

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Meeting Procedures is to set out certain procedures to ensure the Local Government principles are reflected in the conduct of Local Government meetings and Local Government committee meetings.

It is not intended that the Meeting Procedures would deal with all aspects of meeting conduct but only those required to strengthen public confidence in Local Government to deal with the conduct of Councillors in meetings.

2. Scope

In particular, as required under section 150F of the *Local Government Act 2009* (LGA) this document sets out:

- the process for how a Chairperson of a Local Government meeting may deal with instances of unsuitable meeting conduct by Councillors; and
- the process for how suspected inappropriate conduct of a Councillor referred to the local government by the Independent Assessor (the Assessor) is to be dealt with at a Local Government meeting.

3. Application

A Local Government must either adopt the Meeting Procedures or prepare and adopt other procedures for the conduct of its meetings and meetings of its committees that are consistent with the Meeting Procedures.

A Local Government must conduct its meetings in a manner that is consistent with either the Meeting Procedures or its own procedures.

These Meeting Procedures apply to all meetings of Council and any standing Committees.

Any provision of these Meeting Procedures may be suspended by resolution of any meeting of Council. A separate resolution is required for any such suspension and must specify the application and duration of each suspension.

Where at a Council meeting a matter arises which is not provided for in these Meeting Procedures, such matters shall be determined by resolution of Council upon a motion which may be put without notice but otherwise in conformity with these Meeting Procedures.

4. Meeting Procedures

4.1 Presiding Officer

- 4.1.1 The Mayor will preside at a meeting of Council.
- 4.1.2 If the Mayor is absent or unavailable to preside, the Deputy Mayor will preside.
- 4.1.3 If both the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, or the Mayors' delegate, are absent or unavailable to preside, a Councillor chosen by the Councillors present at the meeting will preside at the meeting.
- 4.1.4 Council will choose the Chairperson for a Committee meeting. This Chairperson will normally preside over meetings of the Committee.
- 4.1.5 If the Chairperson of a Committee is absent or unavailable to preside, a Councillor chosen by the Councillors present will preside over the Committee meeting.
- 4.1.6 Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the person presiding at the meeting will undertake the acknowledgement and/or greetings deemed appropriate by Council.

4.2 Order of Business

4.2.1 The order of business shall be determined by resolution of Council from time to time. The order of business may be altered for a particular meeting where the Councillors at that meeting pass a procedural motion to that effect. A motion to alter the order of business may be moved without notice.

4.2.2 Unless otherwise altered, the order of business shall be as follows:

- Attendances;
- Apologies and granting of leaves of absence;
- Confirmation of Minutes;
- Calling for Conflicts of Interest; and
- Officers Reports.

The minutes of a preceding meeting whether an ordinary or a special meeting, not previously confirmed shall be taken into consideration, at every ordinary meeting of Council, in order that such minutes may be confirmed and no discussion shall be permitted with respect to such minutes except with respect to their accuracy as a record of the proceedings. Amendments to the minutes may be made prior to confirming the minutes. This must be done by moving a motion to amend the minutes that must be voted on and carried. Once the resolution is passed the minutes can be amended. All Councillors present at the meeting can vote to confirm the minutes including those who were absent at the previous meeting and those who had a conflict of interest at the previous meeting.

4.3 Agendas

4.3.1 The Agenda may contain:

- Notice of meeting;
- Minutes of the previous meetings;
- Business arising out of previous meetings;
- Business which the Mayor wishes to have considered at that meeting without notice;
- Matters of which notice has been given;
- Committees' reports to Council referred to the meeting by the CEO;
- Officers' reports to Council referred to the meeting by the CEO;
- Deputations and delegations from the community that are approved to attend; and
- Any other business Council determines by resolution be included in the agenda paper.

4.3.2 Business not on the Agenda or not fairly arising from the Agenda shall not be considered at any Meeting unless permission for that purpose is given by Council at such meeting. Business must be in accordance with the adopted Terms of Reference for each Committee.

4.3.3 The Agenda for the Council must be made publicly available by 5.00pm on the business day after the Notice of Meeting is given to the Councillors. The related reports for the Council meeting must also be included and available to the public excluding confidential reports.

4.3.4 Matters on the Agenda that will require the meeting to be in a closed session will be clearly identified including the reasons why the session will be closed.

4.4 Petitions

4.4.1 Any petition presented to a meeting of Council shall:

- Be in legible writing or typewritten and contain a minimum of ten (10) signatures;
- Include the name and contact details of the Principal Petitioner (i.e., one person who is the organiser and who will act as the key contact for the issue);
- Include the postcode of all petitioners; and
- Have the details of the specific request/matter appear on each page of the petition.

4.4.2 Where a Councillor presents a petition to a meeting of Council no debate on or in relation to it shall be allowed and the only motion which may be moved is:

- That the petition be received;
- Received and referred to a committee or officer for consideration and a report to Council; or
- Not be received because it is deemed invalid.

