



BOGAN SHIRE COUNCIL

Extraordinary Business Paper

**I hereby give notice that an Extraordinary Council Meeting
will be held on:**

Date: Thursday, 10 October 2024

Time: 5.30pm

**Location: Bogan Shire Council
Council Chambers
81 Cobar Street
Nyngan**

**Derek Francis
General Manager**



Published Recording of Council Meeting

This Council Meeting is being recorded for publishing on Council's website as a public record. By speaking at the Council Meeting, you agree to being recorded and for this recording to be published. Please ensure that if and when you speak at this Council Meeting that you are respectful to others and use appropriate language at all times. Bogan Shire Council accepts no liability for any defamatory or offensive remarks made during the course of this Council Meeting.

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- 1 OPENING PRAYER**
- 2 REMEMBERANCES**
- 3 APOLOGIES**
- 4 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS**

5 GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORTS

5.1 OATH AND AFFIRMATION FOR COUNCILLORS

The Local Government Act 1993 (Section 233A) requires all Councillors to take an Oath of Office or make an Affirmation of Office at or before the first meeting of Council following the election.

The Oath or Affirmation may be taken or made before the General Manager of the Council, an Australian legal practitioner or a Justice of the Peace.

At the commencement of this Extraordinary Meeting it is proposed that each Councillor takes the Oath or makes the Affirmation in this public forum before the General Manager.

The prescribed format of the oath and the affirmation is given overleaf on page 8.

Councillors should note that Section 233 A of the Act further provides as follows:

- (3) A Councillor who fails, without a reasonable excuse, to take the Oath of Office or make an Affirmation of Office in accordance with this section is not entitled to attend a meeting as a Councillor (other than the first meeting of the Council after the Councillor is elected to the office or a meeting at which the Councillor takes the Oath or makes the Affirmation) until the Councillor has taken the Oath or made the Affirmation.*
- (4) Any absence of a Councillor from an Ordinary Meeting of the Council that the Councillor is not entitled to attend because of this section is taken to be an absence without prior leave of the council.*

Derek Francis

General Manager

Bogan Shire Council**Oath and Affirmation for Councillors****Oath**

I [*name of councillor*] swear that I will undertake the duties of the Office of Councillor in the best interests of the people of the Bogan Shire and the Bogan Shire Council and that I will faithfully and impartially carry out the functions, powers, authorities and discretions vested in me under the Local Government Act 1993 or any other Act to the best of my ability and judgment.

OR

Affirmation

I [*name of councillor*] solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I will undertake the duties of the Office of Councillor in the best interests of the people of the Bogan Shire and the Bogan Shire Council and that I will faithfully and impartially carry out the functions, powers, authorities and discretions vested in me under the Local Government Act 1993 or any other Act to the best of my ability and judgment.

Attachments

Nil

5.2 ELECTION OF MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

1. Introduction

This report outlines the provisions for the election of the Mayor along with the Deputy Mayor prescribed by the Local Government Act and Regulations.

2. Background

According to Section 230(1) of the Local Government Act (the Act) the Mayor holds office for two years.

Section 226 of the Act sets out the role of the Mayor:

- (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; and
- (o) to exercise any other functions of the Council that the Council determines.

Section 231 of the Act provides for the election of a Deputy Mayor. The Deputy Mayor may exercise any function of the Mayor at the request of the Mayor or if the Mayor is prevented by illness, absence or otherwise from exercising a function under the Act.

3. Discussion

The Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government Regulations 2005 make the following provisions for the election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor by Councillors.

3.1 Term of Office

The person elected holds the office of Mayor for two years. The person elected to the office of Deputy Mayor may be elected for the Mayoral term or a shorter term.

Because of the postponement of the ordinary council elections to 4 December 2021, Mayors elected by councillors during the next term will have a shorter term than the usual two years.

Councils are required to hold mid-term Mayoral elections in the month of September. This means that the mid-term mayoral elections will need to be held in September 2023. The mayor elected at the mid-term Mayoral election will hold their office until the day of the council's next ordinary election in September 2024 when their civic office as a councillor and mayor will expire.

3.2 Returning Officer

The General Manager (or a person appointed by the General Manager) is the Returning Officer.

3.3 Nomination

- A Councillor may be nominated without notice for election as Mayor or Deputy Mayor.
- The nomination is to be made in writing by two or more Councillors (one of whom may be the nominee). The nomination is not valid unless the nominee has indicated consent to the nomination in writing.
- The nomination is to be delivered or sent to the Returning Officer and the Returning Officer is to announce the names of the nominees at the Council meeting at which the election is to be held.

3.4 Election

- If only one Councillor is nominated, that Councillor is elected.
- If more than one Councillor is nominated, the Council is to resolve whether the election is to proceed, by open voting, ordinary ballot or by preferential ballot.
- The election is to be held at the Council meeting at which the Council resolves on the method of voting.

In the Regulations:

open voting means voting by a show of hands or similar means.

ballot has its normal meaning of secret ballot.

3.5 Voting Method

(i) Ordinary Ballot or Open voting

These provisions apply if the election proceeds by ordinary ballot or by open voting.

Marking of ballot-papers

- If the election proceeds by ordinary ballot, the Returning Officer is to decide the manner in which votes are to be marked on the ballot-papers.
- An informal ballot-paper must be rejected at the count.

Count - two candidates

- If there are only two candidates, the candidate with the higher number of votes is elected.
- If there are only two candidates and they are tied, the one elected is to be chosen by lot.

Where there are more than 3 candidates then the one with the lowest number of votes is excluded, further votes are taken until only two candidates remain. A further vote is taken on the remaining two candidates.

(ii) Preferential Ballot

Provisions are available under Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulations for election by preferential ballot.

(iii) General

Choosing by lot:

To choose a candidate by lot, the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes are written on similar slips of paper by the Returning Officer, the slips are folded by the Returning Officer so as to prevent the names being seen, the slips are mixed and one is drawn at random by the Returning Officer and the candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is chosen.

Result:

The result of the election (including the name of the candidate elected as Mayor or Deputy Mayor) is:

- to be declared to the Councillors at the Council meeting at which the election is held by the Returning Officer, and
- to be delivered or sent to the Secretary and to Local Government New South Wales.

3.6 Procedure

Completed nomination forms for the office of Mayor and Deputy Mayor are to be delivered or sent to the General Manager prior to the meeting at which the election is to be held. Copies of Nomination Forms have been included with this Business Paper for all Councillors. Further copies are available on request from the General Manager's Office.

4. Attachments

Nil

5. Recommendation

1. That Council determines the length of office for the Deputy Mayor.
2. That Council determines whether the elections are to proceed by open voting, ordinary ballot or by preferential ballot.
3. That nominations be called for the office of Mayor.
4. That nominations be called for the office of Deputy Mayor.

5.3 FILLING OF CASUAL VACANCIES

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider a resolution to fill any casual vacancies in the office of Councillor by way of the countback of votes method.

2. Background

Councils have the option of using a countback of votes cast at the last ordinary election to fill casual vacancies occurring in the offices of councillors in the first 18 months after the election. This will allow councils to use a countback to fill vacancies at a lower cost than the cost of holding a by-election.

3. Discussion

To exercise the option of using a countback to fill casual vacancies occurring in the first 18 months following the election, councils must resolve, at their first meeting after the election, to use a countback to fill casual vacancies. If councils do not resolve this at the first meeting after the election, they will be required to fill casual vacancies through a by-election.

4. Attachments

Nil

5. Recommendation

Pursuant to section 291A(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 1993 (the Act) Bogan Shire Council declares that casual vacancies occurring in the office of a councillor within 18 months after the last ordinary election of councillors for the Council on 14 September 2024 are to be filled by a countback of votes cast at that election for the office in accordance with section 291A of the Act and directs the General Manager to notify the NSW Electoral Commissioner of the Council's decision within 7 days of the decision.

5.4 DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider its Delegations of Authority to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and General Manager.

2. Background

Section 380 of the Local Government Act requires each Council to review all its delegations during the first 12 months of each term of office.

Section 377 of the Act permits Council to delegate to the General Manager or any other person or body (not including another employee of the Council) any of the functions of Council, other than the following:-

- (a) the appointment of a General Manager;
- (b) the making of a rate;
- (c) a determination under section 549 as to the levying of a rate;
- (d) the making of a charge;
- (e) the fixing of a fee;
- (f) the borrowing of money;
- (g) the voting of money for expenditure on its works, services or operations;
- (h) the compulsory acquisition, purchase, sale, exchange or surrender of any land or other property (but not including the sale of items of plant or equipment);
- (i) the acceptance of tenders which are required under this Act to be invited by the Council,
- (j) the adoption of an Operational Plan under Section 405;
- (k) the adoption of a financial statement included in an Annual Financial Report;
- (l) a decision to classify or reclassify public land under Division 1 of Part 2 of Chapter 6;
- (m) the fixing of an amount or rate for the carrying out by the Council of work on private land;
- (n) the decision to carry out work on private land for an amount that is less than the amount or rate fixed by the Council for the carrying out of any such work;
- (o) the review of a determination made by the Council, and not by a delegate of the Council, of an application for approval or an application that may be reviewed under Section 82A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979;
- (p) the power of the Council to authorise the use of reasonable force for the purpose of gaining entry to premises under Section 194;
- (q) a decision under Section 356 to contribute money or otherwise grant financial assistance to persons;
- (r) a decision under Section 234 to grant leave of absence to the holder of a civic office;

- (s) the making of an application, or the giving of a notice, to the Governor or Minister;
- (t) this Power of Delegation; and
- (u) any function under this or any other Act that is expressly required to be exercised by resolution of the Council.

According to the provisions of Section 378 of the Act the General Manager may delegate any of the functions of the General Manager, other than this power of delegation.

3. Discussion

Existing delegations to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and General Manager are attached.

These delegations were previously extensively updated to reflect changed legislation and no further changes are now recommended,

Once delegations have been given, the General Manager will in turn delegate certain responsibilities to other officers as appropriate.

4. Attachments

1. Policy AP005 - Delegations of Authority

5. Recommendation

That Policy AP005 as attached, incorporating delegations to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and General Manager, be adopted.

AP005

**Delegations of Authority
to the
Mayor and General Manager**



Policy AP005 - Delegations of Authority to the Mayor and General Manager

Bogan Shire Council – Delegations of Authority

FUNCTIONS OF THE MAYOR

The role of the Mayor, as defined by Section 226 of the Local Government Act, is to:-

- (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; and
- (o) to exercise any other functions of the Council that the Council determines.

Policy AP005 - Delegations of Authority to the Mayor and General Manager

DELEGATIONS TO THE MAYOR

- To carry out any function conferred on and duty imposed on the Mayor under any Act or Regulation.
- To give effect to any resolution or direction given to the Mayor by the Council.
- To expend up to \$50,000 in times of emergency in consultation with the General Manager subject to the work being reported to the next succeeding Ordinary Meeting of the Council, provided where possible all Councillors be informed.
- To expend up to \$50,000 within the sums voted by Council for the expenditure thereon and in accordance with the resolutions of Council, provided where possible all Councillors be informed.
- To preside at all meetings of Council, Committees, Community Committees and public meetings convened by Council at which the Mayor is present unless the Mayor otherwise appoints another person to perform this function.
- To sign and affix the Seal of Council in conjunction with the General Manager to any necessary document, contract or memorandum of transfer pursuant to or consequent upon any decision of Council.
- To participate in negotiations on behalf of Council with third parties and in connection with the sale, purchase and lease of lands and buildings in conjunction with the General Manager.
- To issue testimonials under Council's letterhead.
- To provide civic receptions as deemed appropriate.
- To invite any group or individual to address any committee or Council meeting.

DELEGATIONS TO THE DEPUTY MAYOR

1. To carry out the statutory functions of the Mayor and exercise the delegations conferred on the Mayor at the request of the Mayor or if the Mayor is prevented from exercising these functions or delegations, or if there is a casual vacancy in the office of Mayor.

Policy AP005 - Delegations of Authority to the Mayor and General Manager

FUNCTIONS OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

The functions of the general manager, as set out in Section 335 of the Local Government Act are:

- (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; and
- (k) any other functions that are conferred or imposed on the General Manager by or under this or any other Act.

Policy AP005 - Delegations of Authority to the Mayor and General Manager

DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY TO THE GENERAL MANAGER

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 377, 378, 379 and 381 of the Local Government Act 1993, as amended, Council delegates to the General Manager the following functions:-

1. Operational Plan and Budget

To implement Council's adopted Operational Plan and Budget and carry out the regular services and operations of the Council within the sums voted by the Council for expenditure thereon and in accordance with the resolutions of the Council. To authorise variations of expenditure on individual line items which make up voted program items in Council's adopted budget, subject to the total voted expenditure in the program item not being exceeded.

2. Powers, authorities, duties and functions of the Council

To exercise and implement the powers, authorities, duties and functions of the Council under the Local Government Act and any other Act of Parliament or any rule, regulation, ordinance or by-law under or pursuant to any such Act but subject to Section 377 of the Local Government Act, including but not limited to:

- 2.1 Powers of entry under Sections 191 / 191A of the Local Government Act, 1993 and 118A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act and determining entry requirements under Section 193 (3) of the Local Government Act, 1993.
- 2.2 Issuing of planning certificates under Section 149 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.
- 2.3 Issuing of Part 4A certificates under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.
- 2.4 Issuing of certificates under Section 603 of the Local Government Act, 1993.
- 2.5 Giving of orders to do or refrain from doing a thing under Sections 124 of the Local Government Act, 1993 and 121B of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.
- 2.6 Approving applications made under Section 68 of the Local Government Act, 1993 with the imposition of any conditions deemed necessary.
- 2.7 Abating or giving of an order to abate a public nuisance under Section 125 of the Local Government Act, 1993.
- 2.8 Issuing of penalty notices under Section 679(1) of the Local Government Act, 1993
- 2.9 Ordering that proceedings be taken for the recovery of any penalty in respect of any offence under the Local Government Act, 1993.

Policy AP005 - Delegations of Authority to the Mayor and General Manager

- 2.10 Ordering of all service of, and service, or giving of any notice, order or direction under relevant legislation.
- 2.11 The laying of the information, appearing in Court and doing all things and signing all such documents as may be necessary to prosecute any persons for breaches of the said Acts and Regulations.
- 2.12 The institution, commencement, presentation, carrying on and including on behalf of the Council a party to any proceedings, appearances and conciliations conducted by any Court or before any justice under the said Act and Regulations.
- 2.13 Consideration, issue of and refusal to issue licences and permits.
- 2.14 Issuing of fines / penalty notices.
- 2.15 Appointing authorised officers under Section 114 of the Food Act, 2003.
- 2.16 Issuing of Prohibition Orders under Section 60 of the Food Act, 2003.
- 2.17 Written approvals in regard to the Food Standards Code, as delegated to Council by the NSW Food Authority.
- 2.18 Those to be undertaken as authorised officer under Section 126(2) of the Public Health Act, 1991 and the appointment of others as authorised officers.
- 2.19 Those to be undertaken as authorised officer under Section 187 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997 and the appointment of others as authorised officers.
- 2.20 Those to be undertaken as authorised officer under Section 5 of the Companion Animals Act, 1999 and the appointment of others as authorised officers.
- 2.21 Those to be undertaken as authorised officer under Section 27 of the Swimming Pools Act, 1992 and the appointment of others as authorised officers.
- 2.22 Those to be undertaken as authorised officer under Section 251 of the Roads Act, 1993 and the appointment of others as authorised officers.
- 2.23 Those to be undertaken as impounding officer under Section 5 of the Impounding Act, 1993 and the appointment of others as impounding officers.
- 2.24 Those to be undertaken as inspector under Section 41 of the Noxious Weeds Act, 1993 and the appointment of others as inspectors.

Policy AP005 - Delegations of Authority to the Mayor and General Manager

3. Financial

- To accept quotations and enter into agreements for works and the supply of goods and services within the tender limit prescribed under Section 55 of Local Government Act, 1993 and within the funds allocated in Council's adopted Operational Plan and Budget.
- To approve plant and vehicle sales and purchases in accordance with Council's adopted Operating Plan and Budget.
- To authorise any work or activity which in his/her opinion is urgent, in consultation with the Mayor where possible, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000 subject to the work being reported to the next succeeding Ordinary Meeting of the Council, provided where possible all Councillors be informed.
- To expend up to \$50,000 in times of emergency, in consultation with the Mayor where possible, subject to the expenditure being reported to the next succeeding Ordinary Meeting of the Council, provided where possible all Councillors be informed.
- Sign Council cheques and authorise electronic payments drawn on authorised vouchers.
- To invest money in accordance with Section 625 of the Local Government Act, 1993.
- To borrow money in accordance with Section 621 of the Local Government Act, 1993, subject to any restrictions on borrowing by the Minister for Local Government.
- To enter into an agreement with a person or organisation for the payment overdue rates and charges over a period of time subject to the provisions of Council's Debt Recovery Policy.
- To write-off or reduce interest accrued on rates and charges under Section 564 of the Local Government Act where a person has complied with the terms of an agreement as to periodical payments of rates and charges.
- To approve applications seeking postponement of rates made under Section 585 of the Local Government Act, 1993.
- To approve of a refund being made in respect of all overpayments or credit adjustments for rates, charges and fees as recommended and vouched appropriately by the relevant Council officer.
- To declare the categorisation of each parcel of rateable land within the Bogan Shire Council area according to the provisions of Section 514 of the Local Government Act, 1993.
- To initiate debt recovery proceedings, including legal action, in line with Council policy for unpaid penalties, rates, fees and charges.

Policy AP005 - Delegations of Authority to the Mayor and General Manager

- To make application for grants and to then enter into grant agreements subject to any expenditure to be incurred on Council's part being within budgeted amounts.
- To require, accept and release any bank guarantee, bonds or deposits that may be required in connection with the use of Council assets or in connection with works or services being carried out.
- To waive fees and charges for the use of Council assets where circumstances warrant it.
- To authorise the refund of fees in total or in part in respect of applications either refused by Council or withdrawn by the applicant.

4 Development Applications

- 4.1 To approve plans of subdivision and other development applications that comply with sound planning practice, appropriate standards, legislation and Council policy. Applications expected to have significant unresolved social, economic or environmental impacts, designated developments and all assessments that result in a recommendation for refusal are to be reported to Council for determination.
- 4.2 To accept bonds, deeds or guarantees for the completion of road works and any other developer contributions associated with subdivisions.
- 4.3 The administration without limitation of the provisions of the National Construction Code.

5 Public Works and Roads

- 5.1 To close bridges and roads, or parts thereof, temporarily for repair, construction or when considered necessary subject to the provisions of the Roads Act, 1993.
- 5.2 To issue approvals for structures on footways under Sections 125 and 126 of the Roads Act, 1993.
- 5.3 To give direction to remove obstructions or encroachments on public roads under Section 107 of the Roads Act, 1993.
- 5.4 To quote and negotiate agreements for works to be carried out on behalf of NSW Road and Maritime Services and to sign all associated documentation on behalf of Council.
- 5.5 To authorise private works to be carried out in accordance with Council's charges for these works.
- 5.6 To approve, subject to NSW Police requirements and with conditions considered appropriate in the circumstances, or disapprove of applications for permission for commercial filming, street processions, triathlons, walkathons, marches, fun runs and the like on public roads.

