

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

WEDNESDAY, 27 MARCH 2019

ATTACHMENT BOOKLET 4

Attachment No. 6 Draft Tenterfield Shire Council Code of Meeting
Practice

Attachment No. 7 Agency Information Guide



**TENTERFIELD SHIRE COUNCIL
CODE OF MEETING PRACTICE**

2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (the Model Meeting Code) is made under section 360 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (the Regulation).

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

Councils must adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code.

A council's adopted code of meeting practice may also incorporate the non-mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code and other supplementary provisions. However, a code of meeting practice adopted by a council must not contain provisions that are inconsistent with the mandatory provisions of this Model Meeting Code.

The provisions of the Model Meeting Code that are not mandatory are indicated in red font.

A council and a committee of the council of which all the members are councillors must conduct its meetings in accordance with the code of meeting practice adopted by the council.

The Model Meeting Code also applies to meetings of the boards of joint organisations and county councils. The provisions that are specific to meetings of boards of joint organisations are indicated in blue font.

In adopting the Model Meeting Code, joint organisations should adapt it to substitute the terms "board" for "council", "chairperson" for "mayor", "voting representative" for "councillor" and "executive officer" for "general manager".

In adopting the Model Meeting Code, county councils should adapt it to substitute the term "chairperson" for "mayor" and "member" for "councillor".

2 MEETING PRINCIPLES

2.1 Council and committee meetings should be:

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

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

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

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

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

community.

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

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

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

3 BEFORE THE MEETING

Timing of ordinary council meetings

- 3.1 Ordinary meetings of the council will be held on the following occasions:
[council to specify the frequency, time, date and place of its ordinary meetings]
- 3.2 The council shall, by resolution, set the frequency, time, date and place of its ordinary meetings.

Note: Councils must use either clause 3.1 or 3.2

Note: Under section 365 of the Act, councils are required to meet at least ten (10) times each year, each time in a different month unless the Minister for Local Government has approved a reduction in the number of times that a council is required to meet each year under section 365A.

Note: Under section 396 of the Act, county councils are required to meet at least four (4) times each year.

Note: Under section 400T of the Act, boards of joint organisations are required to meet at least four (4) times each year, each in a different quarter of the year.

Extraordinary meetings

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

Note: Clause 3.3 reflects section 366 of the Act.

Notice to the public of council meetings

- 3.4 The council must give notice to the public of the time, date and place of each of its meetings, including extraordinary meetings and of each meeting of committees of the council.

Note: Clause 3.4 reflects section 9(1) of the Act.

- 3.5 For the purposes of clause 3.4, notice of a meeting of the council and of a committee of council is to be published before the meeting takes place. The notice must be published on the council's website, and in such other manner that the council is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the meeting to the attention of as many people as possible.
- 3.6 For the purposes of clause 3.4, notice of more than one (1) meeting may be given in the same notice.

Notice to councillors of ordinary council meetings

- 3.7 The general manager must send to each councillor, at least three (3) days before each meeting of the council, a notice specifying the time, date and place at which the meeting is to be held, and the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.

Note: Clause 3.7 reflects section 367(1) of the Act.

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

Note: Clause 3.8 reflects section 367(3) of the Act.

Notice to councillors of extraordinary meetings

- 3.9 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given to councillors of an extraordinary meeting of the council in cases of emergency.

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

Giving notice of business to be considered at council meetings

- 3.10 A councillor may give notice of any business they wish to be considered by the council at its next ordinary meeting by way of a notice of motion. To be included on the agenda of the meeting, the notice of motion must be in writing and must be submitted **[council to specify notice period required]** business days before the meeting is to be held.
- 3.11 A councillor may, in writing to the general manager, request the withdrawal of a notice of motion submitted by them prior to its inclusion in the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered.
- 3.12 If the general manager considers that a notice of motion submitted by a councillor for consideration at an ordinary meeting of the council has legal, strategic, financial or policy implications which should be taken into consideration by the meeting, the general manager may prepare a report in relation to the notice of motion for inclusion with the business papers for the meeting at which the notice of motion is to be considered by the council.
- 3.13 A notice of motion for the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject

of the notice of motion. If the notice of motion does not identify a funding source, the general manager must either:

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

Questions with notice

- 3.14 A councillor may, by way of a notice submitted under clause 3.10, ask a question for response by the general manager about the performance or operations of the council.
- 3.15 A councillor is not permitted to ask a question with notice under clause 3.14 that comprises a complaint against the general manager or a member of staff of the council, or a question that implies wrongdoing by the general manager or a member of staff of the council.
- 3.16 The general manager or their nominee may respond to a question with notice submitted under clause 3.14 by way of a report included in the business papers for the relevant meeting of the council or orally at the meeting.

Agenda and business papers for ordinary meetings

- 3.17 The general manager must cause the agenda for a meeting of the council or a committee of the council to be prepared as soon as practicable before the meeting.
- 3.18 The general manager must ensure that the agenda for an ordinary meeting of the council states:
 - (a) all matters to be dealt with arising out of the proceedings of previous meetings of the council, and
 - (b) if the mayor is the chairperson – any matter or topic that the chairperson proposes, at the time when the agenda is prepared, to put to the meeting, and
 - (c) all matters, including matters that are the subject of staff reports and reports of committees, to be considered at the meeting, and
 - (d) any business of which due notice has been given under clause 3.10.
- 3.19 Nothing in clause 3.18 limits the powers of the mayor to put a mayoral minute to a meeting under clause 9.6.
- 3.20 The general manager must not include in the agenda for a meeting of the council any business of which due notice has been given if, in the opinion of the general manager, the business is, or the implementation of the business would be, unlawful. The general manager must report, without giving details of the item of business, any such exclusion to the next meeting of the council.

- 3.21 Where the agenda includes the receipt of information or discussion of other matters that, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to take place when the meeting is closed to the public, the general manager must ensure that the agenda of the meeting:
- (a) identifies the relevant item of business and indicates that it is of such a nature (without disclosing details of the information to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public), and
 - (b) states the grounds under section 10A(2) of the Act relevant to the item of business.

Note: Clause 3.21 reflects section 9(2A)(a) of the Act.

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

Availability of the agenda and business papers to the public

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

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

- 3.24 Clause 3.23 does not apply to the business papers for items of business that the general manager has identified under clause 3.21 as being likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public.

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

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

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

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

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

Agenda and business papers for extraordinary meetings

- 3.27 The general manager must ensure that the agenda for an extraordinary meeting of the council deals only with the matters stated in the notice of the meeting.
- 3.28 Despite clause 3.27, business may be considered at an extraordinary meeting of the council, even though due notice of the business has not been given, if:
- (a) a motion is passed to have the business considered at the meeting, and
 - (b) the business to be considered is ruled by the chairperson to be of great urgency on the grounds that it requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.
- 3.29 A motion moved under clause 3.28(a) can be moved without notice but only after the business notified in the agenda for the extraordinary meeting has been dealt with.
- 3.30 Despite clauses 10.20–10.30, only the mover of a motion moved under clause 3.28(a) can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 3.31 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling of the chairperson under clause 3.28(b) on whether a matter is of great urgency.

Pre-meeting briefing sessions

- 3.32 Prior to each ordinary meeting of the council, the general manager may arrange a pre-meeting briefing session to brief councillors on business to be considered at the meeting. Pre-meeting briefing sessions may also be held for extraordinary meetings of the council and meetings of committees of the council.
- 3.33 Pre-meeting briefing sessions are to be held in the absence of the public.
- 3.34 The general manager or a member of staff nominated by the general manager is to preside at pre-meeting briefing sessions.
- 3.36 Councillors must not use pre-meeting briefing sessions to debate or make preliminary decisions on items of business they are being briefed on; and any debate and decision-making must be left to the formal council or committee meeting at which the item of business is to be considered.
- 3.37 Councillors (including the mayor) must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any item of business that is the subject of a briefing at a pre-meeting briefing session, in the same way that they are required to do so at a council or committee meeting. The council is to maintain a written record of all conflict of interest declarations made at pre-meeting briefing sessions and how the conflict of interest was managed by the councillor who made the declaration.

4 PUBLIC FORUMS

- 4.1 The council may hold a public forum prior to each ordinary meeting of the council for the purpose of hearing oral submissions from members of the public on items of business to be considered at the meeting. Public forums may also be held prior to extraordinary council meetings and meetings of committees of the council.
- 4.2 Public forums are to be chaired by the mayor or their nominee.
- 4.3 To speak at a public forum, a person must first make an application to the council in the approved form. Applications to speak at the public forum must be received by **[date and time to be specified by the council]** before the date on which the public forum is to be held, and must identify the item of business on the agenda of the council meeting the person wishes to speak on, and whether they wish to speak 'for' or 'against' the item.
- 4.4 A person may apply to speak on no more than **[number to be specified by the council]** items of business on the agenda of the council meeting.
- 4.5 Legal representatives acting on behalf of others are not to be permitted to speak at a public forum unless they identify their status as a legal representative when applying to speak at the public forum.
- 4.6 The general manager or their delegate may refuse an application to speak at a public forum. The general manager or their delegate must give reasons in writing for a decision to refuse an application.
- 4.7 No more than **[number to be specified by the council]** speakers are to be permitted to speak 'for' or 'against' each item of business on the agenda for the council meeting.
- 4.8 If more than the permitted number of speakers apply to speak 'for' or 'against' any item of business, the general manager or their delegate may request the speakers to nominate from among themselves the persons who are to address the council on the item of business. If the speakers are not able to agree on whom to nominate to address the council, the general manager or their delegate is to determine who will address the council at the public forum.
- 4.9 If more than the permitted number of speakers apply to speak 'for' or 'against' any item of business, the general manager or their delegate may, in consultation with the mayor or the mayor's nominated chairperson, increase the number of speakers permitted to speak on an item of business, where they are satisfied that it is necessary to do so to allow the council to hear a fuller range of views on the relevant item of business.
- 4.10 Approved speakers at the public forum are to register with the council any written, visual or audio material to be presented in support of their address to the council at the public forum, and to identify any equipment needs no more than **[number to be specified by the council]** days before the public forum. The general manager or their delegate may refuse to allow such material to be presented.