4.4.3 Council will respond to the Principal Petitioner in relation to all petitions deemed valid.

4.5 Deputations

4.5.1 A deputation wishing to attend and address a meeting of Council shall apply in writing to the CEO not less than seven (7) business days before the meeting.

4.5.2 The CEO, on receiving an application for a deputation shall notify the Chairperson who shall determine whether the deputation may be heard. The CEO shall inform the deputation of the determination in writing. Where it has been determined the deputation will be heard, a convenient time shall be arranged for that purpose, and an appropriate time period allowed.

4.5.3 For deputations comprising three or more persons, only three persons shall be at liberty to address Council unless the Councillors at the meeting determine otherwise by resolution. A deputation shall be given adequate opportunity to explain the purpose of the deputation.

4.5.4 If a member of the deputation other than the appointed speakers interjects or attempts to address the Council, the Chairperson may finalise the deputation.

4.5.5 The Chairperson may terminate an address by a person in a deputation at any time where:

- The Chairperson is satisfied that the purpose of the deputation has been sufficiently explained to the Councillors at the meeting;
- The time period allowed for a deputation has expired; or
- The person uses insulting or offensive language or is derogatory towards Councillors or staff members.

4.5.6 The CEO is responsible for the deputation including that the appointed speaker/s are notified in writing of developments or future actions as appropriate.

5 Meeting Conduct

5.1 Conduct during Meetings

- 5.1.1 Councillors will conduct themselves in accordance with the principles of the LGA the standards of behavior set out in the Code of Conduct. The Chairperson may observe or be made aware of instances of possible unsuitable meeting conduct.
- 5.1.2 After a meeting of Council has been formally constituted and the business commenced, a Councillor shall not enter or leave from such meeting without first notifying the Chairperson.
- 5.1.3 Councillors shall speak of each other during the Council meeting by their respective titles, "Mayor" or "Councillor", and in speaking of or addressing officers shall designate them by their respective official or departmental title and shall confine their remarks to the matter then under consideration.
- 5.1.4 No Councillor who is speaking shall be interrupted except upon a point of order being raised either by the Chairperson or by a Councillor.
- 5.1.5 When the Chairperson speaks during the process of a debate, the Councillor then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately cease speaking, and each Councillor present shall preserve strict silence so that the Chairperson may be heard without interruption.

5.2 Procedure for Dealing with Unsuitable Meeting Conduct by a Councillor in a Meeting

The conduct of a councilor is unsuitable meeting conduct if the conduct happens during a Council meeting and contravenes a behavioural standard of the Code of Conduct for Councilors. When dealing with an instance of unsuitable conduct by a Councillor in a meeting, the following procedures must be followed:

- 5.2.1 The Chairperson must decide whether or not unsuitable meeting conduct has been displayed by a Councillor;
- 5.2.2 If the Chairperson decides the unsuitable meeting conduct has occurred, the Chairperson must consider the severity of the conduct and whether the Councillor has had any previous warnings for unsuitable meeting conduct issued. If the Chairperson decides the conduct is of a serious nature or another warning is unwarranted, proceed to step 5.2.7;
- 5.2.3 If the Chairperson decides unsuitable meeting conduct has occurred but is of a less serious nature, the Chairperson may request the Councillor take remedial actions such as:
 - Ceasing the unsuitable meeting conduct and refraining from exhibiting the conduct;
 - Apologising for their conduct; or
 - Withdrawing their comments;
- 5.2.4 If the Councillor complies with the Chairperson's request for remedial action, no further action is required;
- 5.2.5 If the Councillor fails to comply with the Chairperson's request for remedial action, the Chairperson may warn the Councillor that failing to comply with the request may result in an order being issued;
- 5.2.6 If the Councillor complies with the Chairperson's warning and request for remedial action, no further action is required;
- 5.2.7 If the Councillor still continues to fail to comply with the Chairperson's request for remedial actions, the Chairperson decided a warning was not appropriate under 5.2.2, the Chairperson may make one or more of the orders below:

- an order reprimanding the Councillor for the conduct; or
 - an order requiring the Councillor to leave the meeting, including any area set aside for the public and stay out for the duration of the meeting.
- 5.2.8 If the Councillor fails to comply with an order to leave and stay away from the meeting, the Chairperson can issue an order that the Councillor be removed from the meeting;
- 5.2.9 Following the completion of the meeting, the Chairperson must ensure:
- details of any order issued is recorded in the minutes of the meeting;
 - if it is the third or more order within a 12-month period made against a Councillor, or the Councillor has refused to comply with an order issued to leave the meeting, these matters are to be dealt with at the next meeting of the Council and treated as inappropriate conduct and
 - the Council's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is advised to ensure details of any order made is updated in the Council's Councillor Conduct Register;
- 5.2.10 Any Councillor aggrieved with an order issued by the Chairperson can move a motion of dissent for parts 5.2.1, 5.2.7 and 5.2.8 above.