Policy AP005 - Delegations of Authority to the Mayor and General Manager

6 General Administration

- 6.1 To determine the matters which are to be included in the business papers, subject to the inclusion of the following items whenever they arise, namely:
 - 6.1.1. Reports on matters which cannot be determined under delegated authority.
 - 6.1.2. Reports required to be submitted under any Act or Regulation.
 - 6.1.3. Matters requiring a determination of Council policy.
 - 6.1.4. Reports directed by Council to be submitted.
 - 6.1.5. Matters essential for the Council's information.
 - 6.1.6. Matters requested by the Mayor.
- 6.2 To sign and affix, in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act, 1993 and in the presence of the Mayor or Deputy Mayor, the seal of Council or to otherwise sign:
 - 6.2.1. Any mortgage, deed, contract of sale or other necessary document in connection with the sale of land, purchase of land, lease of land and/or buildings, and loans, in order to give effect to a decision of Council.
 - 6.2.2. Any legal agreement, contract, deed of indemnity or any other document as required, to give effect to a decision of the Council.
 - 6.2.3. Letters of introduction, where such are considered desirable and warranted.
 - 6.2.4. Any document, in order to give effect to a decision of Council or in regard to an action or decision of a Council officer – including the General Manager - authorised to act on behalf of Council.
 - 6.2.5. Any statement of defence or any other document prepared in connection with any legal or other proceedings against the Council, its members or staff.
 - 6.2.6. Any application, return or the like with Government agencies and other organisations with which Council conducts business.
 - 6.2.7. Withdrawal of caveat forms subject to Council requirements being met.
- 6.3 To attend to all correspondence addressed to Council either administratively or by referring it to Council.
- 6.4 To authorise the disposal of records in accordance with the provisions of the State Records Act.
- 6.5 To issue testimonials under Council's letterhead.
- 6.6 To provide references under the seal of Council to members of Council's staff with at least two years service.

Policy AP005 - Delegations of Authority to the Mayor and General Manager

- 6.7 To obtain legal advice from solicitors or counsel and institute, conduct and defend legal proceedings in respect of Council's activities in all Courts and instruct Council's solicitors and counsel where necessary.
- 6.8 To authorise and carry out the necessary action required to ensure compliance with any policy of Council.
- 6.9 To administer Council's salary system including the advancement and transfer of staff between grades and to approve salary increases in accordance with the Local Government Award.
- 6.10 To approve leave, salaries, wages and overtime for any member of staff.
- 6.11 To determine applications for staff learning and development opportunities, including conferences within Australia, provided budgeted funds are available.
- 6.12 To accept responsibility for Council's cost of dividing fences under the provisions of the Dividing Fences Act, 1991.
- 6.13 To vary, subject to agreement with the operator, the dates of opening and closing of the Nyngan Memorial Pool.
- 6.14 In the consultation with the Mayor, to respond to enquiries from the media on Council matters and to issue media releases and make statements to the media on behalf of Council.
- 6.15 To be Council's Local Emergency Management Officer, to delegate this appointment to an appropriate Council manager, to appoint deputies to this position from Council staff and to commit Council resources in emergency situations.
- 6.16 To carry out the functions delegated to the General Manager in any Council Policy.

Note: The General Manager may, under Section 378 of the Local Government Act, delegate any of the functions of the General Manager, other than this power of delegation.

Authority

Council Resolution No:

To the Mayor 356/2016

To the Deputy Mayor 357/2016

To the General Manager 358/2016

dated 22 September 2016

Policy Owner / Further Assistance

General Manager

Review Date

September 2020

Revision History

Date	Description of Change	Sections Affected
25/10/2012	Adopted	All
22/09/2016	Local Government Act amendments	Functions of Mayor and General Manager
21/09/2024	Reviewed	All

5.5 REGULAR MEETING TIMES AND DATES

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is for Council to give consideration to dates and times for its regular ordinary meetings.

2. Background

The Local Government Act 1993 provides that Council is required to meet at least 10 times each year, each time in a different month.

3. Discussion

Bogan Shire Council has previously met on the fourth Thursday of every month, commencing at 7:00pm with a pre-meeting information briefing held at 5:30pm.

Exceptions are the December meeting which has been held earlier in the month to avoid the holiday season and in January when no meetings were held due to Council going into recess.

4. Attachments

Nil

5. Recommendation

For Council's Consideration.

5.6 COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider the appointment of delegates / representatives to committees and other bodies.

2. Background

Following the election of a new Council it is appropriate to nominate delegates / representatives and alternates to represent Council on committees and at meetings with certain organisations.

3. Discussion

1. Section 355 Committees

Section 355 of the Local Government Act 1993 allows Council to delegate some of its functions to a committee of Council. Bogan Shire Council has the following Section 355 Committees:

- a. Hermidale Sportsground Section 355 Committee – Councillor / alternate required.
- b. Coleraina Hall Section 355 Committee - Councillor / alternate required.
- c. Coolabah Village Section 355 Committee - Councillor / alternate required.
- d. Girilambone Village Section 355 Committee - Councillor / alternate required
- e. Nyngan Museum Section 355 Committee - Councillor / alternate required.
- f. Nyngan Tennis Section 355 Committee - Councillor / alternate required.

2. Other Committees / Organisations

Council is represented on a number of other committees / in ongoing discussions with other organisations:-

- a. Alliance of Western Councils – Mayor and General Manager / alternates.
- b. Bogan ARIC (Audit, Risk & Improvement Committee – Councillor (non-voting member)/ alternate required and General Manager.
- c. North West Library Association – Councillor / alternate and General Manager’s delegate required.
- d. Showground Users – Councillor / alternate required and General Manager or delegate.
- e. Outback Arts - Councillor / alternate required and General Manager’s delegate required.
- f. Rural Fire Service Bush Fire Management Committee – Councillor / alternate required and General Manager or delegate.
- g. Rural Fire Service SLA Committee – Councillor / alternate required, General Manager or delegate and Director Engineering Services
- h. Traffic Committee – Councillor / alternate required, General Manager and Manager Engineering Services.

- i. Nyngan Community Services Action Group (Interagency) - Councillor / alternate required and General Manager's delegate.
- j. Western Regional Planning Panel – 2 members / 1 alternate (*Note - Requirement that at least one of the nominated persons must have expertise in one of the following: planning, architecture, heritage, the environment, urban design, land economics, traffic and transport, law, engineering or tourism.*)

Council has previously had representation on the following groups which are currently not active. It is recommended that consideration be given to appointing members as and when necessary.

- a. Local Government Community Advisory Group, Central West LLS Board
- b. Liquor Accord
- c. NSW Police Community Safety Precinct Committee
- d. Bogan Shire Youth and Community Centre Committee

The previous representatives and alternates are:

Organisation	Representatives	Alternate
Hermidale Sports Ground 355 Committee	Clr Neill	Clr Douglas
Collerreina Hall 355 Committee	Clr Menzies	Clr Neill
Coolabah Village 355 Committee	Clr Bright	Clr Boag
Girilambone Village 355 Committee		
Nyngan Museum 355 Committee	Clr Milligan	Clr Deacon
Nyngan Tennis 355 Committee		
Alliance of Western Councils	Mayor and General Manager	Deputy Mayor and General Manager's delegate
Bogan Shire Council Audit and Risk Committee (non-voting member)	Clr Boag	Clr Milligan
North West Library Association	Clr Jackson & General Manager's delegate (Team Leader Library)	Clr Deacon and General Manager's delegate
Showground Users Committee	Clr Douglas and General Manager	Clr Boag and General Manager's delegate
Outback Arts	Clr Deacon & General Manager's delegate (Manager Community Services)	Clr Elias and General Manager's delegate
Rural Fire Service - Bush Fire Management Committee	Clr Menzies & General Manager's delegate (Director Engineering Services)	Clr Neill and General Manager's delegate
Rural Fire Service SLA Committee	Clr Menzies, General Manager and Director Engineering Services	Clr Boag and General Manager's delegates
Traffic Committee	Clr Elias , General Manager & Director Engineering Services	Clr Jackson and General Manager's delegates
Nyngan Community Services Action Group (Interagency)	Clr Jackson & General Manager's delegate (Manager Community Services)	Clr Milligan & General Manager's delegate
Western Joint Regional Planning Panel	Director Development and Environmental / Director Engineering	General Manager's delegates

4. Attachments

Nil

5. Recommendation

1. For Council's Consideration.
2. That the Standing Committees of Finance and Works, and Planning, Development and General Purpose be the whole Council on both Committees.

5.7 COUNCILLOR INDUCTION AND REFRESHER TRAINING

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to inform Councillors of a scheduled induction and refresher training workshop and to provide key information to Councillors in respect to that workshop.

2. Background

The Local Government (General) Regulation, 2005 (Clause 183) requires the General Manager to:

- ensure that an induction training course is delivered to each councillor who has been elected to the council for the first time, within 6 months of the councillor's election, and
- ensure that an induction refresher course is delivered to each councillor who is re-elected to the council, within 6 months of the councillor's re-election.

The Regulation also specifies that:

- the induction must provide councillors with information about the functions and obligations of councils and councillors and the administrative procedures and operations of the council, and
- councillors must make all reasonable efforts to participate in any induction training course or induction refresher course delivered to the councillor in accordance with a requirement under this section.
- Councils will be required to report in their annual reports the names of the mayor and councillors who completed induction, refresher and, in the case of mayor, supplementary training during the year.

3. Discussion

The General Manager has arranged an induction and refresher training session for Thursday 17 October 2024. This date was set in the interests of securing a training session that would provide the necessary information to Councillors before the first Ordinary Meeting of Council. It is important, particularly for Councillors in their first term, to have an understanding of Council functions, their obligations and the administrative procedures and operations of Council before this meeting.

This training will cover a wide range of topics and information. The intention of this report is not to duplicate any of these, but the following attachments are provided for the information of Councillors prior to the workshop:

4. Attachments

1. NSW Model Code of Conduct
2. Bogan Shire Council Code of Meeting Practice
3. Model Councillor and Staff Interaction Policy
4. Bogan Shire Council Organisational Structure

5. Recommendation

That this report be received and noted.

Model Code of Conduct

for Local Councils
in NSW

2020



MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LOCAL COUNCILS IN NSW

2020

ACCESS TO SERVICES

The Office of Local Government is located at:

Street Address: Levels 1 & 2, 5 O'Keefe Avenue, NOWRA NSW 2541

Postal Address: Locked Bag 3015, Nowra, NSW 2541

Phone: 02 4428 4100

Fax: 02 4428 4199

TTY: 02 4428 4209

Email: olg@olg.nsw.gov.au

Website: www.olg.nsw.gov.au

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Part 1:
Introduction

This *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* ("the Model Code of Conduct") is made under section 440 of the *Local Government Act 1993* ("LGA") and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* ("the Regulation").

The Model Code of Conduct sets the minimum standards of conduct for council officials. It is prescribed by regulation to assist council officials to:

- understand and comply with the standards of conduct that are expected of them
- enable them to fulfil their statutory duty to act honestly and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence (section 439)
- act in a way that enhances public confidence in local government.

Section 440 of the LGA requires every council (including county councils) and joint organisation to adopt a code of conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct. A council's or joint organisation's adopted code of conduct may also include provisions that supplement the Model Code of Conduct and that extend its application to persons that are not "council officials" for the purposes of the Model Code of Conduct (eg volunteers, contractors and members of wholly advisory committees).

A council's or joint organisation's adopted code of conduct has no effect to the extent that it is inconsistent with the Model Code of Conduct. However, a council's or joint organisation's adopted code of conduct may prescribe requirements that are more onerous than those prescribed in the Model Code of Conduct.

Councillors, administrators, members of staff of councils, delegates of councils, (including members of council committees that are delegates of a council) and any other person a council's adopted code of conduct applies to, must comply with the applicable provisions of their council's code of conduct. It is the personal responsibility of council officials to comply with the standards in the code and to regularly review their personal circumstances and conduct with this in mind.

Failure by a councillor to comply with the standards of conduct prescribed under this code constitutes misconduct for the purposes of the LGA. The LGA provides for a range of penalties that may be imposed on councillors for misconduct, including suspension or disqualification from civic office. A councillor who has been suspended on three or more occasions for misconduct is automatically disqualified from holding civic office for five years.

Failure by a member of staff to comply with a council's code of conduct may give rise to disciplinary action.

Note: References in the Model Code of Conduct to councils are also to be taken as references to county councils and joint organisations.

Note: In adopting the Model Code of Conduct, 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".

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

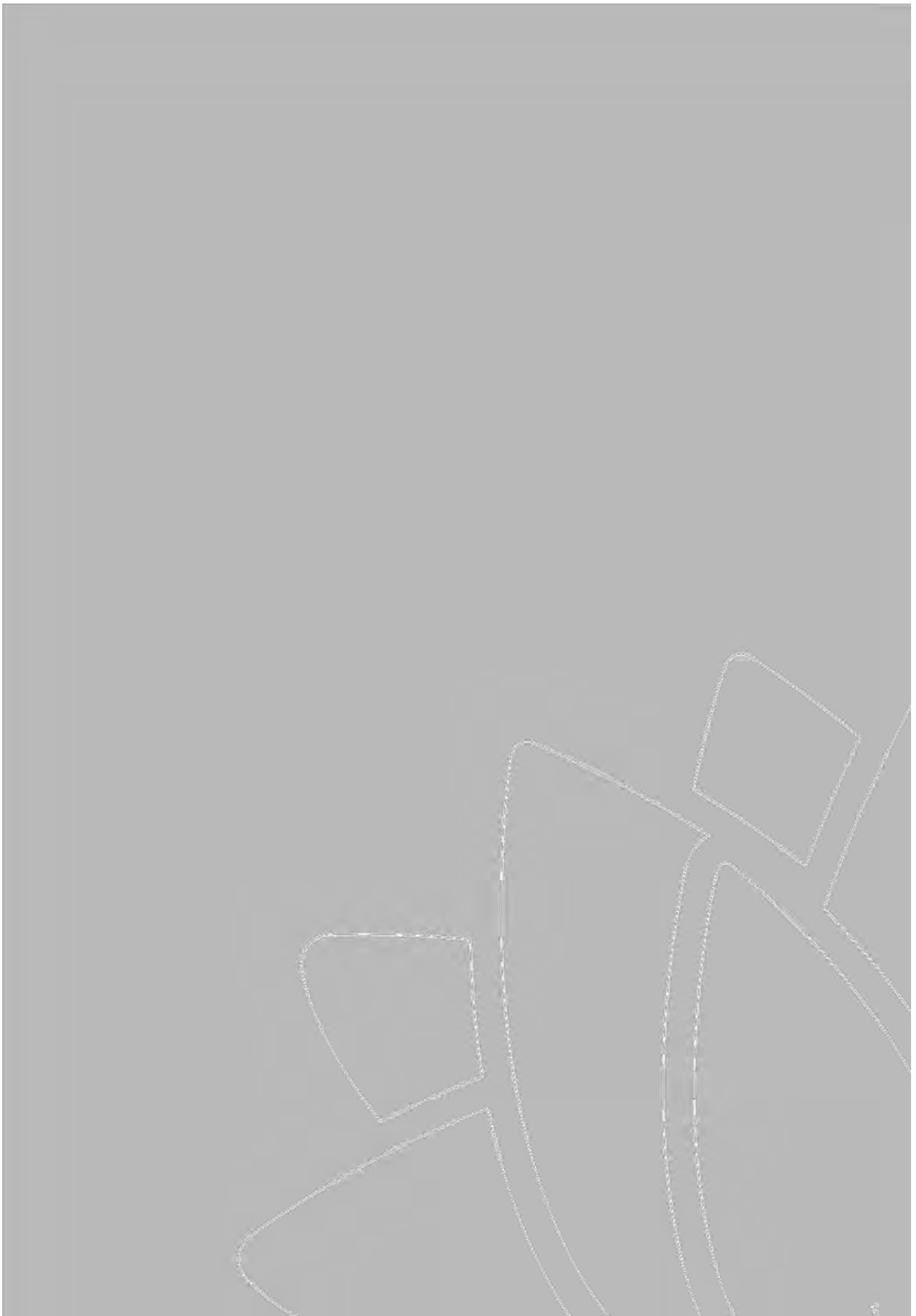


Part 2: Definitions

In this code the following terms have the following meanings:

administrator	an administrator of a council appointed under the LGA other than an administrator appointed under section 66
committee	see the definition of “council committee”
complaint	a code of conduct complaint made for the purposes of clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of the Procedures.
conduct	includes acts and omissions
council	includes county councils and joint organisations
council committee	a committee established by a council comprising of councillors, staff or other persons that the council has delegated functions to and the council’s audit, risk and improvement committee
council committee member	a person other than a councillor or member of staff of a council who is a member of a council committee other than a wholly advisory committee, and a person other than a councillor who is a member of the council’s audit, risk and improvement committee
council official	includes councillors, members of staff of a council, administrators, council committee members, delegates of council and, for the purposes of clause 4.16, council advisers
councillor	any person elected or appointed to civic office, including the mayor and includes members and chairpersons of county councils and voting representatives of the boards of joint organisations and chairpersons of joint organisations
delegate of council	a person (other than a councillor or member of staff of a council) or body, and the individual members of that body, to whom a function of the council is delegated
designated person	a person referred to in clause 4.8
election campaign	includes council, state and federal election campaigns
environmental planning instrument	has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
general manager	includes the executive officer of a joint organisation
joint organisation	a joint organisation established under section 4000 of the LGA
LGA	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
local planning panel	a local planning panel constituted under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
mayor	includes the chairperson of a county council or a joint organisation

members of staff of a council	Includes members of staff of county councils and joint organisations
the Office	Office of Local Government
personal information	information or an opinion (including information or an opinion forming part of a database and whether or not recorded in a material form) about an individual whose identity is apparent or can reasonably be ascertained from the information or opinion
the Procedures	the <i>Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW</i> prescribed under the Regulation
the Regulation	the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
voting representative	a voting representative of the board of a joint organisation
wholly advisory committee	a council committee that the council has not delegated any functions to





Part 3:
General Conduct
Obligations

General conduct

- 3.1 You must not conduct yourself in a manner that:
- a) is likely to bring the council or other council officials into disrepute
 - b) is contrary to statutory requirements or the council's administrative requirements or policies
 - c) is improper or unethical
 - d) is an abuse of power
 - e) causes, comprises or involves intimidation or verbal abuse
 - f) involves the misuse of your position to obtain a private benefit
 - g) constitutes harassment or bullying behaviour under this code, or is unlawfully discriminatory.
- 3.2 You must act lawfully and honestly, and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence in carrying out your functions under the LGA or any other Act. (*section 439*).

Fairness and equity

- 3.3 You must consider issues consistently, promptly and fairly. You must deal with matters in accordance with established procedures, in a non-discriminatory manner.
- 3.4 You must take all relevant facts known to you, or that you should be reasonably aware of, into consideration and have regard to the particular merits of each case. You must not take irrelevant matters or circumstances into consideration when making decisions.
- 3.5 An act or omission in good faith, whether or not it involves error, will not constitute a breach of clauses 3.3 or 3.4.

Harassment and discrimination

- 3.6 You must not harass or unlawfully discriminate against others, or support others who harass or unlawfully discriminate against others, on the grounds of age, disability, race (including colour, national or ethnic origin or immigrant status), sex, pregnancy, marital or relationship status, family responsibilities or breastfeeding, sexual orientation, gender identity or intersex status or political, religious or other affiliation.
- 3.7 For the purposes of this code, "harassment" is any form of behaviour towards a person that:
- a) is not wanted by the person
 - b) offends, humiliates or intimidates the person, and
 - c) creates a hostile environment.

