

MEMO TO: ALL POSSIBLE COUNCILLORS

MEMO FROM: GENERAL MANAGER

DATE: 8th December 2021

SUBJECT: COUNCIL MEETING


The State Electoral Commission has advised that the distribution of preferences to determine the elected candidate Councillors will occur in the week commencing Monday, 20 December 2021.

The first meeting of the newly elected Gwydir Shire Council will be held on Tuesday 11th January 2022.

The Meeting Summons for this meeting is attached.

The meeting is required in order for the position of Mayor to be elected. Also on the agenda is the election for the position of Deputy Mayor, if the Council resolves to have one, and the meeting dates for the year.

Once the result of the election is declared the required paperwork for either the Oath or Affirmation of Office will be organised with the successful candidates.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Max Eastcott', written in a cursive style.

Max Eastcott
General Manager



NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that an **Ordinary Meeting of Gwydir Shire Council** will be held in the Roxy Conference Room, Bingara,, on **Tuesday 11 January 2022** (commencing at **9 am**) to discuss the items listed in the Agenda.

Your attendance is respectfully requested.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Max Eastcott'.

Max Eastcott
General Manager

Content	Page No
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OFFICERS REPORTS	
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1. Oath or Affirmation of Office	4
2. Election of the Mayor.....	6
3. Election of Deputy Mayor	15
4. Proposed Meeting Cycle	18

GWYDIR SHIRE COUNCIL

B U S I N E S S P A P E R

AGENDA

**ORDINARY MEETING January 11, 2022
9 am**

OFFICIAL OPENING AND WELCOME –RETURNING OFFICER

APOLOGIES

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Minutes of the Confidential and Ordinary Meeting held on Thursday, November 25, 2021 as circulated be taken as read and CONFIRMED.

PRESENTATION

CALL FOR THE DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS, GIFTS RECEIVED AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

MAYORAL MINUTE (If any)

DEFERRED ITEMS – Nil

OFFICERS' REPORTS (As listed)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE – OPEN

Councillors' Reports

Item 1 Oath or Affirmation of Office**FILE REFERENCE** 21/31465**DELIVERY PROGRAM****GOAL:** 5. Organisational Management**OUTCOME:** 5.1 CORPORATE MANAGEMENT**STRATEGY:** 5.1.3 Administrative functions - GM - internal**AUTHOR** General Manager**STAFF DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST** Nil**IN BRIEF/ SUMMARY RECOMMENDATION**

Each elected Councillor must make either an Oath or Affirmation of office as a Councillor prior or at their first meeting.

TABLED ITEMS Nil**STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT****Oath and affirmation for councillors****233A OATH AND AFFIRMATION FOR COUNCILLORS**

- (1) A councillor must take an oath of office or make an affirmation of office at or before the first meeting of the council after the councillor is elected.
- (2) 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 and is to be in the following form--

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 [name of council area] and the [name of 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.

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 [name of council area] and the [name of 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.
- (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.
- (5) Failure to take an oath of office or make an affirmation of office does not affect the validity of anything done by a councillor in the exercise of the councillor's functions.
- (6) The general manager must ensure that a record is to be kept of the taking of an oath or the making of an affirmation (whether in the minutes of the council meeting or otherwise).

RETURNING OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT each elected Councillor make the required Oath or Affirmation prior to or at the first meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

There are no attachments for this report.

Item 2 Election of the Mayor**FILE REFERENCE** 21/31456**DELIVERY PROGRAM****GOAL:** 5. Organisational Management**OUTCOME:** 5.1 CORPORATE MANAGEMENT**STRATEGY:** 5.1.3 Administrative functions - GM - internal**AUTHOR** General Manager**STAFF DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST** Nil**IN BRIEF/ SUMMARY RECOMMENDATION**

The *Local Government Act* and Regulations provide that Councillors elect a Mayor from among their number; unless there is a decision in force that the Mayor is elected by the electors. The relevant process is outlined in the attached documentation.

Section 230(1) of the *Local Government Act, 1993*, provides that the Mayor is elected for a two year term.

TABLED ITEMS Nil**BACKGROUND**

Nominations may be received up until the election on the day of the Council's Meeting.

The Council has, in the past, not used 'open voting' nor has it used an 'ordinary ballot' when 3 or more candidates have nominated for the position.

In the past, as the Returning Officer it has also been my practice to request a person from the gallery to act as a scrutineer, if any members of the public are in attendance.

RETURNING OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

(If an election is required) either:

(Only 2 candidates nominating)

THAT the election for the Mayor be held with an ordinary ballot.

OR

(3 or more candidates nominating)

THAT the election for the Mayor be held with a preferential ballot.