Note: Chairpersons of a meeting are carrying out a statutory responsibility under the LGA to manage and lead the meeting. As such, where a Chairperson behaves inappropriately in a meeting this involves a serious breach of the trust placed in them as the Chairperson of the meeting and may be dealt with as misconduct. The breach can be referred to the Office of the Independent Assessor (OIA) to be dealt with. However, breaches of trust do not arise because Councillors disagree with the Chairperson's decision or ruling during the meeting.

5.3 Meeting Procedure for Dealing with Suspected Inappropriate Conduct which has been referred to a Local Government by the Independent Assessor

Pursuant to Chapter 5A, Division 5 of the LGA, (Referral of conduct to a local government) a referral from the Independent Assessor of inappropriate conduct or an instance of suspected inappropriate conduct may arise from circumstances under paragraph 5.2.9 dot point two of this document.

When dealing with an instance of suspected inappropriate conduct which has been referred to a Local Government by the Independent Assessor, the Local Government must:

- 5.3.1 Be consistent with the Local Government principle of transparent and accountable decision making in the public interest, by dealing with suspected inappropriate conduct in an open meeting of the Council. However, where the matter may directly affect the health and safety of the complainant due to the nature of the complaint, the Council may resolve to go into closed session under section 254J of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (the LGR) to discuss the allegation;
- 5.3.2 The subject Councillor has a declarable conflict of interest in the matter and is permitted by the Council to remain in the meeting during the debate about whether the Councillor engaged in the inappropriate conduct and answer questions put to the subject Councillor by the Chairperson to assist the other Councillors in making a decision. This permission to remain in the meeting for the debate is on the condition that the subject Councillor must leave the place where the meeting is being held, including any area set aside for the public, during the vote on whether they have committed inappropriate conduct and what, if any, penalty to impose if the Councillor is found to have committed inappropriate conduct;



- 5.3.3 Should the complainant be a Councillor, that Councillor may have a declarable Conflict of Interest in the matter and if so, must follow the Declarable Conflict of Interest Procedures in section 9. If the complainant Councillor who has a Declarable Conflict of Interest, wishes to remain in the meeting during the debate and vote on the matter, the other Councillors must decide how to deal with the Conflict of Interest under section 6. The complainant Councillor can be ordered to leave the meeting place or conditions may be applied to allow that Councillor to participate in either the debate, the vote or the decision on any disciplinary action to be applied;
- 5.3.4 The Council must debate the issue and decide whether the accused Councillor engaged in inappropriate conduct. If the Council has lost quorum due to the number of conflicted Councillors or another reason, the matter must be delegated consistent with section 257 of the LGA or deferred to another date when a quorum will be present;
- 5.3.5 If a decision is reached that the accused Councillor has engaged in inappropriate conduct, then the Councillors must decide what penalty or penalties from the orders detailed in 5.3.6, if any, to impose on the Councillor. In deciding what penalty to impose, the Council may consider any previous inappropriate conduct of the Councillor and any allegation made in the investigation that was admitted, or not challenged, and that the Council is reasonably satisfied is true;
- 5.3.6 The Council may order that no action be taken against the Councillor or make one or more of the following:
- an order that the Councillor make a public admission that the Councillor has engaged in inappropriate conduct;
 - an order reprimanding the Councillor for the conduct;
 - an order that the Councillor attend training or counselling to address the Councillor's conduct, including at the Councillor's expense;
 - an order that the Councillor be excluded from a stated Council meeting;
 - an order that the Councillor is removed, or must resign, from a position representing the local government, other than the office of Councillor, for example that the Councillor is ordered to resign from an appointment representing Council on a state board or committee;
 - an order that if the Councillor engages in the same type of conduct again, it will be treated as misconduct; and
 - an order that the Councillor reimburse the Council for all or some of the costs arising from the Councillor's inappropriate conduct;
- 5.3.7 A Council may not make an order that the Councillor attend training/counselling, be suspended from a meeting, be removed or resign from a position or that the same conduct will be treated as misconduct in future, in relation to a person who is no longer a Councillor;
- 5.3.8 The subject Councillor, and where relevant, the complainant Councillor, must be invited back into the place where the meeting is being held once a decision has been made, and the Chairperson must advise them of the details of the decision; and
- 5.3.9 The Chairperson must ensure the meeting minutes reflect the resolution made.



