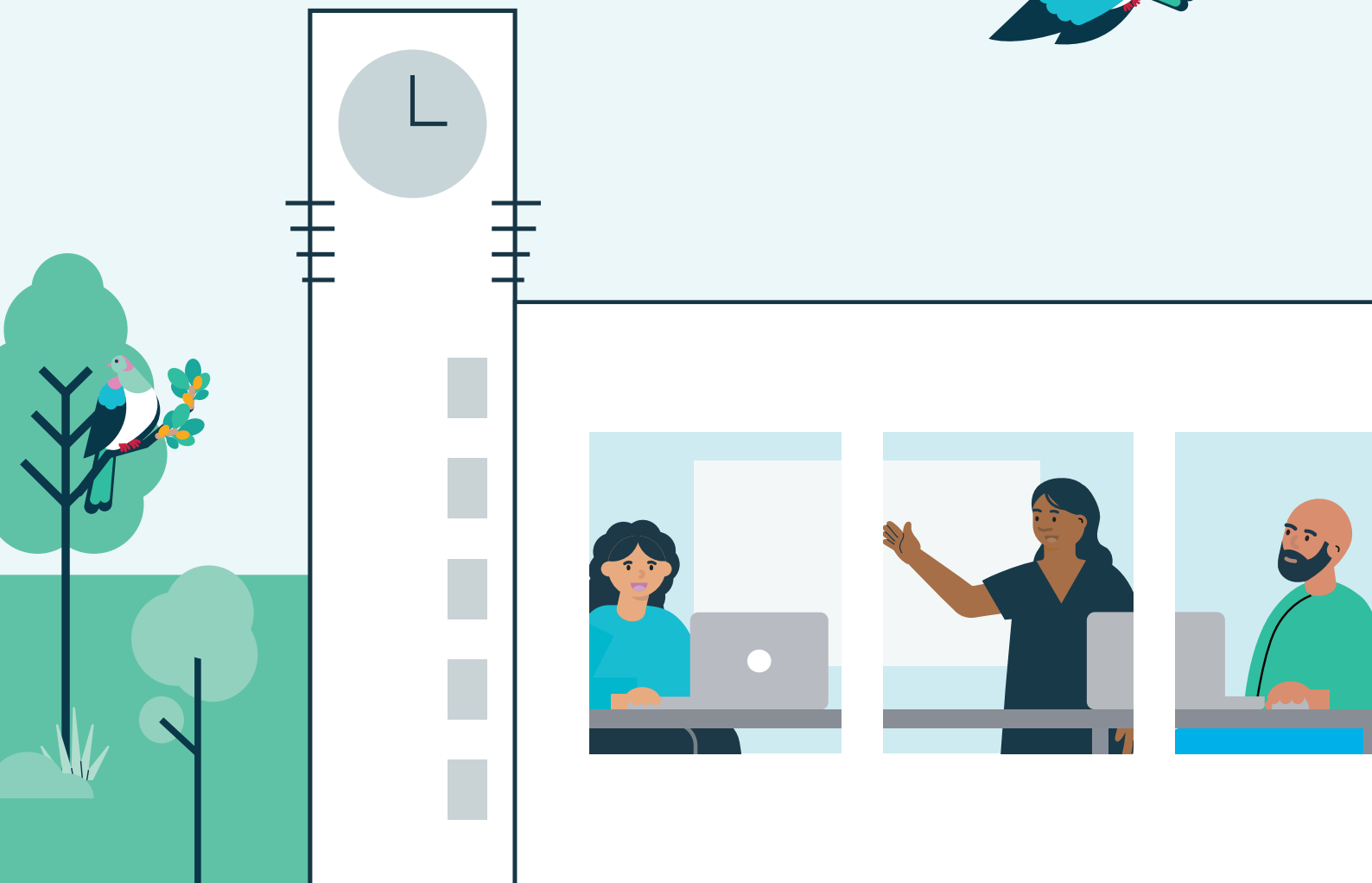


Ngā Tikanga Whakahaere Hui Standing Orders

Updated 22 November 2022



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Record of amendments

Version	Date	Approver	Summary of Amendments
1	22 November 2022	Council	
2	30 May 2023	Council	Deletion of reference to Youth Council
3	6 September 2024	Council	Allow remote participation at Council meetings to be counted as quorum

1. Kupu Whakataki

Introduction

These standing orders have been prepared to enable the orderly conduct of local authority meetings. They incorporate the legislative provisions relating to meetings, decision making and transparency. They also include practical guidance on how meetings should operate so that statutory provisions are complied with and the spirit of the legislation fulfilled.

To assist elected members and officials the document is structured in three parts:

- Part 1 deals with general matters.
- Part 2 deals with pre-meeting procedures.
- Part 3 deals with meeting procedures.

1.1 The Appendix, which follows Part 3, provides templates and additional guidance for implementing provisions within the Standing Orders. Please note, the Appendix is an attachment to the Standing Orders and not part of the Standing Orders themselves, consequently amendments to the Appendix do not require the agreement of 75% of those present. In addition, the 'Guide to Standing Orders' provides additional advice on the application of the Standing Orders; the Guide is not part of the Standing Orders.

1.2 Ngā Mātāpono

Principles

Standing orders are part of the framework of processes and procedures designed to ensure that our system of local democracy and in particular decision-making within local government is transparent and accountable. They are designed to give effect to the principles of good governance, which include that a local authority should:

- Conduct its business in an open, transparent and democratically accountable manner;
- Give effect to its identified priorities and desired outcomes in an efficient and effective manner;
- Make itself aware of, and have regard to, the views of all of its communities;

- Take account, when making decisions, of the diversity of the community, its interests and the interests of future communities as well;
- Ensure that any decisions made under these Standing Orders comply with the decision-making provisions of Part 6 of the LGA 2002; and
- Ensure that decision-making procedures and practices meet the standards of natural justice.

These principles are reinforced by the requirement that all local authorities act so that “governance structures and processes are effective, open and transparent” (LGA 2002, s 39).

1.3 Ngā tohutoro ā-ture Statutory references

The Standing Orders consist of statutory provisions about meetings along with guidance on how those provisions should be applied in practice. Where a statutory provision has been augmented with advice on how it might be implemented the advice (so as not to confuse it with the statutory obligation) is placed below the relevant legislative reference. In some cases, the language in the statutory provision has been modernised for ease of interpretation or amended to ensure consistency with more recently enacted statutes.

It is important to note that statutory references in the Standing Orders apply throughout the period of a meeting, regardless of whether parts or all of the Standing Orders have been suspended. These provisions must also be carried through into any amendment of the Standing Orders that might be made. Please note, where it is employed the word ‘must’, unless otherwise stated, identifies a mandatory legislative requirement.

1.4 Ngā/kupu rāpoto Acronyms

LGA 2002	Local Government Act 2002
LGOIMA	Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
LAMIA	Local Authorities (Members’ Interests) Act 1968

1.5 Te hāngaitanga

Application

For the removal of any doubt these Standing Orders do not apply to workshops or meetings of working parties and advisory groups unless specifically included in their terms of reference.

2. Ngā whakamārama

Definitions

Adjournment means a break in the proceedings of a meeting. A meeting, or discussion on a particular business item, may be adjourned for a brief period, or to another date and time.

Advisory group means a group of people convened by a local authority for the purpose of providing advice or information that is not a committee or subcommittee. These Standing Orders do not apply to such groups. This definition also applies to workshops, working parties, working group, panels, forums, portfolio groups, briefings and other similar bodies.

Agenda means the list of items for consideration at a meeting together with reports and other attachments relating to those items in the order in which they will be considered. It is also referred to as an 'order paper'.

Amendment means any change of proposed change to the original or substantive motion.

Appointed member means a member of a committee, or subsidiary organisation of a council, who is not elected.

Audio link means facilities that enable audio communication between participants at a meeting where one or more of the participants is not physically present at the place of the meeting.

Audiovisual link means facilities that enable audiovisual communication between participants at a meeting when one or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting.

Chairperson means the person in a position of authority in a meeting or other gathering, also known as the presiding member.

Chief executive means the chief executive of a territorial authority or regional council appointed under s 42 of the LGA 2002, and includes, for the purposes of these Standing Orders, any other officer authorized by the chief executive.

Clear working days means the number of working days (business hours) prescribed in these Standing Orders for giving notice and excludes the date of the meeting and date on which the notice is served.

Committee includes, in relation to a local authority:

- (a) A committee comprising all the members of that authority;
- (b) A standing committee or special committee appointed by that authority;
- (c) A joint committee appointed under cl 30A of sch 7 of the LGA 2002; and
- (d) Any subcommittee of a committee described in (a), (b) and (c) of this definition.

Community board means a community board established under s 49 of the LGA 2002.

Conflict of Interest means any pecuniary interest and any interest arising because of that person's position as a trustee, director, officer, employee or member of another body or because of any personal non-pecuniary interest, such as pre-determination or bias.

Contempt means being disobedient to, or disrespectful of, the chairperson of a meeting, or disrespectful to any members, officers or the public.

Council means, in the context of these Standing Orders, the governing body of a local authority.

Debate means discussion by members that occurs once a motion has been moved/seconded.

Deputation means a request from any person or group to make a presentation to the local authority which is approved by the chairperson and which may be made in English, te reo Māori or New Zealand Sign Language.

Division means a formal vote at a Council, committee or subcommittee meeting whereby the names of those members present, including the mayor/chairperson, are formally recorded as voting either for or against. This includes a vote where the names and votes are recorded electronically.

Electronic link means both an audio and audiovisual link.

Emergency meeting has the same meaning as defined in cl 22A of sch 7 of the LGA 2002.

Extraordinary meeting has the same meaning as defined in cl 22 of sch 7 of the LGA 2002.

Foreshadowed motion means a motion that a member indicates their intention to move once the debate on a current motion or amendment is concluded.

Internet site means, in relation to a local authority or other person or entity, an Internet site that is maintained by, or on behalf of, the local authority, person, or entity and to which the public has free access.

Item means a substantive matter for discussion at a meeting.

Leave of the meeting means agreement without a single member present dissenting.

Joint committee means a committee in which the members are appointed by more than one local authority in accordance with cl 30A of sch 7 of the LGA 2002.

Karakia timatanga means an opening prayer.

Karakia whakamutunga means a closing prayer.

Lawfully excluded means a member of a local authority who has been removed from a meeting due to behaviour that a chairperson has ruled to be contempt.

Leave of absence means a pre-approved absence for a specified period of time consistent with the council policy should one be in place.

Local authority means in the context of these Standing Orders a regional council or territorial authority, as defined in s 5 of the LGA 2002, which is named in these Standing Orders, and any subordinate decision-making bodies established by the local authority.

Mana Whenua in the context of these Standing Orders refers to mandated representatives of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui (Port Nicholson Block Settlement) Trust, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira, Wellington Tenth's Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust, Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui, Arohanui Ki Te Tangata (Waiwhetū) Marae, or Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae.

Mayor means the Mayor of a territorial authority elected under the Local Electoral Act 2001.

Meeting means any first, inaugural, ordinary, extraordinary, or emergency meeting of a local authority, subordinate decision-making bodies and any community board of the local authority convened under the provisions of LGOIMA.

Member means any person elected or appointed to the local authority.

Member of the Police means a Constable of the New Zealand Police within the definition of s 4 of the Policing Act 2008.

Mihi whakatau means a brief welcome typically delivered by one person without any further formalities.

Minutes means the record of the proceedings of any meeting of the local authority.

Motion means a formal proposal to a meeting.

Mover means the member who initiates a motion.

Newspaper means a periodical publication published (whether in New Zealand or elsewhere) at intervals not exceeding 40 days, or any copy of, or part of any copy of, any such publications; and this includes every publication that at any time accompanies and is distributed along with any newspaper.

Notice of motion means a motion given in writing by a member in advance of a meeting in accordance with, and as provided for, in these Standing Orders.

Officer means any person employed by the council either full or part time, on a permanent or casual or contract basis.

Pecuniary Interest includes any interest described in s 3 and 6 of the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1968.

Open voting means voting that is conducted openly and in a transparent manner (i.e. enables an observer to identify how a member has voted on an issue) and may be conducted by electronic means. The result of the vote must be announced immediately it has concluded. Secret ballots are specifically excluded.

Order paper means the list of items for consideration at a meeting together with reports and other attachments relating to those items set out in the order in which they will be considered. An order paper is also referred to as an agenda.

Ordinary meeting means any meeting, other than the first meeting, of a local authority publicly notified in accordance with ss 46(1) and (2) of LGOIMA.

Petition means a request to a local authority which contains at least 20 signatures.

Powhiri means a formal welcome involving a Karanga from the Tangata Whenua (the home people) followed by formal speech making. A Powhiri is generally used for formal occasions of the highest significance.

Present at the meeting to constitute quorum means the member is to be either physically present in the room or attending the meeting by audio/audio-visual link, should this be enabled by their council's standing orders.

Presiding member means the chairperson.

Procedural motion means a motion that is used to control the way in which a motion or the meeting is managed as specified in Standing Orders 26.1 – 26.7.

Public excluded information refers to information which is currently before a public excluded session, is proposed to be considered at a public excluded session, or had previously been considered at a public excluded session and not yet been released as publicly available information. It includes:

- Any minutes (or portions of minutes) of public excluded sessions which have not been subsequently released by the local authority; and
- Any other information which has not been released by the local authority as publicly available information.

Public excluded session, also referred to as confidential or in-committee session, refers to those meetings or parts of meetings from which the public is excluded by the local authority as provided for in LGOIMA.

Public forum refers to a period set aside usually at the start of a meeting for the purpose of public input.

Public notice means one that is made publicly available, until any opportunity for review or appeal in relation to the matter notified has lapsed, on the local authority's website. And in addition, is published in at least one daily newspaper

circulating in the region or district of the local authority, or one or more other newspapers that have a combined circulation in that region or district which is at least equivalent to that of a daily newspaper circulating in that region or district.

Publicly notified means notified to members of the public by a notice contained in a newspaper circulating in the district of the local authority, or where there is no such newspaper, by notice displayed in a public place. The notice may also be replicated on a council's website.

Qualified privilege means the privilege conferred on member by s 52 and s 53 of LGOIMA.

Quasi-judicial means a meeting involving the consideration of issues requiring the evaluation of evidence, the assessment of legal argument and/or the application of legal principles.

Quorum means the minimum number of members required to be present in order to constitute a valid meeting.

Regional Council Chairperson means the member of the governing body of a regional council elected as chairperson of that regional council under cl 25 of sch 7 of the LGA 2002.

Resolution means a motion that has been adopted by the meeting.

Right of reply means the right of the mover of a motion to reply to those who have spoken to the motion. (The right does not apply to an amendment).

Second means the member who seconds a motion or amendment.

Sub judice means under judicial consideration and therefore prohibited from public discussion elsewhere.

Subordinate decision-making body means committees, subcommittees, and any other bodies established by a local authority that have decision-making authority, but not community boards or joint committees.

Substantive motion means the original motion. In the case of a motion that is subject to an amendment, the substantive motion is the original motion incorporating any amendments adopted by the meeting.

Substantive resolution means the substantive motion that has been adopted by the meeting or a restatement of a resolution that has been voted on in parts.

Subcommittee means a subordinate decision-making body established by a council, or a committee of a council or community board. See definition of "Committee".

Working day means a day of the week other than:

- (a) Saturday, Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Labour Day, the Sovereign's birthday, Matariki, and Waitangi Day. If Waitangi Day or Anzac Day falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, then the following Monday;
- (b) The day observed in the appropriate area as the anniversary of the province of which the area forms a part; and
- (c) A day in the period commencing with 20 December in any year and ending with 10 January in the following year.

Should a local authority wish to meet between the 20th of December and the 10th of January of the following year any meeting must be notified as an extraordinary meeting, unless there is sufficient time to notify an ordinary meeting before the commencement of the period.

Working party means a group set up by a local authority to achieve a specific objective that is not a committee or subcommittee and to which these Standing Orders do not apply.

Workshop means in the context of these Standing Orders, a gathering of elected members for the purpose of considering matters of importance to the local authority at which no decisions are made and to which these Standing Orders will not apply, unless required by the local authority. Workshops may include non-elected members. Workshops may also be described as briefings.

Ngā take whānui

General matters

3. Ngā tikanga whakahaere hui

Standing orders

3.1 Te kawenga ki te whakatū tikanga whakahaere hui

Obligation to adopt standing orders

A council is required to operate in accordance with standing orders for the conduct of its meetings and the meetings of its committees and subcommittees. Community boards must also adopt standing orders. Standing orders must not contravene any Act.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 27(1) & (2).

3.2 Te tukanga mō te whakatū me te whakahou i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui

Process for adoption and alteration of standing orders

The adoption of standing orders and any amendment to standing orders must be made by the Council and by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present. Similarly, in the case of a community board the adoption of standing orders and any amendments also requires a vote of not less than 75% of the members of the specific board.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 27(3).

3.3 Me whai ngā mema i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui

Members must obey standing orders

All members of the local authority, including members of committees and subcommittees, must obey these Standing Orders. Community boards which have adopted these Standing Orders must also comply with them.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 16(1).

3.4 Te whakahāngai i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui

Application of standing orders

These Standing Orders apply to all meetings of the local authority, its committees, subcommittees and subordinate decision-making bodies. They will also apply to any community boards unless stated otherwise. This includes meetings and parts of meetings that the public are excluded from.

3.5 Te tārewa taupua i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui

Temporary suspension of standing orders

Any member of a council, committee, subcommittee and subordinate body and community board, may move a motion to suspend specified Standing Orders at a meeting of which they are a member. Any such motion must also include the reason for the suspension. If seconded, the chairperson must put the motion without debate and at least 75 per cent of the members present and voting must support the motion for it to be carried.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 27(4).

A motion to suspend Standing Orders may be taken before or during a debate. The motion to suspend Standing Orders must also identify the specific Standing Orders to be suspended. Please Note: in the event of suspension, those Standing Orders prescribed in statute will continue to apply, such as the quorum requirements.

3.6 Ngā whakawā a te Kaunihera

Quasi-judicial proceedings

For quasi-judicial proceedings the local authority or a community board may amend meeting procedures. For example, committees hearing applications under the Resource Management Act 1991 have additional powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908.

