosed, would reveal –
 - (i) a trade secret;
 - (ii) information that has a commercial value to a person; or
 - (iii) information about the business, professional, commercial or financial affairs of a person,
 where the trade secret or information is held by, or is about, a person other than the local government;
 - (f) a matter that if disclosed, could be reasonably expected to –
 - (i) impair the effectiveness of any lawful method or procedure for preventing, detecting, investigating or dealing with any contravention or possible contravention of the law;
 - (ii) endanger the security of the local government's property; or
 - (iii) prejudice the maintenance or enforcement of a lawful measure for protecting public safety;
 - (g) information which is the subject of a direction given under section 23(1a) of the *Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1971*; and
 - (h) such other matters as may be prescribed.
- (3) A decision to close a meeting or part of a meeting and the reason for the decision are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- [Section 5.23 of the Act]

6.2 Meetings not open to the public

- (1) The CEO may, at any time, recommend that a meeting or part of a meeting be closed to members of the public.
- (2) The Council or a committee, in one or more of the circumstances dealt with in the Act, may at any time, by resolution, decide to close a meeting or part of a meeting.

- (3) If a resolution under subclause (2) is carried:
 - (a) the presiding member is to direct everyone to leave the meeting except:
 - (i) the members;
 - (ii) the CEO; and
 - (iii) any officer specified by the presiding member; and
 - (b) the meeting is to be closed to the public until, at the conclusion of the matter justifying the closure of the meeting to the public, the Council or the committee, by resolution, decides otherwise.
- (4) A person who fails to comply with a direction under subclause (3)(a) may, by order of the presiding member, be removed from the meeting.
- (5) While the resolution under subclause (2) remains in force, the operation of clause 8.9 is to be suspended until the Council or the committee, by resolution, decides otherwise.
- (6) A resolution under this clause may be made without notice.
- (7) Unless the Council resolves otherwise, once the meeting is reopened to members of the public, the presiding member is to ensure that any resolution of the Council made while the meeting was closed is to be read out including a vote of a member to be included in the minutes.

6.3 Question time for the public

Question time for the public is dealt with in the Act.

- (1) Time is to be allocated for questions to be raised by members of the public and responded to at –
 - (a) every ordinary meeting of a council; and
 - (b) such other meetings of councils or committees as may be prescribed.
- (2) Procedures and the minimum time to be allocated for the asking of and responding to questions raised by members of the public at council or committee meetings are to be in accordance with regulations.

[Section 5.24 of the Act]

6.4 Question time for the public at certain meetings

Question time for the public at certain meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

- For the purposes of section 5.24(1)(b), the meetings at which time is to be allocated for questions to be raised by members of the public and responded to are –
- (a) every special meeting of a council;
 - (b) every meeting of a committee to which the local government has delegated a power or duty.

[Regulation 5]

6.5 Minimum question time for the public

Minimum question time for the public is dealt with in the Regulations.

- (1) The minimum time to be allocated for the asking of and responding to questions raised by members of the public at ordinary meetings of councils and meetings referred to in regulation 5 is 15 minutes.
- (2) Once all the questions raised by members of the public have been asked and responded to at a meeting referred to in subregulation (1), nothing in these regulations prevents the unused part of the minimum question time period from being used for other matters.

[Regulation 6]

6.6 Procedures for question time for the public

Procedures for question time for the public are dealt with in the Regulations.

- (1) Procedures for the asking of and responding to questions raised by members of the public at a meeting referred to in regulation 6(1) are to be determined –
 - (a) by the person presiding at the meeting; or
 - (b) in the case where the majority of members of the council or committee present at the meeting disagree with the person presiding, by the majority of those members, having regard to the requirements of subregulations (2) and (3).
- (2) The time allocated to the asking of and responding to questions raised by members of the public at a meeting referred to in regulation 6(1) is to precede the discussion of any matter that requires a decision to be made by the council or the committee, as the case may be.
- (3) Each member of the public who wishes to ask a question at a meeting referred to in regulation 6(1) is to be given an equal and fair opportunity to ask the question and receive a response.
- (4) Nothing in subregulation (3) requires –

- | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a council to answer a question that does not relate to a matter affecting the local government; (b) a council at a special meeting to answer a question that does not relate to the purpose of the meeting; or (c) a committee to answer a question that does not relate to a function of the committee. |
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[Regulation 7]

6.7 Other procedures for question time for the public

- (1) A member of the public who raises a question during question time, is to state his or her name and address.
- (2) A question may be taken on notice by the Council for later response.
- (3) When a question is taken on notice the CEO is to ensure that:
 - (a) a response is given to the member of the public in writing; and
 - (b) a summary of the response is included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Council.
- (4) Where a question relating to a matter in which a relevant person has an interest is directed to the relevant person, the relevant person is to:
 - (a) declare that he or she has an interest in the matter; and
 - (b) allow another person to respond to the question.
- (5) Each member of the public with a question is entitled to ask up to 2 questions before other members of the public will be invited to ask their questions.
- (6) Where a member of the public provides written questions then the presiding member may elect for the questions to be responded to as normal business correspondence.
- (7) The presiding member may decide that a public question shall not be responded to where:
 - (a) the same or similar question was asked at a previous meeting, a response was provided and the member of the public is directed to the minutes of the meeting at which the response was provided;
 - (b) the member of the public uses public question time to make a statement, provided that the presiding member has taken all reasonable steps to assist the member of the public to phrase the statement as a question; or
 - (c) the member of the public asks a question that is offensive or defamatory in nature, provided that the presiding member has taken all reasonable steps to assist the member of the public to phrase the question in a manner that is not offensive or defamatory.
- (8) A member of the public shall have two minutes to submit a question.
- (9) The Council, by resolution, may agree to extend public question time.
- (10) Where an answer to a question is given at a meeting, a summary of the question and the answer is to be included in the minutes.