5.4 Disorder

- 5.4.1 The Chairperson may adjourn the meeting of the local government, where disorder arises at a meeting other than by a Councillor. On resumption of the meeting, the chairperson will move a motion to be put without debate, to determine whether the meeting will proceed. Where the motion is lost, the chairperson shall declare the meeting closed, and any outstanding matters referred to a future meeting

6 Conflicts of Interest

6.1 Prescribed Conflict of Interest

Councillors are ultimately responsible for informing of any prescribed conflict of interest on matters to be discussed at a council meeting, standing or advisory committee meeting (other than ordinary business matters). When dealing with a Prescribed Conflict of Interest, Councillors must abide by the following procedures:

- 6.1.1 A Councillor who has notified the CEO of a Prescribed Conflict of Interest in a matter to be discussed in a Council meeting must also give notice during the meeting;
- 6.1.2 A Councillor who first becomes aware of a Prescribed Conflict of Interest in a matter during a Council meeting must immediately inform the meeting of the Conflict of Interest.
- 6.1.3 When notifying the meeting of a Prescribed Conflict of Interest, the following details must, at a minimum, be provided:
- if it arises because of a gift, loan or contract, the value of the gift, loan or contract;
 - if it arises because of an application or submission, the subject of the application or submission;
 - the name of any entity, other than the Councillor, that has an interest in the matter;
 - the nature of the Councillor's relationship with the entity that has an interest in a matter; and
 - details of the Councillor's and any other entity's interest in the matter;
- 6.1.4 The Councillor must then leave the place of the meeting, including any area set aside for the public, and stay away while the matter is being discussed and voted on, unless the subject Councillor has written notice from the Minister to participate in the matter; and
- 6.1.5 Once the Councillor has left the area where the meeting is being conducted, the Council can continue discussing and deciding on the matter at hand.

6.2 Declarable Conflict of Interest

Councillors are ultimately responsible for informing of any Declarable Conflict of Interest on matters to be discussed at Council meetings, standing or advisory committee meetings that might lead to a decision that is contrary to the public interest (other than ordinary business matters).

A Councillor may raise their personal interests in a matter at the meeting to canvas the view of the other Councillors prior to deciding to declare a Conflict of Interest. If the other Councillors suspect the personal interest might be a Conflict of Interest, the Councillor may disclose their suspicion and the processes under section 150EW of the LGA applies.

When dealing with a Declarable Conflict of Interest, Councillors must abide by the following procedures:

- 6.2.1 A Councillor who has notified the CEO of a Declarable Conflict of Interest in a matter to be discussed at a Council meeting must also give notice during the meeting;
- 6.2.2 A Councillor who first becomes aware of a Declarable Conflict of Interest in a matter during a Council meeting must inform the meeting of the Conflict of Interest;

- 6.2.3 When notifying the meeting of a Declarable Conflict of Interest, Councillors should provide sufficient detail to allow the other Councillors to make an informed decision about how best to manage the Declarable Conflict of Interest in the public interest. The following details must be provided:
- the nature of the Declarable Conflict of Interest;
 - if it arises because of the Councillor's relationship with a related party:
 - the name of the related party to the Councillor;
 - the nature of the relationship of the related party to the Councillor;
 - the nature of the related party's interest in the matter;
 - if it arises because of a gift or loan from another person to the Councillor or a related party:
 - the name of the other person
 - the nature of the relationship of the other person to the Councillor or related party;
 - the nature of the other person's interest in the matter;
 - the value of the gift or loan and the date the gift or loan was made;
- 6.2.4 After a Councillor has declared a Conflict of Interest, the Councillor should consider leaving the meeting while the matter is discussed unless they have reasons why their participation would improve making the decision in the public interest;
- 6.2.5 If the Councillor chooses not to leave the meeting, the Councillor may advise the other Councillors of their reasons for seeking permission to participate in making the decision;
- 6.2.6 The other non-conflicted Councillors at the meeting must then decide, by resolution, whether the Councillor can participate in the decision making in relation to the matter, including voting on the matter, or whether they should not participate in the decision and leave the place of the meeting while the matter is decided by the non-conflicted Councillors. The non-conflicted Councillors may impose conditions on the Councillor under a decision to either participate or leave the meeting e.g. may stay for the debate but must leave for the vote. The Councillor must comply with any decision or condition imposed by the non-conflicted Councillors;
- 6.2.7 In deciding on a Councillor's Declarable Conflict of Interest in a matter, only Councillors who do not themselves have a Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest in the matter are eligible to participate in the decision making. The decision may be made even if the number of those Councillors is less than a majority or less than a quorum for the meeting consistent with section 150ET of the LGA;
- 6.2.8 The Councillor who is the subject of the decision may remain in the meeting while the debate is occurring and can participate by answering questions from the Chairperson to assist the other Councillors in making their decision. The subject Councillor must not vote or otherwise participate in making the decision but may remain in the meeting while the vote on the matter takes place and the decision is declared by the Chairperson, on whether the Councillor may remain in the meeting and participate in deciding the matter in which the Councillor has a Declarable Conflict of Interest;
- 6.2.9 When deciding whether a Councillor may participate in the decision making on a matter in which they have a Declarable Conflict of Interest, the other Councillors should consider the circumstances of the matter including, but not limited to:
- how does the inclusion of the Councillor in the deliberation affect the public trust;
 - how close or remote is the Councillor's relationship to the related party;