3.7 Ngā wāhi noho o ngā mema

Physical address of members

Every member of a local authority and community board must give to the chief executive a physical residential or business address within the district or region of the local authority and, if desired, an electronic or other address, to which notices and material relating to meetings and local authority business may be sent or delivered. Members are to provide their address within 5 working days of the publication of the declaration of the election results. Public access to those addresses is subject to the Privacy Act.

4. Ngā hui

Meetings

4.1 Te tikanga ā-ture ki te whakahaere hui

Legal requirement to hold meetings

The local authority must hold meetings for the good government of its city, district or region. The same requirement applies to community boards in respect of their communities. Meetings must be called and conducted in accordance with:

- (a) Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002;
- (b) Part 7 of LGOIMA; and
- (c) These Standing Orders.

A meeting can be adjourned to a specified time and day if required by resolution of the meeting.

4.2 Te roa o ngā hui

Meeting duration

A meeting cannot continue more than six hours from when it starts (including any adjournments) or after 10.30pm, unless the meeting resolves to continue. If there is no such resolution, then any business on the agenda that has not been dealt with must be adjourned, transferred to the next meeting, or transferred to an extraordinary meeting.

No meeting can sit for more than two hours continuously without a break of at least ten minutes unless the meeting resolves to extend the time before a break.

4.3 Te reo

Language

A member may address a meeting in English, te reo Māori or New Zealand Sign Language. A chairperson may require that a speech is translated and printed in English or te reo Māori.

If a member intends to address the meeting in New Zealand Sign Language, or in te reo Māori, when the normal business of the meeting is conducted in English, they must give prior notice to the chairperson not less than 2 working days before the meeting.

Where the normal business of the meeting is conducted in te reo Māori then prior notice of the intention to address the meeting in English must also be given to the chairperson not less than 2 working days before the meeting.

4.4 Te pāho mataora i ngā hui

Webcasting meetings

Webcast meetings should be provided in accordance with the protocols contained in Appendix 7.

4.5 Te hui tuatahi

First meeting (inaugural)

The first meeting of a local authority, following a local authority triennial general election, must be called by the chief executive as soon as practicable after the results of the election are known. The chief executive must give elected members not less than 7 days' notice of the meeting. However, in the event of an emergency the chief executive may give notice of the meeting as soon as practicable.

LGA 2002, sch, cl 21(1) - (4).

4.6 Ngā tikanga mō te hui tuatahi

Requirements for the first meeting

The chief executive (or, in the absence of the chief executive, their nominee) must chair the first meeting until the chairperson has made an oral declaration and attested the declaration (see LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 21(4)).

The business to be conducted at the first meeting following a general election must include the following:

- (a) The making and attesting of the declarations required of the mayor (if any) and members under LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 14;
- (b) The election of the chairperson (if any) and the making and attesting of the declaration required of the chairperson under LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 14;
- (c) A general explanation, given or arranged by the chief executive, of:
 - i. LGOIMA; and
 - ii. Other laws affecting members, including the appropriate provisions of the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1968;

and ss 99, 105, and 105A of the Crimes Act 1961; and the Secret Commissions Act 1910; and the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

- (d) The fixing of the date and time of the first meeting of the local authority, or the adoption of a schedule of meetings; and
- (e) The election of the deputy Mayor or deputy chairperson in accordance with the LGA 2002, sch7, cl 17.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 21(5).

It is common for councils to adopt standing orders at the first meeting; however, this is not always necessary as, if not amended, standing orders will remain in force after each triennial election.

Please note, that the election of a deputy mayor is not required if the Mayor has already made the appointment under s 41A(3)(a) of the LGA 2002 prior to the meeting. Nothing limits a territorial authority from removing a deputy Mayor from office in accordance with cl 18 of sch 7 of the LGA 2002.

5. Ngā kopounga me ngā pōtitanga

Appointments and elections

5.1 Te kopounga a te Koromatua i te Koromatua tuarua, ngā ūpoko o ngā komiti me ngā mema

Mayoral appointment of deputy Mayor, committee chairs and members

A Mayor may appoint the deputy Mayor, the chairperson and the members of each committee of the territorial authority. The names of any appointments made by the Mayor must be tabled at the first meeting of the council after the appointments are made. The Mayor may also appoint themselves.

LGA 2002, s 41A(3).

5.2 Te whakakore a te Kaunihera i tētahi tūranga i kopoua e te Koromatua

Council discharge of a mayoral appointment

Nothing, however, limits or prevents a territorial authority from discharging deputy Mayor, a chairperson or a member of a committee appointed by the Mayor. Any decision by the territorial authority to discharge a deputy Mayor shall follow the procedure in Standing Order 5.5.

If the Mayor declines to appoint a deputy Mayor or committee chairpersons in accordance with LGA 2002, s 41A, the council (or a committee, if directed by the council) must elect those positions in accordance with Standing Order 5.4.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 31.

5.3 Te whakatū a te koromatua i ngā komiti

Establishment of committees by the Mayor

The Mayor may establish committees of the territorial authority. Where a Mayor exercises this right, a list of the committees and their terms of reference must be tabled at the next following meeting of the council. Should the Mayor decline to establish committees under s 41A, then any decision to establish committees must follow the processes set out in these Standing Orders.

Nothing, however, limits or prevents a territorial authority from discharging or reconstituting, in accordance with cl 30 of sch 7, LGA 2002, a committee established by the Mayor, or appointing more committees in addition to any established by the Mayor.

Please note, a Mayor is a member of every committee unless specific legislation provides otherwise, such as a committee established under s 189 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

LGA 2002, s 41A (3) and (4).

5.4 Te pōti i ngā ūpoko ā-rohe, ngā Koromatua tuarua me ngā ūpoko tuarua

Elections of regional chairpersons, deputy Mayors and deputy chairpersons

The council (or a committee responsible for making the appointment) must decide by resolution to use one of two voting systems (see Standing Order 5.6) when electing people to the following positions:

- The chairperson and deputy chairperson of a regional council;
- The deputy Mayor;
- The chairperson and deputy chairperson of a committee; and
- A representative of a local authority.

Please note, this provision does not apply in situations where a mayor has used their powers under LGA 2002, s 41A to appoint a deputy Mayor, or committee chairs. See the LGNZ Guide to Standing Orders for more information.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 25.

5.5 Te whakakore i te tūranga a tētahi Koromatua tuarua Removal of a deputy Mayor

A deputy Mayor, whether appointed by the Mayor under the Standing Order 5.1, or elected by the council, can only be removed in accordance with cl 18, sch 7, of the LGA 2002. See Appendix 10.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 18.

5.6 Te pūnaha pōti mō ngā ūpoko, ngā Koromatua tuarua me ngā ūpoko komiti

Voting system for chairs, deputy Mayors and committee chairs

When electing a regional council chairperson, a deputy Mayor or a committee chairperson the local authority must resolve to use one of the following two voting systems.

System A

The candidate will be elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the local authority or committee who are present and voting. This system has the following characteristics:

- (a) There is a first round of voting for all candidates;
- (b) If no candidate is successful in the first round, there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and
- (c) If no candidate is successful in the second round, there is a third round, and if necessary subsequent rounds, of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded.

In any round of voting, if two or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person to be excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.

System B

The candidate will be elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate. This system has the following characteristics:

- (a) There is only one round of voting; and
- (b) If two or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 25.

6. Te tuku mana

Delegations

6.1 Te haepapa ki te whakaaroaro ki te tukunga mana ki ngā poari hapori

Duty to consider delegations to community boards

The council of a territorial authority must consider whether to delegate to a community board if the delegation will enable the community board to best achieve its role.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 32(6).

Please note: A council is advised to delegate a range of decision-making responsibilities to its chief executive to cover the period from the day following the Electoral Office's declaration until the new council is sworn in. See the LGNZ Guide to Standing Orders for further information.

6.2 Ngā tepenga o te tuku mana

Limits on delegations

Unless clearly stated in the LGA 2002 or any other Act, a council may, for the purposes of efficiency and effectiveness, delegate to a committee, subcommittee, subordinate decision-making body, community board, member, or officer of the local authority, any of its responsibilities, duties, or powers except:

- (a) The power to make a rate;
- (b) The power to make a bylaw;
- (c) The power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the long-term plan;
- (d) The power to adopt a long-term plan, annual plan, or annual report;
- (e) The power to appoint a chief executive;
- (f) The power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the LGA in association with the long-term plan or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement;
- (g) *Repealed*; and
- (h) The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 32 (1).

6.3 Ka taea e ngā komiti te tuku mana

Committees may delegate

A committee, subcommittee, subordinate decision-making body, community board, member, or officer of the local authority, may delegate any of its responsibilities, duties, or powers to a subcommittee or person, subject to any conditions, limitations, or prohibitions imposed by the body that made the original delegation.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl (2) & (3).

6.4 Te whakamahi i ngā mana tuku

Use of delegated powers

The committee, subcommittee, other subordinate decision-making body, community board, or member or officer of the local authority to which or to whom any responsibilities, powers, duties are delegated may, without confirmation by the council, committee or body or person that made the delegation, exercise or perform them in the like manner and with the same effect as the local authority could itself have exercised or performed them.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 32(2),(3), and (4).

6.5 E kore e taea te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā whakatau i raro i te mana tuku

Decisions made under delegated authority cannot be rescinded or amended

Nothing in these Standing Orders allows a council, committee, and subcommittee to rescind or amend a lawfully made decision of a subordinate decision-making body carried out under a delegation authorising the making of that decision. The same requirement applies to a community board in relation to any committees or subcommittees with delegated authority.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 30 (6).

6.6 Kei raro ngā komiti me ngā komiti āpiti i te mana a te mana ā-rohe

Committees and sub committees subject to the direction of the local authority

A committee, subcommittee or other subordinate decision-making body is subject in all things to the control of the local authority and must carry out all general and special directions of the local authority given to them.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 30(3) & (4).

6.7 Ngā tukunga mana o te Tumu Whakarae hei te mutunga o ngā tau e toru

Delegations to the Chief Executive at the end of the triennium

That from the day following the Electoral Officer's declaration, until the new Council is sworn in, the Chief Executive is authorised to make decisions in respect of urgent matters, in consultation with the Mayor elect. All decisions made under this delegation will be reported to the first ordinary meeting of the new Council.

7. Ngā komiti

Committees

7.1 Te kopounga o ngā komiti me ngā komiti āpiti

Appointment of committees and subcommittees

A council may appoint the committees, subcommittees, and other subordinate decision-making bodies that it considers appropriate. A committee may appoint the subcommittees that it considers appropriate unless it is prohibited from doing so by the council.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 30(1) & (2).

7.2 Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā komiti me ngā komiti āpiti

Discharge or reconstitution of committees and subcommittees

Unless expressly provided otherwise in legislation or regulation:

- (a) A local authority may discharge or reconstitute a committee or subcommittee, or other subordinate decision-making body; and
- (b) A committee may discharge or reconstitute a subcommittee.

A committee, subcommittee, or other subordinate decision-making body is, unless a council resolves otherwise, discharged when members elected at a subsequent triennial general election come into office.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 30 (5) & (7).

Please note: Section 12 (2) of the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002 states that a Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group is not deemed to be discharged following a triennial election. The same is true for District Licensing Committees.

7.3 Te kōpounga, te whakakore rānei i ngā mema komiti me ngā mema komiti āpiti

Appointment or discharge of committee members and subcommittee members

A council may appoint or discharge any member of a committee and, if established by the council, a subcommittee. A committee may appoint or

discharge any member of a subcommittee appointed by the committee unless directed otherwise by the council.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 31(1) & (2).

7.4 Te tū a ngā mema pōti ki ngā komiti me ngā komiti āpiti

Elected members on committees and subcommittees

The members of a committee or subcommittee may be, but are not required to be, elected members of a local authority. A council or committee may appoint a person who is not a member of the local authority to a committee or subcommittee if, in the opinion of the council or committee, the person has the skills, attributes or knowledge to assist the committee or subcommittee.

At least one member of a committee must be an elected member of the council. In the case of a committee established by a community board at least one member must be a member of that board. A staff member of the local authority, in the course of their employment, can be a member of a subcommittee but not a committee.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 31(4).

7.5 Ka āhei te mana ā-rohe ki te whakakapi i ngā mema mēnā kāore i whakakorehia te komiti

Local authority may replace members if committee not discharged

If a local authority resolves that a committee, subcommittee or other subordinate decision-making body is not to be discharged under cl 30 (7), sch 7, LGA 2002, the local authority may replace the members of that committee, subcommittee or subordinate decision-making body after the next triennial general election of members.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 31(5).

7.6 Te mematanga a te Koromatua

Membership of Mayor

The Mayor is a member of every committee of the local authority unless specific legislation provides otherwise, such as a committee established under s 189 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

LGA 2002, s 41A(5).

7.7 Kāore e noho manakore tētahi whakataua ahakoa i rangirua te mema tangā

Decision not invalid despite irregularity in membership

For the purpose of these Standing Orders a decision of a local authority, committee and community board is not invalidated if:

1. There is a vacancy in the membership of the local authority, committee or community board at the time of the decision; or
2. Following the decision some defect in the election or appointment process is discovered and/or that the membership of a person on the committee at the time is found to have been ineligible.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 29.

7.8 Te kopounga o ngā komiti hono

Appointment of joint committees

A local authority may appoint a joint committee with another local authority or other public body if it has reached agreement with each local authority or public body. The agreement must specify:

- (a) The number of members each party may appoint;
- (b) How the chairperson and deputy chairperson are to be appointed;
- (c) The terms of reference of the committee;
- (d) What responsibilities, if any, are to be delegated to the committee by each party; and
- (e) How the agreement may be varied.

The agreement may also specify any other matter relating to the appointment, operation, or responsibilities of the committee agreed by the parties.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 30A(1) & (2).

7.9 Te tūnga o ngā komiti hono

Status of joint committees

A joint committee is deemed to be both a committee of a council and a committee of each other participating local authority or public body.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 30A(5).

7.10 Te mana ki te kopou me te whakakore i ngā mema takitahi o tētahi komiti hono

Power to appoint or discharge individual members of a joint committee

The power to discharge any individual member of a joint committee and appoint another member in their stead must be exercised by the council or public body that made the appointment.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 30A(6)(a).

8. Te take o te hīra a Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi

Use of common seal

8.1 Te whakamahi i te hīra

Holding and applying common seal

The chief executive is to hold the common seal of the local authority and be responsible for its use. Any document required to be executed under the common seal is to be applied to any such document in the presence of any two of the following: the chief executive, a general manager, the Mayor or a councillor.

8.2 Mā te tatūnga e whakamahi i te hīra

Seal to be fixed by resolution

Subject to standing order 8.3, the common seal may be applied where Council, a committee or an officer acting pursuant to delegated authority has previously approved the transaction. The application of the seal must be reported to Council at its next ordinary meeting.

8.3 Mā te mana ā-rohe e whakatina te tikanga

Local authority to set procedure

The seal may only be applied to warrants for enforcement officers under LGA 2002, after the warrants have been approved by Council in the sealing list.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 32

I mua i te hui

Pre-meeting

9. Te tuku pānui

Giving notice

Please note: the processes described in this section (Standing Orders 9.1 – 9.12) apply as appropriate to community boards.

9.1 Te pānui tūmatanui – ngā hui noa

Public notice – ordinary meetings

All meetings scheduled for the following month must be publicly notified not more than 14 days and not less than 5 days before the end of the current month, together with the dates, the times and places on and at which those meetings are to be held. In the case of meetings held on or after the 21st day of the month public notification may be given not more than 10 nor less than 5 working days before the day on which the meeting is to be held. (See the LGNZ Guide to Standing Orders for more information).

LGOIMA, s 46.

9.2 Te pānui ki ngā mema – ngā hui noa

Notice to members – ordinary meetings

The chief executive must give notice in writing to each member of the local authority of the date, time and place of any meeting. Notice must be given at least 14 days before the meeting unless the council has adopted a schedule of meetings, in which case notice must be given at least 14 days before the first meeting on the schedule.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 19(5).

9.3 Ka āhei ki te karanga hui Motuhake

Extraordinary meeting may be called

An extraordinary council meeting may be called by:

- (a) Resolution of the council, or
- (b) A requisition in writing delivered to the chief executive which is signed by:
 - i. The Mayor or chairperson of a Standing Committee; or

- ii. Not less than one third of the total membership of the council (including vacancies).

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 22(1).

9.4 Te pānui ki ngā mema – ngā hui Motuhake

Notice to members – extraordinary meetings

The chief executive must give notice, in writing, of the time and place of an extraordinary meeting called under the Standing Order 9.3, as well as the general nature of business to be considered, to each member of the council at least 3 working days before the day appointed for the meeting. If the meeting is called by a resolution then notice must be provided within such lesser period as is specified in the resolution, as long as it is not less than 24 hours.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 22(3).

9.5 Ka āhei ki te karanga hui ohotata

Emergency meetings may be called

If the business a council needs to deal with requires a meeting to be held at a time earlier than is allowed by the notice requirements for holding an extraordinary meeting and it is not practicable to call the meeting by resolution, an emergency meeting may be called by:

- (a) The Mayor; or
- (b) If the Mayor is unavailable, the chief executive.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 22A(1).

9.6 Te pūnaha mō te karanga hui ohotata

Process for calling an emergency meeting

The notice of the time and place of an emergency meeting, and of the matters in respect of which the emergency meeting is being called, must be given by the person calling the meeting or by another person on that person's behalf.

The notice must be given, by whatever means is reasonable in the circumstances, to each member of the local authority, and to the chief executive, at least 24 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 22A(2).

9.7 Te pānui tūmatanui – ngā hui ohotata me te Motuhake

Public notice – emergency and extraordinary meeting

Where an emergency or extraordinary meeting of a local authority is called but the notice of the meeting is inconsistent with these Standing Orders, due to the manner in which it was called, the local authority must cause that meeting and the general nature of business to be transacted at that meeting:

- (a) To be publicly notified as soon as practicable before the meeting is to be held; or
- (b) If it is not practicable to publish a notice in newspapers before the meeting, to be notified as soon as practicable on the local authority's website and in any other manner that is reasonable in the circumstances.

LGOIMA, s 46(3).