- 4.11 The general manager or their delegate is to determine the order of speakers at the public forum.
- 4.12 Each speaker will be allowed **[number to be specified by the council]** minutes to address the council. This time is to be strictly enforced by the chairperson.
- 4.13 Speakers at public forums must not digress from the item on the agenda of the council meeting they have applied to address the council on. If a speaker digresses to irrelevant matters, the chairperson is to direct the speaker not to do so. If a speaker fails to observe a direction from the chairperson, the speaker will not be further heard.
- 4.14 A councillor (including the chairperson) may, through the chairperson, ask questions of a speaker following their address at a public forum. Questions put to a speaker must be direct, succinct and without argument.
- 4.15 Speakers are under no obligation to answer a question put under clause 4.14. Answers by the speaker, to each question are to be limited to **[number to be specified by the council]** minutes.
- 4.16 Speakers at public forums cannot ask questions of the council, councillors or council staff.
- 4.17 The general manager or their nominee may, with the concurrence of the chairperson, address the council for up to **[number to be specified by the council]** minutes in response to an address to the council at a public forum after the address and any subsequent questions and answers have been finalised.
- 4.18 Where an address made at a public forum raises matters that require further consideration by council staff, the general manager may recommend that the council defer consideration of the matter pending the preparation of a further report on the matters.
- 4.19 When addressing the council, speakers at public forums must comply with this code and all other relevant council codes, policies and procedures. Speakers must refrain from engaging in disorderly conduct, publicly alleging breaches of the council's code of conduct or making other potentially defamatory statements.
- 4.20 If the chairperson considers that a speaker at a public forum has engaged in conduct of the type referred to in clause 4.19, the chairperson may request the person to refrain from the inappropriate behaviour and to withdraw and unreservedly apologise for any inappropriate comments. Where the speaker fails to comply with the chairperson's request, the chairperson may immediately require the person to stop speaking.
- 4.21 Clause 4.20 does not limit the ability of the chairperson to deal with disorderly conduct by speakers at public forums in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of this code.

- 4.22 Where a speaker engages in conduct of the type referred to in clause 4.19, the general manager or their delegate may refuse further applications from that person to speak at public forums for such a period as the general manager or their delegate considers appropriate.
- 4.23 Councillors (including the mayor) must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any item of business that is the subject of an address at a public forum, in the same way that they are required to do so at a council or committee meeting. The council is to maintain a written record of all conflict of interest declarations made at public forums and how the conflict of interest was managed by the councillor who made the declaration.

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

5 COMING TOGETHER

Attendance by councillors at meetings

- 5.1 All councillors must make reasonable efforts to attend meetings of the council and of committees of the council of which they are members.

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

- 5.2 A councillor cannot participate in a meeting of the council or of a committee of the council unless personally present at the meeting.
- 5.3 The board of the joint organisation may, if it thinks fit, transact any of its business at a meeting at which representatives (or some representatives) participate by telephone or other electronic means, but only if any representative who speaks on a matter before the meeting can be heard by the other representatives. For the purposes of a meeting held in accordance with this clause, the chairperson and each other voting representative on the board have the same voting rights as they have at an ordinary meeting of the board.

Note: Clause 5.3 reflects clause 397G of the Regulation. Joint organisations may adopt clause 5.3 and omit clause 5.2. Councils must not adopt clause 5.3.

- 5.4 Where a councillor is unable to attend one or more ordinary meetings of the council, the councillor should request that the council grant them a leave of absence from those meetings. This clause does not prevent a councillor from making an apology if they are unable to attend a meeting. However the

acceptance of such an apology does not constitute the granting of a leave of absence for the purposes of this code and the Act.

- 5.5 A councillor's request for leave of absence from council meetings should, if practicable, identify (by date) the meetings from which the councillor intends to be absent and the grounds upon which the leave of absence is being sought.
- 5.6 The council must act reasonably when considering whether to grant a councillor's request for a leave of absence.
- 5.7 A councillor's civic office will become vacant if the councillor is absent from three (3) consecutive ordinary meetings of the council without prior leave of the council, or leave granted by the council at any of the meetings concerned, unless the holder is absent because they have been suspended from office under the Act, or because the council has been suspended under the Act, or as a consequence of a compliance order under section 438HA.

Note: Clause 5.7 reflects section 234(1)(d) of the Act.

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

The quorum for a meeting

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

Note: Clause 5.9 reflects section 368(1) of the Act.

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

Note: Clause 5.10 reflects section 368(2) of the Act.

- 5.11 A meeting of the council must be adjourned if a quorum is not present:
- (a) at the commencement of the meeting where the number of apologies received for the meeting indicates that there will not be a quorum for the meeting, or
 - (b) within half an hour after the time designated for the holding of the meeting, or
 - (c) at any time during the meeting.
- 5.12 In either case, the meeting must be adjourned to a time, date and place fixed:
- (a) by the chairperson, or
 - (b) in the chairperson's absence, by the majority of the councillors present, or
 - (c) failing that, by the general manager.

- 5.13 The general manager must record in the council's minutes the circumstances relating to the absence of a quorum (including the reasons for the absence of a quorum) at or arising during a meeting of the council, together with the names of the councillors present.
- 5.14 Where, prior to the commencement of a meeting, it becomes apparent that a quorum may not be present at the meeting, or that the safety and welfare of councillors, council staff and members of the public may be put at risk by attending the meeting because of a natural disaster (such as, but not limited to flood or bushfire), the mayor may, in consultation with the general manager and, as far as is practicable, with each councillor, cancel the meeting. Where a meeting is cancelled, notice of the cancellation must be published on the council's website and in such other manner that the council is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the cancellation to the attention of as many people as possible.
- 5.15 Where a meeting is cancelled under clause 5.14, the business to be considered at the meeting may instead be considered, where practicable, at the next ordinary meeting of the council or at an extraordinary meeting called under clause 3.3.

Entitlement of the public to attend council meetings

- 5.16 Everyone is entitled to attend a meeting of the council and committees of the council. The council must ensure that all meetings of the council and committees of the council are open to the public.

Note: Clause 5.16 reflects section 10(1) of the Act.

- 5.17 Clause 5.16 does not apply to parts of meetings that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.

- 5.18 A person (whether a councillor or another person) is not entitled to be present at a meeting of the council or a committee of the council if expelled from the meeting:

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

Note: Clause 5.18 reflects section 10(2) of the Act.

Note: If adopted, clauses 15.14 and 15.15 confer a standing authorisation on all chairpersons of meetings of the council and committees of the council to expel persons from meetings. If adopted, clause 15.14 authorises chairpersons to expel any person, including a councillor, from a council or committee meeting. Alternatively, if adopted, clause 15.15 authorises chairpersons to expel persons other than councillors from a council or committee meeting.

Webcasting of meetings

- 5.19 All meetings of the council and committees of the council are to be webcast on the council's website.

Note: Councils will be required to webcast meetings from 14 December 2019. Councils that do not currently webcast meetings should take steps to ensure that meetings are webcast by 14 December 2019.

Note: Councils must include supplementary provisions in their adopted codes of meeting practice that specify whether meetings are to be livestreamed or recordings of meetings uploaded on the council's website at a later time. The supplementary provisions must also specify whether the webcast is to comprise of an audio visual recording of the meeting or an audio recording of the meeting.

Note: Joint organisations are not required to webcast meetings but may choose to do so by adopting clauses 5.19–5.22. Joint organisations that choose not to webcast meetings may omit clauses 5.19–5.22.

- 5.20 Clause 5.19 does not apply to parts of a meeting that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.
- 5.21 At the start of each meeting the chairperson is to make a statement informing those in attendance that the meeting is being webcast and that those in attendance should refrain from making any defamatory statements.
- 5.22 A recording of each meeting of the council and committee of the council is to be retained on the council's website for **[council to specify the period of time the recording is to be retained on the website]**. Recordings of meetings may be disposed of in accordance with the *State Records Act 1998*.

Attendance of the general manager and other staff at meetings

- 5.23 The general manager is entitled to attend, but not to vote at, a meeting of the council or a meeting of a committee of the council of which all of the members are councillors.

Note: Clause 5.23 reflects section 376(1) of the Act.

- 5.24 The general manager is entitled to attend a meeting of any other committee of the council and may, if a member of the committee, exercise a vote.

Note: Clause 5.24 reflects section 376(2) of the Act.

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

Note: Clause 5.25 reflects section 376(3) of the Act.

- 5.26 The attendance of other council staff at a meeting, (other than as members of

the public) shall be with the approval of the general manager.

6 THE CHAIRPERSON

The chairperson at meetings

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

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

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

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

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

- 6.3 If no chairperson is present at a meeting of the council at the time designated for the holding of the meeting, the first business of the meeting must be the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting.
- 6.4 The election of a chairperson must be conducted:
- (a) by the general manager or, in their absence, an employee of the council designated by the general manager to conduct the election, or
 - (b) by the person who called the meeting or a person acting on their behalf if neither the general manager nor a designated employee is present at the meeting, or if there is no general manager or designated employee.
- 6.5 If, at an election of a chairperson, two (2) or more candidates receive the same number of votes and no other candidate receives a greater number of votes, the chairperson is to be the candidate whose name is chosen by lot.
- 6.6 For the purposes of clause 6.5, the person conducting the election must:
- (a) arrange for the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes to be written on similar slips, and
 - (b) then fold the slips so as to prevent the names from being seen, mix the slips and draw one of the slips at random.
- 6.7 The candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is the candidate who is to be the chairperson.
- 6.8 Any election conducted under clause 6.3, and the outcome of the vote, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Chairperson to have precedence

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

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

7 MODES OF ADDRESS

- 7.1 If the chairperson is the mayor, they are to be addressed as 'Mr Mayor' or 'Madam Mayor'.
- 7.2 Where the chairperson is not the mayor, they are to be addressed as either 'Mr Chairperson' or 'Madam Chairperson'.
- 7.3 A councillor is to be addressed as 'Councillor [surname]'.
- 7.4 A council officer is to be addressed by their official designation or as Mr/Ms [surname].

8 ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS

- 8.1 At a meeting of the council, the general order of business is as fixed by resolution of the council.
- 8.2 The general order of business for an ordinary meeting of the council shall be: **[councils may adapt the following order of business to meet their needs]**

- 01 Opening meeting
- 02 Acknowledgement of country
- 03 Apologies and applications for a leave of absence by councillors
- 04 Confirmation of minutes
- 05 Disclosures of interests
- 06 Mayoral minute(s)
- 07 Reports of committees
- 08 Reports to council
- 09 Notices of motions/Questions with notice
- 10 Confidential matters
- 11 Conclusion of the meeting

Note: Councils must use either clause 8.1 or 8.2.

- 8.3 The order of business as fixed under clause [8.1/8.2] **[delete whichever is not applicable]** may be altered for a particular meeting of the council if a motion to that effect is passed at that meeting. Such a motion can be moved without notice.

Note: If adopted, Part 13 allows council to deal with items of business by exception.

- 8.4 Despite clauses 10.20–10.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 8.3 may speak to the motion before it is put.