- if the Declarable Conflict of Interest relates to a gift or other benefit, how long ago was the gift or benefit received;
 - will the benefit or detriment the subject Councillor or their related party stands to receive from the decision have major or minor impact on them;
 - how does the benefit or detriment the subject Councillor stands to receive compare to others in the community;
 - how does this compare with similar matters that Council has decided and have other Councillors with the same or similar interests decided to leave the meeting;
 - whether the subject Councillor has unique skills, knowledge or expertise that might help make the best decision in the public interest;
- 6.2.10 If the non-conflicted Councillors cannot decide about the Declarable Conflict of Interest of a Councillor, they are taken to have decided that the Councillor must leave and stay away from the meeting while the non-conflicted Councillors discuss and vote on the matter;
- 6.2.11 A decision about a Councillor who has a Declarable Conflict of Interest in a matter applies in relation to the Councillor for participating in the decision, and subsequent decisions, about the same matter unless there is a change to the Councillor's personal interests and/or the nature of the matter being discussed. If the non-conflicted Councillors decide that the Councillor can act in the public interest on the matter, then the Councillor may participate in the meeting and be involved in processes occurring outside of a Council meeting about the same matter e.g. briefing sessions or workshops;
- 6.2.12 In making the decision under 6.2.6 and 6.2.9, it is irrelevant how the subject Councillor intended to vote on the issue or any other issue (if known or suspected); and
- 6.2.13 A Councillor does not contravene the above procedures if the Councillor participates in a decision under written approval from the Minister.

6.3 Reporting a Suspected Conflict of Interest

- 6.3.1 If a Councillor at a meeting reasonably believes or suspects that another Councillor has a personal interest in a matter that may be a Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest, and that Councillor is participating in a decision on that matter, the Councillor must immediately inform the Chairperson of the meeting of their belief or suspicion, and the facts and circumstances that led to their belief or suspicion;
- 6.3.2 The Chairperson should ask the relevant Councillor with the suspected personal interest whether they have any Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest in the matter. If the Councillor agrees they have a Conflict of Interest, the Councillor must follow the relevant procedures above;
- 6.3.3 If the Councillor believes they do not have a Conflict of Interest, they must inform the meeting of that belief and their reasons for that belief;
- 6.3.4 The non-conflicted Councillors must then decide whether the Councillor has a Prescribed Conflict of Interest, a Declarable Conflict of Interest or that the Councillor does not have a Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of interest in the matter. If the meeting decides the Councillor has a Conflict of Interest, the Councillor must follow the relevant procedures above; and
- 6.3.5 If the Councillors cannot reach a majority decision, then they are taken to have determined that the Councillor has a Declarable Conflict of Interest.

6.4 Loss of Quorum

- 6.4.1 In the event where one or more Councillors leave a meeting due to a prescribed or declarable conflict of interest in a matter that results in a loss of a quorum for deciding the matter, the Council must resolve to:
- delegate the consideration and decision on the matter, pursuant to section 257 of the LGA;
 - defer the matter to a later meeting;
 - not decide the matter and take no further action in relation to the matter;
- 6.4.2 All Councillors including the conflicted Councillors, may participate in deciding to delegate or defer a matter;
- 6.4.3 The Council must not delegate a decision to an entity if the entity, or a majority being at least half of its members, has a Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest in the matter; and
- 6.4.4 If the matter cannot be delegated under an Act, the Council should seek ministerial approval for the Councillors to be able to consider and vote on the matter, subject to any conditions the Minister for Local Government may impose.

6.5 Recording prescribed and declarable conflicts of interest

When a Councillor informs a meeting that they or another Councillor have a Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest in a matter, the minutes of the meeting must record all of the relevant details of how the conflict of interest was dealt with, being:

- the name of any Councillor and any other Councillor who may have a Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest;
- the particulars of the Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest provided by the Councillor;
- the actions taken by a Councillor after informing the meeting that they have, or they reasonably suspect another Councillor has a Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest;
- any decision then made by the eligible Councillors;
- whether the Councillor with a Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest participated in or was present for the decision under ministerial approval;
- the Council's decision on what actions the Councillor with a Declarable Conflict of Interest must take and the reasons for the decision;
- the name of each Councillor who voted on the matter and how each voted;
- If the Councillor has a Declarable Conflict of Interest the following additional information must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting when the meeting is informed of a Councillor's personal interest by someone other than the Councillor, the name of each Councillor who voted in relation to whether the Councillor has a Declarable Conflict of Interest, and how each of the Councillors voted; and
- where a decision has been made under section 6.2.6 above – the minutes must include the decision and reasons for the decision, and the name of each eligible councillor who voted and how each eligible councillor voted.