Bullying

- 3.8 You must not engage in bullying behaviour towards others.
- 3.9 For the purposes of this code, "bullying behaviour" is any behaviour in which:
- a) a person or a group of people repeatedly behaves unreasonably towards another person or a group of persons, and
 - b) the behaviour creates a risk to health and safety.
- 3.10 Bullying behaviour may involve, but is not limited to, any of the following types of behaviour:
- a) aggressive, threatening or intimidating conduct
 - b) belittling or humiliating comments

- c) spreading malicious rumours
- d) teasing, practical jokes or 'initiation ceremonies'
- e) exclusion from work-related events
- f) unreasonable work expectations, including too much or too little work, or work below or beyond a worker's skill level
- g) displaying offensive material
- h) pressure to behave in an inappropriate manner.

3.11 Reasonable management action carried out in a reasonable manner does not constitute bullying behaviour for the purposes of this code. Examples of reasonable management action may include, but are not limited to:

- a) performance management processes
- b) disciplinary action for misconduct
- c) informing a worker about unsatisfactory work performance or inappropriate work behaviour
- d) directing a worker to perform duties in keeping with their job
- e) maintaining reasonable workplace goals and standards
- f) legitimately exercising a regulatory function
- g) legitimately implementing a council policy or administrative processes.

Work health and safety

3.12 All council officials, including councillors, owe statutory duties under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act). You must comply with your duties under the WHS Act and your responsibilities under any policies or procedures adopted by the council to ensure workplace health and safety. Specifically, you must:

- a) take reasonable care for your own health and safety
- b) take reasonable care that your acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other persons
- c) comply, so far as you are reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction that is given to ensure compliance with the WHS Act and any policies or procedures adopted by the council to ensure workplace health and safety
- d) cooperate with any reasonable policy or procedure of the council relating to workplace health or safety that has been notified to council staff
- e) report accidents, incidents, near misses, to the general manager or such other staff member nominated by the general manager, and take part in any incident investigations
- f) so far as is reasonably practicable, consult, co-operate and coordinate with all others who have a duty under the WHS Act in relation to the same matter.

Land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions

3.13 You must ensure that land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory decisions are properly made, and that all parties are dealt with fairly. You must avoid any occasion for suspicion of improper conduct in the exercise of land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions.

- 3.14 In exercising land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions, you must ensure that no action, statement or communication between yourself and others conveys any suggestion of willingness to improperly provide concessions or preferential or unduly unfavourable treatment.

Binding caucus votes

- 3.15 You must not participate in binding caucus votes in relation to matters to be considered at a council or committee meeting.
- 3.16 For the purposes of clause 3.15, a binding caucus vote is a process whereby a group of councillors are compelled by a threat of disciplinary or other adverse action to comply with a predetermined position on a matter before the council or committee, irrespective of the personal views of individual members of the group on the merits of the matter before the council or committee.
- 3.17 Clause 3.15 does not prohibit councillors from discussing a matter before the council or committee prior to considering the matter in question at a council or committee meeting, or from voluntarily holding a shared view with other councillors on the merits of a matter.
- 3.18 Clause 3.15 does not apply to a decision to elect the mayor or deputy mayor, or to nominate a person to be a member of a council committee or a representative of the council on an external body.

Obligations in relation to meetings

- 3.19 You must comply with rulings by the chair at council and committee meetings or other proceedings of the council unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.
- 3.20 You must not engage in bullying behaviour (as defined under this Part) towards the chair, other council officials or any members of the public present during council or committee meetings or other proceedings of the council (such as, but not limited to, workshops and briefing sessions).
- 3.21 You must not engage in conduct that disrupts council or committee meetings or other proceedings of the council (such as, but not limited to, workshops and briefing sessions), or that would otherwise be inconsistent with the orderly conduct of meetings.
- 3.22 If you are a councillor, you must not engage in any acts of disorder or other conduct that is intended to prevent the proper or effective functioning of the council, or of a committee of the council. Without limiting this clause, you must not:
- a) leave a meeting of the council or a committee for the purposes of depriving the meeting of a quorum, or
 - b) submit a rescission motion with respect to a decision for the purposes of voting against it to prevent another councillor from submitting a rescission motion with respect to the same decision, or
 - c) deliberately seek to impede the consideration of business at a meeting.

Part 4: Pecuniary Interests

What is a pecuniary interest?

- 4.1 A pecuniary interest is an interest that you have in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to you or a person referred to in clause 4.3.
- 4.2 You will not have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the interest is so remote or insignificant that it could not reasonably be regarded as likely to influence any decision you might make in relation to the matter, or if the interest is of a kind specified in clause 4.6.
- 4.3 For the purposes of this Part, you will have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the pecuniary interest is:
- (a) your interest, or
 - (b) the interest of your spouse or de facto partner, your relative, or your partner or employer, or
 - (c) a company or other body of which you, or your nominee, partner or employer, is a shareholder or member.
- 4.4 For the purposes of clause 4.3:
- (a) Your "relative" is any of the following:
 - i) your parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
 - ii) your spouse's or de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
 - iii) the spouse or de facto partner of a person referred to in paragraphs (i) and (ii).
 - (b) "de facto partner" has the same meaning as defined in section 21C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.

- 4.5 You will not have a pecuniary interest in relation to a person referred to in subclauses 4.3(b) or (c):
- (a) if you are unaware of the relevant pecuniary interest of your spouse, de facto partner, relative, partner, employer or company or other body, or
 - (b) just because the person is a member of, or is employed by, a council or a statutory body, or is employed by the Crown, or
 - (c) just because the person is a member of, or a delegate of a council to, a company or other body that has a pecuniary interest in the matter, so long as the person has no beneficial interest in any shares of the company or body.

What interests do not have to be disclosed?

- 4.6 You do not have to disclose the following interests for the purposes of this Part:
- (a) your interest as an elector
 - (b) your interest as a ratepayer or person liable to pay a charge
 - (c) an interest you have in any matter relating to the terms on which the provision of a service or the supply of goods or commodities is offered to the public generally, or to a section of the public that includes persons who are not subject to this code
 - (d) an interest you have in any matter relating to the terms on which the provision of a service or the supply of goods or commodities is offered to your relative by the council in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as apply to persons who are not subject to this code

- (e) an interest you have as a member of a club or other organisation or association, unless the interest is as the holder of an office in the club or organisation (whether remunerated or not)
 - (f) if you are a council committee member, an interest you have as a person chosen to represent the community, or as a member of a non-profit organisation or other community or special interest group, if you have been appointed to represent the organisation or group on the council committee
 - (g) an interest you have relating to a contract, proposed contract or other matter, if the interest arises only because of a beneficial interest in shares in a company that does not exceed 10 per cent of the voting rights in the company
 - (h) an interest you have arising from the proposed making by the council of an agreement between the council and a corporation, association or partnership, being a corporation, association or partnership that has more than 25 members, if the interest arises because your relative is a shareholder (but not a director) of the corporation, or is a member (but not a member of the committee) of the association, or is a partner of the partnership
 - (i) an interest you have arising from the making by the council of a contract or agreement with your relative for, or in relation to, any of the following, but only if the proposed contract or agreement is similar in terms and conditions to such contracts and agreements as have been made, or as are proposed to be made, by the council in respect of similar matters with other residents of the area:
 - i) the performance by the council at the expense of your relative of any work or service in connection with roads or sanitation
 - ii) security for damage to footpaths or roads
 - iii) any other service to be rendered, or act to be done, by the council by or under any Act conferring functions on the council, or by or under any contract
 - (j) an interest relating to the payment of fees to councillors (including the mayor and deputy mayor)
 - (k) an interest relating to the payment of expenses and the provision of facilities to councillors (including the mayor and deputy mayor) in accordance with a policy under section 252 of the LGA,
 - (l) an interest relating to an election to the office of mayor arising from the fact that a fee for the following 12 months has been determined for the office of mayor
 - (m) an interest of a person arising from the passing for payment of a regular account for the wages or salary of an employee who is a relative of the person
 - (n) an interest arising from being covered by, or a proposal to be covered by, indemnity insurance as a councillor or a council committee member
 - (o) an interest arising from the appointment of a councillor to a body as a representative or delegate of the council, whether or not a fee or other recompense is payable to the representative or delegate.
- 4.7 For the purposes of clause 4.6, "relative" has the same meaning as in clause 4.4, but includes your spouse or de facto partner.

What disclosures must be made by a designated person?

4.8 Designated persons include:

- (a) the general manager
- (b) other senior staff of the council for the purposes of section 332 of the LGA
- (c) a person (other than a member of the senior staff of the council) who is a member of staff of the council or a delegate of the council and who holds a position identified by the council as the position of a designated person because it involves the exercise of functions (such as regulatory functions or contractual functions) that, in their exercise, could give rise to a conflict between the person's duty as a member of staff or delegate and the person's private interest
- (d) a person (other than a member of the senior staff of the council) who is a member of a committee of the council identified by the council as a committee whose members are designated persons because the functions of the committee involve the exercise of the council's functions (such as regulatory functions or contractual functions) that, in their exercise, could give rise to a conflict between the member's duty as a member of the committee and the member's private interest.

4.9 A designated person:

- (a) must prepare and submit written returns of interests in accordance with clauses 4.21, and
- (b) must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.10.

4.10 A designated person must disclose in writing to the general manager (or if the person is the general manager, to the council) the nature of any pecuniary interest the person has in any council matter with which the person is dealing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the interest.

4.11 Clause 4.10 does not require a designated person who is a member of staff of the council to disclose a pecuniary interest if the interest relates only to the person's salary as a member of staff, or to their other conditions of employment.

4.12 The general manager must, on receiving a disclosure from a designated person, deal with the matter to which the disclosure relates or refer it to another person to deal with.

4.13 A disclosure by the general manager must, as soon as practicable after the disclosure is made, be laid on the table at a meeting of the council and the council must deal with the matter to which the disclosure relates or refer it to another person to deal with.

What disclosures must be made by council staff other than designated persons?

4.14 A member of staff of council, other than a designated person, must disclose in writing to their manager or the general manager the nature of any pecuniary interest they have in a matter they are dealing with as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the interest.

4.15 The staff member's manager or the general manager must, on receiving a disclosure under clause 4.14, deal with the matter to which the disclosure relates or refer it to another person to deal with.

What disclosures must be made by council advisers?

- 4.16 A person who, at the request or with the consent of the council or a council committee, gives advice on any matter at any meeting of the council or committee, must disclose the nature of any pecuniary interest the person has in the matter to the meeting at the time the advice is given. The person is not required to disclose the person's interest as an adviser.
- 4.17 A person does not breach clause 4.16 if the person did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the matter under consideration at the meeting was a matter in which they had a pecuniary interest.

What disclosures must be made by a council committee member?

- 4.18 A council committee member must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.28 and comply with clause 4.29.
- 4.19 For the purposes of clause 4.18, a "council committee member" includes a member of staff of council who is a member of the committee.

What disclosures must be made by a councillor?

- 4.20 A councillor:
- (a) must prepare and submit written returns of interests in accordance with clause 4.21, and
 - (b) must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.28 and comply with clause 4.29 where it is applicable.

Disclosure of interests in written returns

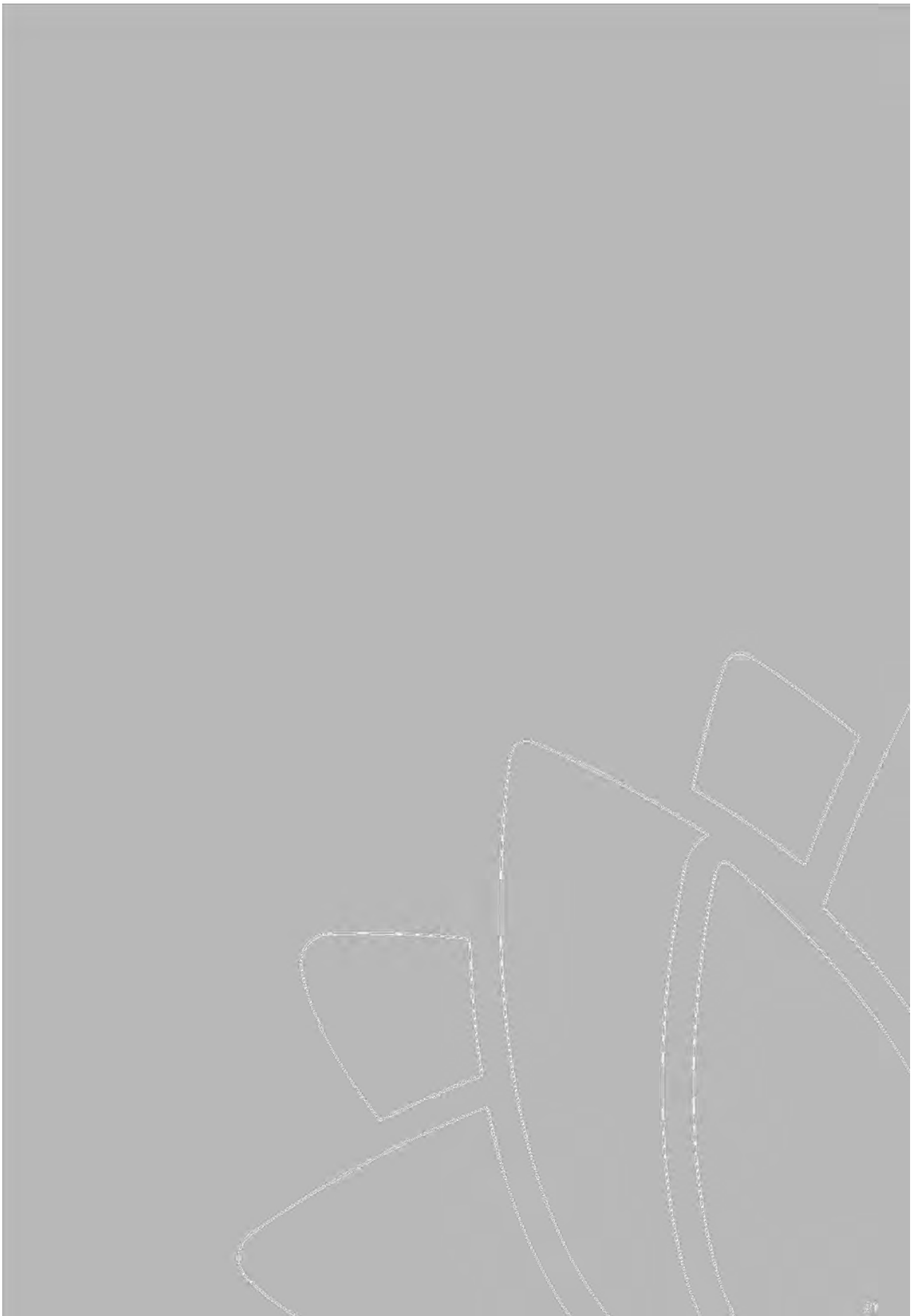
- 4.21 A councillor or designated person must make and lodge with the general manager a return in the form set out in schedule 2 to this code, disclosing the councillor's or designated person's interests as specified in schedule 1 to this code within 3 months after:
- (a) becoming a councillor or designated person, and
 - (b) 30 June of each year, and
 - (c) the councillor or designated person becoming aware of an interest they are required to disclose under schedule 1 that has not been previously disclosed in a return lodged under paragraphs (a) or (b).
- 4.22 A person need not make and lodge a return under clause 4.21, paragraphs (a) and (b) if:
- (a) they made and lodged a return under that clause in the preceding 3 months, or
 - (b) they have ceased to be a councillor or designated person in the preceding 3 months.

- 4.23 A person must not make and lodge a return that the person knows or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular.
- 4.24 The general manager must keep a register of returns required to be made and lodged with the general manager.
- 4.25 Returns required to be lodged with the general manager under clause 4.21(a) and (b) must be tabled at the first meeting of the council after the last day the return is required to be lodged.
- 4.26 Returns required to be lodged with the general manager under clause 4.21(c) must be tabled at the next council meeting after the return is lodged.
- 4.27 Information contained in returns made and lodged under clause 4.21 is to be made publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*, the *Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009* and any guidelines issued by the Information Commissioner.
- (b) at any time during which the council or committee is voting on any question in relation to the matter.
- 4.30 In the case of a meeting of a board of a joint organisation, a voting representative is taken to be present at the meeting for the purposes of clauses 4.28 and 4.29 where they participate in the meeting by telephone or other electronic means.
- 4.31 A disclosure made at a meeting of a council or council committee must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 4.32 A general notice may be given to the general manager in writing by a councillor or a council committee member to the effect that the councillor or council committee member, or the councillor's or council committee member's spouse, de facto partner or relative, is:
- (a) a member of, or in the employment of, a specified company or other body, or
- (b) a partner of, or in the employment of, a specified person.

Disclosure of pecuniary interests at meetings

- 4.28 A councillor or a council committee member who has a pecuniary interest in any matter with which the council is concerned, and who is present at a meeting of the council or committee at which the matter is being considered, must disclose the nature of the interest to the meeting as soon as practicable.
- 4.29 The councillor or council committee member must not be present at, or in sight of, the meeting of the council or committee:
- (a) at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by the council or committee, or
- Such a notice is, unless and until the notice is withdrawn or until the end of the term of the council in which it is given (whichever is the sooner), sufficient disclosure of the councillor's or council committee member's interest in a matter relating to the specified company, body or person that may be the subject of consideration by the council or council committee after the date of the notice.
- 4.33 A councillor or a council committee member is not prevented from being present at and taking part in a meeting at which a matter is being considered, or from voting on the matter, merely because the councillor or council committee member has an interest in the matter of a kind referred to in clause 4.6.

- 4.34 A person does not breach clauses 4.28 or 4.29 if the person did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the matter under consideration at the meeting was a matter in which they had a pecuniary interest.
- 4.35 Despite clause 4.29, a councillor who has a pecuniary interest in a matter may participate in a decision to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another body or person.
- 4.36 Clause 4.29 does not apply to a councillor who has a pecuniary interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting if:
- (a) the matter is a proposal relating to:
 - (i) the making of a principal environmental planning instrument applying to the whole or a significant portion of the council's area, or
 - (ii) the amendment, alteration or repeal of an environmental planning instrument where the amendment, alteration or repeal applies to the whole or a significant portion of the council's area, and
 - (b) the pecuniary interest arises only because of an interest of the councillor in the councillor's principal place of residence or an interest of another person (whose interests are relevant under clause 4.3) in that person's principal place of residence, and
 - (c) the councillor made a special disclosure under clause 4.37 in relation to the interest before the commencement of the meeting.
- 4.37 A special disclosure of a pecuniary interest made for the purposes of clause 4.36(c) must:
- (a) be in the form set out in schedule 3 of this code and contain the information required by that form, and
 - (b) be laid on the table at a meeting of the council as soon as practicable after the disclosure is made, and the information contained in the special disclosure is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 4.38 The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a councillor or a council committee member who has a pecuniary interest in a matter with which the council is concerned to be present at a meeting of the council or committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter if the Minister is of the opinion:
- (a) that the number of councillors prevented from voting would be so great a proportion of the whole as to impede the transaction of business, or
 - (b) that it is in the interests of the electors for the area to do so.
- 4.39 A councillor or a council committee member with a pecuniary interest in a matter who is permitted to be present at a meeting of the council or committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter under clause 4.38, must still disclose the interest they have in the matter in accordance with clause 4.28.





Part 5:
**Non-Pecuniary Conflicts
of Interest**

What is a non-pecuniary conflict of interest?