9.8 Kāore e manakore ngā hui

Meetings not invalid

The failure to notify a public meeting under these Standing Orders does not of itself make that meeting invalid. However, where a local authority becomes aware that a meeting has been incorrectly notified it must, as soon as practicable, give public notice stating:

- That the meeting occurred without proper notification;
- The general nature of the business transacted; and
- The reasons why the meeting was not properly notified.

LGOIMA, s 46(6).

9.9 Ngā tatūnga i whakamanahia i te hui Motuhake

Resolutions passed at an extraordinary meeting

A local authority must, as soon as practicable, publicly notify any resolution passed at an extraordinary meeting of the local authority unless:

- (a) The resolution was passed at a meeting or part of a meeting from which the public was excluded; or
- (b) The extraordinary meeting was publicly notified at least 5 working days before the day on which the meeting was held.

LGOIMA, s 51A.

9.10 Ngā hōtaka hui

Meeting schedules

Where the local authority adopts a meeting schedule it may cover any period that the council considers appropriate and may be amended. Notification of the schedule, or an amendment, will constitute notification to members of every meeting on the schedule or the amendment. This does not replace the requirements under LGOIMA to publicly notify each meeting.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 19(6).

9.11 Te kore e whiwhi pānui a ngā mema

Non-receipt of notice to members

A meeting of a local authority is not invalid if notice of that meeting was not received, or not received in due time, by a member of the local authority or board unless:

- (a) It is proved that the person responsible for giving notice of the meeting acted in bad faith or without reasonable care; and
- (b) The member concerned did not attend the meeting.

A member of a local authority may waive the need to be given notice of a meeting.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 20(1) & (2).

9.12 Te whakakore hui

Meeting cancellations

The chairperson of a scheduled meeting may cancel the meeting if, in consultation with the chief executive, they consider this is necessary for reasons that include lack of business, lack of quorum or clash with another event.

The chief executive must make a reasonable effort to notify members and the public as soon as practicable of the cancellation and the reasons behind it.

10. Te rārangi take o ngā hui

Meeting agenda

10.1 Te whakarite i te rārangi take

Preparation of the agenda

It is the chief executive's responsibility, on behalf of the chairperson, to prepare an agenda for each meeting listing and attaching information on the items of business to be brought before the meeting so far as is known, including the names of the relevant members.

When preparing business items for an agenda the chief executive must consult, unless impracticable, such as in the case of the inaugural meeting, the chairperson, or the person acting as chairperson for the coming meeting.

10.2 Te pūnaha mō te whakatakoto take hei whakatau

Process for raising matters for a decision

Requests for reports may be made by a resolution of the council, committee, subcommittee, subordinate decision-making body or community board and, in the case of all decision-making bodies other than the council, must also fall within the scope of their specific delegations.

10.3 Ka āhei te tumu whakarae ki te whakaroa, whakakore rānei i tētahi tono

Chief executive may delay or refuse request

The chief executive may delay commissioning any reports that involve significant cost or are beyond the scope of the committee that made the request. In such cases the chief executive will discuss options for meeting the request with the respective chairperson and report back to a subsequent meeting with an estimate of the cost involved and seek direction on whether the report should still be prepared.

Where a Chief executive refuses a member's request to prepare a report, an explanation for that refusal should be provided to the member.

10.4 Te raupapatanga o ngā mahi

Order of business

At the meeting the business is to be dealt with in the order in which it stands on the agenda unless the chairperson, or the meeting, decides otherwise. Examples of a default order of business are set out in Appendices 12, 13 and 14.

The order of business for an extraordinary meeting must be limited to items that are relevant to the purpose for which the meeting has been called.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these standing orders, and after the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, the chairperson as a matter of urgency, or the local authority on a motion passed without debate, may accord precedence to any business set down on the order paper for consideration.

10.5 Te marohi a te ūpoko

Chairperson's recommendation

A chairperson, either prior to the start of the meeting and/or at the meeting itself, may include a recommendation regarding any item on the agenda brought before the meeting. Where a chairperson's recommendation varies significantly from an officer's recommendation the reason for the variation must be explained. A recommendation that differs significantly from the officer's recommendation must comply with the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the LGA 2002.

10.6 Te pūrongo a te ūpoko

Chairperson may prepare report

The chairperson of a meeting has the right to prepare a report to be included in the agenda on any matter which falls within the responsibilities of that meeting, as described in its terms of reference.

For clarity, any recommendation must comply with the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the LGA 2002.

10.7 Te wātea o te rārangi take ki te marea

Public availability of the agenda

All information provided to members at a local authority or community board, meeting must be publicly available, except where an item included in the agenda refers to a matter reasonably expected to be discussed with the public excluded.

LGOIMA, ss 5 & 46A.

10.8 Te tirotiro a te marea i te rārangi take

Public inspection of agenda

Any member of the public may, without payment of a fee, inspect, during normal office hours and within a period of at least four working days before a meeting, all agendas and associated reports circulated to members of the local authority and community boards relating to that meeting. The agenda:

- (a) Must be available for inspection at the public offices of the local authority (including service centres), at public libraries under the authority's control and on the council's website, and:
- (b) Must be accompanied by either:
 - i. The associated reports; or
 - ii. A notice specifying the places at which the associated reports may be inspected.

LGOIMA, s 46A(1).

10.9 Te tango take i te rārangi take

Withdrawal of agenda items

If justified by circumstances, an agenda item may be withdrawn by the chief executive. In the event of an item being withdrawn the chief executive should inform the chairperson.

10.10 Te tuari i te rārangi take

Distribution of the agenda

The chief executive must send the agenda to every member of a meeting at least four clear working days before the day of the meeting, except in the case of an extraordinary meeting or an emergency meeting (see Standing Orders 9.4 and 9.6).

The chief executive may send the agenda, and other materials relating to the meeting or other council business, to members by electronic means.

10.11 Te tūnga o te rārangi take

Status of agenda

No matter on a meeting agenda, including recommendations, may be considered final until determined by a formal resolution of that meeting.

10.12 Ngā take kāore i runga i te rārangi take e kore e taea te whakaroa

Items of business not on the agenda which cannot be delayed

A meeting may deal with an item of business that is not on the agenda where the meeting resolves to deal with that item and the chairperson provides the following information during the public part of the meeting:

- (a) The reason the item is not on the agenda; and
- (b) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

LGOIMA, s 46A(7).

Items not on the agenda may be brought before the meeting through a report from either the chief executive or the chairperson.

Please note, that nothing in this standing order removes the requirement to meet the provisions of Part 6 of the LGA 2002 with regard to consultation and decision-making.

10.13 Te kōrerorero i ngā take iti kāore i runga i te rārangi take

Discussion of minor matters not on the agenda

A meeting may discuss an item that is not on the agenda only if it is a minor matter relating to the general business of the meeting and the chairperson explains at the beginning of the public part of the meeting that the item will be discussed. However, the meeting may not make a resolution, decision, or recommendation about the item, except to refer it to a subsequent meeting for further discussion.

LGOIMA, s 46A(7A).

10.14 Ngā take o te rārangi take kāore e whārikihia ki te marea

Public excluded business on the agenda

Items that are likely to be discussed under public-excluded must be indicated on each agenda, including the general subject of the item. The chief executive, however, may exclude public access to any reports, or parts of reports, which are reasonably expected to be discussed with the public excluded.

LGOIMA, s 46A(9).

10.15 Te maru whāiti e pā ana ki te rārangi take me ngā meneti

Qualified privilege relating to agenda and minutes

Where any meeting is open to the public and a member of the public is supplied with a copy of the agenda, or the minutes of that meeting, the publication of any defamatory matter included in the agenda or in the minutes is privileged. This does not apply if the publication is proved to have been made with ill will, or improper advantage has been taken of the publication.

LGOIMA, s 52.

Ngā Tikanga Hui

Meeting Procedures

11. Te whakatuwhera me te whakakapi

Opening and closing

Local authorities and community boards may, at the start of a meeting, choose to recognise the civic importance of the occasion through some form of reflection. This could be an expression of community values, a reminder of the contribution of members who have gone before or a formal welcome, such as a mihi whakatau.

Options for opening a meeting could include a karakia timitanga, mihi whakatau, or powhiri as well as a karakia whakamutunga to close a meeting where appropriate.

12. Kōrama

Quorum

12.1 Ngā hui Kaunihera

Council meetings

The quorum for a meeting of the council is:

- (a) Half of the members present, where the number of members (including vacancies) is even; and
- (b) A majority of the members present, where the number of members (including vacancies) is odd.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 23(3)(a).

12.2 Ngā hui komiti me te komiti āpiti

Committees and subcommittee meetings

A council sets the quorum for its committees and subcommittees, either by resolution or by stating the quorum in the terms of reference. Committees may set the quorums for their subcommittees by resolution, provided that it is not less than two members. (See also 7.4).

In the case of subcommittees, the quorum will be two members unless otherwise stated. In the case of committees at least one member of the quorum must be a member of the council, or if established by a community board, the relevant board.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 23(3)(b).

12.3 Ngā komiti hono

Joint Committees

The quorum at a meeting of a joint committee must be consistent with Standing Order 12.1. Local authorities participating in the joint committee may decide, by agreement, whether or not the quorum includes one or more members appointed by each local authority or any party.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 30A(6)(c).

12.4 Te herenga mō te kōrama

Requirement for a quorum

A meeting is constituted where a quorum of members is present, whether or not they are all voting or entitled to vote. In order to conduct any business at a meeting, a quorum of members must be present for the whole time that the business is being considered.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 23(1) & (2).

12.5 Ka tārewa te hui mēnā karekau he kōrama

Meeting lapses where no quorum

A meeting must lapse, and the chairperson vacate the chair, if a quorum is not present within 30 minutes of the advertised start of the meeting. Where members are known to be travelling to the meeting, but are delayed due to extraordinary circumstance, the chairperson has discretion to wait for a longer period.

No business may be conducted while waiting for the quorum to be reached. Minutes will record when a meeting lapses due to a lack of a quorum, along with the names of the members who attended.

Should a quorum be lost, the meeting will lapse if the quorum is not present within 15 minutes.

12.6 Ngā take mai i ngā hui tārewa

Business from lapsed meetings

Where meetings lapse the remaining business will be adjourned and be placed at the beginning of the agenda of the next ordinary meeting, unless the chairperson sets an earlier meeting, and this is notified by the chief executive.

13. Te urunga a te marea me te hopunga

Public access and recording

13.1 E tuwhera ana ngā hui ki te marea

Meetings open to the public

Except as otherwise provided by Part 7 of LGOIMA, every meeting of the local authority, its committees, subcommittees and community boards, must be open to the public.

LGOIMA, s 47 & 49(a).

13.2 Ngā take e panaia ai te marea

Grounds for removing the public

The chairperson may require any member of the public to be removed from the meeting if they believe that person's behaviour is likely to prejudice the orderly conduct of the meeting.

LGOIMA, s 50(1).

13.3 Ka āhei te mana ā-rohe ki te hopu i ngā hui

Local authority may record meetings

Meeting venues should contain clear signage indicating and informing members, officers and the public that proceedings may be recorded by the local authority and may be subject to direction by the chairperson.

13.4 Ka āhei te marea ki te hopu i ngā hui

Public may record meetings

Members of the public, as a matter of courtesy, must request the chairperson's permission to make electronic or digital recordings of meetings which are open to the public. Permission may be granted or refused at the discretion of the chairperson. Any recording of meetings must ensure that the recording does not distract the meeting from fulfilling its business and is carried out with due courtesy to those being recorded. Should use of an electronic device during the meeting be ruled a distraction by the chairperson, that person can be asked to stop the recording and may be removed from the meeting if they refuse.

14. Te taenga

Attendance

14.1 Te mōtika a ngā mema ki te tae ki ngā hui

Members right to attend meetings

A member of a local authority, or of a committee of a local authority, has, unless lawfully excluded, the right to attend any meeting of the local authority or committee.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 19(2).

If a member of the local authority is not an appointed member of the meeting which they are attending, they may not vote on any matter at that meeting. However, they may, with the leave of the chairperson, take part in the meeting's discussions.

A member attending a meeting of which they are not an appointed member is not a member of the public for the purpose of s48 of LGOIMA. Consequently, if the meeting resolves to exclude the public then any members of the local authority who are present may remain, unless they are lawfully excluded.

Please note: this section does not confer any rights to non-elected members appointed to committees of a local authority.

14.2 Te tae ki ngā hui ina whakahaere whakawā te komiti

Attendance when a committee is performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions

When a committee is performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions, members of the local authority who are not members of that committee are not entitled to take part in the proceedings.

14.3 Te tuku tamōtanga

Leave of absence

A council may grant a member leave of absence following an application from that member. The council may delegate the power to grant a leave of absence to the Mayor in order to protect a members' privacy and the council may approve an application from the Mayor. The Mayor will advise all members of the council

whenever a member has been granted leave of absence under delegated authority. Meeting minutes will record that a member has leave of absence as an apology for that meeting.

14.4 Ngā whakapāha

Apologies

A member who does not have leave of absence may tender an apology should they be absent from all or part of a meeting. The Mayor (or acting chairperson) must invite apologies at the beginning of each meeting, including apologies for lateness and early departure. The meeting may accept or decline any apologies. Members may be recorded as absent on council business where their absence is a result of a commitment made on behalf of the council.

For clarification, the acceptance of a member's apology constitutes a grant of 'leave of absence' for that meeting.

14.5 Te hopu whakapāha

Recording apologies

The minutes will record any apologies tendered before or during the meeting, including whether they were accepted or declined and the time of arrival and departure of all members.

14.6 Te tamōtanga kāore i whakaaetia

Absent without leave

Where a member is absent from four consecutive meetings of the council or community board without leave of absence or an apology being accepted (not including extraordinary or emergency meetings) then the office held by the member will become vacant. A vacancy created in this way is treated as an extraordinary vacancy.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 5(d).

14.7 Te mōtika kia tae atu mā te hononga ā-oro, ataata-rongo rānei

Right to attend by audio or audiovisual link

Provided the conditions in Standing Orders 14.11 and 14.12 are met and a quorum for the committee is met, members of the local authority and its committees (and members of the public for the purpose of a deputation approved by the

chairperson), have the right to attend meetings by means of an electronic link, unless they have been lawfully excluded.

14.9 Te tūnga a te mema: te pōti

Member's status: voting

Where a meeting has a quorum, determined by the number present, the members attending by electronic link can vote on any matters raised at the meeting.

14.10 Ngā mahi a te ūpoko

Chairperson's duties

Where the technology is available and a member is attending a meeting by audio or audiovisual link, the chairperson must ensure that:

- (a) The technology for the link is available and of suitable quality; and
- (b) Procedures for using the technology in the meeting will ensure that:
 - i. Everyone participating in the meeting can hear each other;
 - ii. The member's attendance by audio or audio-visual link does not reduce their accountability or accessibility of that person in relation to the meeting;
 - iii. The requirements of Part 7 of LGOIMA are met; and
 - iv. The requirements in these Standing Orders are met.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 25A(3).

If the chairperson is attending by audio, or audio-visual link, then chairing duties will be undertaken by the deputy chairperson, or a member who is physically present.

14.11 Ngā tikanga mō te taenga mā te hononga ā-oro, ataata-rongo rānei

Conditions for attending by audio or audiovisual link

Noting Standing Order 14.7, the chairperson may give approval for a member to attend meetings by electronic link, either generally or for a specific meeting.

Examples of situations where approval can be given include:

- (a) Where the member is at a place that makes their physical presence at the meeting impracticable or impossible;
- (b) Where a member is unwell; and
- (c) Where a member is unable to attend due to an emergency.

14.12 Te tono kia tae mā te hononga ā-oro, ataata-rongo rānei

Request to attend by audio or audiovisual link

Where possible, a member will give the chairperson and the chief executive at least 2 working days' notice when they want to attend a meeting by audio or audiovisual link. Should, due to illness or emergency, this is not possible the member may give less notice.

Where such a request is made and the technology is available, the chief executive must take reasonable steps to enable the member to attend by audio or audiovisual link. However, the council has no obligation to make the technology for an audio or audio-visual link available.

If the member's request cannot be accommodated, or there is a technological issue with the link, this will not invalidate any acts or proceedings of the local authority or its committees.

14.13 Ka āhei te ūpoko ki te whakakore i te hononga

Chairperson may terminate link

The chairperson may direct that an electronic link should be terminated where:

- (a) Use of the link is increasing, or may unreasonably increase, the length of the meeting;
- (b) The behaviour of the members using the link warrants termination, including the style, degree and extent of interaction between members;

- (c) It is distracting to the members who are physically present at the meeting;
- (d) The quality of the link is no longer suitable;
- (e) Information classified as confidential may be compromised (see also SO 14.16).

14.14 Te tuku, te whakaatu rānei i tētahi tuhinga

Giving or showing a document

A person attending a meeting by audio or audio visual link may give or show a document by:

- (a) Transmitting it electronically;
- (b) Using the audio visual link; or
- (c) Any other manner that the chairperson thinks fit.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 25(A)(6).

14.15 Ina mūhore te hononga

Link failure

Where an audio or audiovisual link fails, or there are other technological issues that prevent a member who is attending by link from participating in a meeting, that member must be deemed to be no longer attending the meeting.

14.16 Te matatapu

Confidentiality

A member who is attending a meeting by audio or audio-visual link must ensure that the meeting's proceedings remain confidential during any time that the public is excluded. At such a time, the chairperson may require the member to confirm that no unauthorised people are able to view or hear the proceedings. If the chairperson is not satisfied by the explanation, they may terminate the link.

15. Te mahi a te ūpoko i roto i ngā hui

Chairperson's role in meetings

15.1 Ngā hui kaunihera

Council meetings

The Mayor must preside at meetings of the council unless they vacate the chair for a part or all of a meeting. If the Mayor is absent from a meeting or vacates the chair, the deputy Mayor must act as chairperson. If the deputy Mayor is also absent the local authority members who are present must elect a member to be the chairperson at that meeting. This person may exercise the meeting responsibilities, duties, and powers of the Mayor for that meeting.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 26(1), (5) & (6).