AND

FURTHER that the ballot paper are destroyed immediately following the declaration of the poll.

ATTACHMENTS

AT- Election procedure

AT- Nomination Form

Fact Sheet

ELECTION OF MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR BY COUNCILLORS



Summary

Councillors must elect a mayor from among their number every two years unless they have a popularly elected mayor.

Councillors may also elect a deputy mayor. The deputy mayor may be elected for the mayoral term or a shorter term.

The election of the mayor and the deputy mayor must be conducted in accordance with clause 394 and Schedule 7 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (the Regulation).

The purpose of this document is to assist councils to conduct mayoral and deputy mayoral elections in accordance with these requirements. It includes scripts for key activities to help returning officers exercise their functions. These scripts are provided in the text boxes inserted in the relevant parts of this document.

How can councils use this document?

Electing a mayor is an important activity. It is vital that the process is smooth, open and easy to follow and not rushed or confusing. Where necessary, it may be appropriate to stop and provide clarification for the benefit of councillors, staff or the gallery.

Returning officers can circulate this document prior to the meeting to help councillors understand the election process.

Election of a mayor after an ordinary election of councillors

An election for mayor must be held within three weeks of the declaration of the ordinary election at a meeting of the council.

The returning officer is to be the general manager or a person appointed by the general manager.

As no mayor or deputy mayor will be present at the start of the meeting, the first business of the meeting should be the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting. Alternatively, the returning officer may assume the chair for the purpose of conducting the election.

Mid-term election of a mayor

A mayor elected by councillors holds office for two years. A mid-term mayoral election must be held in the September two years after the ordinary election of councillors or the first election of a new council following its establishment.

Procedures

Prior to the meeting

Before the council meeting at which the election is to be conducted, the returning officer will give notice of the election to the councillors.

The notice is to set out how a person may be nominated as a candidate for election as chairperson.

As returning officer, I now invite nominations for the position of mayor/deputy mayor for [name of council] for a two year period.

In accordance with the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, two or more councillors may nominate a councillor (one of whom may be the nominee) for the position of mayor/deputy mayor. Nominations must be in writing and the nominee must consent to their nomination in writing.

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 returning officer checks the nomination forms and writes the nominees' names on a candidates' sheet.

At the meeting

At the start of the first meeting after an ordinary election, in the absence of a chairperson, the returning officer assumes the chair and announces that the first item of business is to be the election of a mayor.

If a chairperson is present, they announce that the first item of business is the election of the mayor then vacates the chair for the returning officer who will then conduct the election.

The returning officer reads out the names of the nominees and seeks confirmation that the nominee has accepted the nomination.

If only one councillor has been nominated for the position of mayor/deputy mayor, the nominee is elected.

As there is only one nominee for the role of mayor/deputy mayor, I declare that [name of successful candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

If more than one candidate has been nominated, the council must determine by resolution, the method of voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor, by way of one of the following methods:

- Open voting – i.e. by show of hands
- Ordinary ballot – i.e. a secret ballot (place an "X" against the candidate of their choice)
- Preferential ballot – i.e. place 1, 2, 3 etc. against each candidate.

The returning officer must ask for a motion to be put to the meeting by one of the councillors on the preferred method of voting for the election of a chairperson. This must then be seconded and voted on by the councillors.

Note: In the event of a tie, if there is a chairperson, they may use their casting vote. If there is a tie and no chairperson, an election for the role of chairperson should be conducted. Then the election for mayor resumes.

Open voting (show of hands)

Open voting is the most transparent method of voting. It is also the least bureaucratic method and reflects normal council voting methods.

The returning officer will advise the meeting of the method of voting and explains the process.

It has been resolved that the method of voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor will be by show of hands.

Each councillor is entitled to vote for only one candidate in each round of voting.

I will now write each candidate's name on a slip of paper and deposit it in a barrel. The first name out of the barrel will be written first on the tally sheet, with second name out being written second on the tally sheet, etc.

When all candidates' names have been written on the tally sheet, the returning officer announces the names of the candidates and, commencing with the first candidate, states the following:

Would those councillors voting for [name of candidate] please raise your hand.

The returning officer records the number of votes for each successive candidate on the tally sheet and announces the number of votes received for each candidate.

The minute taker records the vote of each councillor.

The returning officer should check with the minute taker that each councillor has voted. If a councillor has not voted it should be confirmed that they are abstaining (an informal vote).

Two candidates

If there are only two candidates for the position of mayor/deputy mayor and the voting is higher for one candidate than another (number of formal votes recorded on the tally sheet), the returning officer then announces the result.