- 5.1 Non-pecuniary interests are private or personal interests a council official has that do not amount to a pecuniary interest as defined in clause 4.1 of this code. These commonly arise out of family or personal relationships, or out of involvement in sporting, social, religious or other cultural groups and associations, and may include an interest of a financial nature.
- 5.2 A non-pecuniary conflict of interest exists where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that you could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out your official functions in relation to a matter.
- 5.3 The personal or political views of a council official do not constitute a private interest for the purposes of clause 5.2.
- 5.4 Non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be identified and appropriately managed to uphold community confidence in the probity of council decision-making. The onus is on you to identify any non-pecuniary conflict of interest you may have in matters that you deal with, to disclose the interest fully and in writing, and to take appropriate action to manage the conflict in accordance with this code.
- 5.5 When considering whether or not you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter you are dealing with, it is always important to think about how others would view your situation.

Managing non-pecuniary conflicts of interest

- 5.6 Where you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter for the purposes of clause 5.2, you must disclose the relevant private interest you have in relation to the matter fully and in writing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the non-pecuniary conflict of interest and on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to the matter. In the case of members of council staff other than the general manager, such a disclosure is to be made to the staff member's manager. In the case of the general manager, such a disclosure is to be made to the mayor.
- 5.7 If a disclosure is made at a council or committee meeting, both the disclosure and the nature of the interest must be recorded in the minutes on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises. This disclosure constitutes disclosure in writing for the purposes of clause 5.6.
- 5.8 How you manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest will depend on whether or not it is significant.
- 5.9 As a general rule, a non-pecuniary conflict of interest will be significant where it does not involve a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1, but it involves:
 - a) a relationship between a council official and another person who is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that is particularly close, such as a current or former spouse or de facto partner, a relative for the purposes of clause 4.4 or another person from the council official's extended family that the council official has a close personal relationship with, or another person living in the same household

- b) other relationships with persons who are affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that are particularly close, such as friendships and business relationships. Closeness is defined by the nature of the friendship or business relationship, the frequency of contact and the duration of the friendship or relationship.
 - c) an affiliation between the council official and an organisation (such as a sporting body, club, religious, cultural or charitable organisation, corporation or association) that is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that is particularly strong. The strength of a council official's affiliation with an organisation is to be determined by the extent to which they actively participate in the management, administration or other activities of the organisation.
 - d) membership, as the council's representative, of the board or management committee of an organisation that is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration, in circumstances where the interests of the council and the organisation are potentially in conflict in relation to the particular matter
 - e) a financial interest (other than an interest of a type referred to in clause 4.6) that is not a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1
 - f) the conferral or loss of a personal benefit other than one conferred or lost as a member of the community or a broader class of people affected by a decision.
- 5.10 Significant non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be managed in one of two ways:
- a) by not participating in consideration of, or decision making in relation to, the matter in which you have the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest and the matter being allocated to another person for consideration or determination, or
 - b) if the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to a matter under consideration at a council or committee meeting, by managing the conflict of interest as if you had a pecuniary interest in the matter by complying with clauses 4.28 and 4.29.
- 5.11 If you determine that you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter that is not significant and does not require further action, when disclosing the interest you must also explain in writing why you consider that the non-pecuniary conflict of interest is not significant and does not require further action in the circumstances.
- 5.12 If you are a member of staff of council other than the general manager, the decision on which option should be taken to manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest must be made in consultation with and at the direction of your manager. In the case of the general manager, the decision on which option should be taken to manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest must be made in consultation with and at the direction of the mayor.
- 5.13 Despite clause 5.10(b), a councillor who has a significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter, may participate in a decision to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another body or person.

5.14 Council committee members are not required to declare and manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in accordance with the requirements of this Part where it arises from an interest they have as a person chosen to represent the community, or as a member of a non-profit organisation or other community or special interest group, if they have been appointed to represent the organisation or group on the council committee.

Political donations

5.15 Councillors should be aware that matters before council or committee meetings involving their political donors may also give rise to a non-pecuniary conflict of interest.

5.16 Where you are a councillor and have received or knowingly benefitted from a reportable political donation:

- a) made by a major political donor in the previous four years, and
- b) the major political donor has a matter before council,

you must declare a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in the matter, disclose the nature of the interest, and manage the conflict of interest as if you had a pecuniary interest in the matter by complying with clauses 4.28 and 4.29. A disclosure made under this clause must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

5.17 For the purposes of this Part:

- a) a "reportable political donation" has the same meaning as it has in section 6 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*
- b) "major political donor" has the same meaning as it has in the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

5.18 Councillors should note that political donations that are not a "reportable political donation", or political donations to a registered political party or group by which a councillor is endorsed, may still give rise to a non-pecuniary conflict of interest. Councillors should determine whether or not such conflicts are significant for the purposes of clause 5.9 and take the appropriate action to manage them.

5.19 Despite clause 5.16, a councillor who has received or knowingly benefitted from a reportable political donation of the kind referred to in that clause, may participate in a decision to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another body or person.

Loss of quorum as a result of compliance with this Part

5.20 A councillor who would otherwise be precluded from participating in the consideration of a matter under this Part because they have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in the matter is permitted to participate in consideration of the matter if:

- a) the matter is a proposal relating to:
 - i) the making of a principal environmental planning instrument applying to the whole or a significant portion of the council's area, or
 - ii) the amendment, alteration or repeal of an environmental planning instrument where the amendment, alteration or repeal applies to the whole or a significant portion of the council's area, and

- b) the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises only because of an interest that a person has in that person's principal place of residence, and
- c) the councillor discloses the interest they have in the matter that would otherwise have precluded their participation in consideration of the matter under this Part in accordance with clause 5.6.

5.21 The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a councillor or a council committee member who is precluded under this Part from participating in the consideration of a matter to be present at a meeting of the council or committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter if the Minister is of the opinion:

- a) that the number of councillors prevented from voting would be so great a proportion of the whole as to impede the transaction of business, or
- b) that it is in the interests of the electors for the area to do so.

5.22 Where the Minister exempts a councillor or committee member from complying with a requirement under this Part under clause 5.21, the councillor or committee member must still disclose any interests they have in the matter the exemption applies to, in accordance with clause 5.6.

Other business or employment

5.23 The general manager must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council without the approval of the council.

5.24 A member of staff must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council that relates to the business of the council or that might conflict with the staff member's council duties unless they have notified the general manager in writing of the employment, work or business and the general manager has given their written approval for the staff member to engage in the employment, work or business.

5.25 The general manager may at any time prohibit a member of staff from engaging, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council that relates to the business of the council, or that might conflict with the staff member's council duties.

5.26 A member of staff must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council if prohibited from doing so.

5.27 Members of staff must ensure that any outside employment, work or business they engage in will not:

- a) conflict with their official duties
- b) involve using confidential information or council resources obtained through their work with the council including where private use is permitted

- c) require them to work while on council duty
- d) discredit or disadvantage the council
- e) pose, due to fatigue, a risk to their health or safety, or to the health and safety of their co-workers.

Personal dealings with council

- 5.28 You may have reason to deal with your council in your personal capacity (for example, as a ratepayer, recipient of a council service or applicant for a development consent granted by council). You must not expect or request preferential treatment in relation to any matter in which you have a private interest because of your position. You must avoid any action that could lead members of the public to believe that you are seeking preferential treatment.
- 5.29 You must undertake any personal dealings you have with the council in a manner that is consistent with the way other members of the community deal with the council. You must also ensure that you disclose and appropriately manage any conflict of interest you may have in any matter in accordance with the requirements of this code.

Part 6: Personal Benefit

- 6.1 For the purposes of this Part, a gift or a benefit is something offered to or received by a council official or someone personally associated with them for their personal use and enjoyment.
- 6.2 A reference to a gift or benefit in this Part does not include:
- a) items with a value of \$10 or less
 - b) a political donation for the purposes of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*
 - c) a gift provided to the council as part of a cultural exchange or sister-city relationship that is not converted for the personal use or enjoyment of any individual council official or someone personally associated with them
 - d) a benefit or facility provided by the council to an employee or councillor
 - e) attendance by a council official at a work-related event or function for the purposes of performing their official duties, or
 - f) free or subsidised meals, beverages or refreshments provided to council officials in conjunction with the performance of their official duties such as, but not limited to:
 - i) the discussion of official business
 - ii) work-related events such as council-sponsored or community events, training, education sessions or workshops
 - iii) conferences
 - iv) council functions or events
 - v) social functions organised by groups, such as council committees and community organisations.

Gifts and benefits

- 6.3 You must avoid situations that would give rise to the appearance that a person or body is attempting to secure favourable treatment from you or from the council, through the provision of gifts, benefits or hospitality of any kind to you or someone personally associated with you.
- 6.4 A gift or benefit is deemed to have been accepted by you for the purposes of this Part, where it is received by you or someone personally associated with you.

How are offers of gifts and benefits to be dealt with?

- 6.5 You must not:
- a) seek or accept a bribe or other improper inducement
 - b) seek gifts or benefits of any kind
 - c) accept any gift or benefit that may create a sense of obligation on your part, or may be perceived to be intended or likely to influence you in carrying out your public duty
 - d) subject to clause 6.7, accept any gift or benefit of more than token value as defined by clause 6.9
 - e) accept an offer of cash or a cash-like gift as defined by clause 6.13, regardless of the amount
 - f) participate in competitions for prizes where eligibility is based on the council being in or entering into a customer-supplier relationship with the competition organiser
 - g) personally benefit from reward points programs when purchasing on behalf of the council.

6.6 Where you receive a gift or benefit of any value other than one referred to in clause 6.2, you must disclose this promptly to your manager or the general manager in writing. The recipient, manager, or general manager must ensure that, at a minimum, the following details are recorded in the council's gift register:

- a) the nature of the gift or benefit
- b) the estimated monetary value of the gift or benefit
- c) the name of the person who provided the gift or benefit, and
- d) the date on which the gift or benefit was received.

6.7 Where you receive a gift or benefit of more than token value that cannot reasonably be refused or returned, the gift or benefit must be surrendered to the council, unless the nature of the gift or benefit makes this impractical.

Gifts and benefits of token value

6.8 You may accept gifts and benefits of token value. Gifts and benefits of token value are one or more gifts or benefits received from a person or organisation over a 12-month period that, when aggregated, do not exceed a value of \$100. They include, but are not limited to:

- a) invitations to and attendance at local social, cultural or sporting events with a ticket value that does not exceed \$100
- b) gifts of alcohol that do not exceed a value of \$100
- c) ties, scarves, coasters, tie pins, diaries, chocolates or flowers or the like
- d) prizes or awards that do not exceed \$100 in value.

Gifts and benefits of more than token value

6.9 Gifts or benefits that exceed \$100 in value are gifts or benefits of more than token value for the purposes of clause 6.5(d) and, subject to clause 6.7, must not be accepted.

6.10 Gifts and benefits of more than token value include, but are not limited to, tickets to major sporting events (such as international matches or matches in national sporting codes) with a ticket value that exceeds \$100, corporate hospitality at a corporate facility at major sporting events, free or discounted products or services for personal use provided on terms that are not available to the general public or a broad class of persons, the use of holiday homes, artworks, free or discounted travel.

6.11 Where you have accepted a gift or benefit of token value from a person or organisation, you must not accept a further gift or benefit from the same person or organisation or another person associated with that person or organisation within a single 12-month period where the value of the gift, added to the value of earlier gifts received from the same person or organisation, or a person associated with that person or organisation, during the same 12-month period would exceed \$100 in value.

6.12 For the purposes of this Part, the value of a gift or benefit is the monetary value of the gift or benefit inclusive of GST.

“Cash-like gifts”

- 6.13 For the purposes of clause 6.5(e), “cash-like gifts” include, but are not limited to, gift vouchers, credit cards, debit cards with credit on them, prepayments such as phone or internet credit, lottery tickets, memberships or entitlements to discounts that are not available to the general public or a broad class of persons.

Improper and undue influence

- 6.14 You must not use your position to influence other council officials in the performance of their official functions to obtain a private benefit for yourself or for somebody else. A councillor will not be in breach of this clause where they seek to influence other council officials through the proper exercise of their role as prescribed under the LGA.
- 6.15 You must not take advantage (or seek to take advantage) of your status or position with council, or of functions you perform for council, in order to obtain a private benefit for yourself or for any other person or body.

Part 7:
Relationships Between
Council Officials

Obligations of councillors and administrators

- 7.1 Each council is a body politic. The councillors or administrator/s are the governing body of the council. Under section 223 of the LGA, the role of the governing body of the council includes the development and endorsement of the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the council, including those relating to workforce policy, and to keep the performance of the council under review.
- 7.2 Councillors or administrators must not:
- a) direct council staff other than by giving appropriate direction to the general manager by way of council or committee resolution, or by the mayor or administrator exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA
 - b) in any public or private forum, direct or influence, or attempt to direct or influence, any other member of the staff of the council or a delegate of the council in the exercise of the functions of the staff member or delegate
 - c) contact a member of the staff of the council on council-related business unless in accordance with the policy and procedures governing the interaction of councillors and council staff that have been authorised by the council and the general manager
 - d) contact or issue instructions to any of the council's contractors, including the council's legal advisers, unless by the mayor or administrator exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA.

- 7.3 Despite clause 7.2, councillors may contact the council's external auditor or the chair of the council's audit risk and improvement committee to provide information reasonably necessary for the external auditor or the audit, risk and improvement committee to effectively perform their functions.

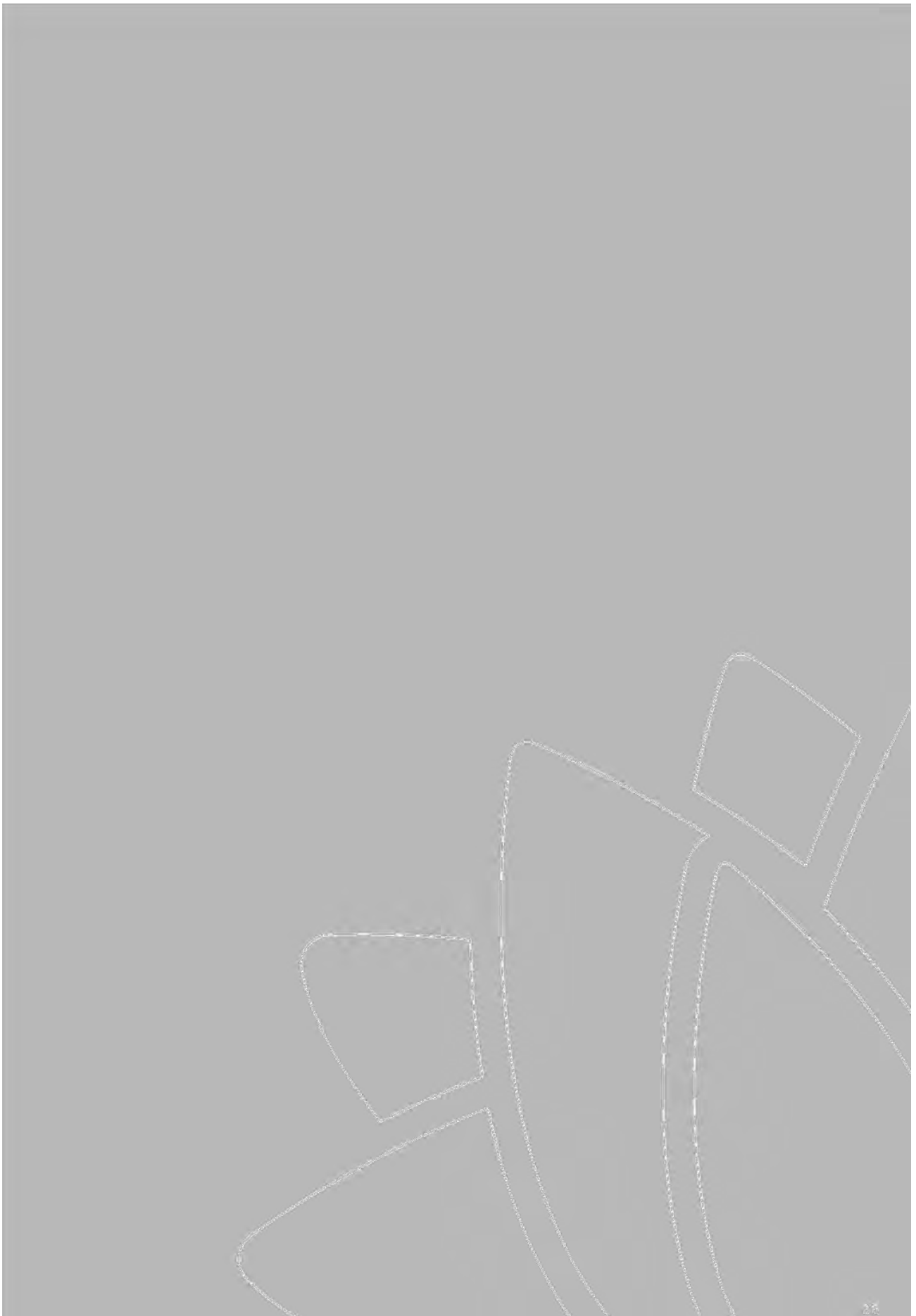
Obligations of staff

- 7.4 Under section 335 of the LGA, the role of the general manager includes conducting the day-to-day management of the council in accordance with the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the council, implementing without undue delay, lawful decisions of the council and ensuring that the mayor and other councillors are given timely information and advice and the administrative and professional support necessary to effectively discharge their official functions.
- 7.5 Members of staff of council must:
- a) give their attention to the business of the council while on duty
 - b) ensure that their work is carried out ethically, efficiently, economically and effectively
 - c) carry out reasonable and lawful directions given by any person having authority to give such directions
 - d) give effect to the lawful decisions, policies and procedures of the council, whether or not the staff member agrees with or approves of them
 - e) ensure that any participation in political activities outside the service of the council does not interfere with the performance of their official duties.

Inappropriate interactions

7.6 You must not engage in any of the following inappropriate interactions:

- a) councillors and administrators approaching staff and staff organisations to discuss individual or operational staff matters (other than matters relating to broader workforce policy), grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters
- b) council staff approaching councillors and administrators to discuss individual or operational staff matters (other than matters relating to broader workforce policy), grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters
- c) subject to clause 8.6, council staff refusing to give information that is available to other councillors to a particular councillor
- d) councillors and administrators who have lodged an application with the council, discussing the matter with council staff in staff-only areas of the council
- e) councillors and administrators approaching members of local planning panels or discussing any application that is either before the panel or that will come before the panel at some future time, except during a panel meeting where the application forms part of the agenda and the councillor or administrator has a right to be heard by the panel at the meeting
- f) councillors and administrators being overbearing or threatening to council staff
- g) council staff being overbearing or threatening to councillors or administrators
- h) councillors and administrators making personal attacks on council staff or engaging in conduct towards staff that would be contrary to the general conduct provisions in Part 3 of this code in public forums including social media
- i) councillors and administrators directing or pressuring council staff in the performance of their work, or recommendations they should make
- j) council staff providing ad hoc advice to councillors and administrators without recording or documenting the interaction as they would if the advice was provided to a member of the community
- k) council staff meeting with applicants or objectors alone AND outside office hours to discuss planning applications or proposals
- l) councillors attending on-site inspection meetings with lawyers and/or consultants engaged by the council associated with current or proposed legal proceedings unless permitted to do so by the council's general manager or, in the case of the mayor or administrator, unless they are exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA.