9 CONSIDERATION OF BUSINESS AT COUNCIL MEETINGS

Business that can be dealt with at a council meeting

- 9.1 The council must not consider business at a meeting of the council:
- (a) unless a councillor has given notice of the business, as required by clause 3.10, and
 - (b) unless notice of the business has been sent to the councillors in accordance with clause 3.7 in the case of an ordinary meeting or clause 3.9 in the case of an extraordinary meeting called in an emergency.
- 9.2 Clause 9.1 does not apply to the consideration of business at a meeting, if the business:
- (a) is already before, or directly relates to, a matter that is already before the council, or
 - (b) is the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting, or
 - (c) subject to clause 9.9, is a matter or topic put to the meeting by way of a mayoral minute, or
 - (d) is a motion for the adoption of recommendations of a committee, including, but not limited to, a committee of the council.
- 9.3 Despite clause 9.1, business may be considered at a meeting of the council even though due notice of the business has not been given to the councillors if:
- (a) a motion is passed to have the business considered at the meeting, and
 - (b) the business to be considered is ruled by the chairperson to be of great urgency on the grounds that it requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.
- 9.4 A motion moved under clause 9.3(a) can be moved without notice. Despite clauses 10.20–10.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 9.3(a) can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 9.5 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 9.3(b).

Mayoral minutes

- 9.6 Subject to clause 9.9, if the mayor is the chairperson at a meeting of the council, the mayor may, by minute signed by the mayor, put to the meeting without notice any matter or topic that is within the jurisdiction of the council, or of which the council has official knowledge.
- 9.7 A mayoral minute, when put to a meeting, takes precedence over all business on the council's agenda for the meeting. The chairperson (but only if the chairperson is the mayor) may move the adoption of a mayoral minute without the motion being seconded.
- 9.8 A recommendation made in a mayoral minute put by the mayor is, so far as it is adopted by the council, a resolution of the council.

- 9.9 A mayoral minute must not be used to put without notice matters that are routine and not urgent, or matters for which proper notice should be given because of their complexity. For the purpose of this clause, a matter will be urgent where it requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.
- 9.10 Where a mayoral minute makes a recommendation which, if adopted, would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan, it must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the recommendation. If the mayoral minute does not identify a funding source, the council must defer consideration of the matter, pending a report from the general manager on the availability of funds for implementing the recommendation if adopted.

Staff reports

- 9.11 A recommendation made in a staff report is, so far as it is adopted by the council, a resolution of the council.

Reports of committees of council

- 9.12 The recommendations of a committee of the council are, so far as they are adopted by the council, resolutions of the council.
- 9.13 If in a report of a committee of the council distinct recommendations are made, the council may make separate decisions on each recommendation.

Questions

- 9.14 A question must not be asked at a meeting of the council unless it concerns a matter on the agenda of the meeting or notice has been given of the question in accordance with clauses 3.10 and 3.14.
- 9.15 A councillor may, through the chairperson, put a question to another councillor about a matter on the agenda.
- 9.16 A councillor may, through the general manager, put a question to a council employee about a matter on the agenda. Council employees are only obliged to answer a question put to them through the general manager at the direction of the general manager.
- 9.17 A councillor or council employee to whom a question is put is entitled to be given reasonable notice of the question and, in particular, sufficient notice to enable reference to be made to other persons or to documents. Where a councillor or council employee to whom a question is put is unable to respond to the question at the meeting at which it is put, they may take it on notice and report the response to the next meeting of the council.
- 9.18 Councillors must put questions directly, succinctly, respectfully and without argument.

- 9.19 The chairperson must not permit discussion on any reply to, or refusal to reply to, a question put to a councillor or council employee.

10 RULES OF DEBATE

Motions to be seconded

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

Notices of motion

- 10.2 A councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.10 is to move the motion the subject of the notice of motion at the meeting at which it is to be considered.
- 10.3 If a councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.10 wishes to withdraw it after the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered have been sent to councillors, the councillor may request the withdrawal of the motion when it is before the council.
- 10.4 In the absence of a councillor who has placed a notice of motion on the agenda for a meeting of the council:
- (a) any other councillor may, with the leave of the chairperson, move the motion at the meeting, or
 - (b) the chairperson may defer consideration of the motion until the next meeting of the council.

Chairperson's duties with respect to motions

- 10.5 It is the duty of the chairperson at a meeting of the council to receive and put to the meeting any lawful motion that is brought before the meeting.
- 10.6 The chairperson must rule out of order any motion or amendment to a motion that is unlawful or the implementation of which would be unlawful.
- 10.7 Before ruling out of order a motion or an amendment to a motion under clause 10.6, the chairperson is to give the mover an opportunity to clarify or amend the motion or amendment.
- 10.8 Any motion, amendment or other matter that the chairperson has ruled out of order is taken to have been lost.

Motions requiring the expenditure of funds

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

Amendments to motions

- 10.10 An amendment to a motion must be moved and seconded before it can be debated.
- 10.11 An amendment to a motion must relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion before the council and must not be a direct negative of the original motion. An amendment to a motion which does not relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion, or which is a direct negative of the original motion, must be ruled out of order by the chairperson.
- 10.12 The mover of an amendment is to be given the opportunity to explain any uncertainties in the proposed amendment before a seconder is called for.
- 10.13 If an amendment has been lost, a further amendment can be moved to the motion to which the lost amendment was moved, and so on, but no more than one (1) motion and one (1) proposed amendment can be before council at any one time.
- 10.14 While an amendment is being considered, debate must only occur in relation to the amendment and not the original motion. Debate on the original motion is to be suspended while the amendment to the original motion is being debated.
- 10.15 If the amendment is carried, it becomes the motion and is to be debated. If the amendment is lost, debate is to resume on the original motion.
- 10.16 An amendment may become the motion without debate or a vote where it is accepted by the councillor who moved the original motion.

Foreshadowed motions

- 10.17 A councillor may propose a foreshadowed motion in relation to the matter the subject of the original motion before the council, without a seconder during debate on the original motion. The foreshadowed motion is only to be considered if the original motion is lost or withdrawn and the foreshadowed motion is then moved and seconded. If the original motion is carried, the foreshadowed motion lapses.
- 10.18 Where an amendment has been moved and seconded, a councillor may, without a seconder, foreshadow a further amendment that they propose to move after the first amendment has been dealt with. There is no limit to the number of foreshadowed amendments that may be put before the council at any time. However, no discussion can take place on foreshadowed amendments until the previous amendment has been dealt with and the foreshadowed amendment has been moved and seconded.
- 10.19 Foreshadowed motions and foreshadowed amendments are to be considered in the order in which they are proposed. However, foreshadowed motions cannot be considered until all foreshadowed amendments have been dealt with.

Limitations on the number and duration of speeches

- 10.20 A councillor who, during a debate at a meeting of the council, moves an original motion, has the right to speak on each amendment to the motion and a right of general reply to all observations that are made during the debate in relation to the motion, and any amendment to it at the conclusion of the debate before the motion (whether amended or not) is finally put.
- 10.21 A councillor, other than the mover of an original motion, has the right to speak once on the motion and once on each amendment to it.
- 10.22 A councillor must not, without the consent of the council, speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, or for longer than five (5) minutes at any one time.
- 10.23 Despite clause 10.22, the chairperson may permit a councillor who claims to have been misrepresented or misunderstood to speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, and for longer than five (5) minutes on that motion or amendment to enable the councillor to make a statement limited to explaining the misrepresentation or misunderstanding.
- 10.24 Despite clause 10.22, the council may resolve to shorten the duration of speeches to expedite the consideration of business at a meeting.
- 10.25 Despite clauses 10.20 and 10.21, a councillor may move that a motion or an amendment be now put:
- (a) if the mover of the motion or amendment has spoken in favour of it and no councillor expresses an intention to speak against it, or
 - (b) if at least two (2) councillors have spoken in favour of the motion or amendment and at least two (2) councillors have spoken against it.
- 10.26 The chairperson must immediately put to the vote, without debate, a motion moved under clause 10.25. A seconder is not required for such a motion.
- 10.27 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is passed, the chairperson must, without further debate, put the original motion or amendment to the vote immediately after the mover of the original motion has exercised their right of reply under clause 10.20.
- 10.28 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is lost, the chairperson must allow the debate on the original motion or the amendment to be resumed.
- 10.29 All councillors must be heard without interruption and all other councillors must, unless otherwise permitted under this code, remain silent while another councillor is speaking.
- 10.30 Once the debate on a matter has concluded and a matter has been dealt with, the chairperson must not allow further debate on the matter.

Participation by non-voting representatives in joint organisation board meetings

- 10.31 Non-voting representatives of joint organisation boards may speak on but must not move, second or vote on any motion or an amendment to a motion.

Note: Under section 400T(1)(c) of the Act, non-voting representatives of joint organisation boards may attend but are not entitled to vote at a meeting of the board.

Note: Joint organisations must adopt clause 10.31. Councils must not adopt clause 10.31.

11 VOTING

Voting entitlements of councillors

- 11.1 Each councillor is entitled to one (1) vote.

Note: Clause 11.1 reflects section 370(1) of the Act.

Note: Under section 400T(1) of the Act, voting representatives of joint organisation boards are entitled to one (1) vote each at meetings of the board.

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

Note: Clause 11.2 reflects section 370(2) of the Act.

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

- 11.4 A motion at a meeting of the board of a joint organisation is taken to be lost in the event of an equality of votes.

Note: Clause 11.4 reflects clause 397E of the Regulation. Joint organisations must adopt clause 11.4 and omit clauses 11.2 and 11.3. Councils must not adopt clause 11.4.

Note: Under section 400U(4) of the Act, joint organisations may specify more stringent voting requirements for decisions by the board such as a 75% majority or consensus decision making. Where a joint organisation's charter specifies more stringent voting requirements, clause 11.4 must be adapted to reflect those requirements.

Voting at council meetings

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

- 11.6 If a councillor who has voted against a motion put at a council meeting so requests, the general manager must ensure that the councillor's dissenting vote is recorded in the council's minutes.
- 11.7 The decision of the chairperson as to the result of a vote is final, unless the decision is immediately challenged and not fewer than two (2) councillors rise and call for a division.
- 11.8 When a division on a motion is called, the chairperson must ensure that the division takes place immediately. The general manager must ensure that the names of those who vote for the motion and those who vote against it are recorded in the council's minutes for the meeting.
- 11.9 When a division on a motion is called, any councillor who fails to vote will be recorded as having voted against the motion in accordance with clause 11.5 of this code.
- 11.10 Voting at a meeting, including voting in an election at a meeting, is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system). However, the council may resolve that the voting in any election by councillors for mayor or deputy mayor is to be by secret ballot.
- 11.11 All voting at council meetings, (including meetings that are closed to the public), must be recorded in the minutes of meetings with the names of councillors who voted for and against each motion or amendment, (including the use of the casting vote), being recorded.

Note: If clause 11.11 is adopted, clauses 11.6 – 11.9 and clause 11.13 may be omitted.

Voting on planning decisions

- 11.12 The general manager must keep a register containing, for each planning decision made at a meeting of the council or a council committee (including, but not limited to a committee of the council), the names of the councillors who supported the decision and the names of any councillors who opposed (or are taken to have opposed) the decision.
- 11.13 For the purpose of maintaining the register, a division is taken to have been called whenever a motion for a planning decision is put at a meeting of the council or a council committee.
- 11.14 Each decision recorded in the register is to be described in the register or identified in a manner that enables the description to be obtained from another publicly available document.
- 11.15 Clauses 11.12–11.14 apply also to meetings that are closed to the public.