7 Motions

7.1 Motion to be Moved

- 7.1.1 A Councillor is required to 'move' a motion and then another Councillor is required to 'second' the motion;
- 7.1.2 When a motion has been moved and seconded, it shall become subject to the control of Council and shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the Council meeting;
- 7.1.3 Other Councillors can propose amendments to the motion which must be voted on before voting on the final motion:
- A motion brought before a meeting of Council in accordance with the LGA or these Procedures shall be received and put to the meeting by the Chairperson;
 - The Chairperson may require a motion or amendment to a motion to be stated in full or be in writing before permitting it to be received;
 - The Chairperson may refuse to accept a motion if it is not within the meeting's jurisdiction and rule a motion out of order if necessary. Any motion that is vague, proposes an unlawful action, is outside the scope of the meeting, is defamatory, vexatious or is unnecessary, may be ruled out of order;
- 7.1.4 The Chairperson may call the notices of motion in the order in which they appear on the agenda. Where no objection is taken to a motion being taken as a formal motion, and the motion is then seconded, the Chairperson may put the motion to the vote within discussion and the vote occur.
- 7.1.5 Not more than one motion or one proposed amendment to a motion may be put before a Council meeting at any one time.

7.2 Absence of a Mover of Motion

- 7.2.1 Where a Councillor who has given notice of a motion is absent from the meeting of Council at which the motion is to be considered, the motion may be:
- moved by another Councillor at the meeting; or
 - deferred to the next meeting.

7.3 Motion to be Seconded

- 7.3.1 A motion or an amendment to a motion shall not be debated at a Council meeting or until the motion or the amendment is seconded, with the exception of Procedural Motions.

7.4 Amendment of Motion

- 7.4.1 An amendment to a motion shall be in terms which maintain or further clarify the intent of the original motion and do not contradict the motion;
- 7.4.2 Where an amendment to a motion is before a Council meeting, no other amendment to the motion shall be considered until after the first amendment has been voted on; and
- 7.4.3 Where a motion is amended by another motion, the original motion shall not be proposed as a subsequent motion to amend that other motion.

7.5 Speaking to Motions and Amendments

- 7.5.1 The mover of a motion or amendment shall read it and shall state that it is so moved but shall not speak to it until it is seconded;
- 7.5.2 The Chairperson will manage the debate by allowing the Councillor who proposed the motion the option of speaking first on the motion. The Chairperson will then call on any other Councillor who wishes to speak against the motion and then alternatively for and against the motion as available, until all Councillors who wish to speak have had the opportunity;
- 7.5.3 A Councillor may make a request to the Chairperson for further information before or after the motion or amendment is seconded;
- 7.5.4 The mover of a motion or amendment shall have the right to reply. Each Councillor shall speak no more than once to the same motion or same amendment except as a right of reply. Once the right of reply has been delivered the debate ends;
- 7.5.5 Each speaker shall be restricted to not more than five (5) minutes unless the Chairperson rules otherwise;
- 7.5.6 Where two or more Councillors indicate they may wish to speak at the same time, the Chairperson shall determine who is entitled to priority;
- 7.5.7 In accordance with Section 254H of the LGR, if a decision made at the Council meeting is inconsistent with a recommendation or advice given to Council by an advisor, the minutes of the meeting must include a statement of the reasons for not adopting the recommendation or advice.

7.6 Method of Taking a Vote

- 7.6.1 The Chairperson will call for all Councillors in favour of the motion to indicate their support. The Chairperson will then call for all Councillors against the motion to indicate their objection. A Councillor may call for a 'division' to ensure their objection to the motion is recorded in the minutes. If a division is taken, the minute secretary will record the names of Councillors voting in the affirmative and of those voting in the negative. The Chairperson will declare the result of a vote or a division as soon as it has been determined;
- 7.6.2 Councillors have the right to request that their names and how they voted be recorded in the minutes if they request it when voting other than by division;
- 7.6.3 Except upon a motion to repeal or amend it, the resolution will not be discussed after the vote has been declared; and
- 7.6.4 If a report contains distinct recommendations, the decision of the Council may be taken separately on each recommendation. If a decision by the meeting is contra to a recommendation in a report the minutes must give the reasons for the decision.

7.7 Withdrawing a Motion

- 7.7.1 A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the mover with the consent of the Council, which will be without debate, and a Councillor will not speak to the motion or amendment after the mover has been granted permission by the Council meeting for its withdrawal.

7.8 Repealing or Amending Resolutions

- 7.8.1 A resolution of Council may not be amended or repealed unless notice of motion is given in accordance with the requirements of the legislation; and
- 7.8.2 Councillors present at the meeting at which a motion to repeal or amend a resolution is put, may defer consideration of that motion. The deferral will not be longer than three (3) months.