6.8 Distinguished visitors

If a distinguished visitor is present at a meeting of the Council, the presiding member may acknowledge the presence of the distinguished visitor at an appropriate time during the meeting, and the presence of that visitor shall be recorded in the minutes.

6.9 Deputations

- (1) Any person or group wishing to be received as a deputation by the Council is to either :
 - (a) apply, before the meeting, to the CEO for approval; or
 - (b) with the approval of the presiding member, at the meeting, address the Council.
- (2) The CEO may either:
 - (a) approve the request and invite the deputation to attend a meeting of the Council; or
 - (b) refer the request to the Council to decide by simple majority whether or not to receive the deputation.
- (3) Unless the council resolves otherwise, a deputation invited to attend a Council meeting:
 - (a) is not to exceed 5 persons, only 2 of whom may address the Council, although others may respond to specific questions from members;
 - (b) is not to address the Council for a period exceeding 10 minutes without the agreement of the Council; and,
 - (c) additional members of the deputation may be allowed to speak with the leave of the presiding member.

- (4) Any matter which is the subject of a deputation to the Council is not to be decided by the Council until the deputation has completed its presentation.

6.10 Petitions

- (1) A petition is to -
 - (a) be addressed to the President;
 - (b) be made by electors of the district;
 - (c) state the request on each page of the petition;
 - (d) contain the name, address and signature of each elector making the request, and the date each elector signed;
 - (e) contain a summary of the reasons for the request; and
 - (f) state the name of the person to whom, and an address at which, notice to the petitioners can be given.
- (2) Upon receiving a petition, the local government is to submit the petition to the relevant officer to be included in his or her deliberations and report on the matter that is the subject of the petition, subject to subclause (3).
- (3) At any meeting, the Council is not to vote on any matter that is the subject of a petition presented to that meeting, unless:
 - (a) the matter is the subject of a report included in the agenda; and
 - (b) the Council has considered the issues raised in the petition.

6.11 Presentations

- (1) In this clause, a presentation means the acceptance of a gift or an award by the Council on behalf of the local government or the community.
- (2) A presentation may be made to the Council at a meeting only with the prior approval of the CEO.

6.12 Participation at committee meetings

- (1) In this clause a reference to a person is to a person who:
 - (a) is entitled to attend a committee meeting;
 - (b) attends a committee meeting; and
 - (c) is not a member of that committee.

A member of the public is entitled to attend a committee meeting only where a local government power or duty has been delegated to that committee: see section 5.23(1)(b) of the Act.

- (2) Without the consent of the presiding member, no person is to address a committee meeting.
- (3) The presiding member of a committee may allow a person to make an oral submission to the committee for up to 3 minutes.
- (4) A person addressing the committee with the consent of the presiding member is to cease that address immediately after being directed to do so by the presiding member.
- (5) A person who fails to comply with a direction of the presiding member under subclause (4) may, by order of the presiding member, be removed from the committee room.
- (6) The Council may make a policy dealing with the circumstances in which a person may be given consent to address a committee meeting.

6.13 Council may meet to hear public submissions

- (1) Where an item on the agenda at a Council meeting is contentious and is likely to be the subject of a number of deputations, the Council may resolve to meet at another time to provide a greater opportunity to be heard.
- (2) The CEO and the President shall set the time and date of the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (3) Where the Council resolves to meet to provide the opportunity to be heard under subclause (1), the presiding member shall:
 - (a) instruct the CEO to provide local public notice of the time and date when the Council will meet to provide an opportunity to be heard;
 - (b) provide a written invitation to attend the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard to all members of the public who have applied under clause 6.9 to make a deputation on the issue; and

- (c) cause minutes to be kept of the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (4) A meeting held under subclause (1) shall be conducted only to hear submissions. The council shall not make resolutions at a meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (5) At a meeting held under subclause (1), each person making a submission shall be provided with the opportunity to fully state his or her case.
- (6) A member of the public shall be limited to 10 minutes in making an oral submission, but this period may be extended at the discretion of the presiding member.
- (7) Once every member of the public has had the opportunity to make a submission the presiding member is to close the meeting.
- (8) The CEO is to ensure that a report is included on the agenda of the next Council meeting summarising each submission made at the meeting.
- (9) The Council must not resolve on the matter that is the subject of a meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard until it has received the CEO's report under subclause (8).

6.14 Public inspection of agenda materials

The right of the public to inspect the documents referred to, and in accordance with, regulation 14 of the Regulations may be exercised at the offices of the local government.

- (1) A local government is to ensure that notice papers and agenda relating to any council or committee meeting and reports and other documents which —
 - (a) are to be tabled at the meeting; or
 - (b) have been produced by the local government or a committee for presentation at the meeting,
 and which have been made available to members of the council or committee for the meeting are available for inspection by members of the public from the time the notice papers, agenda or documents were made available to the members of the council or committee.
 - (2) Nothing in subregulation (1) entitles members of the public to inspect the information referred to in that subregulation if, in the CEO's opinion, the meeting or that part of the meeting to which the information refers is likely to be closed to members of the public.
- [Regulation 14 of the Regulations]

6.15 Confidentiality of information withheld

- (1) Information withheld by the CEO from the public under regulation 14(2) of the Regulations is to be:
 - (a) identified in the agenda of a Council meeting under clause 5.2 'Matters to be considered behind closed doors';
 - (b) marked *Confidential* in the agenda; and
 - (c) kept confidential by officers and members until the Council resolves otherwise.
- (2) A member or an officer in receipt of confidential information under subclause (1) or information that is provided or disclosed during a meeting or part of a meeting that is closed to the public is not to disclose any of that information to any person other than another member or an officer to the extent necessary for the purpose of carrying out his or her duties.
- (3) Subclause (2) does not apply where a member or officer discloses the information to his or her lawyer or government officer for the purpose of seeking advice in order to lawfully fulfil his or her role and responsibilities.