Note: Clauses 11.12–11.15 reflect section 375A of the Act.

Note: The requirements of clause 11.12 may be satisfied by maintaining a register of the minutes of each planning decision.

12 COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

- 12.1 The council may resolve itself into a committee to consider any matter before the council.

Note: Clause 12.1 reflects section 373 of the Act.

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

Note: Clauses 10.20–10.30 limit the number and duration of speeches.

- 12.3 The general manager or, in the absence of the general manager, an employee of the council designated by the general manager, is responsible for reporting to the council the proceedings of the committee of the whole. It is not necessary to report the proceedings in full but any recommendations of the committee must be reported.
- 12.4 The council must ensure that a report of the proceedings (including any recommendations of the committee) is recorded in the council's minutes. However, the council is not taken to have adopted the report until a motion for adoption has been made and passed.

13 DEALING WITH ITEMS BY EXCEPTION

- 13.1 The council or a committee of council may, at any time, resolve to adopt multiple items of business on the agenda together by way of a single resolution.
- 13.2 Before the council or committee resolves to adopt multiple items of business on the agenda together under clause 13.1, the chairperson must list the items of business to be adopted and ask councillors to identify any individual items of business listed by the chairperson that they intend to vote against the recommendation made in the business paper or that they wish to speak on.
- 13.3 The council or committee must not resolve to adopt any item of business under clause 13.1 that a councillor has identified as being one they intend to vote against the recommendation made in the business paper or to speak on.
- 13.4 Where the consideration of multiple items of business together under clause 13.1 involves a variation to the order of business for the meeting, the council or committee must resolve to alter the order of business in accordance with clause 8.3.
- 13.5 A motion to adopt multiple items of business together under clause 13.1 must identify each of the items of business to be adopted and state that they are to be adopted as recommended in the business paper.
- 13.6 Items of business adopted under clause 13.1 are to be taken to have been adopted unanimously.

- 13.7 Councillors must ensure that they declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to items of business considered together under clause 13.1 in accordance with the requirements of the council's code of conduct.

14 CLOSURE OF COUNCIL MEETINGS TO THE PUBLIC

Grounds on which meetings can be closed to the public

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

Note: Clause 14.1 reflects section 10A(1) and (2) of the Act.

- 14.2 The council or a committee of the council may also close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public.

Note: Clause 14.2 reflects section 10A(3) of the Act.

Matters to be considered when closing meetings to the public

- 14.3 A meeting is not to remain closed during the discussion of anything referred to in clause 14.1:
- (a) except for so much of the discussion as is necessary to preserve the relevant confidentiality, privilege or security, and
 - (b) if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret – unless the council or committee concerned is satisfied that discussion of the matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

Note: Clause 14.3 reflects section 10B(1) of the Act.

- 14.4 A meeting is not to be closed during the receipt and consideration of information or advice referred to in clause 14.1(g) unless the advice concerns legal matters that:
- (a) are substantial issues relating to a matter in which the council or committee is involved, and
 - (b) are clearly identified in the advice, and
 - (c) are fully discussed in that advice.

Note: Clause 14.4 reflects section 10B(2) of the Act.

- 14.5 If a meeting is closed during the discussion of a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public (as referred to in clause 14.2), the consideration of the motion must not include any consideration of the matter or information to be discussed in that other part of the meeting other than consideration of whether the matter concerned is a matter referred to in clause 14.1.

Note: Clause 14.5 reflects section 10B(3) of the Act.

- 14.6 For the purpose of determining whether the discussion of a matter in an open meeting would be contrary to the public interest, it is irrelevant that:
- (a) a person may misinterpret or misunderstand the discussion, or
 - (b) the discussion of the matter may:
 - (i) cause embarrassment to the council or committee concerned, or to councillors or to employees of the council, or
 - (ii) cause a loss of confidence in the council or committee.

Note: Clause 14.6 reflects section 10B(4) of the Act.

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

Note: Clause 14.7 reflects section 10B(5) of the Act.

Notice of likelihood of closure not required in urgent cases

- 14.8 Part of a meeting of the council, or of a committee of the council, may be closed to the public while the council or committee considers a matter that has not been identified in the agenda for the meeting under clause 3.21 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed, but only if:
- (a) it becomes apparent during the discussion of a particular matter that the matter is a matter referred to in clause 14.1, and
 - (b) the council or committee, after considering any representations made under clause 14.9, resolves that further discussion of the matter:
 - (i) should not be deferred (because of the urgency of the matter), and
 - (ii) should take place in a part of the meeting that is closed to the public.

Note: Clause 14.8 reflects section 10C of the Act.

Representations by members of the public

14.9 The council, or a committee of the council, may allow members of the public to make representations to or at a meeting, before any part of the meeting is closed to the public, as to whether that part of the meeting should be closed.

Note: Clause 14.9 reflects section 10A(4) of the Act.

14.10 A representation under clause 14.9 is to be made after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded.

14.11 Where the matter has been identified in the agenda of the meeting under clause 3.21 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, in order to make representations under clause 14.9, members of the public must first make an application to the council in the approved form. Applications must be received by **[date and time to be specified by the council]** before the meeting at which the matter is to be considered.

14.12 The general manager (or their delegate) may refuse an application made under clause 14.11. The general manager or their delegate must give reasons in writing for a decision to refuse an application.

14.13 No more than **[number to be specified by the council]** speakers are to be permitted to make representations under clause 14.9.

14.14 If more than the permitted number of speakers apply to make representations under clause 14.9, the general manager or their delegate may request the speakers to nominate from among themselves the persons who are to make representations to the council. If the speakers are not able to agree on whom to nominate to make representations under clause 14.9, the general manager or their delegate is to determine who will make representations to the council.

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

14.16 Where the council or a committee of the council proposes to close a meeting or part of a meeting to the public in circumstances where the matter has not been identified in the agenda for the meeting under clause 3.21 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, the chairperson is to invite representations from the public under clause 14.9 after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded. The chairperson is to permit no more than **[number to be specified by the council]** speakers to make representations in such order as determined by the chairperson.

14.17 Each speaker will be allowed **[number to be specified by the council]** minutes to make representations, and this time limit is to be strictly enforced by the chairperson. Speakers must confine their representations to whether the meeting should be closed to the public. If a speaker digresses to irrelevant matters, the chairperson is to direct the speaker not to do so. If a speaker fails

to observe a direction from the chairperson, the speaker will not be further heard.

Expulsion of non-councillors from meetings closed to the public

- 14.18 If a meeting or part of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council is closed to the public in accordance with section 10A of the Act and this code, any person who is not a councillor and who fails to leave the meeting when requested, may be expelled from the meeting as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act.
- 14.19 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the first-mentioned person from that place and, if necessary restrain that person from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Information to be disclosed in resolutions closing meetings to the public

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

Note: Clause 14.20 reflects section 10D of the Act.

Resolutions passed at closed meetings to be made public

- 14.21 If the council passes a resolution during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution public as soon as practicable after the meeting, or the relevant part of the meeting, has ended, and the resolution must be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.
- 14.22 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 14.21 during a part of the meeting that is webcast.

15 KEEPING ORDER AT MEETINGS

Points of order

- 15.1 A councillor may draw the attention of the chairperson to an alleged breach of this code by raising a point of order. A point of order does not require a seconder.
- 15.2 A point of order cannot be made with respect to adherence to the principles contained in clause 2.1.
- 15.3 A point of order must be taken immediately it is raised. The chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting and permit the councillor raising the point of order to state the provision of this code they believe has been breached. The chairperson must then rule on the point of order – either by upholding it or by overruling it.

Questions of order

- 15.4 The chairperson, without the intervention of any other councillor, may call any councillor to order whenever, in the opinion of the chairperson, it is necessary to do so.
- 15.5 A councillor who claims that another councillor has committed an act of disorder, or is out of order, may call the attention of the chairperson to the matter.
- 15.6 The chairperson must rule on a question of order immediately after it is raised but, before doing so, may invite the opinion of the council.
- 15.7 The chairperson's ruling must be obeyed unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.

Motions of dissent

- 15.8 A councillor can, without notice, move to dissent from a ruling of the chairperson on a point of order or a question of order. If that happens, the chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting until a decision is made on the motion of dissent.
- 15.9 If a motion of dissent is passed, the chairperson must proceed with the suspended business as though the ruling dissented from had not been given. If, as a result of the ruling, any motion or business has been rejected as out of order, the chairperson must restore the motion or business to the agenda and proceed with it in due course.
- 15.10 Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion of dissent and the chairperson can speak to the motion before it is put. The mover of the motion does not have a right of general reply.

Acts of disorder

15.11 A councillor commits an act of disorder if the councillor, at a meeting of the council or a committee of the council:

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

15.12 The chairperson may require a councillor:

- (a) to apologise without reservation for an act of disorder referred to in clauses 15.11(a) or (b), or
- (b) to withdraw a motion or an amendment referred to in clause 15.11(c) and, where appropriate, to apologise without reservation, or
- (c) to retract and apologise without reservation for an act of disorder referred to in clauses 15.11(d) and (e).

How disorder at a meeting may be dealt with

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

Expulsion from meetings

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

15.15 All chairpersons of meetings of the council and committees of the council are authorised under this code to expel any person other than a councillor, from a council or committee meeting, for the purposes of section 10(2)(b) of the Act. Councillors may only be expelled by resolution of the council or the committee of the council.

Note: Councils may use either clause 15.14 or clause 15.15.

15.16 Clause [15.14/15.15] **[delete whichever is not applicable]**, does not limit the ability of the council or a committee of the council to resolve to expel a person,

including a councillor, from a council or committee meeting, under section 10(2)(a) of the Act.

- 15.17 A councillor may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for having failed to comply with a requirement under clause 15.12. The expulsion of a councillor from the meeting for that reason does not prevent any other action from being taken against the councillor for the act of disorder concerned.
- 15.18 A member of the public may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for engaging in or having engaged in disorderly conduct at the meeting.
- 15.19 Where a councillor or a member of the public is expelled from a meeting, the expulsion and the name of the person expelled, if known, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 15.20 If a councillor or a member of the public fails to leave the place where a meeting of the council is being held immediately after they have been expelled, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the councillor or member of the public from that place and, if necessary, restrain the councillor or member of the public from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Use of mobile phones and the unauthorised recording of meetings

- 15.21 Councillors, council staff and members of the public must ensure that mobile phones are turned to silent during meetings of the council and committees of the council.
- 15.22 A person must not live stream or use an audio recorder, video camera, mobile phone or any other device to make a recording of the proceedings of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council without the prior authorisation of the council or the committee.
- 15.23 Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene clause 15.22, may be expelled from the meeting as provided for under section 10(2) of the Act.
- 15.24 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the first-mentioned person from that place and, if necessary, restrain that person from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

16 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- 16.1 All councillors and, where applicable, all other persons, must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in matters being considered at meetings of the council and committees of the council in accordance with the council's code of conduct. All declarations of conflicts of interest and how the conflict of interest was managed by the person who made the declaration must

be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the declaration was made.