15.2 Ētahi atu hui

Other meetings

In the case of committees, subcommittees and subordinate decision-making bodies, the appointed chairperson must preside at each meeting unless they vacate the chair for all or part of a meeting. If the chairperson is absent from a meeting or vacates the chair, the deputy chairperson (if any) will act as chairperson. If the deputy chairperson is also absent, or has not been appointed, the committee members who are present must elect a member to act as chairperson. This person may exercise the meeting responsibilities, duties and powers of the chairperson.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 26(2), (5) & (6).

15.3 Me pēhea te whakaingoa i te ūpoko

Addressing the chairperson

Members will address the chairperson in a manner that the chairperson has determined.

15.4 Ngā whakataunga a te ūpoko

Chairperson's rulings

The chairperson will decide all procedural questions, including points of order, where insufficient provision is made by these Standing Orders (except in cases

where a point of order questions the chairperson's ruling). Any refusal to obey a chairperson's ruling or direction constitutes contempt (see SO 21.5).

15.5 Ina tū te ūpoko

Chairperson standing

Whenever the chairperson stands during a debate members are required to sit down (if required to stand to address the meeting) and be silent so that they can hear the chairperson without interruption.

15.6 Te mōtika a te mema ki te korero

Member's right to speak

Members are entitled to speak in accordance with these Standing Orders. Members should address the chairperson when speaking. They may not leave their place while speaking unless they have the leave of the chairperson.

15.7 Ka āhei te ūpoko ki te whakaraupapa i ngā kaikōrero

Chairperson may prioritise speakers

When two or more members want to speak the chairperson will name the member who may speak first. Other members who wish to speak have precedence where they intend to:

- (a) Raise a point of order, including a request to obtain a time extension for the previous speaker; and/or
- (b) Move a motion to terminate or adjourn the debate; and/or
- (c) Make a point of explanation; and/or
- (d) Request the chair to permit the member a special request.

16. Ngā Matapakinga a te Marea

Public Comment

Public comment is a defined period of time, usually at the start of an ordinary meeting, which, at the discretion of a meeting, is put aside for the purpose of public input. Public comment is designed to enable members of the public to bring matters to the attention of the local authority.

16.1 Ngā kaupapa matapaki a te marea

Subjects of public comment

In the case of Council, a committee or subcommittee public comment is restricted to those items appearing on the agenda for the particular meeting concerned, excluding items already resolved.

In the case of a community board, any issue, idea or matter raised in public comment must fall within the terms of reference of that body.

Public comment does not apply in respect of any resource consent issue or any hearing including hearing of submissions where the Council, a hearing committee, a Hearings Commissioner or a community board sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.

16.2 Ngā tepenga wā

Time limits

A period of up to 30 minutes, or such longer time as the meeting may determine, will be available for the public forum at each scheduled local authority meeting. Requests must be made to the chief executive (or their delegate) at least one clear day before the meeting; however this requirement may be waived by the chairperson. Requests should also outline the matters that will be addressed by the speaker(s).

Speakers can speak for up to three minutes. No more than two speakers can speak on behalf of an organisation during a public forum. Where the number of speakers presenting in the public forum exceeds six in total, the chairperson has discretion to restrict the speaking time permitted for all presenters.

Amendment from Eastbourne Community Board:

That public comment be heard either at the commencement of the meeting or in conjunction with the relevant order paper item at the request of the speaker and at the discretion of the chairperson.

Amendment from Wainuiomata Community Board:

That public comment on items on the order paper be heard either at the beginning of the meeting or with the relevant order paper item at the request of the speaker and at the Chair's discretion.

16.3 Ngā Herenga

Restrictions

The chairperson has the discretion to decline to hear a speaker or to terminate a presentation at any time where:

- A speaker is repeating views presented by an earlier speaker at the same public forum;
- The speaker is criticising elected members and/or staff;
- The speaker is being repetitious, disrespectful or offensive;
- The speaker has previously spoken on the same issue;
- The matter is subject to legal proceedings; and
- The matter is subject to a hearing, including the hearing of submissions where the local authority or committee sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.

16.4 Ngā pātai i ngā matapakinga a te marea

Questions at public forums

At the conclusion of the presentation, with the permission of the chairperson, elected members may ask questions of speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by a speaker.

16.5 Kāore he tatūnga

No resolutions

Following the public forum, no debate or decisions will be made at the meeting on issues raised during the forum unless related to items already on the agenda.

17. Ngā Teputeihana

Deputations

The purpose of a deputation is to enable a person, group, or organisation to make a presentation to a meeting on a matter or matters covered by that meeting's terms of reference. Deputations should be approved by the chairperson, or an official with delegated authority, seven working days before the meeting; however, this requirement may be waived by the chairperson.

17.1 Ngā tepenga wā

Time limits

Speakers can speak for up to 10 minutes, or longer at the discretion of the chairperson. No more than two speakers can speak on behalf of an organisation's deputation.

17.2 Ngā Herenga

Restrictions

The chairperson has the discretion to decline to hear or terminate a deputation at any time where:

- A speaker is repeating views presented by an earlier speaker at the meeting;
- The speaker is criticising elected members and/or staff;
- The speaker is being repetitious, disrespectful or offensive;
- The speaker has previously spoken on the same issue;
- The matter is subject to legal proceedings; and
- The matter is subject to a hearing, including the hearing of submissions where the local authority or committee sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.

17.3 Te pātai i ngā teputeihana

Questions of a deputation

At the conclusion of the deputation members may, with the permission of the chairperson, ask questions of any speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the deputation.

17.4 Ngā tatūnga

Resolutions

Any debate on a matter raised in a deputation must occur at the time at which the matter is scheduled to be discussed on the meeting agenda and once a motion has been moved and seconded.

18. Ngā Petihana

Petitions

18.1 Te āhua o ngā petihana

Form of petitions

Petitions may be presented to the local authority or any of its committees or community boards, as long as the subject matter falls within the terms of reference of the intended meeting.

Petitions must contain at least 20 signatures and consist of fewer than 150 words (not including signatories). They must be received by the chief executive at least seven working days before the meeting at which they will be presented, however, this requirement may be waived by the chairperson.

Petitions must not be disrespectful, use offensive language or include malicious, inaccurate, or misleading statements (see Standing Order 21.9 on qualified privilege). They may be written in English or te reo Māori. Petitioners planning to present their petition in te reo or sign language should advise the chief executive in time to allow translation services to be arranged.

18.2 Te petihana ka whakatakotohia e te kaipetihana

Petition presented by petitioner

A petitioner who presents a petition to the local authority or any of its committees and subcommittees or community boards, may speak for five minutes (excluding questions) about the petition, unless the meeting resolves otherwise. The chairperson must terminate the presentation of the petition if he or she believes the petitioner is being disrespectful, offensive or making malicious statements.

Where a petition is presented as part of a deputation or public forum the speaking time limits relating to deputations or public forums shall apply. The petition must be received by the chief executive at least seven working days before the date of the meeting concerned.

18.3 Te petihana ka whakatakotohia e tētahi mema

Petition presented by member

Members may present petitions on behalf of petitioners. In doing so, members must confine themselves to presenting:

- (a) The petition;
- (b) The petitioners' statement; and
- (c) The number of signatures.

19. Te aukati i te marea

Exclusion of public

19.1 Ngā mōtini me ngā tatūnga ki te aukati i te marea

Motions and resolutions to exclude the public

Members of a meeting may resolve to exclude the public from a meeting. The grounds for exclusion are those specified in s 48 of LGOIMA (see Appendix 1).

Every motion to exclude the public must be put while the meeting is open to the public, and copies of the motion must be available to any member of the public who is present. If the motion is passed the resolution to exclude the public must be in the form set out in schedule 2A of LGOIMA (see Appendix 2). The resolution must state:

- (a) The general subject of each matter to be excluded;
- (b) The reason for passing the resolution in relation to that matter; and
- (c) The grounds on which the resolution is based.

The resolution will form part of the meeting's minutes.

LGOIMA, s 48.

19.2 Ka āhei ngā tāngata ka tohua ki te noho mai

Specified people may remain

Where a meeting resolves to exclude the public, the resolution may provide for specified persons to remain if, in the opinion of the meeting, they will assist the meeting to achieve its purpose. Any such resolution must state, in relation to the matter to be discussed, how the knowledge held by the specified people is relevant and be of assistance.

No such resolution is needed for people who are entitled to be at the meeting, such as relevant staff and officials contracted to the council for advice on the matter under consideration.

LGOIMA, s 48(6).

19.3 Ngā take e aukatihia ana ki te marea

Public excluded items

The chief executive must place in the public-excluded section of the agenda any items that he or she reasonably expects the meeting to consider with the public excluded. The public excluded section of the agenda must indicate the subject matter of the item and the reason the public are excluded.

LGOIMA, s 46A(8).

19.4 Te kore e whāki i ngā mōhiohio

Non-disclosure of information

No member or officer may disclose to any person, other than another member, officer or person authorised by the chief executive, any information that has been, or will be, presented to any meeting from which the public is excluded, or proposed to be excluded.

This restriction does not apply where a meeting has resolved to make the information publicly available or where the chief executive has advised, in writing, that one or both of the following apply:

- (a) There are no grounds under LGOIMA for withholding the information; and
- (b) The information is no longer confidential.

19.5 Te tuku i ngā mōhiohio nō te nohoanga aukati ki te marea

Release of information from public excluded session

A local authority may provide for the release to the public of information which has been considered during the public excluded part of a meeting.

Each public excluded meeting must consider and agree by resolution, what, if any, information will be released to the public. In addition, the chief executive may release information which has been considered at a meeting from which the public has been excluded where it is determined the grounds to withhold the information no longer exist.

20. Te pōti

Voting

20.1 Mā te nuinga e whakatau

Decisions by majority vote

Unless otherwise provided for in the LGA 2002, other legislation, or Standing Orders, the acts of, and questions before, a local authority (including a community board) must be decided at a meeting through a vote exercised by the majority of the members that are present and voting.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 24(1).

20.2 Te pōti tuwhera

Open voting

An act or question coming before the local authority must be done or decided by open voting.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 24(3).

20.3 Kei te ūpoko te pōti whakatau

Chairperson has a casting vote

The Mayor, chairperson, or any other person presiding at a meeting, has a deliberative vote and, in the case of an equality of votes, has a casting vote.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 24(2).

20.4 Te tikanga pōti

Method of voting

The method of voting must be as follows:

- (a) The chairperson in putting the motion must call for an expression of opinion on the voices or take a show of hands, the result of either of which, as announced by the chairperson, must be conclusive unless such announcement is questioned immediately by any member, in which event the chairperson will call a division;
- (b) The chairperson or any member may call for a division instead of or after voting on the voices and/or taking a show of hands; and

- (c) Where a suitable electronic voting system is available that system may be used instead of a show of hands, vote by voices, or division, and the result publicly displayed and notified to the chairperson who must declare the result.

20.5 Te tono i te wehenga

Calling for a division

When a division is called, the chief executive must record the names of the members voting for and against the motion, and abstentions, and provide the names to the chairperson to declare the result. The result of the division must be entered into the minutes and include members' names and the way in which they voted.

The Chairperson may call a second division where there is confusion or error in the original division.

20.6 Te tono kia tuhi i ngā pōti

Request to have votes recorded

If requested by a member, immediately after a vote the minutes must record the member's vote or abstention. Recording any other matters, such as a members' reason for their vote or abstention, is not permitted.

20.7 Ka āhei ngā mema ki te noho puku

Members may abstain

Any member may abstain from voting.

21. Ngā whanonga

Conduct

21.1 Te tono kia tau ngā mema

Calling to order

When the chairperson calls members to order they must be seated and stop speaking. If the members fail to do so, the chairperson may direct that they should immediately leave the meeting for a specified time.

21.2 Ngā whanonga e hāngai ana ki te Tikanga Whakahaere

Behaviour consistent with Code of Conduct

At a meeting no member may act inconsistently with their Code of Conduct, or speak or act in a manner which is disrespectful of other members, staff or the public.

21.3 Te tango kōrero me te whakapāha

Retractions and apologies

In the event of a member, or speaker, who has been disrespectful of another member or contravened the council's Code of Conduct, the chairperson may call upon that member, or speaker, to withdraw the offending comments, and may require them to apologise. If the member refuses to do so the chairperson may direct that they should leave the meeting immediately for a specified time and/or make a complaint under the Code of Conduct.

21.4 Ngā whanonga kino

Disorderly conduct

Where the conduct of a member is disorderly or is creating a disturbance the chairperson may require that member to leave the meeting immediately for a specified time.

If the disorder continues the chairperson may adjourn the meeting for a specified time. At the end of this time the meeting must resume and decide, without debate, whether the meeting should proceed or be adjourned.

The chairperson may also adjourn the meeting if other people cause disorder or in the event of an emergency.

21.5 Te whakahāwea

Contempt

Where a member is subject to repeated cautions by the chairperson for disorderly conduct the meeting may, should it so decide, resolve that the member is in contempt. Any such resolution must be recorded in the meeting's minutes.

A member who has been found to be in contempt and continues to be cautioned by the Chairperson for disorderly conduct, may be subject to Standing Order 21.6.

21.6 Te pana i te tangata i te hui

Removal from meeting

A member of the police or authorised security personnel may, at the chairperson's request, remove or exclude a member from a meeting.

This Standing Order will apply where the chairperson has ruled that the member should leave the meeting and the member has refused or failed to do so; or has left the meeting and attempted to re-enter it without the chairperson's permission.

21.7 Ngā take taharua ahumoni

Financial conflicts of interests

Every member present at a meeting must declare any direct or indirect financial interest that they hold in any matter being discussed at the meeting, other than an interest that they hold in common with the public.

No member may vote on, or take part in, a discussion about any matter in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest unless an exception set out in s 6 LAMIA applies to them, or the Auditor-General has granted them an exemption or declaration under s 6.

Members with a financial interest should physically withdraw themselves from the table unless the meeting is in public excluded in which case, they should leave the room.

Neither the chairperson, nor the meeting, may rule on whether a member has a financial interest in the matter being discussed. The minutes must record any declarations of financial interests and the member's abstention from any discussion and voting on the matter.

LAMIA, ss 6 & 7.

21.8 Ngā take taharua ahumoni-kore

Non-financial conflicts of interests

Non-financial interests involve questions about whether the judgement of a member of a local authority (or community board) could be affected by a separate interest, or duty, which that member may have in relation to a particular matter. If a member considers that they have a non-financial conflict of interest in a matter they must not take part in the discussions about that matter, or any subsequent vote.

The member must leave the table when the matter is considered but does not need to leave the room. The minutes must record the declaration and member's subsequent abstention from discussion and voting.

Neither the chairperson, nor the meeting, may rule on whether a member has a non-financial interest in the matter being discussed.

21.9 Te maru whāiti mō ngā whakaritenga hui

Qualified privilege for meeting proceedings

Any oral statement made at any meeting of the local authority in accordance with the rules adopted by the local authority for guiding its proceedings is privileged, unless the statement is proved to have been made with ill will or took improper advantage of the occasion of publication.

LGOIMA, s 53.

21.10 He āpitianga te maru whāiti ki ētahi atu whakaritenga

Qualified privilege additional to any other provisions

The privilege referred to above is in addition to any other privilege, whether absolute or qualified, that applies as a result of any other enactment or rule of law applying to any meeting of the local authority.

LGOIMA, s 53.

21.11 Ngā pūrere hiko i ngā hui

Electronic devices at meetings

Electronic devices and phones can only be used to advance the business of a meeting. All phones must be switched to silent mode. Personal use may only occur

at the discretion of the chair. A chairperson may require that an electronic device is switched off if:

- I. its use is likely to distract a meeting from achieving its business, or,
- II. a member is found to be receiving information or advice from sources not present at the meeting that may affect the integrity of the proceedings.

22. Ngā tikanga whānui mō te tautohetohe

General rules of debate

22.1 Kei te ūpoko te tikanga

Chairperson may exercise discretion

The application of any procedural matters in this section of the Standing Orders, such as the number of times a member may speak or when a chairperson can accept a procedural motion to close or adjourn a debate, is subject to the discretion of the chairperson.

22.2 Te tepenga wā mā ngā kaikōrero

Time limits on speakers

The following time limits apply to members speaking at meetings:

- (a) Movers of motions when speaking to the motion – not more than 10 minutes;
- (b) Movers of motions when exercising their right of reply – not more than five minutes; and
- (c) Other members – not more than five minutes.

Time limits can be extended if a motion to that effect is moved, seconded and supported by a majority of members present.

22.3 Ngā pātai ki ngā kaimahi

Questions to staff

During a debate members can ask staff questions about the matters being discussed. Questions must be asked through the chairperson, and how the question is to be dealt with is at the chairperson's discretion.

22.4 Ngā pātai whakamārama

Questions of clarification

At any point in a debate a member may ask the chairperson for clarification about the nature and content of the motion which is the subject of the debate and/or the particular stage the debate has reached.

22.5 Kotahi noa iho te wā e āhei ai te mema ki te korero

Members may speak only once

A member, depending on the choice of options for speaking and moving set out in SO 23.2 –23.4, may not speak more than once to a motion at a meeting of the council, except with permission of the chairperson. Members can speak more than once to a motion at a committee or subcommittee meeting with the chairperson’s permission.

22.6 Ngā tepenga mō te maha o ngā kaikōrero

Limits on number of speakers

If three speakers have spoken consecutively in support of, or in opposition to, a motion, the chairperson may call for a speaker to the contrary. If there is no speaker to the contrary, the chairperson must put the motion after the mover’s right of reply.

Members speaking must, if requested by the chairperson, announce whether they are speaking in support of, or opposition to, a motion.

22.7 Ka āhei te kaitautoko ki te whakatārewa i tana korero

Secunder may reserve speech

A member may second a motion or amendment without speaking to it, reserving the right to speak until later in the debate.

22.8 Me hāngai ngā kōrero ki ngā take whai panga

Speaking only to relevant matters

Members may only speak to;

- I. any matter before the meeting
- II. a motion or amendment which they propose, and
- III. to raise a point of order arising out of debate,

Members must confine their remarks strictly to the motion or amendment they are speaking to. The chairperson’s rulings on any matters arising under this Standing Order are final and not open to challenge.