Part 8:

**Access to Information and
Council Resources**

Councillor and administrator access to information

- 8.1 The general manager is responsible for ensuring that councillors and administrators can access information necessary for the performance of their official functions. The general manager and public officer are also responsible for ensuring that members of the public can access publicly available council information under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (the GIPA Act).
- 8.2 The general manager must provide councillors and administrators with the information necessary to effectively discharge their official functions.
- 8.3 Members of staff of council must provide full and timely information to councillors and administrators sufficient to enable them to exercise their official functions and in accordance with council procedures.
- 8.4 Members of staff of council who provide any information to a particular councillor in the performance of their official functions must also make it available to any other councillor who requests it and in accordance with council procedures.
- 8.5 Councillors and administrators who have a private interest only in council information have the same rights of access as any member of the public.

- 8.6 Despite clause 8.4, councillors and administrators who are precluded from participating in the consideration of a matter under this code because they have a conflict of interest in the matter, are not entitled to request access to council information in relation to the matter unless the information is otherwise available to members of the public, or the council has determined to make the information available under the GIPA Act.

Councillors and administrators to properly examine and consider information

- 8.7 Councillors and administrators must ensure that they comply with their duty under section 439 of the LGA to act honestly and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence by properly examining and considering all the information provided to them relating to matters that they are required to make a decision on.

Refusal of access to information

- 8.8 Where the general manager or public officer determine to refuse access to information requested by a councillor or administrator, they must act reasonably. In reaching this decision they must take into account whether or not the information requested is necessary for the councillor or administrator to perform their official functions (see clause 8.2) and whether they have disclosed a conflict of interest in the matter the information relates to that would preclude their participation in consideration of the matter (see clause 8.6). The general manager or public officer must state the reasons for the decision if access is refused.

Use of certain council information

- 8.9 In regard to information obtained in your capacity as a council official, you must:
- a) subject to clause 8.14, only access council information needed for council business
 - b) not use that council information for private purposes
 - c) not seek or obtain, either directly or indirectly, any financial benefit or other improper advantage for yourself, or any other person or body, from any information to which you have access by virtue of your office or position with council
 - d) only release council information in accordance with established council policies and procedures and in compliance with relevant legislation.

Use and security of confidential information

- 8.10 You must maintain the integrity and security of confidential information in your possession, or for which you are responsible.
- 8.11 In addition to your general obligations relating to the use of council information, you must:
- a) only access confidential information that you have been authorised to access and only do so for the purposes of exercising your official functions
 - b) protect confidential information
 - c) only release confidential information if you have authority to do so
 - d) only use confidential information for the purpose for which it is intended to be used

- e) not use confidential information gained through your official position for the purpose of securing a private benefit for yourself or for any other person
- f) not use confidential information with the intention to cause harm or detriment to the council or any other person or body
- g) not disclose any confidential information discussed during a confidential session of a council or committee meeting or any other confidential forum (such as, but not limited to, workshops or briefing sessions).

Personal information

- 8.12 When dealing with personal information you must comply with:
- a) the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*
 - b) the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002*
 - c) the Information Protection Principles and Health Privacy Principles
 - d) the council's privacy management plan
 - e) the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

Use of council resources

- 8.13 You must use council resources ethically, effectively, efficiently and carefully in exercising your official functions, and must not use them for private purposes, except when supplied as part of a contract of employment (but not for private business purposes), unless this use is lawfully authorised and proper payment is made where appropriate.

8.14 Union delegates and consultative committee members may have reasonable access to council resources and information for the purposes of carrying out their industrial responsibilities, including but not limited to:

- a) the representation of members with respect to disciplinary matters
- b) the representation of employees with respect to grievances and disputes
- c) functions associated with the role of the local consultative committee.

8.15 You must be scrupulous in your use of council property, including intellectual property, official services, facilities, technology and electronic devices and must not permit their misuse by any other person or body.

8.16 You must avoid any action or situation that could create the appearance that council property, official services or public facilities are being improperly used for your benefit or the benefit of any other person or body.

8.17 You must not use council resources (including council staff), property or facilities for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaigns of others unless the resources, property or facilities are otherwise available for use or hire by the public and any publicly advertised fee is paid for use of the resources, property or facility.

8.18 You must not use the council letterhead, council crests, council email or social media or other information that could give the appearance it is official council material:

- a) for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaign of others, or
- b) for other non-official purposes.

8.19 You must not convert any property of the council to your own use unless properly authorised.

Internet access

8.20 You must not use council's computer resources or mobile or other devices to search for, access, download or communicate any material of an offensive, obscene, pornographic, threatening, abusive or defamatory nature, or that could otherwise lead to criminal penalty or civil liability and/or damage the council's reputation.

Council record keeping

8.21 You must comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998* and the council's records management policy.

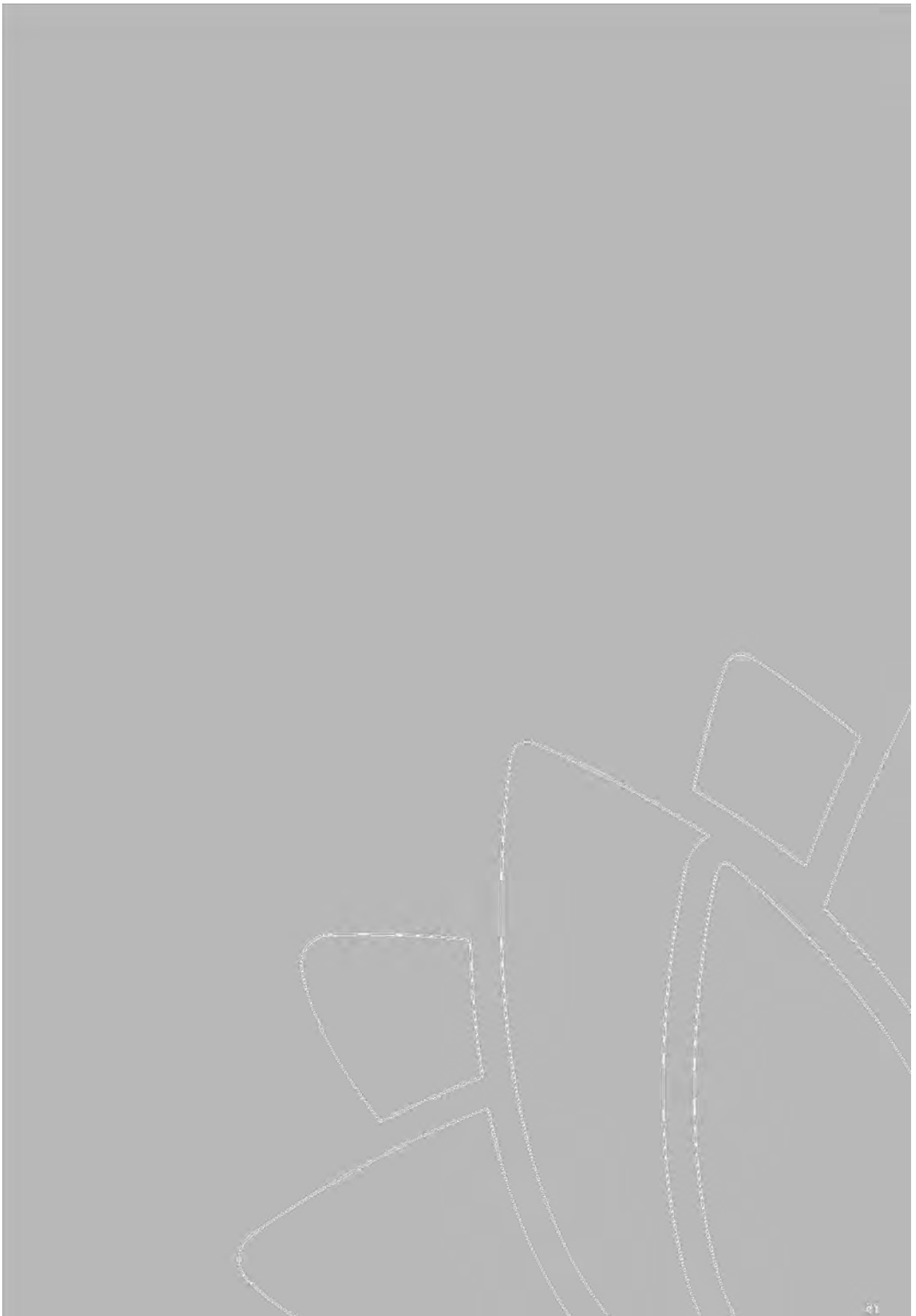
8.22 All information created, sent and received in your official capacity is a council record and must be managed in accordance with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998* and the council's approved records management policies and practices.

8.23 All information stored in either soft or hard copy on council supplied resources (including technology devices and email accounts) is deemed to be related to the business of the council and will be treated as council records, regardless of whether the original intention was to create the information for personal purposes.

8.24 You must not destroy, alter, or dispose of council information or records, unless authorised to do so. If you need to alter or dispose of council information or records, you must do so in consultation with the council's records manager and comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998*.

Councillor access to council buildings

- 8.25 Councillors and administrators are entitled to have access to the council chamber, committee room, mayor's office (subject to availability), councillors' rooms, and public areas of council's buildings during normal business hours and for meetings. Councillors and administrators needing access to these facilities at other times must obtain authority from the general manager.
- 8.26 Councillors and administrators must not enter staff-only areas of council buildings without the approval of the general manager (or their delegate) or as provided for in the procedures governing the interaction of councillors and council staff.
- 8.27 Councillors and administrators must ensure that when they are within a staff only area they refrain from conduct that could be perceived to improperly influence council staff decisions.



Part 9:

**Maintaining the Integrity
of this Code**

Complaints made for an improper purpose

- 9.1 You must not make or threaten to make a complaint or cause a complaint to be made alleging a breach of this code for an improper purpose.
- 9.2 For the purposes of clause 9.1, a complaint is made for an improper purpose where it is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith, or where it otherwise lacks merit and has been made substantially for one or more of the following purposes:
- a) to bully, intimidate or harass another council official
 - b) to damage another council official's reputation
 - c) to obtain a political advantage
 - d) to influence a council official in the exercise of their official functions or to prevent or disrupt the exercise of those functions
 - e) to influence the council in the exercise of its functions or to prevent or disrupt the exercise of those functions
 - f) to avoid disciplinary action under the Procedures
 - g) to take reprisal action against a person for making a complaint alleging a breach of this code
 - h) to take reprisal action against a person for exercising a function prescribed under the Procedures
 - i) to prevent or disrupt the effective administration of this code under the Procedures.

Detrimental action

- 9.3 You must not take detrimental action or cause detrimental action to be taken against a person substantially in reprisal for a complaint they have made alleging a breach of this code.
- 9.4 You must not take detrimental action or cause detrimental action to be taken against a person substantially in reprisal for any function they have exercised under the Procedures.
- 9.5 For the purposes of clauses 9.3 and 9.4, a detrimental action is an action causing, comprising or involving any of the following:
- a) injury, damage or loss
 - b) intimidation or harassment
 - c) discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to employment
 - d) dismissal from, or prejudice in, employment
 - e) disciplinary proceedings.

Compliance with requirements under the Procedures

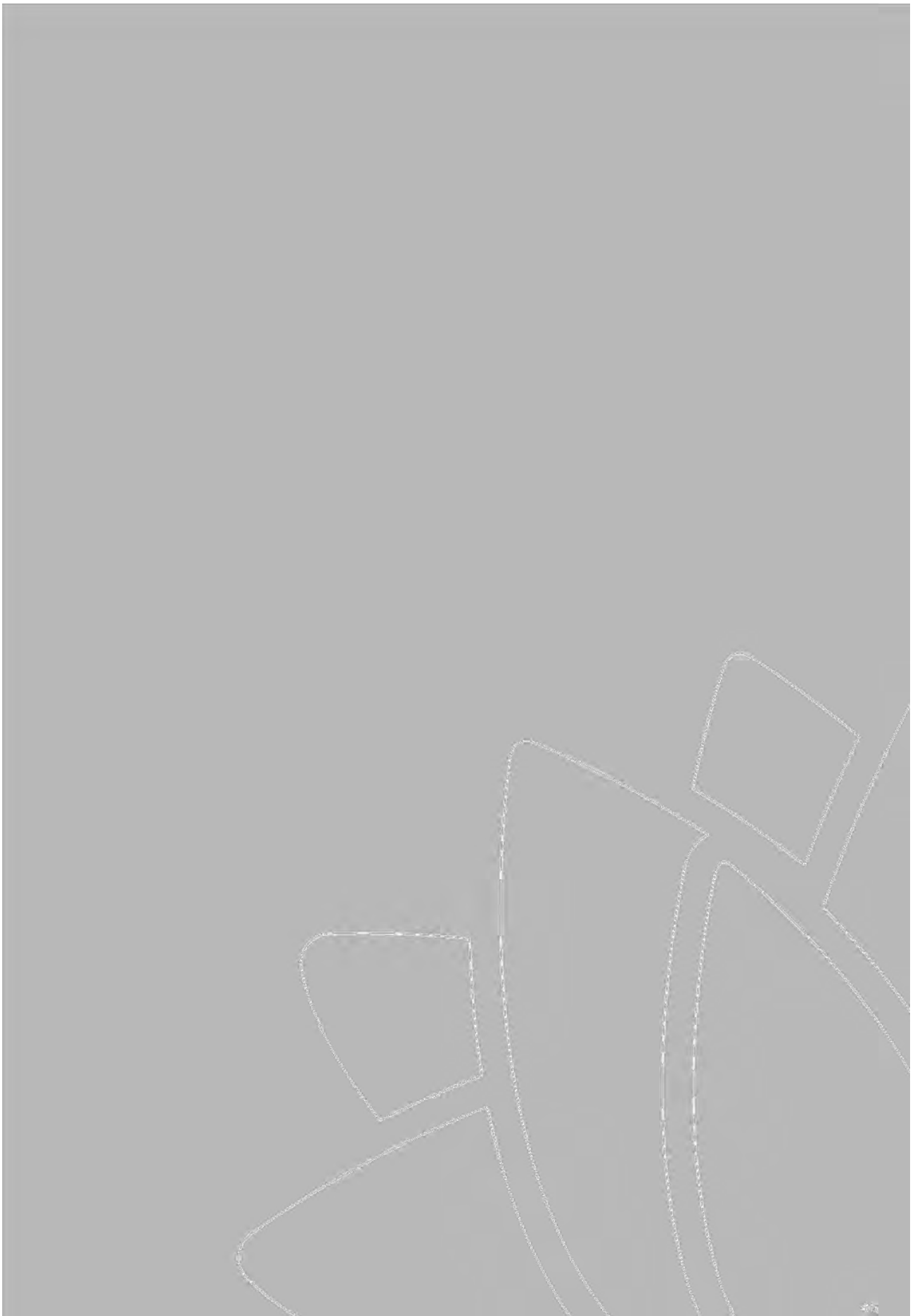
- 9.6 You must not engage in conduct that is calculated to impede or disrupt the consideration of a matter under the Procedures.
- 9.7 You must comply with a reasonable and lawful request made by a person exercising a function under the Procedures. A failure to make a written or oral submission invited under the Procedures will not constitute a breach of this clause.
- 9.8 You must comply with a practice ruling made by the Office under the Procedures.

Disclosure of information about the consideration of a matter under the Procedures

- 9.9 All allegations of breaches of this code must be dealt with under and in accordance with the Procedures.
- 9.10 You must not allege breaches of this code other than by way of a complaint made or initiated under the Procedures.
- 9.11 You must not make allegations about, or disclose information about, suspected breaches of this code at council, committee or other meetings, whether open to the public or not, or in any other forum, whether public or not.
- 9.12 You must not disclose information about a complaint you have made alleging a breach of this code or any other matter being considered under the Procedures except for the purposes of seeking legal advice, unless the disclosure is otherwise permitted under the Procedures.
- 9.13 Nothing under this Part prevents a person from making a public interest disclosure to an appropriate public authority or investigative authority under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.

Complaints alleging a breach of this Part

- 9.14 Complaints alleging a breach of this Part by a councillor, the general manager or an administrator are to be managed by the Office. This clause does not prevent the Office from referring an alleged breach of this Part back to the council for consideration in accordance with the Procedures.
- 9.15 Complaints alleging a breach of this Part by other council officials are to be managed by the general manager in accordance with the Procedures.



Schedule 1:

Disclosures of Interest and Other
Matters in Written Returns
Submitted Under Clause 4.21

Part 1: Preliminary

Definitions

1. For the purposes of the schedules to this code, the following definitions apply:

address means:

- a) in relation to a person other than a corporation, the last residential or business address of the person known to the councillor or designated person disclosing the address, or
- b) in relation to a corporation, the address of the registered office of the corporation in New South Wales or, if there is no such office, the address of the principal office of the corporation in the place where it is registered, or
- c) in relation to any real property, the street address of the property.

de facto partner has the same meaning as defined in section 21C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.

disposition of property means a conveyance, transfer, assignment, settlement, delivery, payment or other alienation of property, including the following:

- a) the allotment of shares in a company
- b) the creation of a trust in respect of property
- c) the grant or creation of a lease, mortgage, charge, easement, licence, power, partnership or interest in respect of property
- d) the release, discharge, surrender, forfeiture or abandonment, at law or in equity, of a debt, contract or chose in action, or of an interest in respect of property

- e) the exercise by a person of a general power of appointment over property in favour of another person
- f) a transaction entered into by a person who intends by the transaction to diminish, directly or indirectly, the value of the person's own property and to increase the value of the property of another person.

gift means a disposition of property made otherwise than by will (whether or not by instrument in writing) without consideration, or with inadequate consideration, in money or money's worth passing from the person to whom the disposition was made to the person who made the disposition, but does not include a financial or other contribution to travel.

interest means:

- a) in relation to property, an estate, interest, right or power, at law or in equity, in or over the property, or
- b) in relation to a corporation, a relevant interest (within the meaning of section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth) in securities issued or made available by the corporation.

listed company means a company that is listed within the meaning of section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.

occupation includes trade, profession and vocation.

professional or business association means an incorporated or unincorporated body or organisation having as one of its objects or activities the promotion of the economic interests of its members in any occupation.

property includes money.

return date means:

- a) in the case of a return made under clause 4.21(a), the date on which a person became a councillor or designated person
- b) in the case of a return made under clause 4.21(b), 30 June of the year in which the return is made
- c) in the case of a return made under clause 4.21(c), the date on which the councillor or designated person became aware of the interest to be disclosed.

relative includes any of the following:

- a) a person's spouse or de facto partner
- b) a person's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
- c) a person's spouse's or de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
- d) the spouse or de facto partner of a person referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c).

travel includes accommodation incidental to a journey.

Matters relating to the interests that must be included in returns

2. *Interests etc. outside New South Wales:*
A reference in this schedule or in schedule 2 to a disclosure concerning a corporation or other thing includes any reference to a disclosure concerning a corporation registered, or other thing arising or received, outside New South Wales.
3. *References to interests in real property:*
A reference in this schedule or in schedule 2 to real property in which a councillor or designated person has an interest includes a reference to any real property situated in Australia in which the councillor or designated person has an interest.
4. *Gifts, loans etc. from related corporations:*
For the purposes of this schedule and schedule 2, gifts or contributions to travel given, loans made, or goods or services supplied, to a councillor or designated person by two or more corporations that are related to each other for the purposes of section 50 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth are all given, made or supplied by a single corporation.