17 DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Council decisions

- 17.1 A decision supported by a majority of the votes at a meeting of the council at which a quorum is present is a decision of the council.

Note: Clause 17.1 reflects section 371 of the Act in the case of councils and section 400T(8) in the case of joint organisations.

Note: Under section 400U(4) of the Act, joint organisations may specify more stringent voting requirements for decisions by the board such as a 75% majority or consensus decision making. Where a joint organisation's charter specifies more stringent voting requirements, clause 17.1 must be adapted to reflect those requirements.

- 17.2 Decisions made by the council must be accurately recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the decision is made.

Rescinding or altering council decisions

- 17.3 A resolution passed by the council may not be altered or rescinded except by a motion to that effect of which notice has been given under clause 3.10.

Note: Clause 17.3 reflects section 372(1) of the Act.

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

Note: Clause 17.4 reflects section 372(2) of the Act.

- 17.5 If a motion has been lost, a motion having the same effect must not be considered unless notice of it has been duly given in accordance with clause 3.10.

Note: Clause 17.5 reflects section 372(3) of the Act.

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

Note: Clause 17.6 reflects section 372(4) of the Act.

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

Note: Clause 17.7 reflects section 372(5) of the Act.

- 17.8 The provisions of clauses 17.5–17.7 concerning lost motions do not apply to motions of adjournment.

Note: Clause 17.8 reflects section 372(7) of the Act.

- 17.9 A notice of motion submitted in accordance with clause 17.6 may only be withdrawn under clause 3.11 with the consent of all signatories to the notice of motion.

- 17.10 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution relating to a development application must be submitted to the general manager no later than **[council to specify the period of time]** after the meeting at which the resolution was adopted.

- 17.11 A motion to alter or rescind a resolution of the council may be moved on the report of a committee of the council and any such report must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the council.

Note: Clause 17.11 reflects section 372(6) of the Act.

- 17.12 Subject to clause 17.7, in cases of urgency, a motion to alter or rescind a resolution of the council may be moved at the same meeting at which the resolution was adopted, where:

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

- 17.13 A motion moved under clause 17.12(b) can be moved without notice. Despite clauses 10.20–10.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 17.12(b) can speak to the motion before it is put.

- 17.14 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 17.12(c).

Recommitting resolutions to correct an error

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

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

- 17.16 In seeking the leave of the chairperson to move to recommit a resolution for the purposes of clause 17.15(a), the councillor is to propose alternative wording for the resolution.

- 17.17 The chairperson must not grant leave to recommit a resolution for the purposes of clause 17.15(a), unless they are satisfied that the proposed alternative wording of the resolution would not alter the substance of the resolution previously adopted at the meeting.
- 17.18 A motion moved under clause 17.15 can be moved without notice. Despite clauses 10.20–10.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 17.15 can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 17.19 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 17.15.
- 17.20 A motion moved under clause 17.15 with the leave of the chairperson cannot be voted on unless or until it has been seconded.

18 TIME LIMITS ON COUNCIL MEETINGS

- 18.1 Meetings of the council and committees of the council are to conclude no later than **[council to specify the time]**.
- 18.2 If the business of the meeting is unfinished at **[council to specify the time]**, the council or the committee may, by resolution, extend the time of the meeting.
- 18.3 If the business of the meeting is unfinished at **[council to specify the time]**, and the council does not resolve to extend the meeting, the chairperson must either:
- (a) defer consideration of the remaining items of business on the agenda to the next ordinary meeting of the council, or
 - (b) adjourn the meeting to a time, date and place fixed by the chairperson.
- 18.4 Clause 18.3 does not limit the ability of the council or a committee of the council to resolve to adjourn a meeting at any time. The resolution adjourning the meeting must fix the time, date and place that the meeting is to be adjourned to.
- 18.5 Where a meeting is adjourned under clause 18.3 or 18.4, the general manager must:
- (a) individually notify each councillor of the time, date and place at which the meeting will reconvene, and
 - (b) publish the time, date and place at which the meeting will reconvene on the council's website and in such other manner that the general manager is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the time, date and place of the reconvened meeting to the attention of as many people as possible.

19 AFTER THE MEETING

Minutes of meetings

- 19.1 The council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the council.

Note: Clause 19.1 reflects section 375(1) of the Act.

- 19.2 At a minimum, the general manager must ensure that the following matters are recorded in the council's minutes:
- (a) details of each motion moved at a council meeting and of any amendments moved to it,
 - (b) the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,
 - (c) whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
 - (d) such other matters specifically required under this code.

- 19.3 The minutes of a council meeting must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the council.

Note: Clause 19.3 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.

- 19.4 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.
- 19.5 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at the subsequent meeting.

Note: Clause 19.5 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.

- 19.6 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed. Any amendment made under this clause must not alter the substance of any decision made at the meeting.
- 19.7 The confirmed minutes of a council meeting must be published on the council's website. This clause does not prevent the council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of its meetings on its website prior to their confirmation.

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

- 19.8 The council and committees of the council must, during or at the close of a meeting, or during the business day following the meeting, give reasonable access to any person to inspect correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting.

Note: Clause 19.8 reflects section 11(1) of the Act.

- 19.9 Clause 19.8 does not apply if the correspondence or reports relate to a matter that was received or discussed or laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting when the meeting was closed to the public.

Note: Clause 19.9 reflects section 11(2) of the Act.

- 19.10 Clause 19.8 does not apply if the council or the committee resolves at the meeting, when open to the public, that the correspondence or reports are to be treated as confidential because they relate to a matter specified in section 10A(2) of the Act.

Note: Clause 19.10 reflects section 11(3) of the Act.

- 19.11 Correspondence or reports to which clauses 19.9 and 19.10 apply are to be marked with the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act that applies to the correspondence or report.

Implementation of decisions of the council

- 19.12 The general manager is to implement, without undue delay, lawful decisions of the council.

Note: Clause 19.12 reflects section 335(b) of the Act.

20 COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Application of this Part

- 20.1 This Part only applies to committees of the council whose members are all councillors.

Council committees whose members are all councillors

- 20.2 The council may, by resolution, establish such committees as it considers necessary.
- 20.3 A committee of the council is to consist of the mayor and such other councillors as are elected by the councillors or appointed by the council.
- 20.4 The quorum for a meeting of a committee of the council is to be:
- (a) such number of members as the council decides, or
 - (b) if the council has not decided a number – a majority of the members of the committee.

Functions of committees

- 20.5 The council must specify the functions of each of its committees when the committee is established, but may from time to time amend those functions.

Notice of committee meetings

- 20.6 The general manager must send to each councillor, regardless of whether they are a committee member, at least three (3) days before each meeting of the committee, a notice specifying:
- (a) the time, date and place of the meeting, and
 - (b) the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.
- 20.7 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given of a committee meeting called in an emergency.

Attendance at committee meetings

- 20.8 A committee member (other than the mayor) ceases to be a member of a committee if the committee member:
- (a) has been absent from three (3) consecutive meetings of the committee without having given reasons acceptable to the committee for the member's absences, or
 - (b) has been absent from at least half of the meetings of the committee held during the immediately preceding year without having given to the committee acceptable reasons for the member's absences.
- 20.9 Clause 20.8 does not apply if all of the members of the council are members of the committee.

Non-members entitled to attend committee meetings

- 20.10 A councillor who is not a member of a committee of the council is entitled to attend, and to speak at a meeting of the committee. However, the councillor is not entitled:
- (a) to give notice of business for inclusion in the agenda for the meeting, or
 - (b) to move or second a motion at the meeting, or
 - (c) to vote at the meeting.

Chairperson and deputy chairperson of council committees

- 20.11 The chairperson of each committee of the council must be:
- (a) the mayor, or
 - (b) if the mayor does not wish to be the chairperson of a committee, a member of the committee elected by the council, or
 - (c) if the council does not elect such a member, a member of the committee elected by the committee.
- 20.12 The council may elect a member of a committee of the council as deputy chairperson of the committee. If the council does not elect a deputy chairperson of such a committee, the committee may elect a deputy chairperson.
- 20.13 If neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson of a committee of the council is able or willing to preside at a meeting of the committee, the committee must elect a member of the committee to be acting chairperson of the committee.
- 20.14 The chairperson is to preside at a meeting of a committee of the council. If the chairperson is unable or unwilling to preside, the deputy chairperson (if any) is to preside at the meeting, but if neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson is able or willing to preside, the acting chairperson is to preside at the meeting.

Procedure in committee meetings

- 20.15 Subject to any specific requirements of this code, each committee of the council may regulate its own procedure. The provisions of this code are to be taken to apply to all committees of the council unless the council or the committee determines otherwise in accordance with this clause.
- 20.16 Whenever the voting on a motion put to a meeting of the committee is equal, the chairperson of the committee is to have a casting vote as well as an original vote unless the council or the committee determines otherwise in accordance with clause 20.15.
- 20.17 A motion at a committee of a joint organisation is taken to be lost in the event of an equality of votes.

Note: Clause 20.17 reflects clause 397E of the Regulation. Joint organisations must adopt clause 20.17 and omit clause 20.16. Councils must not adopt clause 20.17.

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

Closure of committee meetings to the public

- 20.19 The provisions of the Act and Part 14 of this code apply to the closure of meetings of committees of the council to the public in the same way they apply to the closure of meetings of the council to the public.
- 20.20 If a committee of the council passes a resolution, or makes a recommendation, during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution or recommendation public as soon as practicable after the meeting or part of the meeting has ended, and report the resolution or recommendation to the next meeting of the council. The resolution or recommendation must also be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.
- 20.21 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 20.20 during a part of the meeting that is webcast.

Disorder in committee meetings

- 20.22 The provisions of the Act and this code relating to the maintenance of order in council meetings apply to meetings of committees of the council in the same way as they apply to meetings of the council.

Minutes of council committee meetings

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

- (a) details of each motion moved at a meeting and of any amendments

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

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

20.25 The minutes of meetings of each committee of the council must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the committee.

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

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

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

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

21 IRREGULARITIES

21.1 Proceedings at a meeting of a council or a council committee are not invalidated because of:

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

Note: Clause 21.1 reflects section 374 of the Act.