[Name of candidate] has the higher number of formal votes and as a result I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

In the event of a **tied vote**, the returning officer will advise the meeting of the following process.

In accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the

names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be declared as mayor/deputy mayor.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Three or more candidates

If there are three or more candidates, the candidate with the lowest number of votes for the position of mayor/deputy mayor is excluded.

[Name of candidate], having the lowest number of votes, is excluded.

The voting continues as above until there are only two candidates remaining (see voting for **two candidates** above).

In the event that the **lowest number of votes are tied**, the returning officer advises the meeting of the following process:

In accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be excluded.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows it to the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is excluded.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Ordinary ballot – (secret ballot)

The returning officer advises the meeting of the method of voting and explains the process.

It has been resolved that the method for voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor will be by ordinary ballot, in other words by placing an "X" against the candidate of the councillor's choice.

The returning officer announces the names of the candidates for mayor/deputy mayor and writes each name on a slip of paper and deposits it in a barrel.

The returning officer requests that a staff member shakes the barrel and advises that the order in which the names will appear on the ballot paper will be determined by a draw out of the barrel, i.e. first name out of the barrel is written first on the ballot papers and so on.

It will be necessary to have a number of blank papers as this process may require more than one round of voting.

The returning officer writes the names on one set of the ballot papers and initials the front of each ballot paper.

A staff member distributes the ballot papers and collects them into the ballot box when completed and gives it to the returning officer who counts the votes and records them on the tally sheet.

The returning officer announces the results.

[Name of candidate], having the lowest number of votes, is excluded.

In the event that the **lowest number of votes are tied**, the returning officer advises the meeting of the following process:

In accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be excluded.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows it to the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is excluded.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

The returning officer writes the names of the remaining candidates on a further set of the ballot papers and initials the front of each ballot paper.

The staff member distributes ballot papers listing the remaining candidates and collects them into the ballot box when completed and gives it to the returning officer who again counts the votes and records them on the tally sheet and announces the results.

The process continues until two candidates remain, where a final vote takes place.

[Name of candidate] has the higher number of votes and I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

In the event of a **tied vote** between the two remaining candidates, the returning officer makes the following statement and announces the process.

The votes are tied between [name of candidate 1] and [name of candidate 2] having received [number] votes each, and, in accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel.

Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be declared as mayor/deputy mayor.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests that a staff member shakes the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Preferential ballot

The returning officer explains the process.

It has been resolved that the method for voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor will be by preferential ballot, i.e. placing 1, 2 and so on against the candidate of the councillor's choice in order of preference for all candidates.

The returning officer announces the names of the candidates for mayor/deputy mayor and writes each candidate's name on a slip of paper and deposits it in a barrel.

The returning officer requests that a staff member shakes the barrel and advises that the order in which the names will appear on the ballot paper will be determined by a draw out of the barrel, i.e. first name out of the barrel is written first on the ballot papers and so on.

The returning officer writes the names on the ballot papers and initials the front of each ballot paper. This method of voting requires only one set of ballot papers.

A staff member distributes the ballot papers and collects them when completed and gives them to the returning officer who counts the first preference votes and records them on the tally sheet.

If a candidate has an absolute majority of first preference votes (more than half), the returning officer declares the outcome.

[Name of candidate], having an absolute majority of first preference votes, is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

If no candidate has the absolute majority of first preference votes, the returning officer excludes the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes.

[Name of candidate], having the lowest number of first preference votes, is excluded.

The preferences from the excluded candidate are distributed. This process continues until one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, at which time the returning officer announces the result.

[Name of candidate], having an absolute majority of votes, is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

In the event of a **tied vote** where there are only two candidates remaining in the election, the returning officer explains the process.

The votes are tied between [name of candidate 1] and [name of candidate 2] having received [number] votes each, and, in accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be declared as mayor/deputy mayor.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel. The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

In the event that the **lowest number of votes are tied** and where there are three or more candidates remaining in the election, the returning officer advises the meeting of the process.

In accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be excluded and their preferences distributed.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests that a staff member shakes the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is excluded and any votes cast for them will be distributed by preference.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Schedule 7 - Election of Mayor by Councillors

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Returning officer

The general manager (or a person appointed by the general manager) is the returning officer.

2 Nomination

- (1) A councillor may be nominated without notice for election as mayor or deputy mayor
- (2) The nomination is to be made in writing by 2 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.
- (3) The nomination is to be delivered or sent to the returning officer.
- (4) The returning officer is to announce the names of the nominees at the council meeting at which the election is to be held.