7.9 Procedural Motions

- 7.9.1 A Councillor at a meeting of Council may, during the debate of a matter at the meeting, move the following motions, as a procedural motion without the need for a seconder:
- that the question/motion be now put before the meeting;
 - that the motion or amendment now before the meeting be adjourned;
 - that the meeting proceeds to the next item of business;
 - that the question lie on the table;
 - a point of order;
 - a motion of dissent against the Chairperson's decision;
 - that this report/document be tabled;
 - to suspend the rule requiring that (insert requirement); or
 - that the meeting stands adjourned;
- 7.9.2 A procedural motion, that "the question be put", may be moved and where the procedural motion is carried, the Chairperson shall immediately "put the question to the motion" or amendment to that motion under consideration. Where such procedural motion is lost, debate on the motion or amendment to that motion will resume;
- 7.9.3 The procedural motion, that the motion or amendment now before the meeting be adjourned, may specify a time or date, to which the debate shall be adjourned. Where no date or time is specified:
- a further motion may be moved to specify such a time or date; or
 - the matter about which the debate is to be adjourned, shall be included in the business paper for the next meeting;
- 7.9.4 Where a procedural motion that the meeting proceeds to the next item is carried, debate on the matter that is the subject of the motion shall cease and may be considered again by Council on the giving of notice in accordance with the Meeting Procedures;
- 7.9.5 A procedural motion, that the question lie on the table, shall only be moved where the Chairperson or a Councillor requires additional information on the matter before the meeting (or the result of some other action of Council or person is required) before the matter may be concluded at the meeting. Where such a procedural motion is passed, the Council shall proceed with the next matter on the business paper. The motion, that the matter be taken from the table, may be moved at the meeting at which the procedural motion was carried or at any later meeting;
- 7.9.6 Any Councillor may ask the Chairperson to decide on a 'point of order' where it is believed that another Councillor:
- has failed to comply with proper procedures;
 - is in contravention of the Local Government Act/Regulations; or
 - is beyond the jurisdiction power of the Council meeting;

- 7.9.7 Points of order cannot be used as a means of contradicting a statement made by the Councillor speaking. Where a 'point of order' is moved, consideration of the matter to which the motion was moved shall be suspended. The Chairperson shall determine whether the point of order is upheld.
- 7.9.8 Upon the question of order suddenly arising during the process of a debate, a Councillor may raise a point of order, and then the Councillor against whom the point of order is raised, shall immediately cease speaking. Notwithstanding anything contained in these standing orders to the contrary, all questions or points of order at any time arising shall, until decided, suspend the consideration and decision of every other question;
- 7.9.9 A Councillor may move a motion of dissent in relation to a ruling of the Chairperson on a point of order. Where such motion is moved, further consideration of any matter shall be suspended until after a ruling is made. Where a motion of dissent is carried, the matter to which the ruling of the Chairperson was made shall proceed as though that ruling had not been made. Where as a result of that ruling the matter was discharged as out of order, it shall be restored to the business paper and be dealt with in the normal course of business;
- 7.9.10 The motion, 'that this report/document be tabled', may be used by a Councillor to introduce a report or other document to the meeting, only if the report or other document is not otherwise protected under confidentiality or information privacy laws. On tabling the document, it ceases to be a confidential document and is available for public scrutiny;
- 7.9.11 A procedural motion, "to suspend the rule requiring that", may be made by any Councillor in order to permit some action that otherwise would be prevented by a procedural rule. A motion to suspend a rule shall specify the duration of such a suspension;
- 7.9.12 A procedural motion, that the meeting stands adjourned, may be moved by a Councillor at the conclusion of debate on any matter on the business paper or at the conclusion of a Councillors time for speaking to the matter, and shall be put without debate. Such a procedural motion will specify a time for the resumption of the meeting and on resumption of the meeting, the Council meeting shall continue with the business before the meeting at the point where it was discontinued on the adjournment.

7.10 Questions

- 7.10.1 A Councillor may at the local government meeting ask a question for reply by another Councillor or an officer regarding any matter under consideration at the meeting. A question will be asked categorically and without argument and no discussion will be permitted at the Council meeting in relation to a reply or a refusal to reply to the question. A Councillor or officer to whom a question is asked without notice may request that the question be taken on notice for the next meeting;
- 7.10.2 A Councillor who asks a question at a meeting, whether or not upon notice, will be deemed not to have spoken to the debate of the motion to which the question relates; and
- 7.10.3 The Chairperson may disallow a question which is considered inconsistent with an acceptable request or good order, provided that a Councillor may move a motion that the Chairperson's ruling be disagreed with, and if carried the Chairperson will allow the question.

8 Closed Meetings

8.1 Council meetings, standing and advisory committee meetings may resolve that a meeting be closed to the public if its Councillors consider it necessary to discuss any of the following matters:

- appointment, dismissal or discipline of the CEO;
- industrial matters affecting employees;
- the council's budget;
- rating concessions;
- legal advice obtained by the council, including legal proceedings that may be taken by or against the council;
- matters that may directly affect the health and safety of an individual or a group of individuals;
- negotiations relating to a commercial matter involving the council for which a public discussion could prejudice the interests of the council;
- negotiations relating to the taking of land by the council under the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*; and
- a matter that the council is required to keep confidential under a law of, or a formal agreement with, the Commonwealth or state.