22 DEFINITIONS

the Act	means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
act of disorder	means an act of disorder as defined in clause 15.11 of this code
amendment	in relation to an original motion, means a motion moving an amendment to that motion
audio recorder	any device capable of recording speech
business day	means any day except Saturday or Sunday or any other day the whole or part of which is observed as a public holiday throughout New South Wales
chairperson	in relation to a meeting of the council – means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by section 369 of the Act and clauses 6.1 and 6.2 of this code, and in relation to a meeting of a committee – means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by clause 20.11 of this code
this code	means the council’s adopted code of meeting practice
committee of the council	means a committee established by the council in accordance with clause 20.2 of this code (being a committee consisting only of councillors) or the council when it has resolved itself into committee of the whole under clause 12.1
council official	has the same meaning it has in the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW
day	means calendar day
division	means a request by two councillors under clause 11.7 of this code requiring the recording of the names of the councillors who voted both for and against a motion
foreshadowed amendment	means a proposed amendment foreshadowed by a councillor under clause 10.18 of this code during debate on the first amendment
foreshadowed motion	means a motion foreshadowed by a councillor under clause 10.17 of this code during debate on an original motion
open voting	means voting on the voices or by a show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system or similar means
planning decision	means a decision made in the exercise of a function of a council under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> including any decision relating to a development application, an environmental planning instrument, a development control plan or a development contribution plan under that Act, but not including the making of an order under Division 9.3 of Part 9 of that Act
performance improvement order	means an order issued under section 438A of the Act

quorum	means the minimum number of councillors or committee members necessary to conduct a meeting
the Regulation	means the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
webcast	a video or audio broadcast of a meeting transmitted across the internet either concurrently with the meeting or at a later time
year	means the period beginning 1 July and ending the following 30 June

TENTERFIELD SHIRE COUNCIL



AGENCY INFORMATION GUIDE

Previously Publication Guide Adopted by Council:

25 August 2010	Council Minute 588/10
29 June 2011	Council Minute 315/11
23 October 2013	Council Minute 382/13
26 February 2014	Council Minute 21/14
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29 June 2016	Council Minute 154/16
20 December 2017	Council Minute 272/17
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STRUCTURE & FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL**Introduction & Preamble**

Tenterfield Shire Council is committed to the following principles regarding public access to documents and information:

- Open and transparent government;
- Consideration of the overriding public interest in relation to access requests;
- Proactive disclosure and dissemination of information;
- Respect for the privacy of individuals.

The Council's legal status under the *Local Government Act 1993* is as a body politic of the State with perpetual succession and the legal capacity and powers of an individual, both in and outside the State (s220(1)).

The Council is divided into five Wards, with ten Councillors (two for each Ward). The Mayor is elected each year by the Councillors from among their numbers.

The role of the Councillors, as members of the governing body are (s232):

(1) The role of a Councillor is as follows:

- (a) to be an active and contributing member of the governing body,
- (b) to make considered and well informed decisions as a member of the governing body,
- (c) to participate in the development of the integrated planning and reporting framework,
- (d) to represent the collective interests of residents, ratepayers and the local community,
- (e) to facilitate communication between the local community and the governing body,
- (f) to uphold and represent accurately the policies and decisions of the governing body,
- (g) to make all reasonable efforts to acquire and maintain the skills necessary to perform the role of a Councillor.

(2) A Councillor is accountable to the local community for the performance of the Council.

The role of the Mayor (s226) is as follows:

- (a) to be the leader of the Council and a leader in the local community,
- (b) to advance community cohesion and promote civic awareness,

- (c) to be the principal member and spokesperson of the governing body, including representing the views of the Council as to its local priorities,
- (d) to exercise, in cases of necessity, the policy-making functions of the governing body of the Council between meetings of the Council,
- (e) to preside at meetings of the Council,
- (f) to ensure that meetings of the Council are conducted efficiently, effectively and in accordance with this Act,
- (g) to ensure the timely development and adoption of the strategic plans, programs and policies of the Council,
- (h) to promote the effective and consistent implementation of the strategic plans, programs and policies of the Council,
- (i) to promote partnerships between the Council and key stakeholders,
- (j) to advise, consult with and provide strategic direction to the General Manager in relation to the implementation of the strategic plans and policies of the Council,
- (k) in conjunction with the General Manager, to ensure adequate opportunities and mechanisms for engagement between the Council and the local community,
- (l) to carry out the civic and ceremonial functions of the Mayoral Office,
- (m) to represent the Council on Regional organisations and at inter-governmental forums at Regional, State and Commonwealth level,
- (n) in consultation with the Councillors, to lead performance appraisals of the General Manager,
- (o) to exercise any other functions of the Council that the Council determines.

Council has an Internal Audit Committee whose objective is to provide independent oversight and assistance to the Tenterfield Shire Council on risk management, control, governance, and external accountability responsibilities.

Council's Mission, Vision and Corporate Values

Our Mission

Tenterfield Shire Council provides local civic leadership and a wide range of community services and facilities.

Our mission statement "Quality Nature, Quality Heritage and Quality Lifestyle" provides focus and direction in the manner in which we provide leadership and services.



Our Vision

- To establish a Shire where the environment will be protected and enhanced to ensure sustainability and inter-generational equity,
- To recognise and actively develop our cultural strengths and unique heritage,
- To establish a prosperous Shire through balanced, sustainable economic growth managed in a way to create quality lifestyles and satisfy the employment, environmental and social aims of the community,
- To establish a community spirit which encourages a quality lifestyle, supports health and social well-being, promotes family life and lifestyle choices,
- To establish a community spirit which promotes opportunities to participate in sport and recreation, promotes equal access to all services and facilities, and
- To encourage all people to participate in the economic and social life of the community with a supportive attitude towards equal life chances and equal opportunity for access to the Shire's resources.

Our Corporate Values

At Tenterfield Shire Council we value our staff and recognise that they are central to the success of our organisation. Our Workforce Management Strategy 2017-21 provides a strategic framework for developing our workforce so that it is appropriately skilled and flexible to best meet the challenges ahead.

Our corporate values express how we as Council wish to conduct ourselves as an organisation and reflect the manner in which Council desires to engage with its community. They provide a reference point for all staff.

Our five corporate values are **I CARE**:

1. **Integrity** – ensuring openness and honesty in all our activities
2. **Community Focus** – delivering prompt courteous and helpful service
3. **Accountability** – accepting responsibility for providing quality services and information
4. **Respect** – treating people with courtesy, dignity and fairness regardless of our personal feelings about the person or issue
5. **Excellence** – being recognised for providing services and programs that aim for best practice

Organisational Structure

The Principal Officer of the Council is the Chief Executive. The Chief Executive is generally responsible for the efficient and effective operation of the Council's organisation and for ensuring the implementation, without undue delay, of decisions of the Council.

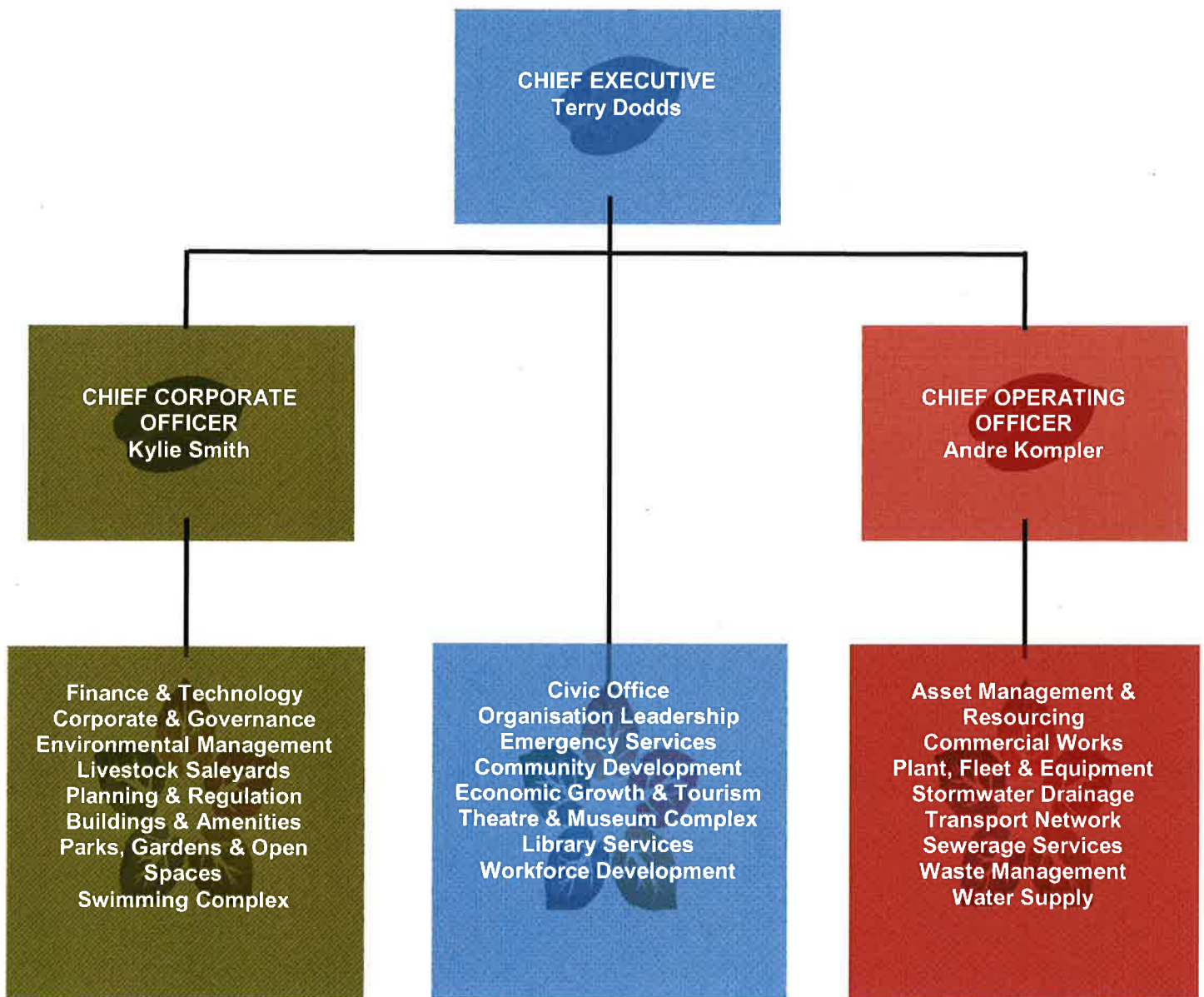
The Chief Executive (General Manager) has the following particular functions (s335):

- (a) to conduct the day-to-day management of the Council in accordance with the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the Council,
- (b) to implement, without undue delay, lawful decisions of the Council,
- (c) to advise the Mayor and the governing body on the development and implementation of the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the Council,
- (d) to advise the Mayor and the governing body on the appropriate form of community consultation on the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the Council and other matters related to the Council,
- (e) to prepare, in consultation with the Mayor and the governing body, the Council's Community Strategic Plan, Community Engagement Strategy, Resourcing Strategy, Delivery Program, Operational Plan and Annual Report,
- (f) to ensure that the Mayor and other Councillors are given timely information and advice and the administrative and professional support necessary to effectively discharge their functions,
- (g) to exercise any of the functions of the Council that are delegated by the Council to the General Manager,
- (h) to appoint staff in accordance with the organisation structure determined under this Chapter and the resources approved by the Council,
- (i) to direct and dismiss staff,
- (j) to implement the Council's Workforce Management Strategy,
- (k) any other functions that are conferred or imposed on the General Manager by or under this or any other Act.