22.9 Te whakahua anō i te mōtini

Restating motions

At any time during a debate a member may ask, for their information, that the chairperson restate a motion and any amendments; but not in a manner that interrupts a speaker.

22.10 Te whakahē i ngā tatūnga

Criticism of resolutions

A member speaking in a debate may not unduly criticise the validity of any resolution, except by a notice of motion to amend or revoke the resolution.

22.11 Te whakahē kupu

Objecting to words

When a member objects to any words used by another member in a speech and wants the minutes to record their objection, they must object at the time when the words are used and before any other member has spoken. The chairperson must order the minutes to record the objection.

Note: This provision does not preclude a member from making a complaint at any time during, or after, a meeting about the use of inappropriate or offensive language.

22.12 Te mōtika ki te whakautu

Right of reply

The mover of an original motion has a right of reply. A mover of an amendment to the original motion does not. In their reply, the mover must confine themselves to answering previous speakers and not introduce any new matters.

A mover's right of reply can only be used once. It can be exercised either at the end of the debate on the original, substantive or substituted motion or at the end of the debate on a proposed amendment.

The original mover may speak once to the principal motion and once to each amendment without losing that right of reply. If a closure motion is carried, the mover of the motion may use their right of reply before the motion or amendment

is put to the vote. The mover of the original motion may choose to indicate that they wish to reserve their right or reply until the closure motion.

22.13 E kore e āhei tētahi atu mema ki te korero

No other member may speak

In exercising a right of reply, no other member may speak:

- I. After the mover has started their reply;
- II. After the mover has indicated that they want to forego this right; and
- III. Where the mover has spoken to an amendment to the original motion and the chairperson has indicated that he or she intends to put the motion.

22.14 Ngā mōtini hei hiki i te hui

Adjournment motions

The carrying of any motion to adjourn a meeting must supersede other business still remaining to be disposed of. Any such business must be considered at the next meeting. Business referred to, or referred back to, a specified committee or community board, is to be considered at the next ordinary meeting of that committee or board, unless otherwise specified.

22.15 Te whakaae a te ūpoko ki ngā mōtini whakakapi

Chairperson's acceptance of closure motions

The chairperson may only accept a closure motion where there have been at least two speakers for and two speakers against the motion that is proposed to be closed, or the chairperson considers it reasonable to do so.

However, the chairperson must put a closure motion if there are no further speakers in the debate. When the meeting is debating an amendment, the closure motion relates to the amendment. If a closure motion is carried, the mover of the motion under debate has the right of reply after which the chairperson puts the motion or amendment to the vote.

22.16 Te whai wāhi a te Poari Hapori i ngā hui kaunihera me ngā komiti

Community Board participation in meetings of Council and Standing Committees

The chairperson of a community board (or their respective representatives as advised by the chairperson prior to the meeting) may participate in discussion on any matters which are of interest to a particular ward area, at meetings of the standing committees of Council but shall not have voting rights or rights to move or second motions. The rules of debate applicable to members of the Council shall apply to the community board representatives. Notification of the intention to exercise speaking rights and identification of the relevant agenda item shall be provided to the chairperson prior to the meeting. In exceptional circumstances community board representatives may be invited to participate on specific subjects at meetings of the full Council, at the discretion of the Council chairperson.

23. Ngā tikanga whānui mō te kōrero me te mōtini

General procedures for speaking and moving motions

23.1 Ngā kōwhiringa mō te kōrero me te mōtini

Options for speaking and moving

This subsection provides three options for speaking and moving motions and amendments at a meeting of a local authority, its committees and subcommittees, and any community boards.

Option A applies unless, on the recommendation of the chairperson at the beginning of a meeting, the meeting resolves [*by simple majority*] to adopt either of the other two options for the meeting generally, or for any specified items on the agenda.

23.2 Kōwhiringa A (Āpitihanga 3)

Option A (Appendix 3)

- The mover and seconder of a motion cannot move or second an amendment. (This does not apply when the mover or seconder of a motion to adopt a report of a committee wants to amend an item in the report. In this case the original mover or seconder may also propose or second the suggested amendment).
- Only members who have not spoken to the original, or substituted, motion may move or second an amendment to it.
- The mover or seconder of an amendment, whether it is carried (in which case it becomes the substantive motion) or lost, cannot move or second a subsequent amendment.
- Members can speak to any amendment and, provided they have not spoken to the motion or moved or seconded an amendment, they can move or second further amendments.
- The meeting, by agreement of the majority of members present, may amend a motion with the agreement of the mover and seconder.

23.3 Kōwhiringa B (Āpitihanga 4)

Option B (Appendix 4)

- The mover and seconder of a motion cannot move or second an amendment. (This does not apply when the mover or seconder of a motion to adopt a report of a committee wants to amend an item in the report. In this case the original mover or seconder may also propose or second the suggested amendment).
- Any members, regardless of whether they have spoken to the original or substituted motion, may move or second an amendment to it.
- The mover or seconder of an amendment that is carried can move or second a subsequent amendment. A mover or seconder of an amendment which is lost cannot move or second a subsequent amendment.
- Members can speak to any amendment.
- The meeting by agreement of the majority of members present may amend a motion with the agreement of the mover and seconder.

23.4 Kōwhiringa C (Āpitihanga 5)

Option C (Appendix 5)

- The mover and seconder of a motion can move or second an amendment.
- Any members, regardless of whether they have spoken to the original or substituted motion, may move or second an amendment to it.
- The mover or seconder of an amendment whether it is carried or lost can move or second further amendments.
- Members can speak to any amendment.
- The meeting by agreement of the majority of members present may amend a motion with the agreement of the mover and seconder.

23.5 Te pūnaha mēnā kāore he tatūnga

Procedure if no resolution reached

If no resolution is reached the chairperson may accept a new motion to progress the matter under discussion.

24. Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga

Motions and amendments

24.1 Te whakatakoto me te tautoko mōtini

Proposing and seconding motions

All motions, and amendments moved during a debate, must be seconded (including notices of motion). The chairperson may then state the motion and propose it for discussion. A motion should be moved and seconded before debate but after questions.

Amendments and motions that are not seconded are not valid and should not be entered in the minutes.

Note: Members who move or second a motion are not required to be present for the entirety of the debate.

24.2 Te tuhi i ngā mōtini

Motions in writing

The chairperson may require movers of motions and amendments to provide them in writing, signed by the mover.

24.3 Ngā mōtini i whakawehea

Motions expressed in parts

The chairperson, or any member, can require a motion that has been expressed in parts to be decided part by part.

24.4 Te whakakapi mōtini

Substituted motion

Where a motion is subject to an amendment the meeting may substitute the motion with the amendment, provided the mover and seconder of the original motion agree to its withdrawal. All members may speak to the substituted motion.

24.5 Me hāngai ngā whakahoutanga me kaua e whakahē i te mōtini

Amendments to be relevant and not direct negatives

Every proposed amendment must be relevant to the motion under discussion. Proposed amendments cannot be similar to an amendment that has already been lost. An amendment cannot be a direct negative to the motion or the amended motion. Reasons for not accepting an amendment can include:

- a) Not directly relevant
- b) In conflict with a carried amendment
- c) Similar to a lost amendment
- d) Would negate a committee decision if made under delegated authority
- e) In conflict with a motion referred to the governing body by that meeting
- f) Direct negative.

Please note that amendments that are significantly different must comply with the decision-making provisions of Part 6 of the LGA 2002.

24.6 Ngā whakahou ka whaikuputia e te Tiamana

Chair may recommend amendment

A chairperson, when moving the adoption of a recommendation from a committee or subcommittee to the Council can include in the motion an amendment to the committee or subcommittee's recommendation.

24.7 Ngā whakahoutanga kua kōrerotia kētia

Foreshadowed amendments

The meeting must dispose of an existing amendment before a new amendment can be moved. However, members may foreshadow to the chairperson that they intend to move further amendments as well as the nature of the content of those amendments.

24.8 Ngā whakahoutanga i whakaaetia

Carried amendments

Where an amendment is carried, the meeting will resume the debate on the original motion as amended. This will now be referred to as the substantive motion. Members who have not spoken to the original motion may, depending on the choice of options for speaking and moving set out in Standing Orders 23.2 – 23.4, speak to the substantive motion, and may move or second a further amendment to it.

24.9 Ngā whakahoutanga i whakahēngia

Lost amendments

Where an amendment is lost, the meeting will resume the debate on the original or substituted motion. Any member who has not spoken to that motion may, depending on the choice of options for speaking and moving set out in Standing Orders 23.2 – 23.4, speak to it, and may move or second a further amendment.

24.10 Ina whakahēngia tētahi mōtini

Where a motion is lost

In a situation where a substantive motion that recommends a course of action is lost a new motion, with the consent of the chairperson, may be proposed to provide direction.

24.11 Te tango i ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga

Withdrawal of motions and amendments

Once a motion or amendment has been seconded the mover cannot withdraw it without the agreement of the majority of the members who are present and voting.

The mover of an original motion, which has been subject to an amendment that has been moved and seconded, cannot withdraw the original motion until the amendment has either been lost or withdrawn by agreement, as above.

24.12 Kāore e āhei he kaikōrero i muri i te whakautu a te kaimōtini, i te tonono rānei i te pōti

No speakers after reply or motion has been put

A member may not speak to any motion once:

- (a) The mover has started their right of reply in relation to the motion; and
- (b) The chairperson has started putting the motion.

25. Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā tatūnga

Revocation or alteration of resolutions

25.1 Ka āhei tētahi mema ki te mōtini ki te whakakore i tētahi whakataunga

Member may move revocation of a decision

A member may give the chief executive a notice of motion for the revocation or alteration of all or part of a previous resolution of the council, subordinate body or community board. The notice must set out:

- (a) The resolution or part of the resolution which the member proposes to revoke or alter;
- (b) The meeting date when the resolution was passed;
- (c) The motion, if any, which the member proposes to replace it with; and
- (d) Sufficient information to satisfy the decision-making provisions of sections 77–82 of Part 6, of the LGA 2002.

If the mover of the notice of motion is unable to provide this information, or the decision is likely to be deemed a significant decision, the notice of motion should provide that the proposal is referred to the chief executive for consideration and report.

25.2 Mā te rōpū nāna te whakatau e whakakore

Revocation must be made by the body responsible for the decision

If a resolution is made under delegated authority by a committee, subcommittee or subordinate decision-making body, or a community board, only that body may revoke or amend the resolution, assuming the resolution is legally made.

This provision does not prevent the body that made the delegation from removing or amending a delegation given to a subordinate body or community board.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 30(6).

25.3 Te herenga ki te tuku pānui

Requirement to give notice

A member must give notice to the chief executive at least seven working days before the meeting at which it is proposed to consider the motion. The notice is to

be signed by not less than one third of the members of the local authority, including vacancies. Notice can be sent via email and include the scanned electronic signatures of members. If the notice of motion is lost, no similar notice of motion which is substantially the same in purpose and effect may be accepted within the next twelve months.

25.4 Ngā herenga mō ngā mahi i raro i te tatūnga whai pānga

Restrictions on actions under the affected resolution

Once a notice of motion to revoke or alter a previous resolution has been received no irreversible action may be taken under the resolution in question until the proposed notice of motion has been dealt with.

Exceptions apply where, in the opinion of the chairperson:

- (a) The practical effect of delaying actions under the resolution would be the same as if the resolution had been revoked;
- (b) By reason of repetitive notices, the effect of the notice is an attempt by a minority to frustrate the will of the local authority or the committee that made the previous resolution.

In either of these situations, action may be taken under the resolution as though no notice of motion had been given to the chief executive.

25.5 Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei mā te tatūnga i taua hui tonu

Revocation or alteration by resolution at same meeting

A meeting may revoke or alter a previous resolution made at the same meeting where, during the course of the meeting, it receives fresh facts or information concerning the resolution. In this situation 75 per cent of the members present and voting must agree to the revocation or alteration.

25.6 Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei mā te marohi ki rō Pūrongo

Revocation or alteration by recommendation in report

The local authority, on a recommendation in a report by the chairperson, chief executive, or any committee or subcommittee or community board, may revoke or alter all or part of a resolution passed by a previous meeting. The chief executive must give at least four clear working days' notice of any meeting that will consider a revocation or alteration recommendation.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 30(6).

26. Ngā mōtini whakahaere

Procedural motions

26.1 Me pōti ngā mōtini whakahaere i taua wā tonu

Procedural motions must be taken immediately

A procedural motion to close or adjourn a debate will take precedence over other business, except points of order and rights of reply. If the procedural motion is seconded the chairperson must put it to the vote immediately, without discussion or debate. A procedural motion to close or adjourn debate can be taken after two speakers have spoken for the motion and two against or, in the chairperson's opinion, it is reasonable to accept the closure motion.

26.2 Ngā mōtini whakahaere ki te whakakapi, whakatārewa rānei i tētahi tautohetohe

Procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate

Any member who has not spoken on the matter under debate may move any one of the following procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate:

- (a) That the meeting be adjourned to the next ordinary meeting (unless the member states an alternative time and place);
- (b) That the motion under debate should now be put (a closure motion);
- (c) That the item being discussed should be adjourned to a specified time and place and not be further discussed at the meeting;
- (d) That the item of business being discussed should lie on the table and not be further discussed at this meeting; (items lying on the table at the end of the triennium will be deemed to have expired); and
- (e) That the item being discussed should be referred (or referred back) to the relevant committee or community board.

A member seeking to move a procedural motion must not interrupt another member who is already speaking.

26.3 Te pōti mō ngā mōtini whakahaere

Voting on procedural motions

Procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate must be decided by a majority of all members who are present and voting. If the motion is lost no member may move a further procedural motion to close or adjourn the debate within the next 15 minutes.

26.4 Te tautohetohe i ngā take i whakatārewatia

Debate on adjourned items

When debate resumes on items of business that have been previously adjourned all members are entitled to speak on the items.

26.5 Ngā take e toe ana i ngā hui i whakatārewatia

Remaining business at adjourned meetings

Where a resolution is made to adjourn a meeting, the remaining business will be considered at the next meeting.

26.6 Ngā take e tukuna ana ki te kaunihera, komiti, poari hapori rānei

Business referred to the council, committee or local or community board

Where an item of business is referred (or referred back) to a committee or community board, the committee or board will consider the item at its next meeting unless the meeting resolves otherwise.

26.7 Etahi atu momo mōtini whakahaere

Other types of procedural motions

The chairperson has discretion about whether to allow any other procedural motion that is not contained in these Standing Orders.

27. Te tono ki te whakatika hapa

Points of order

27.1 Ka āhei ngā mema ki te tono ki te whakatika hapa

Members may raise points of order

Any member may raise a point of order when they believe these Standing Orders have been breached. When a point of order is raised, the member who was previously speaking must stop speaking and sit down (if standing).

27.2 Ngā kaupapa mō te whakatika hapa

Subjects for points of order

A member who is raising a point of order must state precisely what its subject is. Points of order may be raised for the following subjects:

- (a) Disorder – to bring disorder to the attention of the chairperson;
- (b) Language – to highlight use of disrespectful, offensive or malicious language;
- (c) Irrelevance – to inform the chair that the topic being discussed is not the matter currently before the meeting;
- (d) Misrepresentation – to alert the chair of a misrepresentation in a statement made by a member, an officer or a council employee;
- (e) Breach of standing order – to highlight a possible breach of a standing order while also specifying which standing order is subject to the breach; and
- (f) Recording of words – to request that the minutes record any words that have been the subject of an objection.

27.3 Ngā whakahē

Contradictions

Expressing a difference of opinion or contradicting a statement by a previous speaker does not constitute a point of order.

27.4 Te tono whakatika hapa i te wā o te wehenga

Point of order during division

A member may not raise a point of order during a division, except with the permission of the chairperson.

27.5 Te whakatau a te ūpoko mō ngā tono whakatika hapa

Chairperson's decision on points of order

The chairperson may decide a point of order immediately after it has been raised, or may choose to hear further argument about the point before deciding. The chairperson's ruling on any point of order, and any explanation of that ruling, is not open to any discussion and is final.

Should a point of order concern the performance of the chairperson, then the chairperson will refer the point of order to the deputy chairperson or, if there is no deputy, another member to hear arguments and make a ruling.

28. Te pānui i ngā mōtini

Notices of motion

28.1 Me tuhi te pānui mō te mōtini e takune ana

Notice of intended motion to be in writing

Notice of intended motions must be in writing signed by the mover, stating the meeting at which it is proposed that the intended motion be considered, and must be delivered to the chief executive at least seven clear working days before such meeting. [Notice of an intended motion can be sent via email and include the scanned electronic signature of the mover].

Once the motion is received the chief executive must give members notice in writing of the intended motion at least four clear working days' notice of the date of the meeting at which it will be considered.

28.2 Te whakahē i te pānui mōtini

Refusal of notice of motion

The chairperson may direct the chief executive to refuse to accept any notice of motion which:

- (a) Is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or
- (b) Is not related to the role or functions of the local authority or meeting concerned; or
- (c) Contains an ambiguity or a statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution, and where the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the chief executive officer may make; or
- (d) Is concerned with matters which are already the subject of reports or recommendations from a committee to the meeting concerned; or
- (e) Fails to include sufficient information as to satisfy the decision-making provisions of the LGA 2002, ss 77-82. If the mover of the notice of motion is unable to provide this information, or the decision is likely to be deemed a significant decision, the notice of motion should provide that the proposal is referred to the chief executive for consideration and report; or

- (f) Concerns a matter where decision-making authority has been delegated to a subordinate body or community board.

Reasons for refusing a notice of motion should be provided to the mover. Where the refusal is due to (f) the notice of motion may be referred to the appropriate committee or board.

28.3 Te kaimōtini o te pānui mōtini

Mover of notice of motion

Notices of motion may not proceed in the absence of the mover unless moved by another member authorised to do so, in writing, by the mover.

28.4 Te whakarerekē i te pānui mōtini

Alteration of notice of motion

Only the mover, at the time the notice of motion is moved and with the agreement of a majority of those present at the meeting, may alter a proposed notice of motion. Once moved and seconded no amendments may be made to a notice of motion.

28.5 Ka tārewa te pānui mōtini

When notices of motion lapse

Notices of motion that are not moved when called for by the chairperson must lapse.