6.16 Recording of proceedings

- (1) A person is not to use any electronic, visual or audio recording device or instrument to record the proceedings of the Council without the written permission of the presiding member.
- (2) If the presiding member gives permission under subclause (1), he or she is to advise the meeting, immediately before the recording is commenced, that such permission has been given and the nature and extent of the permission.

6.17 Prevention of disturbance

- (1) A reference in this clause to a person is to a person other than a member.
- (2) A person addressing the Council shall extend due courtesy and respect to the Council and the processes under which it operates and shall comply with any direction by the presiding member.

- (3) A person observing a meeting shall not create a disturbance at a meeting, by interrupting or interfering with the proceedings, whether by expressing approval or dissent, by conversing or by any other means.
- (4) A person shall ensure that his or her mobile telephone or audible pager is not switched on or used during any meeting of the Council.

Any person who by violence, or by threats or intimidation of any kind, hinders or interferes with the free exercise of any political right by another person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years. [Section 75 of the Criminal Code]

Part 7 - Questions by members

7.1 Questions by members

- (1) Members may ask questions relating to an item on the notice paper or on matters related to the good government of persons in the district.
- (2) A member requesting general information from an officer at a Council meeting may ask a question without notice and with the consent of the presiding member, may ask one or more further questions of that officer or another officer present at the meeting.
- (3) Where possible the officer shall endeavour to answer the question to the best of his or her knowledge and ability, however, if the information is unavailable or the answer requires research or investigation, the officer may ask that -
 - a) the question be placed on notice for the next meeting of Council; and
 - b) the answer to the question be given to the member who asked it within 14 days.
- (4) Every question and answer -
 - a. is to be brief and concise; and
 - b. is not to be accompanied by argument, expression of opinion or statement of facts, except to the extent necessary to explain the question or answer.
- (5) In answering any question, an officer may qualify his or her answer and may at a later time in the meeting or at a subsequent meeting alter, correct, add to or otherwise amend the original answer.

Part 8 – Conduct of members

8.1 Members to be in their proper places

- (1) At the first meeting held after each election day, the CEO is to allot, alphabetically a position at the Council table to each member.
- (2) Each member is to occupy his or her allotted position at each Council meeting.

8.2 Respect to the presiding member

After the business of a Council has been commenced, a member is not to enter or leave the meeting without first paying due respect to the presiding member.

8.3 Titles to be used

A speaker, when referring to the president, deputy president or presiding member, or a member or officer, is to use the title of that person's office.

8.4 Advice of entry or departure

During the course of a meeting of the Council, a member is not to enter or leave the meeting without first advising the presiding member, in order to facilitate the recording in the minutes of the time of entry or departure.

8.5 Members to indicate their intention to speak

A member of the Council who wishes to speak is to indicate his or her intention to speak by raising his or her hand or by another method agreed by the Council.

8.6 Priority of speaking

- (1) Where two or more members indicate, at the same time, their intention to speak, the presiding member is to decide which member is entitled to be heard first.
- (2) A decision of the presiding member under subclause (1) is not open to discussion or dissent.
- (3) A member is to cease speaking immediately after being asked to do so by the presiding member.

8.7 Presiding member may take part in debates

The presiding member may take part in a discussion of any matter before the Council, subject to compliance with this local law.

8.8 Relevance

- (1) A member is to restrict his or her remarks to the motion or amendment under discussion, or to a personal explanation or point of order.
- (2) The presiding member, at any time, may:
 - (a) call the attention of the meeting to:
 - (i) any irrelevant, repetitious, offensive or insulting language by a member; or
 - (ii) any breach of order or decorum by a member; and
 - (b) direct that member, if speaking, to discontinue his or her speech.
- (3) A member is to comply with the direction of the presiding member under subclause (2) by immediately ceasing to speak.

8.9 Speaking twice

A member is not to address the Council more than once on any motion or amendment except:

- (a) as the mover of a substantive motion, to exercise a right of reply;
- (b) to raise a point of order; or
- (c) to make a personal explanation.

8.10 Duration of speeches

- (1) A member is not to speak on any matter for more than 5 minutes without the consent of the Council which, if given, is to be given without debate.
- (2) An extension under this clause cannot be given to allow a member's total speaking time to exceed 10 minutes.

8.11 No speaking after conclusion of debate

A member is not to speak on any motion or amendment:

- (a) after the mover has replied; or
- (b) after the question has been put.

8.12 No interruption

A member is not to interrupt another member who is speaking unless:

- (a) to raise a point of order;
- (b) to call attention to the absence of a quorum;
- (c) to make a personal explanation under clause 8.13; or
- (d) to move a procedural motion that the member be no longer heard under clause 11(1)(e) .