The Chief Executive has such other functions as may be conferred or imposed on a General Manager by or under this or any other Act.

To assist the Chief Executive in the exercise of these functions, there are two Divisions of Council. These Divisions are Corporate, Governance and Community, and Infrastructure and Services. Each of these Divisions is headed by a Chief Officer.

The functional structure of the organisation is set out below:



Council is also required to act as regulator of various functions delegated to it by State Government Legislation.

EFFECT COUNCIL FUNCTIONS HAVE ON THE PUBLIC***Functions of Tenterfield Shire Council – The Local Government Act 1993***

In addition to the Local Government Act 1993, Council has powers under a number of other Acts in accordance with appropriate delegated authority as follows:

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Roads Act 1993
- Companion Animals Act 1998
- Impounding Act 1993
- Swimming Pools Act 1992

How Council's Functions Affect Members of the Public

Nearly all of the functions of Tenterfield Shire Council have an effect on members of the public. The following is an outline of how the broad functions of Council affect the public.

Service Functions

Service functions affect the public in that services and facilities provided by the Council are for use by the public, such as community halls, recreation facilities, removal of garbage, and maintenance of roads and bridges. Other services are water and waste water, libraries, saleyards, swimming pool, cemeteries and the School of Arts.

Regulatory Functions

Regulatory functions place restrictions on developments and buildings that are erected to ensure that they meet certain requirements that will not endanger the lives and safety of any person. Members of the public must be aware of and must comply with such Regulations.

Ancillary Functions

Ancillary functions affect only some members of the public if, for example, the resumption of land is necessary or if Council officers need to enter onto private land.

Revenue Functions

Revenue functions affect the public directly in that rates and other charges are paid by the public in return for services and facilities that are provided to the community.

Administrative Functions

Administrative functions do not necessarily affect the public directly but have an impact on the administration of the community. For example, Council has developed its Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework which outlines the strategies of the Council over both the short term and long term.

Enforcement Functions

Enforcement functions only affect those members of the public that are in breach of certain legislation, such as the non-payment of rates and charges, unregistered dogs and parking fines.

In addition to the Local Government Act 1993, Council has powers under a number of other NSW Acts including:

Community Land Development Act 1989

Community Land Management Act 1989

Companion Animals Act 1998

Contaminated Land Management Act 1997

Conveyancing Act 1919

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Fire Brigades Act 1989

Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1957

Food Act 2003

Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009

Heritage Act 1977

Impounding Act 1993

Library Act 1939

Biosecurity Act 2015

Privacy & Personal Information Protection Act 1998

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Public Health Act 2010

Recreation Vehicles Act 1983

Unclaimed Money Act 1995

Roads Act 1993

State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989

State Emergency Service Act 1989

Strata Schemes Development Act 2015

Strata Schemes Management Act 2015

Swimming Pools Act 1992

Crown Lands Act 1989

Crown Land Management Act 2016

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION – COUNCIL POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONS

Councils in New South Wales are elected every four years. The next elections will be held in September 2020.

Within Tenterfield Shire, at each election, voters elect ten Councillors for a four year term. All residents of the area who are on the electoral roll are eligible to vote. Property owners who live outside of the area and rate paying lessees can also vote, but must register their intention to vote on the non-residential roll. Voting is compulsory.

Residents are able to raise issues with, and make representations to, the elected Councillors. The Councillors, if they agree with the issue or representation, may pursue the matter on the resident's behalf through a "Notice of Motion" thus allowing members of the public to influence the development of policy and strategy.

Council policies and documentation are placed on public exhibition as required under the Local Government Act and other legislation. Documents inviting submissions can be found on Council's website:

<https://www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au/public-exhibition-documents>

Development Applications inviting public submission as required under the Tenterfield Local Environmental Plan 2013 can be found on Council's website:

<https://www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au/planning/planning-reports/tenterfield-local-environmental-plan-2013>

Members of the public are able to attend Council meetings (fourth Wednesday of each month - except in December when it is held on the third Wednesday of the month and January when there is no meeting) in the Council Chamber, Administration Building Rouse Street, Tenterfield. However, it should be noted that one meeting each year is conducted in one of the Villages.

Copies of Agendas and Minutes for Council Meetings are available on Council's website:

<https://www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au/council/about-council/council-business-papers>

Council currently webcasts the Ordinary Council Meetings apart from the annual meeting held in one of the villages. The webcasts are streamed live for the duration of the meeting and are then placed on Council's website on the following Monday at 10am and remain for six months:

<https://www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au/council/video-recordings-council-meetings>

In addition, Council periodically holds informal meetings in the villages and community halls in the region to allow residents to raise matters of particular interest.

Committees

Council has an Audit and Risk Committee which includes Council representation and other Committee members with appropriate qualifications and experience, as appointed to the Committee by Council. Terms of Reference for the Audit & Risk Committee can be found on Council's website:

<https://www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au/council/council-meetings/council-committees>

Council also has the following Council Advisory Committees comprising members of the public, among others. Terms of Reference for the Community Committees can be found on Council's website:

<https://www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au/council/council-meetings/council-committees>

- Sir Henry Parkes Memorial School of Arts Joint Management Committee;
- Tenterfield Saleyards Advisory Committee;
- Aboriginal Advisory Committee;
- Heritage Advisory Committee;
- Disability, Inclusion & Access Advisory Committee;
- Parks, Gardens & Open Spaces Advisory Committee;
- Arts & Culture Advisory Committee; and
- Tourism Advisory Committee.

In addition, Council Committees without external members include:

- Contributions/Donations Assessment Panel, and
- Australia Day Awards Committee.

External Committees

Council also provides delegates to the following Committees. Details of Councillors serving on these Committees can be found on Council's website:

<https://www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au/council/about-council/your-councillors>

- Local Emergency Management Committee
- Tenterfield Shire Local Traffic Committee
- Tenterfield Liquor Accord
- Legume to Woodenbong Road – Key Stakeholders Group
- Border Regional Organisation of Councils
- Bush Fire Management Committee
- NSW Public Libraries' Association

- Granite Borders Landcare Committee Incorporated
- NSW Rural Fire Service – Service Level Agreement Liaison Committee
- North East Weight of Loads Group
- Arts North-West
- Murray Darling Association
- Northern Tablelands Regional Weeds Committee
- Tenterfield FM Radio Association
- Community Safety Precinct Committee
- Northern Inland Regional Waste (NIRW)
- Border Rivers Environmental Water Network (BREW)
- Local Health Advisory Committee
- Country Mayor’s Association

INFORMATION HELD BY TENTERFIELD SHIRE COUNCIL

Council holds a wide range of information, in both hard copy and electronic form in respect of the wide range of functions undertaken by it. That information is contained in:

1. Files - either physical or electronic
2. Policy documents
3. General documents

Files

Prior to 2002 Council had a "hard copy" filing system, with material being held in physical files. Since then, Council's files have been maintained in electronic format, physical files being dispensed with, except for development/ building/ construction applications.

Electronic information held relates to Council's service functions, regulatory functions, ancillary functions, revenue functions, administrative functions and enforcement functions.

Council's files are not available on the website however this information may be made available either by informal release or via an access application, unless there is an overriding public interest against disclosure of the information, in accordance with the provisions of GIPA.

Members of the public who require an informal release or an access application can do so by contacting Council or accessing the necessary application on Council's website:

<https://www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au/council/access-information-government-information-public-access-act-2009>

Policy Documents

All of Council's Policies are maintained in a policy register - access to which is available on the website:

<https://www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au/council/council-documents/policies>

General Documents

The following list of general documents held by Council has been divided into four sections as outlined by Schedule 1 of the Government Information (Public Access) Regulation:-

1. Information about Council;
2. Plans and Policies;
3. Information about Development Applications;
4. Approvals, Orders and other Documents.

Schedule 1 of the Government Information (Public Access) Regulation requires that these documents held by Council, are to be made publicly available for inspection, free of charge.

The public is entitled to inspect these documents either on Council's website (unless there is an unreasonable additional cost to Council to publish these documents on the website) or at the offices of the Council during ordinary office hours or at any other place as determined by the Council. Any current and previous documents of this type may be inspected by the public free of charge. Copies can be supplied for reasonable copying charges.

These documents include:

1. Information about Council (available on Council's Website – Your Council – Council Documents)

- Agency Information Guide
- Guiding Principles for Councils
- Customer Contact Charter
- Annual Reports
- Marriage Equality Proclamation
- Internal Audit
- IPART Special Rates Variation Application
- Statement of Business Ethics
- Model Code of Conduct
- Code of Meeting Practice
- Annual Audited Financial Statements
- Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework –
 - Community Strategic Plan 2017-27
 - Community Engagement Strategy
 - Delivery Program 2017-21
 - Operational Plan 2018-19
 - Revenue Policy
- Resource Strategy -
 - Long Term Financial Plan 2017-27
 - Workforce Management Strategy 2017-21
 - Asset Management Strategy 2017-27
- Equal Employment Opportunity Plan
- Payment of Expenses and Provision of Facilities to Councillors
- Committee Terms of Reference

Documents available for inspection at the Council Administration Office

- Annual Reports of Bodies Exercising Functions Delegated by Council
- Any Codes referred to in the LGA
- Register of Council Land
- Register of Council Policies
- Register of Current Declarations of Disclosures of Political Donations

- Register of Delegations
- Register of Development Applications
- Register of Graffiti Removal Works
- Section 449 Disclosures of Interest Returns
- Register of Investments
- Register of Voting on Planning Matters

Council Agendas and Business Papers (available on Council's Website – Council – Council & Council Committee Meetings)

- Agendas and Business Papers for any meeting of Council
- Minutes of any meeting of Council or any Committee of Council
- Departmental Representative Reports presented at a meeting of Council