3 Election

- (1) If only one councillor is nominated, that councillor is elected.
- (2) If more than one councillor is nominated, the council is to resolve whether the election is to proceed by preferential ballot, by ordinary ballot or by open voting.
- (3) The election is to be held at the council meeting at which the council resolves on the method of voting.
- (4) In this clause:
ballot has its normal meaning of secret ballot.
open voting means voting by a show of hands or similar means.

Part 2 Ordinary ballot or open voting

4 Application of Part

This Part applies if the election proceeds by ordinary ballot or by open voting.

5 Marking of ballot-papers

- (1) 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.
- (2) The formality of a ballot-paper under this Part must be determined in accordance with clause 345 (1) (b) and (c) and (6) of this Regulation as if it were a ballot-paper referred to in that clause.
- (3) An informal ballot-paper must be rejected at the count.

6 Count—2 candidates

- (1) If there are only 2 candidates, the candidate with the higher number of votes is elected.
- (2) If there are only 2 candidates and they are tied, the one elected is to be chosen by lot.

7 Count—3 or more candidates

- (1) If there are 3 or more candidates, the one with the lowest number of votes is to be excluded.
- (2) If 3 or more candidates then remain, a further vote is to be taken of those candidates and the one with the lowest number of votes from that further vote is to be excluded.
- (3) If, after that, 3 or more candidates still remain, the procedure set out in subclause (2) is to be repeated until only 2 candidates remain.
- (4) A further vote is to be taken of the 2 remaining candidates.
- (5) Clause 6 of this Schedule then applies to the determination of the election as if the 2 remaining candidates had been the only candidates.
- (6) If at any stage during a count under subclause (1) or (2), 2 or more candidates are tied on the lowest number of votes, the one excluded is to be chosen by lot.

Part 3 Preferential ballot

8 Application of Part

This Part applies if the election proceeds by preferential ballot.

9 Ballot-papers and voting

- (1) The ballot-papers are to contain the names of all the candidates. The Councillors are to mark their votes by placing the numbers "1", "2" and so on against the various names so as to indicate the order of their preference for all the candidates.
- (2) The formality of a ballot-paper under this Part is to be determined in accordance with clause 345 (1) (b) and (c) and (5) of this Regulation as if it were a ballot-paper referred to in that clause.
- (3) An informal ballot-paper must be rejected at the count.

10 Count

- (1) If a candidate has an absolute majority of first preference votes, that candidate is elected.
- (2) If not, the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes is excluded and the votes on the unexhausted ballot-papers counted to him or her are transferred to the candidates with second preferences on those ballot-papers.
- (3) A candidate who then has an absolute majority of votes is elected, but, if no candidate then has an absolute majority of votes, the process of excluding the candidate who has the lowest number of votes and counting each of his or her unexhausted ballot-papers to the candidates remaining in the election next in order of the voter's preference is repeated until one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes. That candidate is elected.
- (4) In this clause, "**absolute majority**", in relation to votes, means a number that is more than one-half of the number of unexhausted formal ballot-papers.

11 Tied candidates

- (1) If, on any count of votes, there are 2 candidates in, or remaining in, the election and the numbers of votes cast for the 2 candidates are equal—the candidate whose name is first chosen by lot is taken to have received an absolute majority of votes and is therefore taken to be elected.
- (2) If, on any count of votes, there are 3 or more candidates in, or remaining in, the election and the numbers of votes cast for 2 or more candidates are equal and those candidates are the ones with the lowest number of votes on the count of the votes—the candidate whose name is first chosen by lot is taken to have the lowest number of votes and is therefore excluded.

Part 4 General

12 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.

13 Result

The result of the election (including the name of the candidate elected as mayor or deputy mayor) is:

- a) to be declared to councillors at the council meeting at which the election is held by the returning officer, and
- b) to be delivered or sent to the Departmental Chief Executive and to the Chief Executive of Local Government New South Wales.

**GWYDIR SHIRE COUNCIL
NOMINATION FOR MAYOR**

We hereby nominate:

Cr. _____ for
the position of Mayor

Cr. _____

Cr. _____

I consent to the above nomination

Cr. _____

Item 3 Election of Deputy Mayor

FILE REFERENCE 21/31466

DELIVERY PROGRAM

GOAL: 5. Organisational Management

OUTCOME: 5.1 CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

STRATEGY: 5.1.3 Administrative functions - GM - internal

AUTHOR General Manager

STAFF DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST Nil

IN BRIEF/ SUMMARY RECOMMENDATION

1. Section 231 of the *Local Government Act, 1993* provides that Council may elect a Deputy Mayor. If Council wishes to do so it should resolve accordingly
2. The same provisions apply for the election as for the Mayor except that the Term of Office may be determined by Council to be either the Mayoral Term or a shorter period. This has always been nominated as the Mayoral term of one year, which has now been increased to a two year term. It is recommended that the term of the Deputy Mayor remains as the same as the Mayoral term.