Part 2: Pecuniary interests to be disclosed in returns

Real property

5. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the street address of each parcel of real property in which they had an interest on the return date, and
 - b) the street address of each parcel of real property in which they had an interest in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) the nature of the interest.
6. An interest in a parcel of real property need not be disclosed in a return if the person making the return had the interest only:
 - a) as executor of the will, or administrator of the estate, of a deceased person and not as a beneficiary under the will or intestacy, or
 - b) as a trustee, if the interest was acquired in the ordinary course of an occupation not related to their duties as the holder of a position required to make a return.
7. An interest in a parcel of real property need not be disclosed in a return if the person ceased to hold the interest prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.
8. For the purposes of clause 5 of this schedule, "interest" includes an option to purchase.

Gifts

9. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose:
 - a) a description of each gift received in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - b) the name and address of the donor of each of the gifts.
10. A gift need not be included in a return if:
 - a) it did not exceed \$500, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$500 made by the same person during a period of 12 months or less, or
 - b) it was a political donation disclosed, or required to be disclosed, under Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - c) the donor was a relative of the donee, or
 - d) subject to paragraph (a), it was received prior to the person becoming a councillor or designated person.
11. For the purposes of clause 10 of this schedule, the amount of a gift other than money is an amount equal to the value of the property given.

Contributions to travel

12. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the name and address of each person who made any financial or other contribution to the expenses of any travel undertaken by the person in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and

- b) the dates on which the travel was undertaken, and
 - c) the names of the states and territories, and of the overseas countries, in which the travel was undertaken.
13. A financial or other contribution to any travel need not be disclosed under this clause if it:
- a) was made from public funds (including a contribution arising from travel on free passes issued under an Act or from travel in government or council vehicles), or
 - b) was made by a relative of the traveller, or
 - c) was made in the ordinary course of an occupation of the traveller that is not related to their functions as the holder of a position requiring the making of a return, or
 - d) did not exceed \$250, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$250 made by the same person during a 12-month period or less, or
 - e) was a political donation disclosed, or required to be disclosed, under Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - f) was made by a political party of which the traveller was a member and the travel was undertaken for the purpose of political activity of the party in New South Wales, or to enable the traveller to represent the party within Australia, or
 - g) subject to paragraph (d) it was received prior to the person becoming a councillor or designated person.
14. For the purposes of clause 13 of this schedule, the amount of a contribution (other than a financial contribution) is an amount equal to the value of the contribution.

Interests and positions in corporations

15. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose:
- a) the name and address of each corporation in which they had an interest or held a position (whether remunerated or not) on the return date, and
 - b) the name and address of each corporation in which they had an interest or held a position in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) the nature of the interest, or the position held, in each of the corporations, and
 - d) a description of the principal objects (if any) of each of the corporations, except in the case of a listed company.
16. An interest in, or a position held in, a corporation need not be disclosed if the corporation is:
- a) formed for the purpose of providing recreation or amusement, or for promoting commerce, industry, art, science, religion or charity, or for any other community purpose, and
 - b) required to apply its profits or other income in promoting its objects, and
 - c) prohibited from paying any dividend to its members.
17. An interest in a corporation need not be disclosed if the interest is a beneficial interest in shares in a company that does not exceed 10 per cent of the voting rights in the company.
18. An interest or a position in a corporation need not be disclosed if the person ceased to hold the interest or position prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.

Interests as a property developer or a close associate of a property developer

19. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose whether they were a property developer, or a close associate of a corporation that, or an individual who, is a property developer, on the return date.

20. For the purposes of clause 19 of this schedule:

close associate, in relation to a corporation or an individual, has the same meaning as it has in section 53 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

property developer has the same meaning as it has in Division 7 of Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

Positions in trade unions and professional or business associations

21. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of the code must disclose:
- a) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which they held any position (whether remunerated or not) on the return date, and
 - b) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which they have held any position (whether remunerated or not) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) a description of the position held in each of the unions and associations.

22. A position held in a trade union or a professional or business association need not be disclosed if the person ceased to hold the position prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.

Dispositions of real property

23. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose particulars of each disposition of real property by the person (including the street address of the affected property) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, under which they wholly or partly retained the use and benefit of the property or the right to re-acquire the property.

24. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose particulars of each disposition of real property to another person (including the street address of the affected property) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, that is made under arrangements with, but is not made by, the person making the return, being a disposition under which the person making the return obtained wholly or partly the use of the property.

25. A disposition of real property need not be disclosed if it was made prior to a person becoming a councillor or designated person.

Sources of Income

26. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose:
- a) each source of income that the person reasonably expects to receive in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June, and
 - b) each source of income received by the person in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year.
27. A reference in clause 26 of this schedule to each source of income received, or reasonably expected to be received, by a person is a reference to:
- a) in relation to income from an occupation of the person:
 - (i) a description of the occupation, and
 - (ii) if the person is employed or the holder of an office, the name and address of their employer, or a description of the office, and
 - (iii) if the person has entered into a partnership with other persons, the name (if any) under which the partnership is conducted, or
 - b) in relation to income from a trust, the name and address of the settlor and the trustee, or
 - c) in relation to any other income, a description sufficient to identify the person from whom, or the circumstances in which, the income was, or is reasonably expected to be, received.

28. The source of any income need not be disclosed by a person in a return if the amount of the income received, or reasonably expected to be received, by the person from that source did not exceed \$500, or is not reasonably expected to exceed \$500, as the case may be.
29. The source of any income received by the person that they ceased to receive prior to becoming a councillor or designated person need not be disclosed.
30. A fee paid to a councillor or to the mayor or deputy mayor under sections 248 or 249 of the LGA need not be disclosed.

Debts

31. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose the name and address of each person to whom the person was liable to pay any debt:
 - a) on the return date, and
 - b) at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year.
32. A liability to pay a debt must be disclosed by a person in a return made under clause 4.21 whether or not the amount, or any part of the amount, to be paid was due and payable on the return date or at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be.
33. A liability to pay a debt need not be disclosed by a person in a return if:
 - a) the amount to be paid did not exceed \$500 on the return date or in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, unless:

- (i) the debt was one of two or more debts that the person was liable to pay to one person on the return date, or at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, and
 - (ii) the amounts to be paid exceeded, in the aggregate, \$500, or
- b) the person was liable to pay the debt to a relative, or
- c) in the case of a debt arising from a loan of money the person was liable to pay the debt to an authorised deposit-taking institution or other person whose ordinary business includes the lending of money, and the loan was made in the ordinary course of business of the lender, or
- d) in the case of a debt arising from the supply of goods or services:
 - (i) the goods or services were supplied in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the return date, or were supplied in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, or
 - (ii) the goods or services were supplied in the ordinary course of any occupation of the person that is not related to their duties as the holder of a position required to make a return, or
- e) subject to paragraph (a), the debt was discharged prior to the person becoming a councillor or designated person.

Discretionary disclosures

34. A person may voluntarily disclose in a return any interest, benefit, advantage or liability, whether pecuniary or not, that is not required to be disclosed under another provision of this Schedule.

Schedule 2:

Form of Written Return of Interests Submitted Under Clause 4.21

'Disclosures by councillors and designated persons' return

1. The pecuniary interests and other matters to be disclosed in this return are prescribed by Schedule 1 of the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* (the Model Code of Conduct).
2. If this is the first return you have been required to lodge with the general manager after becoming a councillor or designated person, do not complete Parts C, D and I of the return. All other parts of the return should be completed with appropriate information based on your circumstances at the return date, that is, the date on which you became a councillor or designated person.
3. If you have previously lodged a return with the general manager and you are completing this return for the purposes of disclosing a new interest that was not disclosed in the last return you lodged with the general manager, you must complete all parts of the return with appropriate information for the period from 30 June of the previous financial year or the date on which you became a councillor or designated person, (whichever is the later date), to the return date which is the date you became aware of the new interest to be disclosed in your updated return.
4. If you have previously lodged a return with the general manager and are submitting a new return for the new financial year, you must complete all parts of the return with appropriate information for the 12-month period commencing on 30 June of the previous year to 30 June this year.
5. This form must be completed using block letters or typed.

6. If there is insufficient space for all the information you are required to disclose, you must attach an appendix which is to be properly identified and signed by you.
7. If there are no pecuniary interests or other matters of the kind required to be disclosed under a heading in this form, the word "NIL" is to be placed in an appropriate space under that heading.

Important information

This information is being collected for the purpose of complying with clause 4.21 of the Model Code of Conduct.

You must not lodge a return that you know or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular (see clause 4.23 of the Model Code of Conduct). Complaints about breaches of these requirements are to be referred to the Office of Local Government and may result in disciplinary action by the council, the Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government or the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

The information collected on this form will be kept by the general manager in a register of returns. The general manager is required to table all returns at a council meeting.

Information contained in returns made and lodged under clause 4.21 is to be made publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*, the *Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009* and any guidelines issued by the Information Commissioner.

You have an obligation to keep the information contained in this return up to date. If you become aware of a new interest that must be disclosed in this return, or an interest that you have previously failed to disclose, you must submit an updated return within three months of becoming aware of the previously undisclosed interest.

Disclosure of pecuniary interests and other matters by *[full name of councillor or designated person]*

as at *[return date]*

in respect of the period from *[date]* to *[date]*

[councillor's or designated person's signature]

[date]

A. Real Property

Street address of each parcel of real property in which I had an interest at the Nature of interest
return date/at any time since 30 June

B. Sources of income

1 Sources of income I reasonably expect to receive from an occupation in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of income I received from an occupation at any time since 30 June

Description of occupation	Name and address of employer or description of office held (if applicable)	Name under which partnership conducted (if applicable)
---------------------------	--	--

2 Sources of income I reasonably expect to receive from a trust in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of income I received from a trust since 30 June

Name and address of settlor	Name and address of trustee
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

3 Sources of other income I reasonably expect to receive in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of other income I received at any time since 30 June

[Include description sufficient to identify the person from whom, or the circumstances in which, that income was received]

C. Gifts

Description of each gift I received at any time since 30 June	Name and address of donor
---	---------------------------

D. Contributions to travel

Name and address of each person who made any financial or other contribution to any travel undertaken by me at any time since 30 June	Dates on which travel was undertaken	Name of States, Territories of the Commonwealth and overseas countries in which travel was undertaken
---	--------------------------------------	---

E. Interests and positions in corporations

Name and address of each corporation in which I had an interest or held a position at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Nature of interest (if any)	Description of position (if any)	Description of principal objects (if any) of corporation (except in case of listed company)
---	-----------------------------	----------------------------------	---

F. Were you a property developer or a close associate of a property developer on the return date? (Y/N)

G. Positions in trade unions and professional or business associations

Name of each trade union and each professional or business association in which I held any position (whether remunerated or not) at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Description of position
---	-------------------------

H. Debts

Name and address of each person to whom I was liable to pay any debt at the return date/at any time since 30 June

I. Dispositions of property

1 Particulars of each disposition of real property by me (including the street address of the affected property) at any time since 30 June as a result of which I retained, either wholly or in part, the use and benefit of the property or the right to re-acquire the property at a later time

2 Particulars of each disposition of property to a person by any other person under arrangements made by me (including the street address of the affected property), being dispositions made at any time since 30 June, as a result of which I obtained, either wholly or in part, the use and benefit of the property

J. Discretionary disclosures

Schedule 3:

Form of Special Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest Submitted Under Clause 4.37

1. This form must be completed using block letters or typed.
2. If there is insufficient space for all the information you are required to disclose, you must attach an appendix which is to be properly identified and signed by you.

Important Information

This information is being collected for the purpose of making a special disclosure of pecuniary interests under clause 4.36(c) of the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* (the Model Code of Conduct).

The special disclosure must relate only to a pecuniary interest that a councillor has in the councillor's principal place of residence, or an interest another person (whose interests are relevant under clause 4.3 of the Model Code of Conduct) has in that person's principal place of residence.

Clause 4.3 of the Model Code of Conduct states that you will have a pecuniary interest in a matter because of the pecuniary interest of your spouse or your de facto partner or your relative or because your business partner or employer has a pecuniary interest. You will also have a pecuniary interest in a matter because

you, your nominee, your business partner or your employer is a member of a company or other body that has a pecuniary interest in the matter.

"Relative" is defined by clause 4.4 of the Model Code of Conduct as meaning your, your spouse's or your de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child and the spouse or de facto partner of any of those persons.

You must not make a special disclosure that you know or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular. Complaints about breaches of these requirements are to be referred to the Office of Local Government and may result in disciplinary action by the Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government or the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

This form must be completed by you before the commencement of the council or council committee meeting at which the special disclosure is being made. The completed form must be tabled at the meeting. Everyone is entitled to inspect it. The special disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Special disclosure of pecuniary interests by *[full name of councillor]*

in the matter of *[insert name of environmental planning instrument]*

which is to be considered at a meeting of the
[name of council or council committee (as the case requires)]

to be held on the day of 20 .

Pecuniary Interest

Address of the affected principal place of residence of the councillor or an associated person, company or body (the identified land)

Relationship of identified land to councillor

[Tick or cross one box.]

- The councillor has an interest in the land (e.g. is the owner or has another interest arising out of a mortgage, lease, trust, option or contract, or otherwise).
- An associated person of the councillor has an interest in the land.
- An associated company or body of the councillor has an interest in the land.

Matter giving rise to pecuniary interest¹

Nature of the land that is subject to a change in zone/planning control by the proposed LEP (the subject land)²

[Tick or cross one box]

- The identified land.
- Land that adjoins or is adjacent to or is in proximity to the identified land.

Current zone/planning control

[Insert name of current planning instrument and identify relevant zone/planning control applying to the subject land]

1 Clause 4.1 of the Model Code of Conduct provides that a pecuniary interest is an interest that a person has in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to the person. A person does not have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the interest is so remote or insignificant that it could not reasonably be regarded as likely to influence any decision the person might make in relation to the matter, or if the interest is of a kind specified in clause 4.6 of the Model Code of Conduct.

2 A pecuniary interest may arise by way of a change of permissible use of land adjoining, adjacent to or in proximity to land in which a councillor or a person, company or body referred to in clause 4.3 of the Model Code of Conduct has a proprietary interest.

Proposed change of zone/planning control

[Insert name of proposed LEP and identify proposed change of zone/planning control applying to the subject land]

Effect of proposed change of zone/planning control on councillor or associated person

[Insert one of the following: "Appreciable financial gain" or "Appreciable financial loss"]

[If more than one pecuniary interest is to be declared, reprint the above box and fill in for each additional interest.]

Councillor's signature

Date

[This form is to be retained by the council's general manager and included in full in the minutes of the meeting]



Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018

**MODEL CODE OF MEETING PRACTICE
FOR LOCAL COUNCILS IN NSW**

2018

Adopted by Council 23 May 2019
Resolution 155/2019
Amended 24 September 2020
Resolution 259/2020

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018

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Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**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.

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.

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".

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**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.

BEFORE THE MEETING**Timing of ordinary council meetings**

3.1 The council shall, by resolution, set the frequency, time, date and place of its ordinary meetings.

Extraordinary meetings

3.2 If the mayor receives a request in writing, signed by at least three (3) 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.

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

Notice to councillors of ordinary council meetings

- 3.6 The general manager must send to each councillor, at least 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.
- 3.7 The notice and the agenda for, and the business papers relating to, the meeting may be given to councillors in electronic form, but only if all councillors have facilities to access the notice, agenda and business papers in that form.

Notice to councillors of extraordinary meetings

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

Giving notice of business to be considered at council meetings

- 3.9 A councillor may give notice of any business they wish to be considered by 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 8 business days' business days before the meeting is to be held.
- 3.10 A councillor may, in writing to the general manager, request the withdrawal of a notice of motion submitted by them prior to its inclusion in the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered.

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- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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

- 3.13 A councillor may, by way of a notice submitted under clause 3.9, ask a question for response by the general manager about the performance or operations of the council.
- 3.14 A councillor is not permitted to ask a question with notice under clause 3.13 that comprises a complaint against the general manager or a member of staff of the council, or a question that implies wrongdoing by the general manager or a member of staff of the council.
- 3.15 The general manager or their nominee may respond to a question with notice submitted under clause 3.13 by way of a report included in the business papers for the relevant meeting of the council or orally at the meeting.

Agenda and business papers for ordinary meetings

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

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- 3.17 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 3.7.
- 3.18 Nothing in clause 3.16 limits the powers of the mayor to put a mayoral minute to a meeting under clause 9.5.
- 3.19 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.
- 3.20 Where the agenda includes the receipt of information or discussion of other matters that, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to take place when the meeting is closed to the public, the general manager must ensure that the agenda of the meeting:
- (a) identifies the relevant item of business and indicates that it is of such a nature (without disclosing details of the information to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public), and
 - (b) states the grounds under section 10A(2) of the Act relevant to the item of business.
- 3.21 The general manager must ensure that the details of any item of business which, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, are included in a business paper provided to councillors for the meeting concerned. Such details must not be included in the business papers made available to the public, and must not be disclosed by a councillor or by any other person to another person who is not authorised to have that information.

Availability of the agenda and business papers to the public

- 3.22 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.

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- 3.23 Clause 3.22 does not apply to the business papers for items of business that the general manager has identified under clause 3.20 as being likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public.
- 3.24 For the purposes of clause 3.22, 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.
- 3.25 A copy of an agenda, or of an associated business paper made available under clause 3.22, may in addition be given or made available in electronic form.

Agenda and business papers for extraordinary meetings

- 3.26 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.
- 3.27 Despite clause 3.26, 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.
- 3.28 A motion moved under clause 3.27(a) can be moved without notice but only after the business notified in the agenda for the extraordinary meeting has been dealt with.
- 3.29 Despite clauses 9.20–9.30, only the mover of a motion moved under clause 3.27(a) can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 3.30 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling of the chairperson under clause 3.27(b) on whether a matter is of great urgency.

COMING TOGETHER**Attendance by councillors at meetings**

- 4.1 All councillors must make reasonable efforts to attend meetings of the council and of committees of the council of which they are members.
- 4.2 A councillor cannot participate in a meeting of the council or of a committee of the council unless personally present at the meeting.

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- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 A councillor's request for leave of absence from council meetings should, if practicable, identify (by date) the meetings from which the councillor intends to be absent and the grounds upon which the leave of absence is being sought.
- 4.5 The council must act reasonably when considering whether to grant a councillor's request for a leave of absence.
- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 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

- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 Clause 4.8 does not apply if the quorum is required to be determined in accordance with directions of the Minister in a performance improvement order issued in respect of the council.
- 4.10 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.

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- 4.11 In either case, the meeting must be adjourned to a time, date and place fixed:
- (a) by the chairperson, or
 - (b) in the chairperson's absence, by the majority of the councillors present, or
 - (c) failing that, by the general manager.
- 4.12 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.
- 4.13 Where, prior to the commencement of a meeting, it becomes apparent that a quorum may not be present at the meeting, or that the 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.
- 4.14 Where a meeting is cancelled under clause 4.13, 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 3.2.

Entitlement of the public to attend council meetings

- 4.15 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.
- 4.16 Clause 4.15 does not apply to parts of meetings that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.
- 4.17 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Webcasting of meetings**

- 4.18 All meetings of the council and committees of the council are to be webcast on the council's website.
- 4.19 Clause 4.18 does not apply to parts of a meeting that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.
- 4.20 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.
- 4.21 A recording of each meeting of the council and committee of the council is to be retained on the council's website for a minimum of 12 months. 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

- 4.22 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.
- 4.23 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.
- 4.24 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.
- 4.25 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.