2. Plans and Policies (available on Council's Website – Council – Council Documents)

Aboriginal Recognition & Protocol - 1.013

Advertising Sandwich Boards - 3.010

Aerated Wastewater Treatment Systems - 3.011

Affixing of Council's Seal to Documents - 1.017

Annual Leave - 4.010

Asbestos Policy - 4.011

Asset Management - 1.014

Australia Day Awards - 1.016

Borrowing Policy - 1.021

Building Control - Building Lines - 3.020

Bullying and Harassment - 4.020

Burial on Private Rural Land - 3.021

Busking Policy 3.022

Buy Local - 1.020

Child Protection - 4.033

Citizen and Customer Service - 1.035

Class 4 Noxious Weed Program - 3.031

Community Donations/Contributions - 1.031

Community Engagement Policy - 1.036

Competitive Neutrality Complaints - 1.032

Complaints and Unreasonable Conduct - 1.033

Conference/Seminar/Training Expenses - 4.031

Corporate Credit Card - 1.034

Concealed Water Leakage Concession - 1.037

Construction & Maintenance of Property Access from Council Roads - 2.130

Construction Over Stormwater, Water & Sewer Mains - 2.030

Corporate Uniform & Dress Code - 4.032

Councillor Access to Information and Interaction With Staff - 1.163

Councillor Expenses & Facilities - 1.160

Debt Recovery - 1.041

Designated Persons - 1.040

Disposal of Minor Assets Including Plant, Material & Equipment - 2.161

Drinking Water Quality - 2.162

Drugs, Alcohol and Medication in the Workplace - 4.040

Dust Abatement Policy - 2.041

Education Expenses - 4.050

Employment Screening - 4.052

Enforcement Policy for Unlawful Activities - 1.051

Exclusion for Disruptive or Abusive Citizens and Customers - 1.052

Exit Interview - 4.053

Expenditure Authority for the Mayor and General Manager - 1.050

Filming - 1.062

First Aid - 4.156

Flood & Disaster Leave for Staff - 4.060

Flying of Flags - 1.063

Footpath, Paving and Contributions - 2.060

Fraud and Corruption Prevention - 1.064

Fund Raising Stalls - 1.060

Funerary and Monumental Masonry Services - 3.060

Gifts and Benefits - 1.071

Granting of Pensioner Concession - 1.070

Grievance and Dispute Policy - 4.070

Gutter Crossings - 2.070

Hire Fees - Public Facilities, Halls & Parks - 3.130

Home Based Work - 4.080

Immunisation - 4.200

Impounding - Abandoned Motor Vehicles - 3.090

Internal Reporting - 4.161

Internet, Email & Computer Usage - 1.092

Interview Expenses - 4.090

Investment - 1.091

Kerb and Gutter - Contributions (Corner Lots) - 2.110

Kerb and Gutter - Replacement of Granite Gutter Blocks - 2.111

Leave - Emergency Services Duty - 4.120

Leave / Picnic Day - 4.121

Library Services - 1.120

Light Motor Vehicle Fleet - 4.123

Limit of Delegated Authority in Dealing with Development Applications & Complying
Development Certificates - 3.122

Liquid Trade Waste Regulation 2.130

Local Approvals Policy - 3.121

[Local Orders Policy 2015 - 3.123](#)

[Local Orders for the Keeping of Animals in Urban Areas of Tenterfield Shire - 3.120](#)

[Maintenance of Nature Strips and Road Verges - 2.131](#)

[Media Policy - 1.130](#)

[Memorial Hall / RSL Pavillion - Hiring of Chairs and Tables - 3.131](#)

[National Framework for Women in Local Government - 1.140](#)

[New Employee Induction and Probation - 4.140](#)

[Nine Day Fortnight - 4.184](#)

[Noxious Weeds - 3.140](#)

[On-Site Sewage Management - 3.150](#)

[Organisational Development - 4.154](#)

[Outdoor Staff Clothing - 4.153](#)

[Oversight and Liaison with General Manager - 1.150](#)

[Personal Protective Equipment/Clothing \(PPE/PPC\) - 4.159](#)

[Personnel Files - 4.160](#)

[Plant Replacement Policy - 2.160](#)

[Privacy Management Plan - 1.165 \(PDF\) \(646.49 KB\)](#)

[Private Swimming Pool Safety - 3.194](#)

[Procurement Policy - 1.164](#)

[Public Art - 1.166](#)

[Public Gates and Vehicle By-Passes- 2.162](#)

[Rainwater Tanks - Installation Requirements where Reticulated Water is Connected - 3.180](#)

[Rates Hardship - 1.188](#)

[Recognition for Services - 4.180](#)

[Records Management Policy - 1.187](#)

[Related Party Disclosure Policy - 1.189](#)

[Removal Expenses - 4.182](#)

Risk Management - 1.186

Road Naming & Address Management - 3.192

Roadside Memorials/Commemorative Markers - 2.180

Salary System - 4.190

School of Arts Collections Acquisitions and Deaccession Policy - 1.193

School of Arts Theatre Cinema Front of House - 1.194

School of Arts - Use for Weddings & Other Activities - 1.195

Secondary Employment - 4.194

Sewerage - Septic Tank Connections - 3.190

Social Media Policy - 1.196

Special Exhibitions Collection Policy - 1.192

Standard Engineering Design Drawings - 2.193

Staff Recruitment and Selection - 4.193

State Emergency Service - Agreement with Kyogle Council - 2.191

Statement of Business Ethics

Street Vending - 3.191

Succession Planning - 4.196

Tenterfield CBD Works - 2.201

Transfer of Land in Payment of Rates - 1.200

Volunteers Policy - 1.220

Water - Service Connections - 2.231

Water Concession for Medical Conditions - 1.231

Water Supplies & Sewerage Services - Contributions to Water & Sewer Main Extensions - 3.230

Work Closedown - 4.231

Work, Health & Safety - 4.157

Workplace Rehabilitation and Return to Work Policy and Procedure - 4.183

Workplace Surveillance

Writing Off of Debts - 1.230

Plans/Reports

Annual Reports

Bike Plan

Communication Plan for Tenterfield Shire Council

Cultural Plan

Development Control Plan

Development Servicing Plan - Sewerage Services - July 2012

Development Servicing Plan - Water Supply Services - July 2012

Disability Inclusion Action Plan

Economic Development Strategy

Equal Employment Opportunity - Management Plan

Flood Study - Tenterfield Creek

Health and Safety Management Plan

Integrated Planning & Reporting 2013

Integrated Planning & Reporting 2014

Integrated Planning & Reporting 2015

Integrated Planning & Reporting 2016

Integrated Planning & Reporting 2017

Integrated Planning & Reporting 2018

Integrated Water Cycle Management Plan

Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN)

Parks & Sportsgrounds - Plan of Management

Pedestrian Access Mobility Plan (PAMP)

Pesticide Use Notification Plan

Privacy Management Plan

Promoting Better Practice Review

Risk Management - Continuous Improvement Plan

Road Network Management Plan

Section 94 Development Contributions Plan - Tenterfield Shire Council

Section 94A Development Contributions Plan - Tenterfield Shire Council

State of the Environment Comprehensive Report

Stormwater Quality Management Plan

Tenterfield & District Destination Management Plan

Tenterfield Cemetery Master Plan

Tenterfield Heritage Study 2015-2018

Tenterfield Industrial Estate Marketing Strategy 2014/2015

Tenterfield Main Street Masterplan

Tenterfield Shire Council Strategic Business Plan for Water Supply & Sewerage Services

Tenterfield Shire Council Strategic Companion Animal Management Plan (SCAMP)

Tenterfield Visitor Information Centre Business Plan 2015/2016

Waste Management Strategy 2013 -2021

3. Information about Development Applications (available for inspection at the Council Administration Office)

- Construction Certificate Application Register & Plans (excluding floor plans);
- Development Application Register;
- Development Applications & Plans (excluding floor plans);
- Drainage Diagrams;
- Environmental Impact Statements.

4. Approvals, Orders and Other Documents (available for inspection at the Council Administration Office)

- Codes/Policies Manuals;
- Development Control Plans;
- Local Environmental Plan Amendments;
- Maps of the Council Area;
- Section 94 Contribution Plans and Register;
- Subdivision Register;
- Zoning Information.

HOW MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC MAY ACCESS AND AMEND COUNCIL DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THEIR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

As far as practicable, Council documents will be accessible by members of the public during office hours.

Persons interested in obtaining access to documents or who wish to seek an amendment to the Council's records concerning their personal affairs, should contact a Customer Service Officer. If you experience difficulty in obtaining documents or information you should contact Council's Public Officer.

Provisions regarding amendment of personal information is legislated under the Privacy & Personal Information Protection Act 1998.

HOW TO CONTACT COUNCIL

Public Officer:	Chief Corporate Officer
Telephone:	(02) 6736 6000
Free Call:	1300 762400 (no mobile access/local only)

Facsimile: (02) 6736 6005

Email: council@tenterfield.nsw.gov.au

Website: www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au

Address: PO Box 241
TENTERFIELD NSW 2372

Office: 247 Rouse Street
TENTERFIELD

Office Hours: 8.30 am to 5.00 pm (Monday to Friday)

Counter Hours: 9.00 am to 4.30 pm (Monday to Friday)

PUBLIC OFFICER – RIGHT TO INFORMATION OFFICER

There are a number of ways in which members of the public can access publicly available Council information.

1. **Mandatory Release** – where Council is required under legislation to make information available free of charge to the public.
2. **Proactive Release** – where Council is proactive in releasing information to the public by choice.
3. **Informal Release** – Council is encouraged to make available information, should a member of the public make an informal request, subject to the Public Interest Considerations and cost considerations.
4. **Formal Release** – members of the public may make a formal request to Council for the release of information. Applicants must pay an administrative fee of \$30.00 and complete a *Formal Access Application Form* which is available on Council's website (*Council – Access to Information*) or from Council's Administration Office.

The Chief Corporate Officer has been appointed as the Public Officer. Amongst other duties, the Public Officer may deal with requests from the public concerning the Council's affairs and has the responsibility of assisting people to gain access to public documents of the Council.

The Chief Corporate Officer is also Council's Right to Information Officer and, as such, is responsible for determining applications for access to documents or for the amendment of records. If you have any difficulty in obtaining access to Council documents, you may wish to refer your enquiry to the Public Officer. Also, if you would like to amend a document of Council which you feel is incorrect it is necessary for you to make written application to the Public Officer in the first instance.

Enquiries should be addressed as follows:

The Chief Executive
Tenterfield Shire Council
P O Box 214
Tenterfield NSW 2372
Email: council@tenterfield.nsw.gov.au

INFORMATION COMMISSIONER

If you require any other advice or assistance about access to information you may contact the Information Commissioner as follows:

Website	http://www.ipc.nsw.gov.au/contact-us-0 .
Email	ipcinfo@ipc.nsw.gov.au
Phone	1800 472 679
Fax	(02) 8114 3756
Post	GPO Box 7011, Sydney NSW 2001
In-person	Level 17, 201 Elizabeth Street, Sydney

Office hours are 9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday.

If you are deaf or have a hearing or speech impairment, call the National Relay Service (NRS) on 133 677 for assistance.

If you need an interpreter, call the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) on 131 450 for assistance.

If you do not speak English, or English is your second language, and you need assistance to communicate with us, call the Translating and Interpreting Service on 131 450.

Information regarding privacy and government access to information, including how to make a complaint or request a review, is now available in a range of community languages.