8.13 Personal explanations

- (1) A member who wishes to make a personal explanation relating to a matter referred to by another member who is then speaking is to indicate to the presiding member his or her intention to make a personal explanation.
- (2) The presiding member is to determine whether the personal explanation is to be heard immediately or at the conclusion of the speech by the other member.
- (3) A member making a personal explanation is to confine his or her observations to a succinct statement relating to a specific part of the speech at which he or she may have been misunderstood.

8.14 No reopening of discussion

A member is not to reopen discussion on any Council decision, except to move that the decision be revoked or changed.

8.15 Adverse reflection

- (1) A member is not to reflect adversely on a decision of the Council except on a motion that the decision be revoked or changed.
- (2) A member is not:
 - (a) to reflect adversely on the character or actions of another member or officer; or
 - (b) to impute any motive to a member or officer,unless the meeting resolves, without debate, that the question then before the meeting cannot otherwise be adequately considered.
- (3) A member is not to use offensive or objectionable expressions in reference to any member, officer or other person.
- (4) If a member specifically requests, immediately after their use, that any particular words used by a member be recorded in the minutes:
 - (a) the presiding member is to cause the words used to be taken down and read to the meeting for verification; and
 - (b) the Council may, by resolution, decide to record those words in the minutes.

8.16 Withdrawal of offensive language

- (1) A member who, in the opinion of the presiding member, uses an expression which:
 - (a) in the absence of a resolution under clause 8.15:
 - (i) reflects adversely on the character or actions of another member or officer; or
 - (ii) imputes any motive to a member or officer; or
 - (b) is offensive or insulting,must, when directed by the presiding member, withdraw the expression and make a satisfactory apology.
- (2) If a member fails to comply with a direction of the presiding member under subclause (1), the presiding member may refuse to hear the member further on the matter then under discussion and call on the next speaker.

Part 9 - Preserving order

9.1 Presiding member to preserve order

- (1) The presiding member is to preserve order, and, whenever he or she considers necessary, may call any member to order.
- (2) When the presiding member speaks during a debate, any Member then speaking, or indicating that he or she wishes to speak is to preserve strict silence so that the presiding member may be heard without interruption.
- (3) Subclause (2) is not to be used by the presiding member to exercise the right provided in clause 8.7, but to preserve order.

9.2 Point of order

- (1) A member may object, by way of a point of order, only to a breach of:
 - (a) any of this local law; or
 - (b) any other written law.
- (2) Despite anything in this local law to the contrary, a point of order:
 - (a) takes precedence over any discussion; and
 - (b) until determined, suspends the consideration or discussion of any other matter.

9.3 Procedures on a point of order

- (1) A member who is addressing the presiding member is not to be interrupted except on a point of order.
- (2) A member interrupted on a point of order is to remain silent until:
 - (a) the member raising the point of order has been heard; and
 - (b) the presiding member has ruled on the point of order,and, if permitted, the member who has been interrupted may then proceed.

9.4 Calling attention to breach

A member may, at any time, draw the attention of the presiding member to any breach of this local law.

9.5 Ruling by the presiding member

- (1) The presiding member is to rule on any point of order which is raised by either upholding or rejecting the point of order.
- (2) A ruling by the presiding member on a point of order is to be final unless the majority of members then present and voting, on a motion moved immediately after the ruling, dissent from the ruling.
- (3) Subject to a motion of dissent being carried under subclause (2), if the presiding member rules that:
 - (a) any motion, amendment or other matter before the meeting is out of order, it is not to be considered further; and
 - (b) a statement made or act done by a member is out of order, the presiding member may require the member to make an explanation, retraction or apology.

9.6 Continued breach of order

If a member:

- (a) persists in any conduct that the presiding member had ruled is out of order; or
- (b) refuses to make an explanation, retraction or apology required by the presiding member under clause 9.5(3),

the presiding member may direct the member to refrain from taking any further part in the debate of that item, other than by voting, and the member is to comply with that direction.

9.7 Right of presiding member to adjourn

- (1) For the purpose of preserving or regaining order, the presiding member may adjourn the meeting for a period of up to 15 minutes.
- (2) On resumption, the debate is to continue at the point at which the meeting was adjourned.
- (3) If, at any one meeting, the presiding member adjourns the meeting more than once for the purpose of preserving or regaining order, the second or subsequent adjournment may be to a later time on the same day or to another day.

Part 10 - Debate of substantive motions

10.1 Motions to be stated and in writing

Any member who wishes to move a substantive motion or an amendment to a substantive motion:

- (a) is to state the substance of the motion before speaking to it; and
- (b) if required by the presiding member, is to put the motion or amendment in writing.

10.2 Motions to be supported

- (1) A substantive motion or an amendment to a substantive motion is not open to debate until it has been seconded.
- (2) A motion to revoke or change a decision made at a Council meeting is not open to debate unless the motion has the support required under regulation 10 of the Regulations.

- (1) If a decision has been made at a council or a committee meeting then any motion to revoke or change the decision must be supported —
 - (a) in the case where an attempt to revoke or change the decision had been made within the previous 3 months but had failed, by an absolute majority; or
 - (b) in any other case, by at least one third of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of members of the council or committee, inclusive of the mover.
- (2) If a decision has been made at a council or a committee meeting then any decision to revoke or change the first-mentioned decision must be made —
 - (a) in the case where the decision to be revoked or changed was required to be made by an absolute majority or by a special majority, by that kind of majority; or
 - (b) in any other case, by an absolute majority.
- (3) This regulation does not apply to the change of a decision unless the effect of the change would be that the decision would be revoked or would become substantially different.

[Regulation 10 of the Regulations]

10.3 Only one substantive motion at a time

When a substantive motion is under debate at a meeting of the Council, no further substantive motion is to be accepted. The Council is not to consider more than one substantive motion at any time.