THE CHAIRPERSON**The chairperson at meetings**

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Election of the chairperson in the absence of the mayor and deputy mayor**

- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 For the purposes of clause 5.5, 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.
- 5.7 The candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is the candidate who is to be the chairperson.
- 5.8 Any election conducted under clause 5.3, and the outcome of the vote, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Chairperson to have precedence

- 5.9 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.

MODES OF ADDRESS

- 6.1 If the chairperson is the mayor, they are to be addressed as 'Mr Mayor' or 'Madam Mayor'.

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- 6.2 Where the chairperson is not the mayor, they are to be addressed as either 'Mr Chairperson' or 'Madam Chairperson'.
- 6.3 A councillor is to be addressed as 'Councillor [surname]'.
- 6.4 A council officer is to be addressed by their official designation or as Mr/Ms [surname].

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS

- 7.1 The general order of business for an ordinary meeting of the council shall be:
- 01 Opening meeting
 - 02 Acknowledgement of country
 - 03 Remembrance
 - 04 Apologies and applications for a leave of absence by councillors
 - 05 Disclosures of interests
 - 06 Confirmation of minutes
 - 07 Reports of committees
 - 08 Mayoral minute(s)
 - 09 Reports to council
 - 10 Correspondence
 - 11 Conclusion of the meeting
- 7.2 The order of business as fixed under clause 7.1 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.
- 7.3 Despite clauses 9-20–9.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 7.2 may speak to the motion before it is put.

CONSIDERATION OF BUSINESS AT COUNCIL MEETINGS**Business that can be dealt with at a council meeting**

- 8.1 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 3.9, and
 - (b) unless notice of the business has been sent to the councillors in accordance with clause 3.6 in the case of an ordinary meeting or clause 3.8 in the case of an extraordinary meeting called in an emergency.

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- 8.2 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 8.9, is a matter or topic put to the meeting by way of a mayoral minute, or
 - (d) is a motion for the adoption of recommendations of a committee, including, but not limited to, a committee of the council.
- 8.3 Despite clause 8.1, 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.
- 8.4 A motion moved under clause 8.3(a) can be moved without notice. Despite clauses 9.20–9.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 8.3(a) can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 8.5 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 8.3(b).

Mayoral minutes

- 8.6 Subject to clause 8.9, if the mayor is the chairperson at a meeting of 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.
- 8.7 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.
- 8.8 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.
- 8.9 A mayoral minute must not be used to put without notice matters that are routine and not urgent, or matters for which proper notice should be given because of their complexity. For the purpose of this clause, a matter will be urgent where it requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.

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- 8.10 Where a mayoral minute makes a recommendation which, if adopted, would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in 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

- 8.11 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

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

Questions

- 8.14 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 3.9 and 3.13.
- 8.15 A councillor may, through the chairperson, put a question to another councillor about a matter on the agenda.
- 8.16 A councillor may, through the general manager, put a question to a council director about a matter on the agenda. Council employees are only obliged to answer a question put to them through the general manager at the direction of the general manager.
- 8.17 A councillor or council director 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 director 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.
- 8.18 Councillors must put questions directly, succinctly, respectfully and without argument.

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

RULES OF DEBATE**Motions to be seconded**

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

Notices of motion

- 9.2 A councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.9 is to move the motion the subject of the notice of motion at the meeting at which it is to be considered.
- 9.3 If a councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.9 wishes to withdraw it after the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered have been sent to councillors, the councillor may request the withdrawal of the motion when it is before the council.
- 9.4 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

- 9.5 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.
- 9.6 The chairperson must rule out of order any motion or amendment to a motion that is unlawful or the implementation of which would be unlawful.
- 9.7 Before ruling out of order a motion or an amendment to a motion under clause 9.6, the chairperson is to give the mover an opportunity to clarify or amend the motion or amendment.
- 9.8 Any motion, amendment or other matter that the chairperson has ruled out of order is taken to have been lost.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Motions requiring the expenditure of funds**

- 9.9 A motion or an amendment to a motion which if passed would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in 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

- 9.10 An amendment to a motion must be moved and seconded before it can be debated.
- 9.11 An amendment to a motion must relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion before 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.
- 9.12 The mover of an amendment is to be given the opportunity to explain an uncertainties in the proposed amendment provided it has been seconded.
- 9.13 If an amendment has been lost, a further amendment can be moved to the motion to which the lost amendment was moved, and so on, but no more than one (1) motion and one (1) proposed amendment can be before council at any one time.
- 9.14 While an amendment is being considered, debate must only occur in relation to the amendment and not the original motion. Debate on the original motion is to be suspended while the amendment to the original motion is being debated.
- 9.15 If the amendment is carried, it becomes the motion and is to be debated. If the amendment is lost, debate is to resume on the original motion.
- 9.16 An amendment may become the motion without debate or a vote where it is accepted by the councillor who moved the original motion.

Foreshadowed motions

- 9.17 A councillor may propose a foreshadowed motion in relation to the matter the subject of the original motion before 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.

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- 9.18 Where an amendment has been moved and seconded, a councillor may, without a seconder, foreshadow a further amendment that they propose to move after the first amendment has been dealt with. There is no limit to the number of foreshadowed amendments that may be put before 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.
- 9.19 Foreshadowed motions and foreshadowed amendments are to be considered in the order in which they are proposed. However, foreshadowed motions cannot be considered until all foreshadowed amendments have been dealt with.

Limitations on the number and duration of speeches

- 9.20 A councillor who, during a debate at a meeting of 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.
- 9.21 A councillor, other than the mover of an original motion, has the right to speak once on the motion and once on each amendment to it.
- 9.22 A councillor must not, without the consent of the Chair, speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, or for longer than five (5) minutes at any one time.
- 9.23 Despite clause 9.22, the chairperson may permit a councillor who claims to have been misrepresented or misunderstood to speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, and for longer than five (5) minutes on that motion or amendment to enable the councillor to make a statement limited to explaining the misrepresentation or misunderstanding.
- 9.24 Despite clause 9.22, the council may resolve to shorten the duration of speeches to expedite the consideration of business at a meeting.
- 9.25 Despite clauses 9.20 and 19.21, a councillor may move that a motion or an amendment be now put:
- (a) if the mover of the motion or amendment has spoken in favour of it and no councillor expresses an intention to speak against it, or
 - (b) if at least two (2) councillors have spoken in favour of the motion or amendment and at least two (2) councillors have spoken against it.
- 9.26 The chairperson must immediately put to the vote, without debate, a motion moved under clause 9.25. A seconder is not required for such a motion.

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- 9.27 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is passed, the chairperson must, without further debate, put the original motion or amendment to the vote immediately after the mover of the original motion has exercised their right of reply under clause 9.20.
- 9.28 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is lost, the chairperson must allow the debate on the original motion or the amendment to be resumed.
- 9.29 All councillors must be heard without interruption and all other councillors must, unless otherwise permitted under this code, remain silent while another councillor is speaking.
- 9.30 Once the debate on a matter has concluded and a matter has been dealt with, the chairperson must not allow further debate on the matter.

VOTING**Voting entitlements of councillors**

- 10.1 Each councillor is entitled to one (1) vote.
- 10.2 The person presiding at a meeting of the council has, in the event of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.
- 10.3 Where the chairperson declines to exercise, or fails to exercise, their second or casting vote, in the event of an equality of votes, the motion being voted upon is lost.

Voting at council meetings

- 10.4 A councillor who is present at a meeting of the council but who fails to vote on a motion put to the meeting is taken to have voted against the motion.
- 10.5 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.
- 10.6 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.
- 10.7 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.

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- 10.8 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 10.4 of this code.
- 10.9 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.

Voting on planning decisions

- 10.10 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.
- 10.11 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.
- 10.12 Each decision recorded in the register is to be described in the register or identified in a manner that enables the description to be obtained from another publicly available document.
- 10.13 Clauses 10.10 – 10.12 apply also to meetings that are closed to the public.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

- 11.1 The council may resolve itself into a committee to consider any matter before the council.
- 11.2 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.
- 11.3 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.

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- 11.4 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.

CLOSURE OF COUNCIL MEETINGS TO THE PUBLIC**Grounds on which meetings can be closed to the public**

- 12.1 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.
- 12.2 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Matters to be considered when closing meetings to the public**

- 12.3 A meeting is not to remain closed during the discussion of anything referred to in clause 12.1:
- (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.
- 12.4 A meeting is not to be closed during the receipt and consideration of information or advice referred to in clause 12.1(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.
- 12.5 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 12.2), 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 12.1.
- 12.6 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.
- 12.7 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Notice of likelihood of closure not required in urgent cases**

- 12.8 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 3.20 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 12.1, and
 - (b) the council or committee, after considering any representations made under clause 12.9, 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.

Representations by members of the public

- 12.9 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.
- 12.10 A representation under clause 12.9 is to be made after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded.
- 12.11 Where the matter has been identified in the agenda of the meeting under clause 3.20 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, in order to make representations under clause 12.9, members of the public must first make an application to the council in the approved form. Applications must be received by two (2) days before the meeting at which the matter is to be considered.
- 12.12 The general manager (or their delegate) may refuse an application made under clause 12.11. The general manager or their delegate must give reasons in writing for a decision to refuse an application.
- 12.13 No more than two (2) speakers are to be permitted to make representations under clause 12.9.
- 12.14 If more than the permitted number of speakers apply to make representations under clause 12.9, 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 12.9, the general manager or their delegate is to determine who will make representations to the council.

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- 12.15 The general manager (or their delegate) is to determine the order of speakers.
- 12.16 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 3.20 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 12.9 after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded. The chairperson is to permit no more than two (2) speakers to make representations in such order as determined by the chairperson.
- 12.17 Each speaker will be allowed five (5) minutes to make representations, and this time limit is to be strictly enforced by the chairperson. Speakers must confine their representations to whether the meeting should be closed to the public. If a speaker digresses to irrelevant matters, the chairperson is to direct the speaker not to do so. If a speaker fails to observe a direction from the chairperson, the speaker will not be further heard.

Expulsion of non-councillors from meetings closed to the public

- 12.18 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.
- 12.19 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

- 12.20 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Resolutions passed at closed meetings to be made public**

- 12.21 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.
- 12.22 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 12.21 during a part of the meeting that is webcast.

KEEPING ORDER AT MEETINGS**Points of order**

- 13.1 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.
- 13.2 A point of order cannot be made with respect to adherence to the principles contained in clause 2.1.
- 13.3 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

- 13.4 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.
- 13.5 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.
- 13.6 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.
- 13.7 The chairperson's ruling must be obeyed unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Motions of dissent**

- 13.8 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.
- 13.9 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.
- 13.10 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

- 13.11 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.
- 13.12 The chairperson may require a councillor:
- (a) to apologise without reservation for an act of disorder referred to in clauses 13.11(a) or (b), or
 - (b) to withdraw a motion or an amendment referred to in clause 13.11(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 13.11(d) and (e).

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**How disorder at a meeting may be dealt with**

- 13.13 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

- 13.14 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.
- 13.15 Clause 13.14 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.
- 13.16 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 13.12. 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.
- 13.17 A member of the public may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for engaging in or having engaged in disorderly conduct at the meeting.
- 13.18 Where a councillor or a member of the public is expelled from a meeting, the expulsion and the name of the person expelled, if known, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 13.19 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Use of mobile phones and the unauthorised recording of meetings**

- 13.20 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.
- 13.21 A person must not live stream or use an audio recorder, video camera, mobile phone or any other device to make a recording of the proceedings of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council without the prior authorisation of the council or the committee.
- 13.22 Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene clause 13.21, may be expelled from the meeting as provided for under section 10(2) of the Act.
- 13.23 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by 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.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- 14.1 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.

DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL**Council decisions**

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 Decisions made by the council must be accurately recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the decision is made.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Rescinding or altering council decisions**

- 15.3 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 3.9.
- 15.4 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.
- 15.5 If a motion has been lost, a motion having the same effect must not be considered unless notice of it has been duly given in accordance with clause 3.9.
- 15.6 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.
- 15.7 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.
- 15.8 The provisions of clauses 15.5–15.7 concerning lost motions do not apply to motions of adjournment.
- 15.9 A notice of motion submitted in accordance with clause 15.6 may only be withdrawn under clause 3.10 with the consent of all signatories to the notice of motion.
- 15.10 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**AFTER THE MEETING****Minutes of meetings**

- 16.1 The council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the council.
- 16.2 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.
- 16.3 The minutes of a council meeting must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the council.
- 16.4 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.
- 16.5 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at the subsequent meeting.
- 16.6 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.
- 16.7 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

- 16.8 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018

- 16.9 Clause 16.8 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.
- 16.10 Clause 16.8 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.
- 16.11 Correspondence or reports to which clauses 16.9 and 16.10 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

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

COUNCIL COMMITTEES**Application of this Part**

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

Council committees whose members are all councillors

- 17.2 The council may, by resolution, establish such committees as it considers necessary.
- 17.3 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.
- 17.4 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Functions of committees**

- 17.5 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

- 17.6 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.
- 17.7 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given of a committee meeting called in an emergency.

Attendance at committee meetings

- 17.8 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.
- 17.9 Clause 17.8 does not apply if all of the members of the council are members of the committee.

Non-members entitled to attend committee meetings

- 17.10 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Chairperson and deputy chairperson of council committees**

- 17.11 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.
- 17.12 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.
- 17.13 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.
- 17.14 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

- 17.15 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.
- 17.16 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 17.15.
- 17.17 Voting at a council committee meeting is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system).

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**Closure of committee meetings to the public**

- 17.18 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.
- 17.19 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.
- 17.20 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 17.19 during a part of the meeting that is webcast.

Disorder in committee meetings

- 17.21 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

- 17.22 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.
- 17.23 The minutes of meetings of each committee of the council must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the committee.
- 17.24 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.
- 17.25 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at that subsequent meeting.

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- 17.26 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed. Any amendment made under this clause must not alter the substance of any decision made at the meeting.
- 17.27 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.

IRREGULARITIES

- 18.1 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.

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018**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

Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW – 2018

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

Adopted by Council 23 May 2019 – Resolution 155/2019

Amended by Council 24 September 2020 – Resolution 259/2000 Clause 4.21

MODEL COUNCILLOR AND STAFF INTERACTION POLICY

2022



**MODEL COUNCILLOR AND STAFF INTERACTION POLICY
2022****ACCESS TO SERVICES**

The Office of Local Government is located at:

Street Address: Levels 1 & 2, 5 O'Keefe Avenue, NOWRA NSW 2541

Postal Address: Locked Bag 3015, Nowra, NSW 2541

Phone: 02 4428 4100

Fax: 02 4428 4199

TTY: 02 4428 4209

Email : olg@olg.nsw.gov.au

Website: www.olg.nsw.gov.au

OFFICE HOURS

Monday to Friday

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Preface

Positive working relationships between councillors and staff: a council's key asset

Positive, professional working relationships between councillors and staff are a key element of any council's success. If relationships between councillors and staff are functioning effectively, the council is more likely to perform effectively. If these relationships break down, it can lead to dysfunction, create a potential corruption risk¹, and ultimately the council's performance will suffer.

A good relationship between councillors and staff is based, in large part, on both having a mutual understanding and respect for each other's roles and responsibilities. These are defined in the *Local Government Act 1993* (the LGA) and the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* (the Model Code of Conduct).

In broad terms, a councillor's role is a strategic one. As members of the governing body, councillors are responsible not only for representing the community, but also for setting the strategic direction of the council and keeping its performance under review. A comprehensive outline of the role of a councillor is provided in Part 4 of this Policy.

The role of council staff, under the leadership of the general manager, is to carry out the day-to-day operations of the council and to implement the decisions, plans, programs and policies adopted by the governing body.

Access to information: the key to the relationship

Councillors need access to information about the council's strategic position and performance to perform their civic functions effectively. The general manager and staff are responsible for providing councillors with this information to facilitate the decision-making process.

¹ As highlighted by the NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption's Operation Dasha <https://www.icac.nsw.gov.au>

Given councillors' role in setting the council's strategic direction and keeping its performance under review, councillors are entitled to request information about a range of issues.

However, in requesting information, councillors should not be seeking to interrogate the minutiae of the council's operations or to direct or influence staff in the performance of their duties. Councillors should also recognise that a council's resources are finite, and they need to be mindful of the impact of their requests.

Above all, interactions between councillors and staff should be positive, respectful and professional.

Official capacity versus private capacity

It is also inevitable that councillors and council staff will engage with their council in their private capacity. This can be for something as simple as borrowing a book from a council library, to more complex matters, such as submitting a development application.

In these circumstances, it is vital that councillors and council staff do not seek to use, or appear to use, their position within council to obtain a private benefit. To do so could be seen as an attempt to exert pressure on councillors and/or council staff with a view to obtaining preferential treatment. Such conduct has the potential to undermine both the integrity of a council's decision-making processes, as well as the community's confidence in council, and so must be avoided.

The development and intent of this policy

This Model Councillor and Staff Interaction Policy has been developed by the Office of Local Government (OLG) in consultation with councils. It is applicable to councils, county councils and joint organisations.

It provides an exemplar approach, incorporating examples of best practice from a

diverse range of NSW councils. At its core, the policy has three main goals:

- to establish a framework by which councillors can access the information they need to perform their civic functions,
- to promote positive and respectful interactions between councillors and staff, and
- to advise where concerns can be directed if there is a breakdown in the relationship between councillors and staff.

The Model Councillor and Staff Interaction Policy is structured as follows:

Part 1	Introduction
Part 2	Sets out the scope of the policy
Part 3	Describes the policy’s objectives
Part 4	Sets out the respective roles and responsibilities of councillors and staff and the principles that should guide their interactions
Part 5	Sets out the administrative framework for a councillor requests system
Part 6	Identifies which staff councillors can contact directly
Part 7	Addresses councillors’ entitlement to access council buildings
Part 8	Describes appropriate and inappropriate interactions between councillors and staff
Part 9	Provides advice about who complaints can be made to
Schedule 1	Contains a template for a list of staff councillors can contact directly under Part 6 of the policy

Adoption

While not mandatory, the Model Councillor and Staff Interaction Policy reflects best practice and all councils, county councils and joint organisations are encouraged to adopt it. In doing so, they are free to adapt the policy to suit their local circumstances and operating environments or to supplement it with their own provisions.

Provisions which can be adjusted are marked in red.

Note: In adopting the policy, 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”.

Note: In adopting the policy, county councils should adapt it to substitute the term “chairperson” for “mayor” and “member” for “councillor”.

Enforcement

Clause 3.1(b) of the Model Code of Conduct provides that council officials must not conduct themselves in a manner that is contrary to a council’s policies. If adopted by a council, a breach of the policy may also constitute a breach of council’s code of conduct.

Concerns or complaints about the administration of a council’s councillor request system should be raised with the general manager (or the mayor in the case of a complaint about the general manager). If the matter cannot be resolved locally, councillors may raise their concerns with OLG.

Acknowledgements

OLG wishes to thank Local Government NSW, the NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption, Local Government Professionals, United Services Union, and the councils involved for their invaluable assistance in developing the Model Councillor and Staff Interaction Policy.

Model Councillor and Staff Interaction Policy

Part 1 – Introduction

- 1.1 *The Councillor and Staff Interaction Policy* (the Policy) provides a framework for councillors when exercising their civic functions by specifically addressing their ability to interact with, and receive advice from, authorised staff.
- 1.2 The Policy complements and should be read in conjunction with **(Insert name of Council's)** *Code of Conduct* (the Code of Conduct).
- 1.3 The aim of the Policy is to facilitate a positive working relationship between councillors, as the community's elected representatives, and staff, who are employed to administer the operations of the Council. The Policy provides direction on interactions between councillors and staff to assist both parties in carrying out their day-to-day duties professionally, ethically and respectfully.
- 1.4 It is important to have an effective working relationship that recognises the important but differing contribution both parties bring to their complementary roles.