28.6 Te tuku i ngā pānui mōtini

Referral of notices of motion

Any notice of motion received that refers to a matter ordinarily dealt with by a committee of the local authority or community board must be referred to that committee or board by the chief executive.

Where notices are referred the proposer of the intended motion, if not a member of that committee, must have the right to move that motion and have the right of reply, as if a committee member.

28.7 Ngā pānui mōtini tārua

Repeat notices of motion

When a motion has been considered and rejected by the local authority or a committee, no similar notice of motion may be accepted within the next 12 months, unless signed by not less than one third of all members, including vacancies.

Where a notice of motion has been adopted by the local authority, no other notice of motion which has the same effect may be put while the original motion stands.

29. Ngā meneti

Minutes

29.1 Ka noho ngā meneti hei taunakitanga mō te hui

Minutes to be evidence of proceedings

The local authority, its committees, subcommittees and any community boards must keep minutes of their proceedings. These minutes must be kept in hard or electronic copy, authorised by a chairperson's manual or electronic signature once confirmed by resolution at a subsequent meeting. Once authorised the minutes are the *prima facie* evidence of the proceedings they relate to.

LGA 2002, sch 7, cl 28.

29.2 Ngā take ka tuhi ki ngā meneti

Matters recorded in minutes

The chief executive must keep the minutes of meetings. The minutes must record:

- (a) The date, time and venue of the meeting;
- (b) The names of the members present;
- (c) The chairperson;
- (d) Any apologies or leaves of absences;
- (e) Member absent without apology or leave of absence;
- (f) Member absent on council business;
- (g) The arrival and departure times of members;
- (h) Any failure of a quorum;
- (i) A list of any external speakers and the topics they addressed;
- (j) A list of the items considered;
- (k) Items tabled at the meeting;
- (l) The resolutions and amendments related to those items including those that were lost, provided they had been moved and seconded in accordance with these Standing Orders;
- (m) The names of all movers, and seconders;
- (n) Any objections made to words used;
- (o) All divisions taken and, if taken, a record of each members' vote;

- (p) The names of any members requesting that their vote or abstention be recorded;
- (q) Any declarations of financial or non-financial conflicts of interest;
- (r) The contempt, censure and removal of any members;
- (s) Any resolutions to exclude members of the public;
- (t) The time at which the meeting concludes or adjourns; and
- (u) The names of people permitted to stay in public excluded.

Please Note: hearings under the RMA 1991, Dog Control Act 1996 and Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 may have special requirements for minute taking.

29.3 Kāore e āhei te whakawhiti kōrero mō ngā meneti

No discussion on minutes

The only topic that may be discussed at a subsequent meeting, with respect to the minutes, is their correctness.

29.4 Ngā meneti o te hui whakamutunga i mua i te pōtitanga

Minutes of last meeting before election

The chief executive and the relevant chairpersons must sign, or agree to have their digital signature inserted, the minutes of the last meeting of the local authority and any community boards before the next election of members.

30. Te whakarite mauhanga

Keeping a record

30.1 Te whakarite i ngā mauhanga tika

Maintaining accurate records

A local authority must create and maintain full and accurate records of its affairs, in accordance with normal, prudent business practice, including the records of any matter that is contracted out to an independent contractor.

All public records that are in its control must be maintained in an accessible form, so as to be able to be used for subsequent reference.

Public Records Act 2002, s 17.

30.2 Te tikanga mō te tiaki i ngā mauhanga

Method for maintaining records

Records of minutes may be kept in hard copy (Minute Books) and/or in electronic form. If minutes are stored electronically the repository in which they are kept must meet the following requirements:

- (a) The provision of a reliable means of assuring the integrity of the information is maintained; and
- (b) The information is readily accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference.

Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017, s 229(1).

30.3 Te tiroiro

Inspection

Whether held in hard copy or in electronic form minutes must be available for inspection by the public.

LGOIMA, s 51.

30.4 Te tiroiro i ngā take aukati marea

Inspection of public excluded matters

The chief executive must consider any request for the minutes of a meeting, or part of a meeting, from which the public was excluded as if it is a request for

official information in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

31. Ngā whakaritenga Mana Whenua

Provisions for Mana Whenua

31.1 Te whakamahi i te kupukiri Mana Whenua

Application of term Mana Whenua

Mana Whenua in the context of these Standing Orders refers to mandated representatives of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui (Port Nicholson Block Settlement) Trust, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira, Wellington Tenth's Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust, Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui, Arohanui Ki Te Tangata (Waiwhetū) Marae, or Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae.

31.2 Te māngai Mana Whenua i ngā hui kaunihera

Mana Whenua representation at meetings

Where representatives of the Mana Whenua identify any item appearing on the agenda for a meeting of any Council committee or subcommittee, or any matter or issue arising from any such item which the Mana Whenua wish to discuss, the Mana Whenua are entitled to representation at that meeting for that purpose. These provisions do not extend to any meeting of a committee or subcommittee which is sitting in a quasi-judicial capacity in respect of any matter to be heard under the Resource Management Act 1991, Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, Reserves Act 1977 or Dog Control Act 1996, or exercising the powers, duties or discretions of a District Licensing Committee under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

31.3 Ngā take kua tonoa e Mana Whenua

Mana Whenua requests for items to be placed on agenda

Representatives of the Mana Whenua on their own initiative may request that any item which they wish to discuss be placed on the agenda for a meeting of the committee or subcommittee whose Terms of Reference cover that item. Any such request is to be in writing, signed on behalf of the Mana Whenua, stating the meeting at which it is proposed that the item be considered, and is to be delivered to the Chief Executive at least 10 clear working days before the date of such meeting.

31.4 Te māngai Mana Whenua i ngā komiti

Mana Whenua representations on committees and subcommittees

Where any item appears on the agenda for a meeting of a committee or subcommittee of Council which representatives of the Mana Whenua have, in accordance with standing order 31.2, identified as an item they wish to discuss at that meeting, or wish to discuss a matter or issue arising from such item, or there is on that agenda any item which has been included at the request of the Mana Whenua in accordance with standing order 31.3, the Mana Whenua may be represented at that meeting by such number of representatives as is equal to the number of permanent members of that committee or subcommittee who are present at that meeting.

31.5 Te mōtika kōrero me te pōti Mana Whenua i ngā hui kaunihera

Mana Whenua speaking and voting rights at meetings

Representatives of the Mana Whenua present at any meeting of a committee and subcommittee for the consideration of any item in accordance with standing order 31.4 have the same speaking and voting rights as the permanent members of that committee or subcommittee.

31.6 Te whaimana o ngā tatūnga kua pōtingia e Mana Whenua

Status of resolutions passed with Mana Whenua represented

Any resolution passed by a meeting of a committee and subcommittee at which the Mana Whenua are represented in accordance with standing order 31.4, which relates to an item identified by or included on the agenda at the request of the Mana Whenua, is to be only a recommendation to either the Council or the appropriate standing committee as the case may be, unless a majority of the permanent members of the committee or subcommittee present and voting at that meeting vote in favour of that resolution, in which case that resolution is a final decision if it is within the Terms of Reference of that committee or subcommittee.

31.7 Te kōrama i ngā hui kua tae atu a Mana Whenua

Quorum at meetings with Mana Whenua representation

The quorum at any meeting of any committee or subcommittee at which the Mana Whenua are represented in accordance with standing order 31.4 consists of

one half the elected members (including vacancies) of that committee or subcommittee if that number is even or a majority of those elected members if that number of members is odd, plus in either case an equivalent number of representatives of the Mana Whenua.

31.8 Te Tiamana i ngā hui kua tae atu a Mana Whenua

Chairperson at meetings of Mana Whenua represented

The appointed chairperson of a committee or subcommittee is to preside at all meetings of that committee and subcommittee at which the Mana Whenua are represented in accordance with standing order 31.4, and in accordance with standing order 20.3, in the case of an equality of votes, also has a casting vote.

31.9 Te whakamahi i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui i ngā hui kua tae atu a Mana Whenua

Application of standing orders to meetings with Mana Whenua represented

These standing orders, so far as applicable, extend to the proceedings of all meetings of Council committees and subcommittees at which the Mana Whenua are represented in accordance with standing order 31.4.

31.10 Te mōtika kōrero Mana Whenua i ngā hui kaunihera

Mana Whenua speaking rights at Council meetings

Representatives of the Mana Whenua have the right to address any meeting of the Council for a maximum period of 15 minutes on any items, matters or issues which have been identified or initiated by the Mana Whenua and considered at a meeting of a Council committee or subcommittee. This right is in addition to and separate from those rights of public comment also available to the Mana Whenua in terms of standing orders 16.1 and 16.2.

32. Ngā whakaritenga mō Te Taura Here o Te Awa Kairangi

Additional provisions for Te Taura Here o Te Awa Kairangi

32.1 Te whakamahi i te kupukiri Taura Here

Application of term Taura Here

Taura Here in the context of these Standing Orders refers to mandated representatives of Kōkiri Marae (Keriana Olsen Trust), Wainuiomata Marae, Koraunui Marae, Te Kākano o te Aroha Marae, or Te Mangungu Marae.

32.2 Ngā take kua tonoa e Te Taura Here

Taura Here requests for items to be placed on agenda

Representatives of the Taura Here may on their own initiative request that any item which they wish to discuss be placed on the agenda for a meeting of the committee or subcommittee whose Terms of Reference cover that item. Any such request is to be in writing, signed on behalf of the Taura Here, stating the meeting at which it is proposed that the item be considered, and is to be delivered to the Chief Executive at least 10 clear working days before the date of such meeting.

32.3 Te mōtika kōrero Taura Here i ngā hui kaunihera

Taura Here speaking rights at Council meetings

Representatives of the Taura Here have the right to address any meeting of the Council for a maximum period of 15 minutes on any items, matters, or issues which have been identified or initiated by the Taura Here and considered at a meeting of a Council committee or subcommittee. This right is in addition to, and separate from, those rights of public comment available to the Taura Here in terms of standing orders 16.1 and 16.2.

33. Ngā pātai

Questions

33.1 Te wā patapatai i ngā hui

Question time at meetings

Any member of the local authority may, at any ordinary meeting of the local authority at the appointed time, put a question to the chairperson, or through the chairperson of the local authority to the chairperson of any committee, or to any officer of the local authority, concerning any matter relevant to the role of functions of the local authority concerning any matter that does not appear on the order paper, nor arises from any committee report or recommendation submitted to that meeting.

33.2 Te whai mārama a ngā mema i mua i ngā hui

Members to try to obtain information prior to meetings

Before putting a question, a member shall, in the first instance, endeavour to obtain the relevant information through the Elected Member Request channel or the chairperson of the committee prior to the meeting commencing. In the event of the information sought not being forthcoming, or the member not being satisfied with the answer, the member then has the right to raise the matter by way of a question at an ordinary meeting of the local authority, provided that the chairperson may refer the question to an appropriate committee.

33.3 Te urupounamu ā-tuhi

Questions to be in writing

Wherever applicable, such questions are to be in writing and handed to the chairperson prior to the commencement of the meeting at which they are to be asked.

33.4 Te waiho i ngā urupounamu

Questions may be deferred

If an answer to the question cannot be given at that meeting, it will, at the discretion of the chairperson, be placed on the order paper for the next local authority meeting.

33.5 Te whakarāpopoto i ngā urupounamu

Questions to be concise

Questions and answers are to be submitted as briefly and concisely as possible. No discussion is allowed upon any question or upon the answer.

33.6 Ngā urupounamu ki ngā āpiha kaunihera i te tautohetohe

Questions to officers during debate

In the course of any debate at any local authority meeting, any members may, at the chairperson's discretion, ask any question of the relevant officer on any matter under debate. Such questions are to be directed through the chairperson.

Ngā tohutoro tuhinga

Referenced documents

- Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908
- Crimes Act 1961
- Contract and Law Act 2017
- Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013
- Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (LAMIA)
- Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA)
- Local Government Act 1974 and 2002 (LGA)
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA)
- Marine Farming Act 1971
- Public Records Act 2005
- Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- Secret Commissions Act 1910
- Securities Act 1978

Āpitihanganga 1: Ngā take e aukatihia ai te marea

Appendix 1: Grounds to exclude the public

A local authority may, by resolution, exclude the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting only on one or more of the following grounds:

- A1** That good reason exists for excluding the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting as the public disclosure of information would be likely:
- (a) To prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial; or
 - (b) To endanger the safety of any person.
- A2** That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary to:
- (a) Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons; or
 - (b) Protect information where the making available of the information would:
 - i. Disclose a trade secret; or
 - ii. Be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.
 - (ba) In the case only of an application for a resource consent, or water conservation order, or a requirement for a designation or heritage order, under the Resource Management Act 1991, to avoid serious offence to tikanga Māori, or to avoid the disclosure of the location of waahi tapu; or
 - (c) Protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would:
 - i. Be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied; or
 - ii. Be likely otherwise to damage the public interest.

- (d) Avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public; or
- (e) Avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public; or
- (f) Maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the protection of such members, officers, employees, and persons from improper pressure or harassment; or
- (g) Maintain legal professional privilege; or
- (h) Enable any council holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities; or
- (i) Enable any council holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); or
- (j) Prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage.

LGOIMA, s 7.

Under A2 (above) the public may be excluded unless, in the circumstances of a particular case, the exclusion of the public is outweighed by other considerations which render it desirable and in the public interest that the public not be excluded.

- A3** That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information, the public disclosure of which would:
- (a) Be contrary to the provisions of a specified enactment; or
 - (b) Constitute contempt of Court or of the House of Representatives.
- A4** That the purpose of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is to consider a recommendation made to that Council by an Ombudsman under section 30(1) or section 38(3) of this Act (in the case of a Council named or specified in Schedule 1 to this Act).
- A5** That the exclusion of the public from the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is necessary to enable the Council to deliberate in private on its decision or recommendation in:
- (a) Any proceedings before a Council where:

- i. A right of appeal lies to any Court or tribunal against the final decision of the Council in those proceedings;
- ii. The Council is required, by any enactment, to make a recommendation in respect of the matter that is the subject of those proceedings; and
- iii. Proceedings of a local authority exist in relation to any application or objection under the Marine Farming Act 1971.

LGOIMA, s 48.

Āpitihangā 2: He tauira mō te tatūnga ki te aukati i te marea

Appendix 2: Sample resolution to exclude the public

In accordance with section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act (or sections 6, 7 or 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may be), it is **moved**:

1. that the public is excluded from:
 - The whole of the proceedings of this meeting; (*deleted if not applicable*)
 - The following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely; (*delete if not applicable*)

The general subject of the matters to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds for excluding the public, as specified by s 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, are set out below:

Meeting Item No. and subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public
		To prevent the disclosure of information which would— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. be contrary to the provisions of a specified enactment; or ii. constitute contempt of court or of the House of Representatives (s.48(1)(b)).
		To consider a recommendation made by an Ombudsman (s. 48(1)(c)).

Meeting Item No. and subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public
		<p>To deliberate on matters relating to proceedings where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a right of appeal lies to a court or tribunal against the final decision of the councils in those proceedings; or ii. the council is required, by an enactment, to make a recommendation in respect of the matter that is the subject of those proceedings (s.48(1)(d)).
		<p>To deliberate on proceedings in relation to an application or objection under the Marine Farming Act 1971 (s.48(1)(d)).</p>
		<p>To carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (s 7(2)(i)).</p>
		<p>To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons (s 7(2)(a)).</p>
		<p>To maintain legal professional privilege (s 7(2)(g)).</p>
		<p>To prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or advantage (s. 7(2)(j)).</p>

Meeting Item No. and subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public
		<p>To protect information which if public would;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. disclose a trade secret; or ii. unreasonably prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information (s 7(2)(b)).
		<p>To avoid serious offence to Tikanga Māori, or the disclosure of the location of waahi tapu in relation to an application under the RMA 1991 for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a resource consent, or • a water conservation order, or • a requirement for a designation or • an heritage order, <p>(s 7(2)(ba)).</p>
		<p>To protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence where the making available of the information would be likely to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, where it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied; or ii. would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest (s 7(2)(c)).

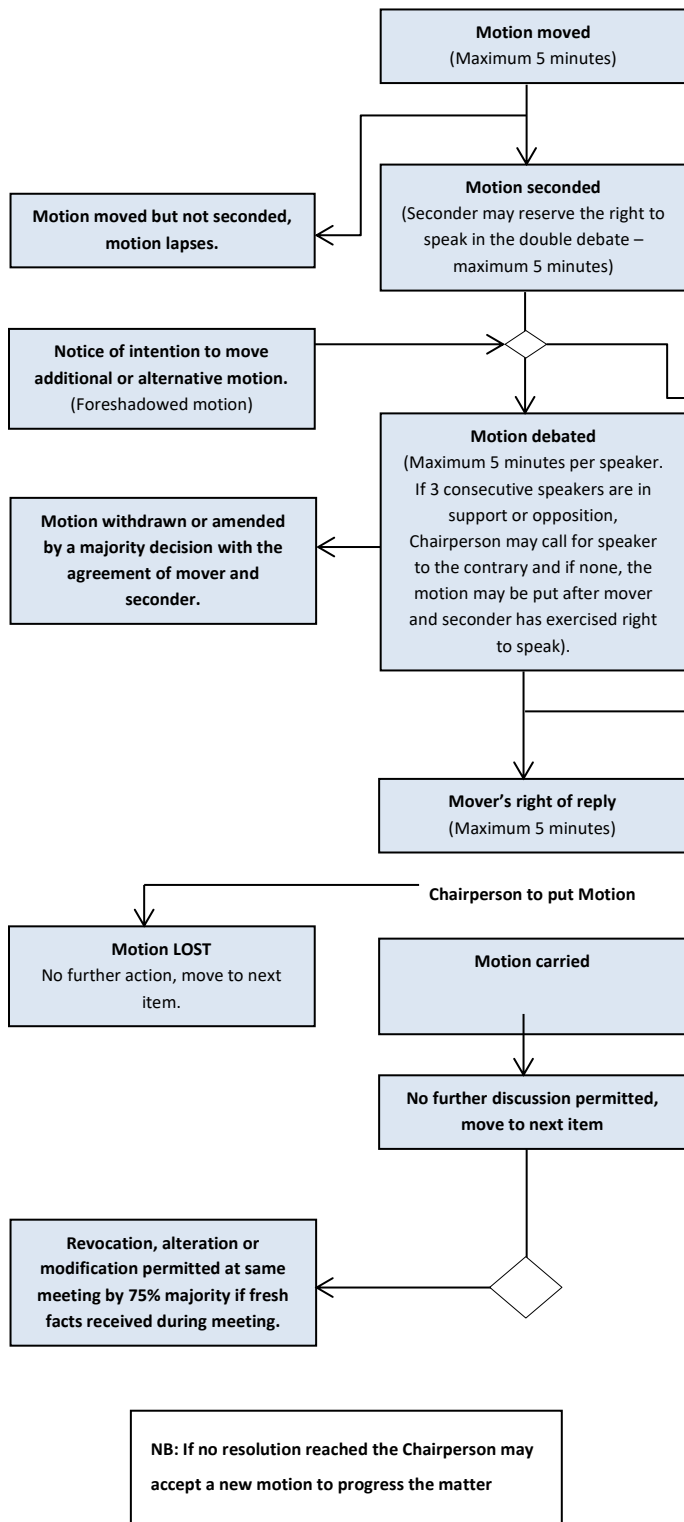
Meeting Item No. and subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public
		To avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public (s 7(2)(d)).
		To avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public (s 7(2)(e)).
		To maintain the effective conduct of public affairs by protecting members or employees of the Council in the course of their duty, from improper pressure or harassment (s 7(2)(f)(ii)).
		To enable the council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities (s 7(2)(h)).