10.4 Order of call in debate

The presiding member is to call speakers to a substantive motion in the following order:

- (a) the mover to state the motion;
- (b) a seconder to the motion;
- (c) the mover to speak to the motion;
- (d) the seconder to speak to the motion;
- (e) a speaker against the motion;
- (f) a speaker for the motion;
- (g) other speakers against and for the motion, alternating where possible; and
- (h) mover takes right of reply which closes debate.

10.5 Limit of debate

The presiding member may offer the right of reply and put a substantive motion to the vote if he or she believes that sufficient discussion has taken place even though all members may not have spoken.

10.6 Member may require question to be read

A member may require the question or matter under discussion to be read at any time during a debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member who is speaking.

10.7 Consent of seconder required for alteration

The mover of a substantive motion may not alter the wording of the motion without the consent of the seconder.

10.8 Order of amendments

Any number of amendments may be proposed to a substantive motion, but when an amendment is moved to a substantive motion, no second or subsequent amendment is to be moved or considered until the first amendment has been withdrawn, carried or lost.

10.9 Form of an amendment

An amendment must add, delete, or substitute words to the substantive motion.

10.10 Amendment must not negate original motion

An amendment to a substantive motion cannot negate the original motion or the intent of the original motion.

10.11 Relevance of amendments

Each amendment is to be relevant to the motion in respect of which it is moved.

10.12 Mover of motion may speak on amendment

Any member may speak during debate on an amendment.

10.13 Effect of an amendment

If an amendment to a substantive motion is carried, the motion as amended then becomes the substantive motion, on which any member may speak and any further amendment may be moved.

10.14 Withdrawal of motion or amendment

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), the Council may, without debate, grant leave to withdraw a motion or amendment on the request of the mover of the motion or amendment and with the approval of the seconder.
- (2) Where an amendment has been proposed to a substantive motion, the substantive motion is not to be withdrawn, except by consent of the majority of members present, until the amendment proposed has been withdrawn or lost.

10.15 Right of reply

- (1) The mover of a substantive motion has the right of reply.

- (2) The mover of any amendment to a substantive motion has a right of reply.
- (3) The right of the reply may only be exercised:
 - (a) where no amendment is moved to the substantive motion – at the conclusion of the discussion on the motion; or
 - (b) where one or more amendments have been moved to the substantive motion – at the conclusion of the discussion on the substantive motion and any amendments.
- (4) After the mover of the substantive motion has commenced the reply:
 - (a) no other member is to speak on the question;
 - (b) there is to be no further discussion on, or any further amendment to, the motion.
- (5) The right of the reply is to be confined to rebutting arguments raised by previous speakers and no new matter is to be introduced.
- (6) At the conclusion of the right of reply, the substantive motion, or the substantive motion as amended, is immediately to be put to the vote.

Part 11 - Procedural motions

11.1 Permissible procedural motions

In addition to the right to move an amendment to a substantive motion under Part 10, a member may move the following procedural motions:

- (a) that the meeting proceed to the next item of business;
- (b) that the debate be adjourned;
- (c) that the meeting now adjourn;
- (d) that the question be now put;
- (e) that the member be no longer heard;
- (f) that the ruling of the presiding member be disagreed with;
- (g) that the meeting be closed to the public under clause 6.2.

11.2 No debate

- (1) The mover of a motion specified in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (f) or (g) of clause 11.1 may speak to the motion for not more than five minutes, the seconder is not to speak other than to formally second the motion, and there is to be no debate on the motion.
- (2) The mover of a motion specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of clause 11.1 may not speak to the motion, the seconder is not to speak other than to formally second the motion, and there is to be no debate on the motion.

11.3 Who may move

No person who has moved, seconded, or spoken for or against the substantive motion, or any amendment to the substantive motion, may move any procedural motion which, if carried, would close the debate on the substantive motion or amendment.

11.4 Procedural motions - right of reply on substantive motion

The carrying of a procedural motion which closes debate on the substantive motion or amendment and forces a decision on the substantive motion or amendment does not deny the right of reply to the mover of the substantive motion.

11.5 Meeting to proceed to the next business

The motion that the meeting proceed to the next business, if carried, has the effect that:

- (a) the debate on the substantive motion or amendment ceases immediately;
- (b) no decision is made on the substantive motion;
- (c) the Council moves to the next item of business; and
- (d) there is no requirement for the matter to be raised again for consideration.

11.6 Debate to be adjourned

A motion that the debate be adjourned:

- (a) is to state the time to which the debate is to be adjourned; and
- (b) if carried, has the effect that all debate on the substantive motion or amendment ceases immediately, but continues at the time stated in the motion.

11.7 Meeting now adjourn

- (1) A member is not to move or second more than one motion of adjournment during the same sitting of the Council.
- (2) Before putting the motion for the adjournment of the Council, the presiding member may seek leave of the Council to deal first with matters that may be the subject of an adoption by exception resolution under clause 5.5.
- (3) A motion that the meeting now adjourn:
 - (a) is to state the time and date to which the meeting is to be adjourned; and
 - (b) if carried, has the effect that the meeting is adjourned to the time and date specified in the motion.
- (4) A meeting adjourned under subclause (3) is to continue from the point at which it was adjourned, unless the presiding member or the Council determines otherwise.

11.8 Question to be put

- (1) If the motion that the question be now put, is carried during debate on a substantive motion without amendment, the presiding member is to offer the right of reply and then put the motion to the vote without further debate.
- (2) If the motion that the question be now put is carried during discussion of an amendment, the presiding member is to put the amendment to the vote without further debate.
- (3) This motion, if lost, causes debate to continue.