A nomination form is enclosed with this Agenda. Nominations may be received up until the election on the day of the Council's Meeting.

RETURNING OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Council elects a Deputy Mayor for the 2021/2023 Mayoral term.

(If an election is required) either:

(Only 2 candidates nominating)

FURTHER that the election for the Deputy Mayor be held with an ordinary ballot.

OR

(3 or more candidates nominating)

FURTHER that the election for the Deputy Mayor be held with a preferential ballot.

AND

FURTHER that the ballot papers are destroyed immediately following the declaration of the poll.

ATTACHMENTS

AT- Nomination Form

**GWYDIR SHIRE COUNCIL
NOMINATION FOR DEPUTY MAYOR**

We hereby nominate:

Cr. _____ for
the position of Deputy Mayor

Cr. _____

Cr. _____

I consent to the above nomination

Cr. _____

Item 4 Proposed Meeting Cycle**FILE REFERENCE** 21/31467**DELIVERY PROGRAM****GOAL:** 5. Organisational Management**OUTCOME:** 5.1 CORPORATE MANAGEMENT**STRATEGY:** 5.1.3 Administrative functions - GM - internal**AUTHOR** General Manager**STAFF DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST** Nil

This report recommends the adoption of the draft meeting cycle for 2022 up to the September 2022 Council Ordinary Meeting.

BACKGROUND

The following arrangements exist at present in respect of the Council's meeting cycle:

The Ordinary Council meetings are scheduled for the last Thursday of each month, usually commencing at 9am, unless there is a conflict with other events.

The Standing Committee meetings are scheduled for the second Thursday of each month, if required, and usually commence at 9am.

Manner of giving notice of Meetings:

The Business Papers and summons for the Ordinary Council and Committee Meetings are issued electronically no later than the close of business on the Friday prior to the meetings. Any Councillor may request a hard copy of the Business Paper.

It has been the practice to alternate the meeting venues monthly between Warialda and Bingara. The social distancing rules and Covid restrictions since March 2020 has meant meetings have been confined to the Roxy Meeting Room in Bingara.

There are planned renovations that are scheduled at the Warialda Council Chambers for the first three or four months of 2022. The renovations cannot commence until the Council secures an agreement with the Department of justice, which is being negotiated, for the toilets located at the rear of the Warialda Court House being available for use as public toilets. This will then allow the current public toilets at the rear of the existing Warialda council Chambers to be closed and form a component of the proposed renovations.

Once adopted the proposed meeting cycle must be advertised for the information of the public.

The proposed meeting schedule is outlined below:

Suggested Meeting Cycle - 2022			
Date	Meeting/s	Location	Comments
9 am Thursday 14 and 15 February 2022	Councillor Induction	The Living Classroom	Presenter is Mr Stephen Blackadder
9 am Thursday 24 February 2022	Ordinary Council	Roxy Meeting Room Bingara	LG NSW Special Conference scheduled for 28 Feb to 2 March
9 am Thursday 10 March 2022	Standing Committee	Roxy Meeting Room Bingara	
9 am Thursday 24 March 2021	Ordinary Council	Roxy Meeting Room Bingara	
Thursday 14 April 2022	No Committee Meetings	Roxy Meeting Room Bingara	Easter 15-18 April
9 am Thursday 28 April 2022	Ordinary Council	Roxy Meeting Room Bingara	
9 am Thursday 12 May 2022	Standing Committee	To be advised	
9 am Thursday 26 May 2022	Ordinary Council	To be advised	
9 am Thursday 9 June 2022	Standing Committee	Roxy Meeting Room Bingara	
9 am Thursday 23 June 2022	Ordinary Council	Roxy Meeting Room Bingara	Possible clash with ALGA General Assembly TBC Adoption of 2022-2023 Budget
9 am Thursday 14 July 2022	Standing Committee	To be advised	
9 am Thursday 28 July 2022	Ordinary Council	To be advised	
9 am Thursday 11 August 2022	Standing Committee	Roxy Meeting Room Bingara	
9 am Thursday 25 August 2022	Ordinary Council	Roxy Meeting Room Bingara	
9 am Thursday 8 September 2022	Standing Committee	To be advised	
9 am Thursday 29 September 2022	Ordinary Council	To be advised	

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

THAT the meeting cycle outlined is adopted for advertising.

ATTACHMENTS

There are no attachments for this report.