8.2 A council meeting, standing and advisory committee meeting cannot resolve that a meeting be closed where the meeting is informed of a Councillor's personal interest in the matter by another person and the eligible Councillors at the meeting must decide whether the Councillor has a Declarable Conflict of interest in the matter;

8.3 Further, the meeting must not be closed if a quorum is lost due to the number of conflicted Councillors who leave the meeting and the Council must;

- delegate the matter;
- decide by resolution to defer to a later meeting;
- decide by resolution to take no further action on the matter.

None of the above will be considered, discussed, voted on or made during a closed session.

If a closed session includes attendance by teleconference, the Councillor/s attending by teleconference must maintain confidentiality by ensuring no other person can hear their conversation while in the closed meeting.

8.4 To take a matter into a closed session the council must abide by the following:

- Pass a resolution to close the meeting;
- The resolution must state the matter to be discussed, an overview of what is to be discussed and why the meeting should be closed while the matter is considered;
- If the matter is known in advance, the agenda should clearly identify that the matter will be considered in closed session, and an explanation of why it is deemed necessary to take the issue into closed session must be stated;
- Not make a resolution while in a closed meeting (other than a procedural resolution).

9 Teleconferencing

- 9.1 If a Councillor wishes to be absent from a Council meeting place during a meeting, the Councillor must apply to the chairperson to participate by teleconference, at least three (3) business days prior to the meeting or as soon as practicable once the Councillor becomes aware of their intended absence. The Chairperson may allow a Councillor to participate in a Council or committee meeting by teleconference;
- 9.2 A Councillor taking part by teleconference is taken to be present at the meeting if the Councillor was simultaneously in audio contact with each other person at the meeting. The attendance of the Councillor must be recorded in the minutes as present at the meeting;

Note: Teleconferencing includes the use of a telephone, video conferencing equipment or other means of instant communication that allows a person to take part in a discussion as it happens.

- 9.3 In order for Councils to manage the safety rules during the COVID-19 pandemic, changes have been added to the LGR that will expire in June 2021;
- 9.4 These provisions allow the Council:
- the option to conduct the entire Council meeting via phone, teleconference or video conference;
 - where possible, must provide streaming or other facilities so that the public can observe or hear the meeting as it is happening, at one of the Council's public offices or on the Council's website;
 - chairperson has the option to close the meeting on health and safety grounds to protect participants or observers from risk of exposure to COVID-19.

10 Attendance and Non-Attendance

10.1 Attendance of Public and the Media at Meetings

- 10.1.1 An area shall be made available at the place where any meeting of Council is to take place for members of the public and representatives of the media to attend the meeting and as many members of the public as reasonably can be accommodated in that area shall be permitted to attend the meeting; and
- 10.1.2 When the Council is sitting in Closed Session, the public and representatives of the media shall be excluded.

10.2 Public Participation at Meetings

- 10.2.1 A member of the public may take part in the proceeding of a meeting only when invited to do so by the Chairperson;
- 10.2.2 In each Meeting, time may be required to permit members of the public to address the Council on matters of public interest related to local government. The time allotted shall not exceed fifteen minutes and no more than three speakers shall be permitted to speak at any one meeting. The right of any individual to address the Council during this period shall be at the absolute discretion of Council;
- 10.2.3 If any address or comment is irrelevant, offensive, or unduly long, the Chairperson may require the person to cease making the submission or comment;
- 10.2.4 For any matter arising from such an address, Council may take the following actions:
- refer the matter to a committee;
 - deal with the matter immediately;

- place the matter on notice for discussion at a future meeting; and
- note the matter and take no further action;

10.2.5 Any person addressing the Council shall stand and act and speak with decorum and frame any remarks in respectful and courteous language;

10.2.6 Any person who is considered by the Council or the Mayor to be unsuitably dressed may be directed by the Mayor or Chairperson to immediately withdraw from the meeting. Failure to comply with such a request may be considered an act of disorder.

11 Use of Mobile Phones

11.1 The general use of mobile phones during a General Meeting or Special Meeting of Council is prohibited.

11.2 The mobile phone may be brought into the meeting and remain on silent mode.

11.3 Should a Councillor receive a phone call of an emergency nature, they are to:

- Wait for an appropriate break in conversation;
- Seek approval from the Chairperson to take the call; and
- Vacate the room in order to take the call.

12 Legal Parameters

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

13 Associated Documents

Councillor Code of Conduct Policy

DOCUMENT HISTORY AND STATUS					
Action		Name	Position	Signed	Date
Approved by Council		Kelvin Tytherleigh	CEO		15/12/2020
Policy Version:	2	Initial Version Adopted	28/04/2020	Current Version Adopted:	15/12/2020
Maintained By:		Office of Mayor and CEO		Next Review Date:	01/03/2024
File Location:		E:\Shared Data\Administration\Change\Policies, Procedures & Forms\02. Current Documents			