11.9 Member to be no longer heard

If the motion that the member be no longer heard, is carried, the speaker against whom the motion has been moved cannot speak further on the current substantive motion, or any amendment relating to it, except to exercise the right of reply if he or she is the mover of the substantive motion.

11.10 Ruling of the presiding member to be disagreed with

If the motion that the ruling of the presiding member be disagreed with, is carried, that ruling is to have no effect and the meeting is to proceed accordingly.

Part 12 - Disclosure of interests

12.1 Disclosure of interests

Disclosure of interests is dealt with in the Act.

Provisions relating to the disclosure of financial interests at meetings are contained in Division 6, Part 5 of the Act (see sections 5.59 to 5.73) and regulations 20 & 21 of the Regulations.

Part 13 - Voting

13.1 Question - when put

- (1) Immediately after the debate on any question is concluded and the right of reply has been exercised, the presiding member -
 - (a) is to put the question to the Council; and
 - (b) if requested by any member, is to again state the terms of the question.
- (2) A member is not to leave the meeting when the presiding member is putting any question.

13.2 Voting

Voting is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

- (1) Each council member and each member of a committee who is present at a meeting of the council or committee is entitled to one vote.
- (2) Subject to section 5.67, each council member and each member of a committee to which a local government power or duty has been delegated who is present at a meeting of the council or committee is to vote.
- (3) If the votes of members present at a council or a committee meeting are equally divided, the person presiding is to cast a second vote.
- (4) If a member of a council or a committee specifically requests that there be recorded —
 - (a) his or her vote; or
 - (b) the vote of all members present,

on a matter voted on at a meeting of the council or the committee, the person presiding is to cause the vote or votes, as the case may be, to be recorded in the minutes.

(5) A person who fails to comply with subsection (2) or (3) commits an offence.

[Section 5.21 of the Act]

Voting at a council or committee meeting is to be conducted so that no voter's vote is secret.

[Regulation 9 of the Regulations]

13.3 Majorities required for decisions

The majorities required for decisions of the Council and committees are dealt with in the Act.

(1) A decision of a council does not have effect unless it has been made by a simple majority or, if another kind of majority is required under any provision of this Act or has been prescribed by regulations or a local law for the particular kind of decision, by that kind of majority.

(2) A decision of a committee does not have effect unless it has been made by a simple majority or, if another kind of majority has been prescribed by regulations or a local law for the particular kind of decision, by that kind of majority.

(3) This section does not apply to elections —

(a) by a council of the local government's mayor or president under section 2.11;

(b) by a council of the local government's deputy mayor or president under section 2.15; or

(c) by a committee of the committee's presiding member or deputy presiding member under section 5.12.

[Section 5.20 of the Act]

13.4 Method of taking vote

- (1) In taking the vote on any motion or amendment the presiding member:
- (a) is to put the question, first in the affirmative, and then in the negative;
- (b) may put the question in this way as often as may be necessary to enable him or her to determine whether the affirmative or the negative has the majority of votes;
- (c) may accept a vote on the voices or may require a show of hands; and,
- (d) is, subject to this clause, to declare the result.
- (2) If a member calls for a show of hands, the result of the vote is to be determined on the count of raised hands.
- (3) If a member of council or a committee specifically requests that there be recorded -
- (a) his or her vote; or,
- (b) the vote of all members present,
- on a matter voted on at a meeting of the council or committee, the person presiding is to cause the vote or votes, as the case may be, to be recorded in the minutes.

Part 14 – Minutes of meetings

14.1 Keeping of minutes

The keeping and confirmation of minutes are dealt with in the Act.

(1) The person presiding at a meeting of a council or a committee is to cause minutes to be kept of the meeting's proceedings.

(2) The minutes of a meeting of a council or a committee are to be submitted to the next ordinary meeting of the council or the committee, as the case requires, for confirmation.

(3) The person presiding at the meeting at which the minutes are confirmed is to sign the minutes and certify the confirmation.

[Section 5.22 of the Act]

14.2 Content of minutes

- (1) The content of minutes is dealt with in the Regulations.

The content of minutes of a meeting of a council or a committee is to include —

(a) the names of the members present at the meeting;

(b) where a member enters or leaves the meeting during the course of the meeting, the time of entry or departure, as the case requires, in the chronological sequence of the business of the meeting;

- (c) details of each motion moved at the meeting, the mover and the outcome of the motion;
- (d) details of each decision made at the meeting;
- (da) written reasons for each decision made at the meeting that is significantly different from the relevant written recommendation of a committee or an employee as defined in section 5.70 (but not a decision to only note the matter or to return the recommendation for further consideration);
- (e) a summary of each question raised by members of the public at the meeting and a summary of the response to the question; and
- (f) in relation to each disclosure made under section 5.65 or 5.70 in relation to the meeting, where the extent of the interest has also been disclosed, the extent of the interest.

[Regulation 11 of the Regulations]

- (2) In addition to the matters required by regulation 11 of the Regulations, the minutes of a Council meeting is to include, where an application for approval is refused or the authorisation of a licence, permit or certificate is withheld or cancelled, the reasons for the decision.

14.3 Public inspection of unconfirmed minutes

The public inspection of unconfirmed minutes is dealt with in the Regulations.

A local government is to ensure that unconfirmed minutes of each council and committee meeting are available for inspection by members of the public —

- (a) in the case of a council meeting, within 10 business days after the meeting; and
- (b) in the case of a committee meeting, within 5 business days after the meeting.