2. That (*name of person(s)*) is permitted to remain at this meeting after the public has been excluded because of their knowledge of (*specify topic under discussion*). This knowledge, which will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed, is relevant to that matter because (*specify*). (*Delete if inapplicable.*)

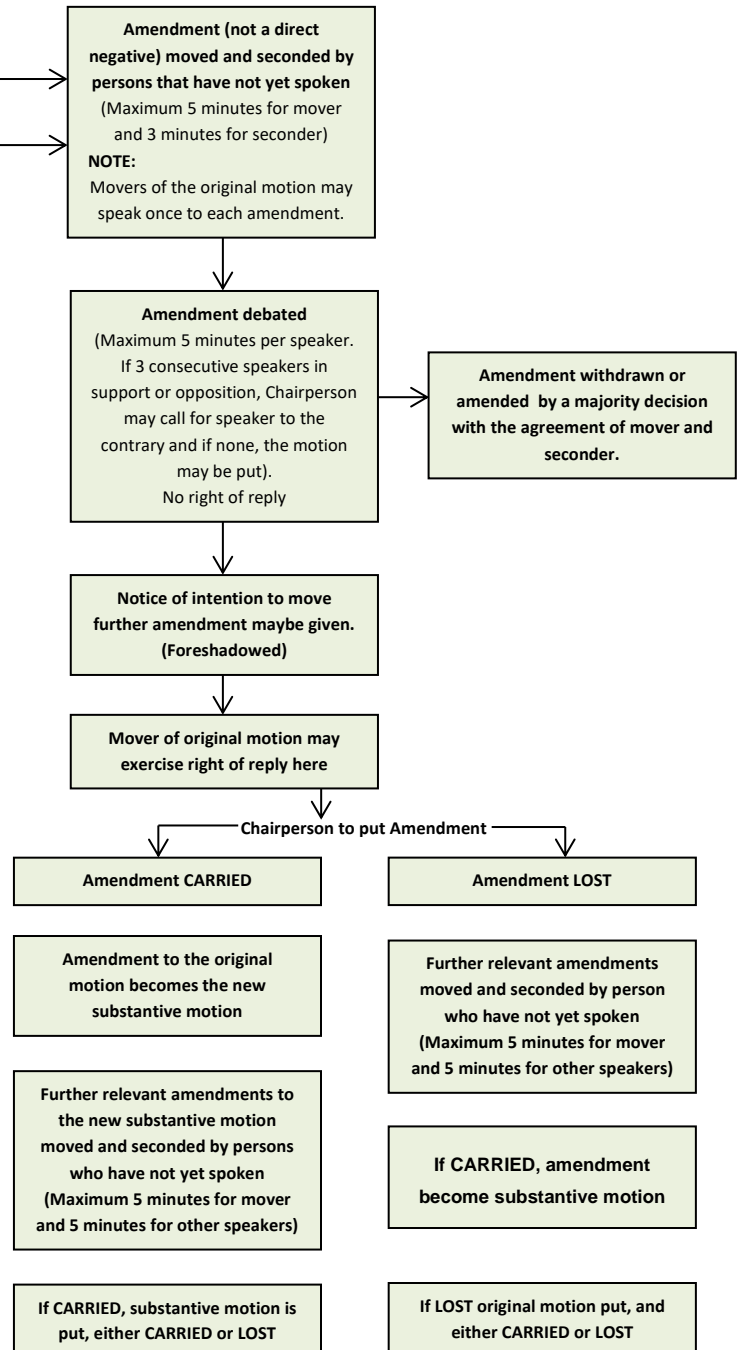
Āpitihanga 3: Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga (Kōwhiringa A)

Appendix 3: Motions and amendments (Option A)

Motions without amendments



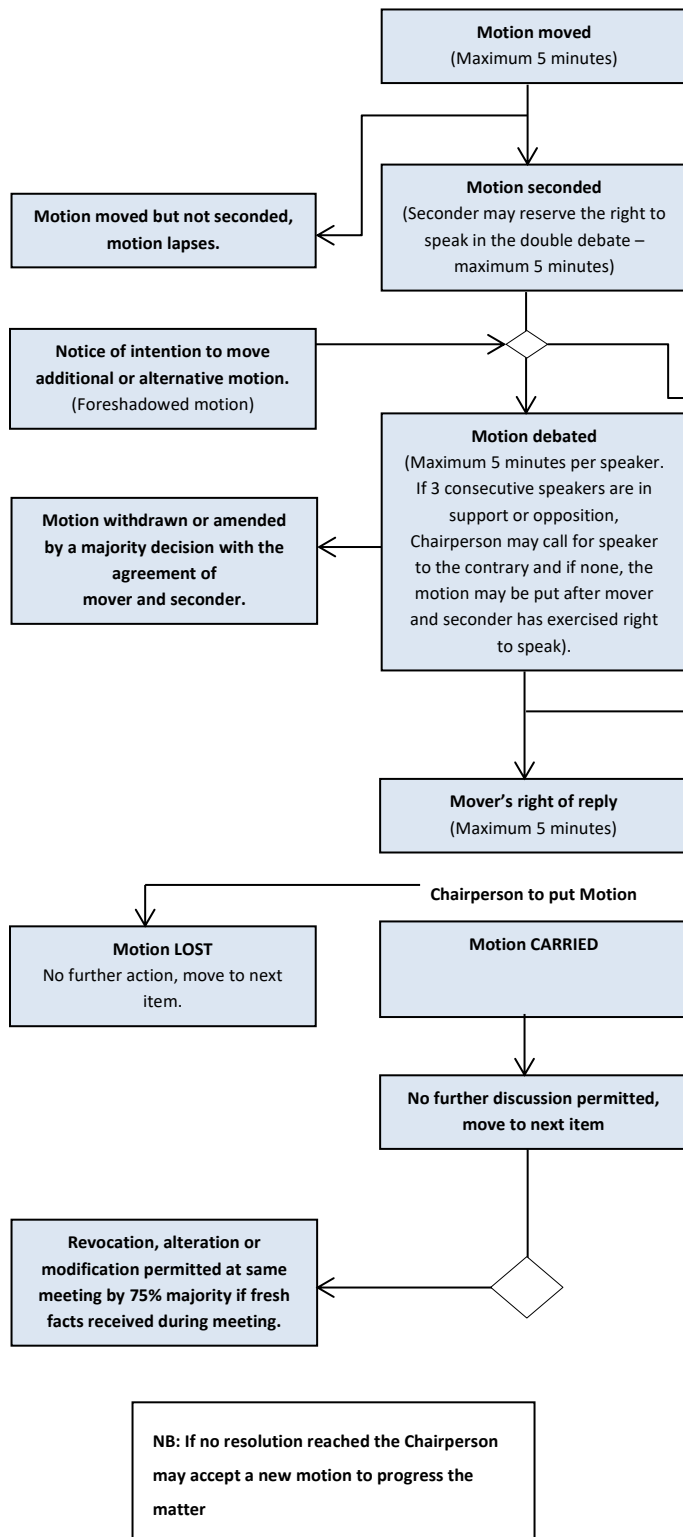
Motions with amendments



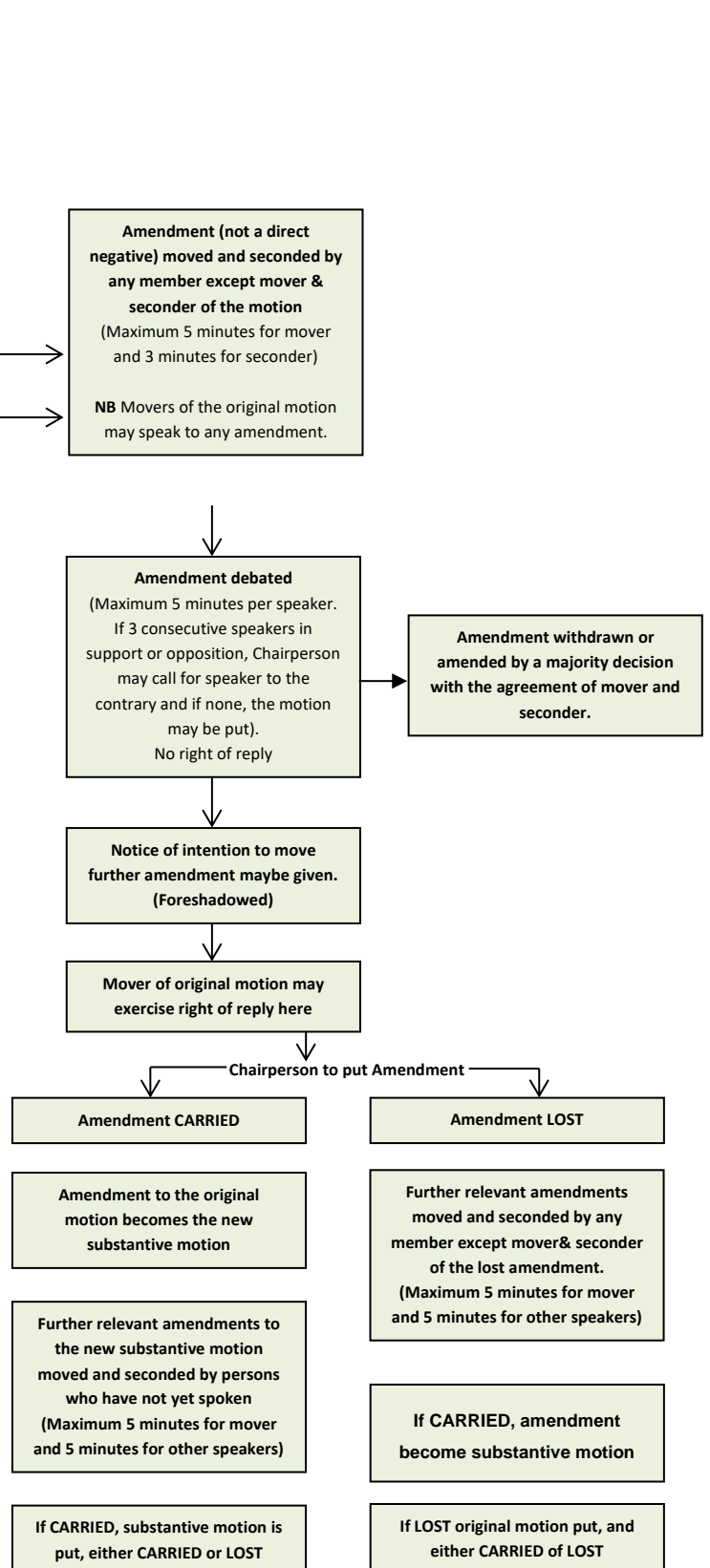
Āpitihanga 4: Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga (Kōwhiringa B)

Appendix 4: Motions and amendments (Option B)

Motions without amendments



Motions with amendments

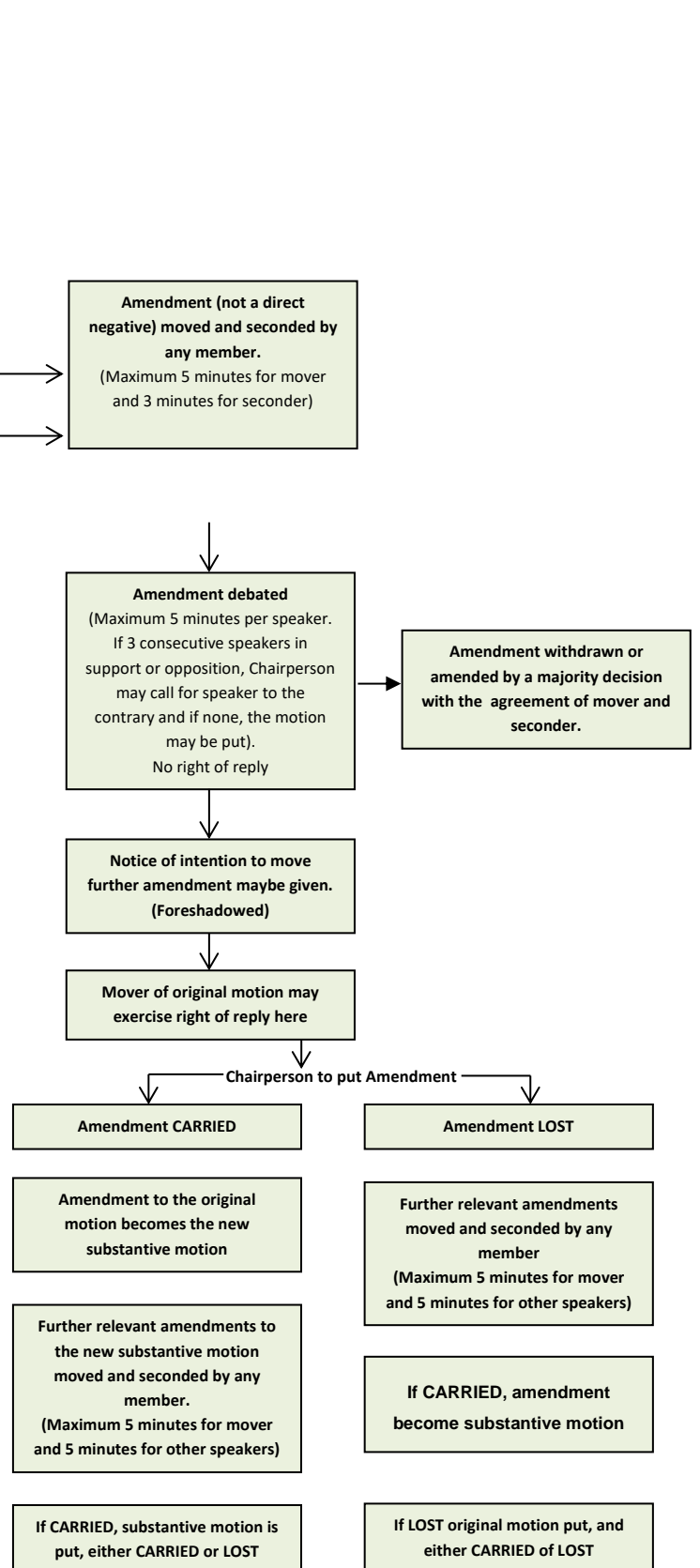
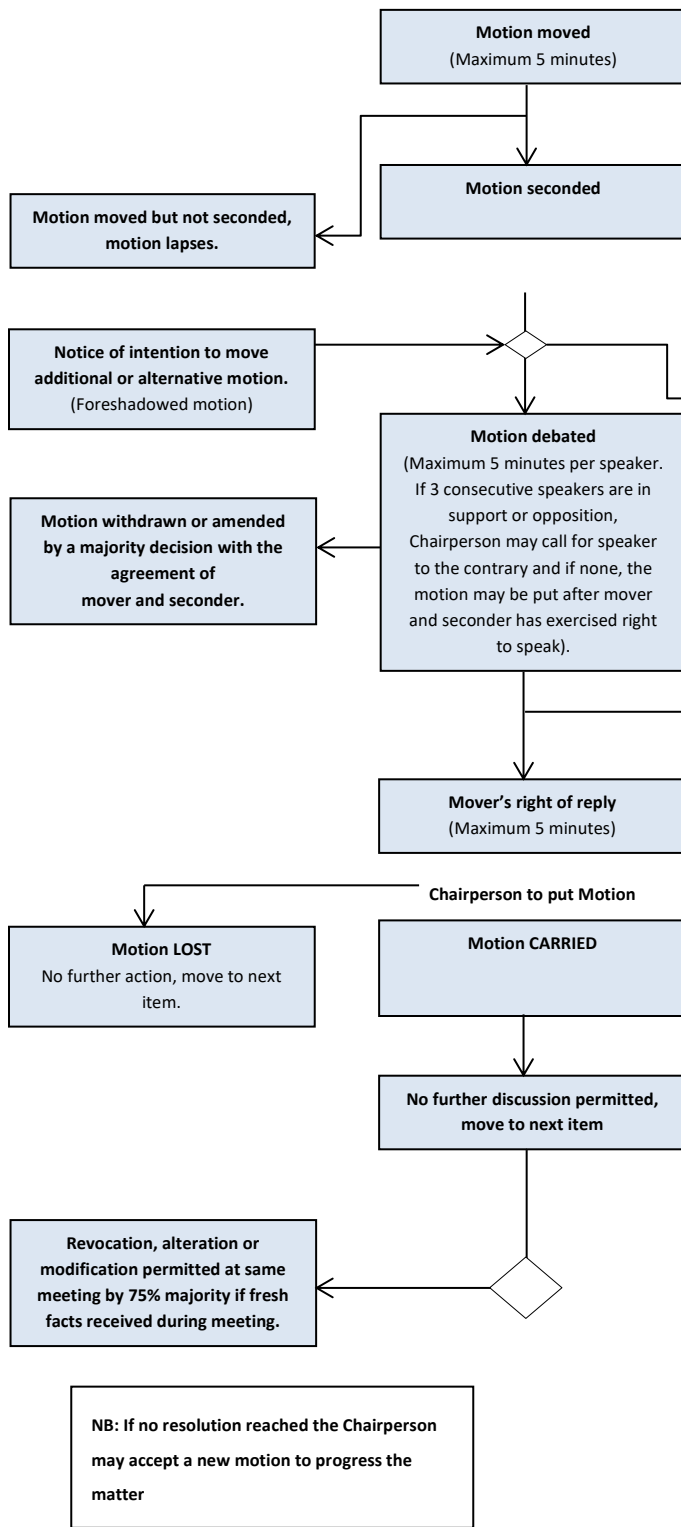