Part 2 – Application

- 2.1 This Policy applies to all councillors and council staff.
- 2.2 This Policy applies to all interactions between councillors and staff, whether face-to-face, online (including social media and virtual meeting platforms), by phone, text message or in writing.
- 2.3 This Policy applies whenever interactions between councillors and staff occur, including inside or outside of work hours, and at both council and non-council venues and events.
- 2.4 This Policy does not confer any delegated authority upon any person. All delegations to staff are made by the General Manager.
- 2.5 The Code of Conduct provides that council officials must not conduct themselves in a manner that is contrary to the Council's policies. A breach of this Policy will be a breach of the Code of Conduct.

Part 3 – Policy objectives

3.1 The objectives of the Policy are to:

- a) establish positive, effective and professional working relationships between councillors and staff defined by mutual respect and courtesy
- b) enable councillors and staff to work together appropriately and effectively to support each other in their respective roles
- c) ensure that councillors receive advice in an orderly, courteous and appropriate manner to assist them in the performance of their civic duties
- d) ensure councillors have adequate access to information to exercise their statutory roles
- e) provide direction on, and guide councillor interactions with, staff for both obtaining information and in general situations
- f) maintain transparent decision making and good governance arrangements
- g) ensure the reputation of Council is enhanced by councillors and staff interacting consistently, professionally and positively in their day-to-day duties
- h) provide a clear and consistent framework through which breaches of the Policy will be managed in accordance with the Code of Conduct.

Part 4 – Principles, roles and responsibilities

- 4.1 Several factors contribute to a good relationship between councillors and staff. These include goodwill, understanding of roles, communication, protocols, and a good understanding of legislative requirements.
- 4.2 The Council's governing body and its administration (being staff within the organisation) must have a clear and sophisticated understanding of their different roles, and the fact that these operate within a hierarchy. The administration is accountable to the General Manager, who in turn, is accountable to the Council's governing body.
- 4.3 Section 232 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the LGA) states that 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.

4.4 The administration’s role is to advise the governing body, implement Council’s decisions and to oversee service delivery.

4.5 It is beneficial if the administration recognises the complex political environments in which elected members operate and acknowledge that they work within a system that is based on democratic governance. Councillors similarly need to understand that it is a highly complex task to prepare information and provide quality advice on the very wide range of issues that Council operations cover.

4.6 Council commits to the following principles to guide interactions between councillors and staff:

Principle **Achieved by**

Equitable and consistent Ensuring appropriate, consistent and equitable access to information for all councillors within established service levels

Considerate and respectful Councillors and staff working supportively together in the interests of the whole community, based on mutual respect and consideration of their respective positions

Ethical, open and transparent Ensuring that interactions between councillors and staff are ethical, open, transparent, honest and display the highest standards of professional conduct

Fit for purpose Ensuring that the provision of equipment and information to councillors is

done in a way that is suitable, practical and of an appropriate size, scale and cost for a client group of **(Council to insert the number of councillors)** people.

Accountable and measurable Providing support to councillors in the performance of their role in a way that can be measured, reviewed and improved based on qualitative and quantitative data

4.7 Councillors are members of the Council’s governing body, which is responsible for directing and controlling the affairs of the Council in accordance with the LGA. Councillors need to accept that:

- a) responses to requests for information from councillors may take time and consultation to prepare and be approved prior to responding
- b) staff are not accountable to them individually
- c) they must not direct staff except by giving appropriate direction to the General Manager by way of a council or committee resolution, or by the mayor exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA
- d) they must not, in any public or private forum, direct or influence, or attempt to direct or influence, a member of staff in the exercise of their functions
- e) they must not contact a member of staff on council-related business unless in accordance with this Policy

- f) they must not use their position to attempt to receive favourable treatment for themselves or others.

4.8 The General Manager is responsible for the efficient and effective day-to-day operation of the Council and for ensuring that the lawful decisions of the Council are implemented without undue delay.

Council staff need to understand:

- a) they are not accountable to individual councillors and do not take direction from them. They are accountable to the General Manager, who is in turn accountable to the Council's governing body
- b) they should not provide advice to councillors unless it has been approved by the General Manager or a staff member with a delegation to approve advice to councillors
- c) they must carry out reasonable and lawful directions given by any person having the authority to give such directions in an efficient and effective manner
- d) they must ensure that participation in political activities outside the service of the Council does not interfere with the performance of their official duties
- e) they must provide full and timely information to councillors sufficient to enable them to exercise their civic functions in accordance with this Policy.

Part 5 – The councillor requests system

5.1 Councillors have a right to request information provided it is relevant to councillor's exercise of their civic functions. This right does not extend to matters about which a councillor is merely curious.

5.2 Councillors do not have a right to request information about matters that they are prevented from participating in decision-making on because of a conflict of interest, unless the information is otherwise publicly available.

5.3 The General Manager may identify Council support staff (**the Councillor Support Officer**) under this Policy for the management of requests from councillors.

5.4 Councillors can use the councillor requests system to:

- a) request information or ask questions that relate to the strategic position, performance or operation of the Council
- b) bring concerns that have been raised by members of the public to the attention of staff
- c) request ICT or other support from the Council administration
- d) **request that a staff member be present at a meeting (other than a meeting of the council) for the purpose of providing advice to the meeting.**

5.5 Councillors must, to the best of their knowledge, be specific about what information they are requesting, and make their requests respectfully. Where a councillor's request lacks specificity, the General Manager or staff member authorised to manage the matter is

entitled to ask the councillor to clarify their request and the reason(s) why they are seeking the information.

5.6 Staff must make every reasonable effort to assist councillors with their requests and do so in a respectful manner.

5.7 The General Manager or the staff member authorised to manage a councillor request will provide a response within **(Council to insert timeframes for responding to councillor requests)**. Where a response cannot be provided within that timeframe, the councillor will be advised, and the information will be provided as soon as practicable.

5.8 Requests under clause 5.4 (d) must be made **(Council to specify time period)** before the meeting. The General Manager, or members of staff that are listed at Schedule 1 of this Policy, are responsible for determining:

- a) whether a staff member can attend the meeting; and
- b) which staff member will attend the meeting.

Staff members who attend such meetings must be appropriately senior and be subject matter experts on the issues to be discussed at the meeting.

5.9 Councillors are required to treat all information provided by staff appropriately and to observe any confidentiality requirements.

5.10 Staff will inform councillors of any confidentiality requirements for information they provide so councillors can handle the information appropriately.

5.11 Where a councillor is unsure of confidentiality requirements, they should contact the General Manager, or the staff member authorised to manage their request.

5.12 The General Manager may refuse access to information requested by a councillor if:

- a) the information is not necessary for the performance of the councillor's civic functions, or
- b) if responding to the request would, in the General Manager's opinion, result in an unreasonable diversion of staff time and resources, or
- c) the councillor has previously declared a conflict of interest in the matter and removed themselves from decision-making on it, or
- d) the General Manager is prevented by law from disclosing the information.

5.13 Where the General Manager refuses to provide information requested by a councillor, they must act reasonably. The General Manager must advise a councillor in writing of their reasons for refusing access to the information requested.

5.14 Where a councillor's request for information is refused by the General Manager on the grounds referred to under clause 5.12 (a) or (b), the councillor may instead request the information through a resolution of the council by way of a notice of motion. This clause does not apply where the General Manager refuses a councillor's request for information under clause 5.12 (c) or (d).

5.15 Nothing in clauses 5.12, 5.13, and 5.14 prevents a councillor from requesting the information in accordance with the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*.

5.16 Where a councillor persistently makes requests for information which, in the General Manager's opinion, result in a significant and unreasonable diversion of staff time and resources the council may,

on the advice of the General Manager, resolve to limit the number of requests the councillor may make.

- 5.17 Councillor requests are state records and must be managed in accordance with the *State Records Act 1998*.
- 5.18 A report will be provided to Council (**Council to specify frequency**) regarding the performance and efficiency of the councillor requests system against established key performance indicators.

Part 6 – Access to Council staff

- 6.1 Councillors may directly contact members of staff that are listed in Schedule 1 of this Policy. The General Manager may amend this list at any time and will advise councillors promptly of any changes.
- 6.2 Councillors can contact staff listed in Schedule 1 about matters that relate to the staff member's area of responsibility.
- 6.3 Councillors should as far as practicable, only contact staff during normal business hours.
- 6.4 If councillors would like to contact a member of staff not listed in Schedule 1, they must receive permission from the General Manager.
- 6.5 If a councillor is unsure which authorised staff member can help with their enquiry, they can contact the General Manager **or the Councillor Support Officer** who will provide advice about which authorised staff member to contact.
- 6.6 The General Manager or a member of the Council's executive leadership team may direct any staff member to contact councillors to provide specific information or clarification relating to a specific matter.
- 6.7 A councillor or member of staff must not take advantage of their official position to improperly influence other councillors or members of staff in the performance of their civic or professional duties for the purposes of securing a private benefit for themselves or for another person. Such conduct should be immediately reported to the General Manager or Mayor in the first instance, or alternatively to the Office of Local Government, NSW Ombudsman, or the NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption.

Part 7 – Councillor access to council buildings

- 7.1 Councillors are entitled to have access to the council chamber, committee room, mayor's office (subject to availability), councillors' rooms, and public areas of Council's buildings during normal business hours for meetings. Councillors needing access to these facilities at other times must obtain approval from the General Manager.
- 7.2 Councillors must not enter staff-only areas of Council buildings without the approval of the General Manager.

Part 8 – Appropriate and inappropriate interactions

- 8.1 Examples of appropriate interactions between councillors and staff include, but are not limited to, the following:
- a) councillors and council staff are courteous and display a positive and professional attitude towards one another
 - b) council staff ensure that information necessary for councillors to exercise their civic functions is made equally available to all councillors, in accordance with this Policy and any other relevant Council policies
 - c) council staff record the advice they give to councillors in the same way they would if it was provided to members of the public
 - d) council staff, including Council's executive team members, document councillor requests via the councillor requests system
 - e) council meetings and councillor briefings are used to establish positive working relationships and help councillors to gain an understanding of the complex issues related to their civic duties
 - f) councillors and council staff feel supported when seeking and providing clarification about council related business
 - g) councillors forward requests through the councillor requests system and staff respond in accordance with the timeframes stipulated in this Policy
- 8.2 Examples of inappropriate interactions between councillors and staff include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) councillors and council staff conducting themselves in a manner which:
 - i) is contrary to their duties under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and their responsibilities under any policies or procedures adopted by the Council to ensure workplace health and safety
 - ii) constitutes harassment and/or bullying within the meaning of the Code of Conduct, or is unlawfully discriminatory
 - b) councillors approaching staff and staff organisations to discuss individual or operational staff matters (other than matters relating to broader workforce policy such as, but not limited to, organisational restructures or outsourcing decisions), grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters
 - c) staff approaching councillors to discuss individual or operational staff matters (other than matters relating to broader workforce policy such as, but not limited to, organisational restructures or outsourcing decisions), grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters
 - d) subject to clause 5.12, staff refusing to give information that is available to other councillors to a particular councillor
 - e) councillors who have lodged an application with the council, discussing the matter with staff in staff-only areas of the council
 - f) councillors being overbearing or threatening to staff
 - g) staff being overbearing or threatening to councillors
 - h) councillors making personal attacks on staff or engaging in conduct towards staff that would be contrary to the general conduct provisions in Part 3 of the Code of Conduct in public forums including social media
 - i) councillors directing or pressuring staff in the performance of their work, or recommendations they should make
 - j) staff providing ad hoc advice to councillors without recording or documenting the interaction as they would if the advice was provided to a member of the community
- 8.3 Where a councillor engages in conduct that, in the opinion of the General Manager, puts the health, safety or welfare of staff at risk, the General Manager may restrict the councillor's access to staff.
- 8.4 Any concerns relating to the conduct of staff under this Policy should be raised with the General Manager.

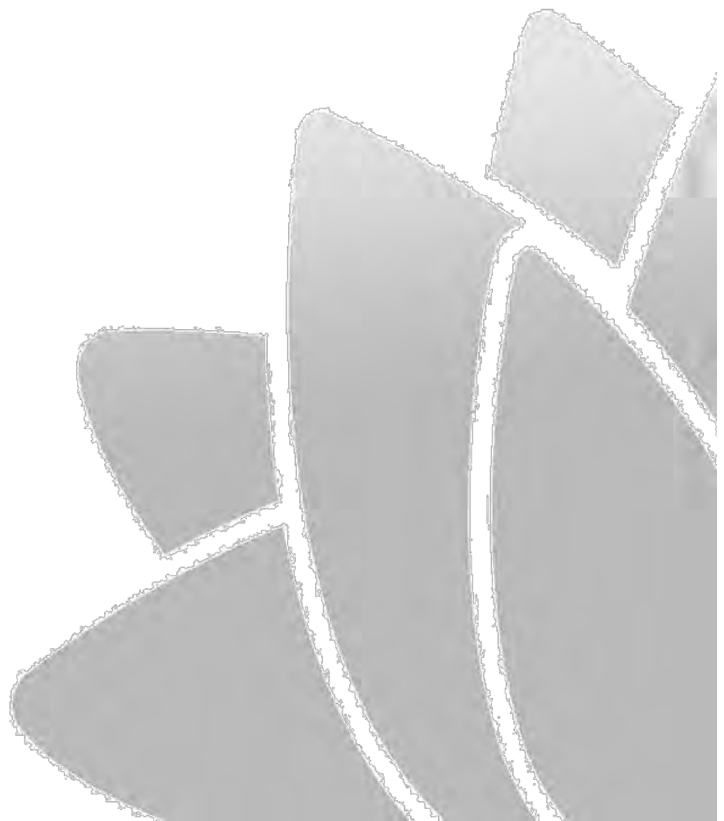
Part 9 – Complaints

- 9.1 Complaints about a breach of this policy should be made to the General Manager (if the complaint is about a councillor or member of council staff), or the Mayor (if the complaint is about the General Manager).
- 9.2 Clause 9.1 does not operate to prevent matters being reported to OLG, the NSW Ombudsman, the NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption or any other external agency.

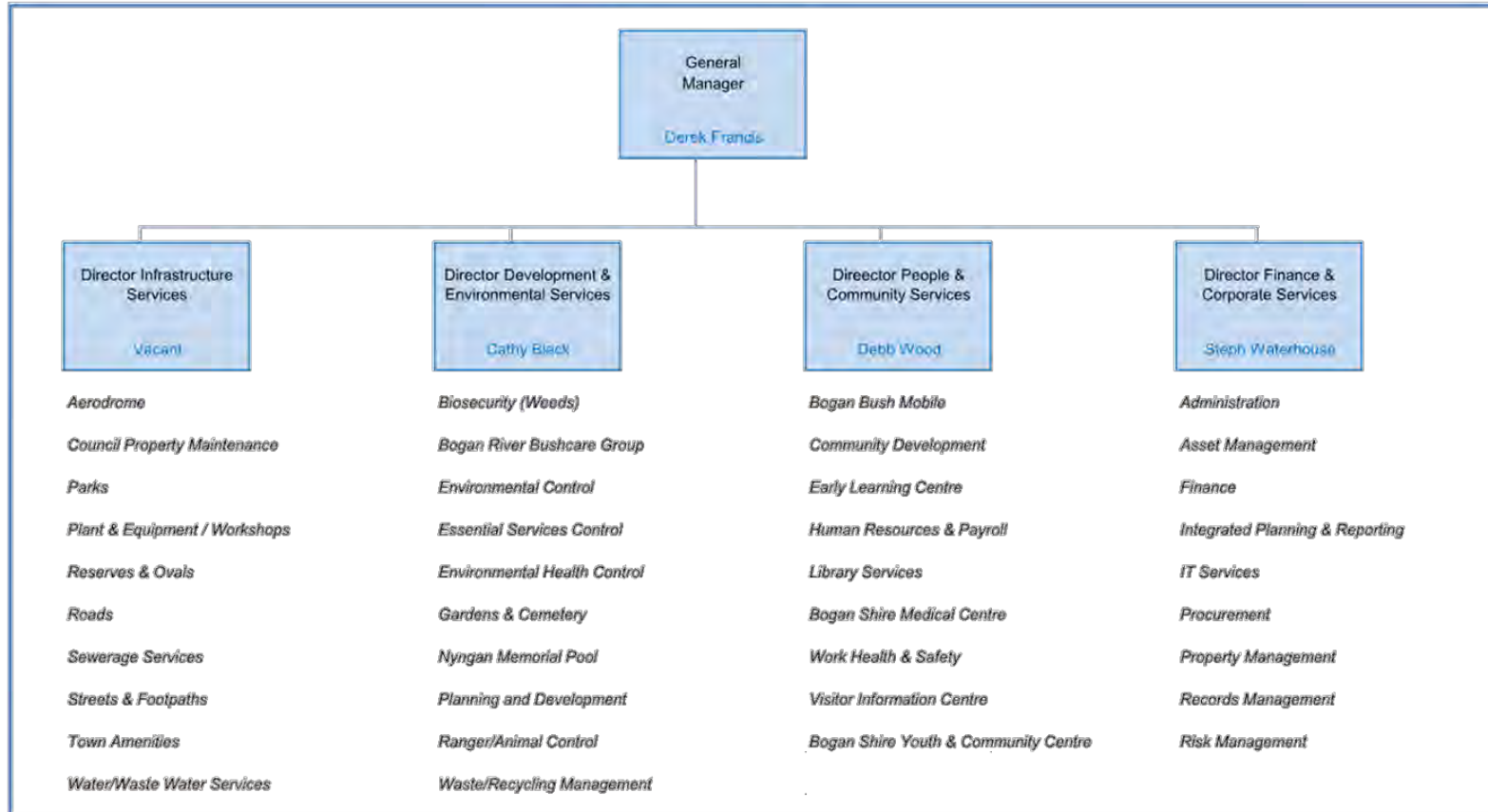
Schedule 1 – Authorised staff contacts for councillors (template table)

1. Clause 6.1 of this Policy provides that councillors may directly contact members of staff that are listed below. The General Manager may amend this list at any time.
2. Councillors can contact staff listed below about matters that relate to the staff member's area of responsibility.
3. Councillors should as far as practicable, only contact staff during normal business hours.
4. If councillors would like to contact a member of staff not listed below, they must receive permission from the General Manager or their delegate.
5. If a councillor is unsure which authorised staff member can help with their enquiry, they can contact the General Manager **or the Councillor Support Officer** who will provide advice about which authorised staff member to contact.
6. In some instances, the General Manager or a member of the Council's executive leadership team may direct a council staff member to contact councillors to provide specific information or clarification relating to a specific matter.

Authorised staff members name	Position
<i>[insert staff member's name]</i>	<i>[insert position title]</i>



**Bogan Shire Council
Organisational Structure
2024**



6 MEETING CLOSURE



BOGAN SHIRE COUNCIL

10 OCTOBER 2024

NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF MAYOR

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate _____

For the Office of Mayor

(1) _____

(2) _____

I hereby accept nomination for the Office of Mayor



BOGAN SHIRE COUNCIL

10 OCTOBER 2024

NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY MAYOR

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate _____

For the Office of Deputy Mayor

(1) _____

(2) _____

I hereby accept nomination for the Office of Deputy Mayor