[Regulation 13 of the Regulations]

14.4 Confirmation of minutes

- (1) When minutes of an ordinary meeting of the Council are distributed for consideration prior to their confirmation at the next meeting, if a member is dissatisfied with the accuracy of the minutes, the member may provide the local government with a written copy of the alternative wording to amend the minutes no later than 7 clear working days before the next ordinary meeting of the Council.
- (2) At the next ordinary meeting of the Council, the member who provided the alternative wording shall, at the time for confirmation of minutes -
 - (a) state the item or items with which he or she is dissatisfied; and
 - (b) propose a motion clearly outlining the alternative wording to amend the minutes.
- (3) Members must not discuss items of business contained in the minutes, other than discussion as to their accuracy as a record of the proceedings.

Part 15 - Adjournment of meeting

15.1 Meeting may be adjourned

The Council may adjourn any meeting:

- (a) to a later time on the same day; or
- (b) to any other time on any other day, including a time which coincides with the conclusion of another meeting or event.

15.2 Effect of adjournment

Where any matter, motion, debate or meeting is adjourned under this local law:

- (a) the names of members who have spoken on the matter prior to the adjournment are to be recorded in the minutes;
- (b) debate is to be resumed at the next meeting at the point where it was interrupted; and
- (c) the provisions of clause 8.9 in relation to speaking twice apply when the debate is resumed.

Part 16 – Revoking or changing decisions

16.1 Requirements to revoke or change decisions

The requirements to revoke or change a decision made at a meeting are dealt with in regulation 10 of the Regulations.

(1)	If a decision has been made at a council or a committee meeting then any motion to revoke or change the decision must be supported - <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) in the case where an attempt to revoke or change the decision had been made within the previous 3 months but had failed, by an absolute majority; or(b) in any other case, by at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of members of the council or committee, inclusive of the mover.
(1a)	Notice of a motion to revoke or change a decision referred to in subregulation (1) is to be signed by members of the council or committee numbering at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of members of the council or committee, inclusive of the mover.
(2)	If a decision has been made at a council or a committee meeting then any decision to revoke or change the first-mentioned decision must be made - <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) in the case where the decision to be revoked or changed was required to be made by an absolute majority or by a special majority, by that kind of majority; or(b) in any other case, by an absolute majority.
(3)	This regulation does not apply to the change of a decision unless the effect of the change would be that the decision would be revoked or would become substantially different.

[Regulation 10 of the Regulations]

16.2 Limitations on powers to revoke or change decisions

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), the Council or a committee is not to consider a motion to revoke or change a decision:
 - (a) where, at the time the motion is moved or notice is given, any action has been taken under clause 16.3 to implement the decision; or
 - (b) where the decision is procedural in its form or effect.
- (2) The Council or a committee may consider a motion to revoke or change a decision of the kind described in subclause (1)(a) if the motion is accompanied by a written statement of the legal and financial consequences of carrying the motion.

16.3 Implementing a decision

- (1) In this clause:
 - (a) authorisation means a licence, permit, approval or other means of authorising a person to do anything;
 - (b) implement, in relation to a decision, includes:
 - (i) communicate notice of the decision to a person affected by, or with an interest in, the decision; and
 - (ii) take any other action to give effect to the decision; and
 - (c) valid notice of revocation motion means a notice of motion to revoke or change a decision that complies with the requirements of the Act, Regulations and this local law and may be considered, but has not yet been considered, by the Council or a committee as the case may be.
- (2) Subject to subclause (4), and unless a resolution is made under subclause (3), a decision made at a meeting is not to be implemented by the CEO or any other person until the afternoon of the first business day after the commencement of the meeting at which the decision was made.

- (3) The Council or a committee may, by resolution carried at the same meeting at which a decision was made, direct the CEO or another person to take immediate action to implement the decision.
- (4) A decision made at a meeting is not to be implemented by the CEO or any other person:
 - (a) if, before commencing any implementation action, the CEO or that person is given a valid notice of revocation motion; and
 - (b) unless and until the valid notice of revocation motion has been determined by the Council or the committee as the case may be.
- (5) The CEO is to ensure that members of the public attending the meeting are informed by an appropriate notice that a decision to grant an authorisation:
 - (a) is to take effect only in accordance with this clause; and
 - (b) cannot be acted upon by the person who has been granted the authorisation unless and until the decision has been implemented in accordance with this clause.

Part 17 - Suspension of local law

17.1 Suspension of local law

- (1) A member may at any time move that the operation of one or more of the provisions of this local law be suspended.
- (2) A member moving a motion under subclause (1) is to state the reasons for the motion but no other discussion is to take place.
- (3) A motion under subclause (1) which is:
 - (a) seconded; and
 - (b) carried by an absolute majority,
 is to suspend the operation of the clause or clauses to which the motion relates for the duration of the meeting, unless the meeting earlier resolves otherwise.

17.2 Where local law does not apply

- (1) In situations where:
 - (a) one or more provisions of this local law have been suspended;
 or
 - (b) a matter is not regulated by the Act, the Regulations or this local law, the presiding member is to decide questions relating to the conduct of the meeting.
- (2) The decision of the presiding member under subclause (1) is final, except where a motion is moved and carried under clause 11.10.

17.3 Cases not provided for in local law

The presiding member is to decide questions of order, procedure, debate, or otherwise in cases where this local law, the Act or the Regulations are silent. The decision of the presiding member in these cases is final, except where a motion is moved and carried under clause 11.10.