Āpitihanga 5: Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga (Kōwhiringa C)

Appendix 5: Motions and amendments (Option C)

Motions without amendments

Motions with amendments



Āpitihangā 6: Tūtohi mō ngā mōtini whakahaere

Appendix 6: Table of procedural motions

Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this Motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled to reply?	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair	Remarks
a) "That the meeting be adjourned to the next ordinary meeting, or to a stated time and place"	No	Yes	No	As to time and date only	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, debate on the original motion and amendment are adjourned	If carried, debate on the original motion and procedural motion are adjourned	On resumption of debate, the mover of the adjournment speaks first. Members who have spoken in the debate may not speak again
b) "That the motion under debate be now put (closure motion)"	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – 15 Minutes	If carried, only the amendment is put	If carried, only the procedural motion is put	The mover of the motion under debate is entitled to exercise a right of reply before the motion or amendment under debate is put

Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this Motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled to reply?	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair	Remarks
c) "That the item of business being discussed be adjourned to a stated time and place"	No	Yes	No	As to time and date only	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, debate on the original motion and amendment are adjourned	If carried, debate on the original motion and procedural motion are adjourned	
d) "That the item of business being discussed does lie on the table and not be discussed at this meeting"	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, the original motion and amendment are both laid on the table	Motion not in order	

Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this Motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled to reply?	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair	Remarks
e) "That the item of business being discussed does lie on the table and not be discussed at this meeting"	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, the original motion and amendment are both laid on the table	Motion not in order	
f) "That the item of business being discussed be referred (or referred back) to the local authority or to the relevant committee"	No	Yes	No	As to committee, time for reporting back etc only	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, the original motion and all amendments are referred to the committee	If carried, the procedural motion is deemed disposed of	
g) "Points of order"	No – but may rule against	No	Yes – at discretion of chairperson	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Point of order takes precedence	Point of order takes precedence	See standing order 3.14

Āpitihangā 7: Ngā tikanga mō te pāhotanga mataora

Appendix 7: Webcasting protocols

The provisions are intended as a good practice guide to local authorities that are webcasting meetings or planning to do so.

1. The default shot will be on the chairperson or a wide-angle shot of the meeting room.
2. Cameras will cover a member who is addressing the meeting. Cameras will also cover other key participants in a meeting, including staff when giving advice and members of the public when addressing the meeting during the public input time.
3. Generally, interjections from other members or the public are not covered. However, if the chairperson engages with the interjector, the interjector's reaction can be filmed.
4. PowerPoint presentations, recording of votes by division and other matters displayed by overhead projector may be shown.
5. Shots unrelated to the proceedings, or not in the public interest, are not permitted.
6. If there is general disorder or a disturbance from the public gallery, coverage will revert to the chairperson.
7. Appropriate signage will be displayed both in and outside the meeting room alerting people that the proceedings are being web cast.

Āpitihanganga 8: Ngā Mana Whakahaere a te Ūpoko

Appendix 8: Powers of a Chairperson

This Appendix sets out the specific powers given to the chairperson contained in various parts of these Standing Orders.

Chairperson to decide all questions

The Chairperson is to decide all questions where these Standing Orders make no provision or insufficient provision. The chairperson's ruling is final and not open to debate.

Chairperson to decide points of order (SO. 27.5)

The chairperson is to decide any point of order and may do so immediately after it has been raised or may first hear further argument before deciding. The ruling of the chairperson upon any point of order is not open to any discussion and is final. No point of order may be raised during a division except by permission of the chairperson.

Items not on the agenda (SO.10.12)

Major items not on the agenda may be dealt with at that meeting if so resolved by the local authority and the chairperson explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public the reason why the item was not listed on the agenda and the reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Minor matters not on the agenda relating to the general business of the local authority may be discussed if the chairperson explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at that meeting, but no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting.

Chairperson's report (SO.10.6)

The chairperson, by report, has the right to direct the attention of the local authority to any matter or subject within the role or function of the local authority.

Chairperson's recommendation (SO.10.5)

The chairperson of any meeting may include on the agenda for that meeting a chairperson's recommendation regarding any item brought before the meeting.

The purpose of such a recommendation is to focus debate on a suggested motion.

Chairperson's voting (SO.20.3)

The chairperson at any meeting has a deliberative vote and, in the case of equality of votes, has a casting vote where Standing Orders make such provision.

Motion in writing (SO.24.2)

The chairperson may require the mover of any motion or amendment to submit it in writing signed by the mover.

Motion in parts (SO.24.3)

The chairperson may require any motion expressed in parts to be decided part by part.

Notice of motion (SO.28.2)

The chairperson may direct the chief executive to refuse to accept any notice of motion which:

- (a) Is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or
- (b) Is not within the scope of the role or functions of the local authority; or
- (c) Contains an ambiguity or statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution, and the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the chief executive may have made; or
- (d) Is concerned with matters which are already the subject of reports or recommendations from a committee to the meeting concerned.

Reasons for refusing a notice of motion should be provided to the proposer.

Where a notice of motion has been considered and agreed by the local authority, no notice of any other motion which is, in the opinion of the chairperson, to the same effect may be put again whilst such original motion stands.

Action on previous resolutions

If, in the opinion of the chairperson the practical effect of a delay in taking action on a resolution which is subject to a notice of motion, would be equivalent to

revocation of the resolution; or if repetitive notices of motion are considered by the chairperson to be an attempt by a minority to frustrate the will of the meeting, action may be taken as though no such notice of motion had been given.

Repeat notice of motion (SO.28.7)

If in the opinion of the chairperson, a notice of motion is substantially the same in purport and effect to any previous notice of motion which has been considered and rejected by the local authority, no such notice of motion may be accepted within six months of consideration of the first notice of motion unless signed by not less than one third of the members of the local authority, including vacancies.

Revocation or alteration of previous resolution

A chairperson may recommend in a report to the local authority the revocation or alteration of all or part of any resolution previously passed, and the local authority meeting may act on such a recommendation in accordance with the provisions in these Standing Orders.

Chairperson may call a meeting

The chairperson:

- (a) May call a meeting to dispose of the business to be transacted following the lapsing of a meeting due to failure of a quorum, if such business cannot be delayed until the next scheduled meeting; and
- (b) May requisition an extra meeting to be held at a specified time and place, in order to conduct specified business.

Irrelevant matter and needless repetition (SO.22.8)

The chairperson's ruling preventing members when speaking to any motion or amendment from introducing irrelevant matters or indulging in needless repetition is final and not open to challenge.

Taking down words (SO.22.11)

The chairperson may order words used and objected to by any member, to be recorded in the minutes, provided such objection is made at the time the words are used and not after any other members have spoken.

Explanations

The chairperson may permit members to make a personal explanation in addition to speaking to a motion, and members who have already spoken, to explain some material part of a previous speech in the same debate.

Chairperson rising (SO.15.5)

Whenever the chairperson rises during a debate any member then speaking or offering to speak is to be seated and members are to be silent so that the chairperson may be heard without interruption.

Members may leave places (SO.15.6)

The chairperson may permit members to leave their place while speaking.

Priority of speakers (SO.15.7)

The chairperson must determine the order in which members may speak when two or more members indicate their wish to speak.

Minutes (SO.29.1)

The chairperson is to sign the minutes and proceedings of every meeting once confirmed. The chairperson and chief executive are responsible for confirming the correctness of the minutes of the last meeting of a local authority prior to the next election of members.

Questions of speakers (SO.17.3)

The chairperson may permit members to ask questions of speakers under public forum or deputations/presentations by appointment, for the purpose of obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.

Withdrawal of offensive or malicious expressions (SO.21.3)

The chairperson may call upon any member to withdraw any offensive or malicious expression and may require the member to apologise for the expression.

Any member who refuses to withdraw the expression or apologise, if required by the chairperson, can be directed to withdraw from the meeting for a time specified by the chairperson.

Chairperson's rulings (SO.15.4)

Any member who refuses to accept a ruling of the chairperson, may be required by the chairperson to withdraw from the meeting for a specified time.

Disorderly behaviour (SO.21.4)

The chairperson may:

- (a) Require any member or member of the public whose conduct is disorderly or who is creating a disturbance, to withdraw immediately from the meeting for a time specified by the chairperson.
- (b) Ask the meeting to hold in contempt, any member whose conduct is grossly disorderly and where the meeting resolves to find the member in contempt, that resolution must be recorded in the minutes.

Failure to leave meeting (SO.21.6)

If a member or member of the public who is required, in accordance with a chairperson's ruling, to leave the meeting, refuses or fails to do so, or having left the meeting, attempts to re-enter without the permission of the chairperson, any member of the police or officer or employee of the local authority may, at the chairperson's request, remove or exclude that person from the meeting.

Audio or audio visual attendance (SO.14.10)

Where the technology is available and a member is attending a meeting by audio or audio-visual link, the chairperson must ensure that:

- (a) The technology for the link is available and of suitable quality; and
- (b) Procedures for using the technology in the meeting will ensure that:
 - i. Everyone participating in the meeting can hear each other;
 - ii. The member's attendance by audio or audio-visual link does not reduce their accountability or accessibility in relation to the meeting;
 - iii. The requirements of Part 7 of LGOIMA are met; and
 - iv. The requirements in these Standing Orders are met.

If the chairperson is attending by audio or audio visual link then chairing duties will be undertaken by the deputy chair or a member who is physically present.

Āpitihangā 9: Te Mana Kōwhiri nā te Koromatua i te s.41A o Te Ture Kāwanatanga ā-Rohe 2002

Appendix 9: Mayor's powers to appoint under s.41A of LGA 2002

The role of a Mayor is:

- (a) To provide leadership to councillors and the people of the city or district; and
- (b) To lead development of the council's plans (including the long-term and annual plans), policies and budgets for consideration by councillors.

The Mayor has authority to:

- (c) Appoint the deputy Mayor.
- (d) Establish Council committees, their terms of reference, appoint the Chair of each of those committees and the members.
- (e) Appoint themselves as the Chair of a committee.
- (f) Decline to exercise the powers under clause a) and b) above but may not delegate those powers to another person.

The Council retains the ability to:

- (g) Remove a deputy Mayor appointed by the Mayor.
- (h) Discharge or reconstitute a committee established by the Mayor.
- (i) Discharge a committee Chair who has been appointed by the Mayor.

The Mayor is a member of each committee of the Council.

Āpitihanganga 10: Te pūnaha mō te whakakore i te tūranga a te ūpoko, te Koromatua tuarua rānei

Appendix 10: Process for removing a chairperson or deputy Mayor from office

1. At a meeting that is in accordance with this clause, a territorial authority or regional council may remove its chairperson, deputy chairperson, or deputy Mayor from office.
2. If a chairperson, deputy chairperson, or deputy mayor is removed from office at that meeting, the territorial authority or regional council may elect a new chairperson, deputy chairperson, or deputy mayor at that meeting.
3. A meeting to remove a chairperson, deputy chairperson, or deputy Mayor may be called by:
 - (a) A resolution of the territorial authority or regional council; or
 - (b) A requisition in writing signed by the majority of the total membership of the territorial authority or regional council (excluding vacancies).
4. A resolution or requisition must:
 - (a) Specify the day, time, and place at which the meeting is to be held and the business to be considered at the meeting; and
 - (b) Indicate whether or not, if the chairperson, deputy chairperson, or deputy Mayor is removed from office, a new chairperson, deputy chairperson, or deputy Mayor is to be elected at the meeting if a majority of the total membership of the territorial authority or regional council (excluding vacancies) so resolves.
5. A resolution may not be made and a requisition may not be delivered less than 21 days before the day specified in the resolution or requisition for the meeting.
6. The chief executive must give each member notice in writing of the day, time, place, and business of any meeting called under this clause not less than 14 days before the day specified in the resolution or requisition for the meeting.
7. A resolution removing a chairperson, deputy chairperson, or deputy Mayor carries if a majority of the total membership of the territorial authority or regional council (excluding vacancies) votes in favour of the resolution.

Āpitihangā 11: Ngā hui tohutohu

Appendix 11: Briefings

Definition of briefing

Briefings, however described, provide opportunities for members to discuss particular matters, receive briefings and provide guidance for officials. Briefings are not meetings and cannot be used to either make decisions or come to agreements that are then confirmed without the opportunity for meaningful debate at a formal meeting.

Application of standing orders to briefings

Standing orders do not apply to briefings. The chairperson or briefing organisers will decide how the briefing or working party should be conducted.

Calling a briefing

Briefings and working parties may be called by:

- (j) A resolution of the local authority or its committees;
- (k) The Mayor;
- (l) A committee Chair; or
- (m) The chief executive.

Process for calling briefings

The chief executive will give at least 24 hours' notice of the time and place of the briefing and the matters to be discussed at it. Notice may be given by whatever means are reasonable in the circumstances. Any notice given must expressly:

- (a) State that the meeting is a workshop;
- (b) Advise the date, time and place; and
- (c) Confirm that the meeting is primarily for the provision of information and discussion, and will not make any decisions or pass any resolutions.

Public notice of a briefing is not required and briefings can be either open to the public or public excluded.

Record of workshop

A written record of the workshop should be kept and include:

- Time, date, location and duration of the workshop;
- Persons present; and
- General subject matter covered.

Āpitihangā 12: He tauira whakaraupapa hui kaunihera

Appendix 12: Sample order of business for meetings of Council

The order of business at every ordinary meeting of the Council will be as follows, or as near to it as circumstances permit, with the proviso that, wherever there is a Chair's Recommendation, the Chair has the right to move their recommendation as the first item of business under that heading, except where a notice of motion relates to the same item, in which case that will take precedence:

- (a) Apologies
- (b) Special announcements
- (c) Public comment
- (d) Deputations
- (e) Presentations (if not dealt with in conjunction with another relevant item)
- (f) Petitions
- (g) Matters raised by Mana Whenua or Taura Here
- (h) Confirmation of minutes with recommended items
- (i) Precedence of any items
- (j) Mayoral statement
- (k) Chief Executive's statement
- (l) Conflict of interest declarations
- (m) Adjourned business (to be taken in the class of business to which it belongs)
- (n) Miscellaneous reports from officers
- (o) Confirmation of minutes
- (p) Minutes of committees (in chronological order)
- (q) Notices of motion (if not dealt with in conjunction with another relevant item)
- (r) Minor items not on the agenda
- (s) Questions
- (t) Advice on upcoming workshops, briefings and question & answer sessions
- (u) Sealing authority and warrant approvals
- (v) Public excluded business

Āpitihanganga 13: He tauira whakaraupapa hui kōmiti

Appendix 13: Sample order of business for meetings of all committees and subcommittees

The order of business at every ordinary meeting of a committee and subcommittee will be as follows, or as near to it as circumstances permit, with the proviso that, wherever there is a Chair's Recommendation, the Chair has the right to move their recommendation as the first item of business under that heading, except where a notice of motion relates to the same item, in which case that will take precedence:

- (a) Apologies
- (b) Special announcements
- (c) Public comment
- (d) Deputations
- (e) Presentations (if not dealt with in conjunction with another relevant item)
- (f) Petitions
- (g) Matters raised by Tangata Whenua or Taura Here
- (h) Conflict of interest declarations
- (i) Precedence of any items
- (j) Chair's report
- (k) Adjourned business (to be taken in the class of business to which it belongs)
- (l) Subcommittee minutes (in chronological order)
- (m) Miscellaneous reports from officers (including matter referred from Council)
- (n) Notices of motion (if not dealt with in conjunction with another relevant item)
- (o) Minor items not on the agenda
- (p) Questions
- (q) Sealing authority
- (r) Public excluded business

Āpitihangā 14: He tauira whakaraupapa hui poari hapori

Appendix 14: Sample order of business for meetings of community boards

The order of business at every ordinary meeting of a community board will be as follows, or as near to it as circumstances permit:

- (a) Apologies
- (b) Special announcements
- (c) Public comment
- (d) Presentations or deputations (if any)
- (e) Conflict of interest declarations
- (f) Precedence of any item
- (g) Adjourned business (to be taken in the class of business to which it belongs)
- (h) Confirmation of minutes in chronological order
- (i) Committee Advisor's report
- (j) Miscellaneous reports from officers (including matters referred from Council)
- (k) Notices of motion (if not dealt with in conjunction with another relevant item)
- (l) Chair's report, if any
- (m) Reports from representatives on local organisations
- (n) Minor items not on the agenda
- (o) Questions
- (p) Public excluded business

Amendment from Eastbourne Community Board

That Public comment on items on the order paper be heard either at the commencement of the meeting or in conjunction with the relevant order paper item at the request of the speaker and at the discretion of the Chair.

Amendment from Eastbourne Community Board

That Eastbourne Community Board will allow the Chair's Report to be taken following the Conflict of Interest Declarations and the Committee Advisor's report to be taken following the miscellaneous reports from officers.

Āpitihanganga 15: Te pūnaha mō te whakatakoto take hei whakataau

Appendix 15: Process for raising matters for a decision

Matters requiring a decision at a meeting, may be placed on the meeting's agenda by a:

- Report of the chief executive;
- Report of the chairperson;
- Report of a committee;
- Report of a community board; or
- Notice of motion from a member.

Where a matter is urgent and has not been placed on an agenda, it may be brought before a meeting as extraordinary business by a:

- Report of the chief executive; or
- Report of the chairperson.

Although out of time for a notice of motion, a member may bring an urgent matter to the attention of the meeting through the chairperson.