Part 18 - Meetings of electors

18.1 Electors' general meetings

Electors' general meetings are dealt with in the Act.

- (1) A general meeting of the electors of a district is to be held once every financial year.
 - (2) A general meeting is to be held on a day selected by the local government but not more than 56 days after the local government accepts the annual report for the previous financial year.
 - (3) The matters to be discussed at general electors' meetings are to be those prescribed.
- [Section 5.27 of the Act]

18.2 Matters for discussion at electors' general meetings

The matters to be discussed at electors' general meetings are dealt with in the Regulations.

For the purposes of section 5.27(3), the matters to be discussed at a general electors' meeting are, firstly, the contents of the annual report for the previous financial year and then any other general business.
[Regulation 15 of the Regulations]

18.3 Electors' special meetings

Electors' special meetings are dealt with in the Act.

- (1) A special meeting of the electors of a district is to be held on the request of not less than –
 - (a) 100 electors or 5% of the number of electors - whichever is the lesser number; or
 - (b) 1/3 of the number of council members.
 - (2) The request is to specify the matters to be discussed at the meeting and the form or content of the request is to be in accordance with regulations.
 - (3) The request is to be sent to the mayor or president.
 - (4) A special meeting is to be held on a day selected by the mayor or president but not more than 35 days after the day on which he or she received the request.
- [Section 5.28 of the Act]

18.4 Requests for electors' special meetings

Requests for electors' special meetings are dealt with in the Regulations.

A request for a special meeting of the electors of a district is to be in the form of Form 1.
[Regulation 16 of the Regulations]

18.5 Convening electors' meetings

Convening electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act.

- (1) The CEO is to convene an electors' meeting by giving –
 - (a) at least 14 days' local public notice; and
 - (b) each council member at least 14 days' notice, of the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting.
 - (2) The local public notice referred to in subsection (1)(a) is to be treated as having commenced at the time of publication of the notice under section 1.7(1)(a) and is to continue by way of exhibition under section 1.7(1)(b) and (c) until the meeting has been held.
- [Section 5.29 of the Act]

18.6 Who presides at electors' meetings

Who presides at electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act.

- (1) The mayor or president is to preside at electors' meetings.
 - (2) If the circumstances mentioned in section 5.34(a) or (b) apply the deputy mayor or deputy president may preside at an electors' meeting in accordance with that section.
 - (3) If the circumstances mentioned in section 5.34(a) or (b) apply and –
 - (a) the office of deputy mayor or deputy president is vacant; or,
 - (b) the deputy mayor or deputy president is not available or is unable or unwilling to perform the functions of mayor or president,then the electors present are to choose one of the councillors present to preside at the meeting but if there is no councillor present, able and willing to preside, then the electors present are to choose one of themselves to preside.
- [Section 5.30 of the Act]

18.7 Procedure for electors' meetings

- (1) The procedure for electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

The procedure to be followed at, and in respect of, electors' meetings and the methods of voting at electors' meetings are to be in accordance with regulations.
[Section 5.31 of the Act]

Subject to regulations 15 and 17, the procedure to be followed at a general or special meeting of electors is to be determined by the person presiding at the meeting.
[Regulation 18 of the Regulations]

- (2) In exercising his or her discretion to determine the procedure to be followed at an electors' meeting, the presiding member is to have regard to this local law.

18.8 Participation of non-electors

A person who is not an elector of the local government shall not take part in any discussion at an electors' meeting unless the meeting, by resolution, permits the person do so.

18.9 Voting at electors' meetings

Voting at electors' meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

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| (1) | Each elector who is present at a general or special meeting of electors is entitled to one vote on each matter to be decided at the meeting but does not have to vote. |
| (2) | All decisions at a general or special meeting of electors are to be made by a simple majority of votes. |
| (3) | Voting at a general or special meeting of electors is to be conducted so that no voter's vote is secret. |
- [Regulation 17 of the Regulations]

18.10 Minutes of electors' meetings

Minutes of electors' meetings are dealt with in the Act.

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| The CEO is to – | |
| (a) | cause minutes of the proceedings at an electors' meeting to be kept and preserved; and, |
| (b) | ensure that copies of the minutes are made available for inspection by members of the public before the council meeting at which decisions made at the electors' meeting are first considered. |
- [Section 5.32 of the Act]

18.11 Decisions made at electors' meetings

Decisions made at electors' meetings are dealt with in the Act.

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| (1) | All decisions made at an electors' meeting are to be considered at the next ordinary council meeting or, if that is not practicable – |
| (a) | at the first ordinary council meeting after that meeting; or, |
| (b) | at a special meeting called for that purpose, whichever happens first. |
| (2) | If at a meeting of the council a local government makes a decision in response to a decision made at an electors' meeting, the reasons for the decision are to be recorded in the minutes of the council meeting. |
- [Section 5.33 of the Act]

Part 19 - Enforcement

19.1 Penalty for breach

A person who breaches a provision of this local law commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1,000.00 and a daily penalty of \$500.00.

19.2 Who can prosecute

Who can prosecute is dealt with in the Act.

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| A prosecution for an offence against a local law may be commenced by — | |
| (a) | a person who is acting in the course of his or her duties as an employee of the local government or regional local government that made the local law; or, |
| (b) | a person who is authorised to do so by the local government or regional local government that made the local law. |
- [Section 9.24(2) of the Act]

Dated: 19 February 2015

The Common Seal of the Shire of Exmouth
was affixed by the authority of a resolution
of Council in the presence of:

Cr C Shales
President

A W Price
Chief Executive Officer