

Kelown

## AGENDA

- ► Council Authority
- ▶ Meeting Rules & Etiquette
- ▶ Public Participation

City of Kelowi

# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES -COUNCIL

- ► Council = Mayor and Councillors
- ▶ Council is a continuing body
- Powers, duties and functions of a municipality are to be exercised by Council by bylaw or resolution at a Council meeting

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### RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

- ▶ Consider the City's well-being and interests
- Contribute to development & evaluation of City policies & programs respecting services and other activities
- Participate in Council and committee meetings

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#### MEETINGS - COUNCIL

- ▶ What constitutes a meeting?
  - Material part of the decision-making process
  - Quorum 5 of 9 must be present
  - ▶ Public Notice of Meeting required
- ▶ Open to the public unless there is a specified reason to close the meeting to the public (Charter sections 89 & 90)
- Staff should be present



## OPEN AND CLOSED MEETINGS - COUNCIL

- ▶ Meetings must be closed by resolution
- ▶ 15 subject matters a Council <u>may</u> consider at a closed meeting
- 4 subject matters a Council <u>must</u> consider at a closed meeting
- ▶ Charter section 90(1) and 90(2) respectively

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## CLOSED MEETINGS - COUNCIL

- ▶ Most common Closed Meeting subjects:
  - Land acquisition, disposition or expropriation, s. 90(1)(e);
  - ▶ Labour or employee relations, ss. 90(1)(a) and (c);
  - Legal advice, including litigation affecting the City, ss. 90(1)(g) and (i);
     Negotiations with Province s. 90(2)(b)

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### MEETING PROCEDURES - COUNCIL

- ▶ Regular Council Meetings:
  - May be during the day or evening
  - ▶ Will have a provision for a "closed" portion
  - May have more informal workshops, shirt sleeve sessions, etc. - these are still meetings
  - May include an opportunity for public to speak directly to Council

- ▶ Council Meeting Agenda (example):
  - Public in Attendance / Delegations

  - Council Committee Reports
    Development Application Reports
  - Non-Development Application Reports
  - Draft Resolutions

  - Bylaw readings
     Mayor and Councillor Items

### MEETING PROCEDURES - COUNCIL

- ▶ Public Hearing:
  - ▶ Public Hearing may be during the day or evening
  - Regular Meeting may immediately following close of public hearing (not usual)
  - ▶ Length of public hearing can vary from 30 minutes to several hours

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### MEETING PROCEDURES - COUNCIL

- ▶ Public Hearings:
  - Purpose to consider OCP and Zoning Bylaw amending bylaws
  - Anyone who believes their interest in property is affected may speak
  - ▶ No debating during a public hearing
  - No representations to Council after public hearing is closed



- ▶ Public Hearings (example):
  - ▶ Staff presentation of application
  - ▶ City Clerk reads list of correspondence
  - Applicant speaks
  - Public speaks
  - Council may ask questions of staff, applicant and public as appropriate

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# MEETING PROCEDURES - COUNCIL

- ▶ Mayor (or Deputy Mayor) presides
- Mayor determines who speaks (including staff) and in what order
- Resolution must be moved and seconded before it can be discussed or voted on "placed on the floor"
- "Call the question" time to vote

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#### MEETING PROCEDURES - COUNCIL

- You are assumed to have voted in favour of the resolution unless you indicate your opposition by raising your hand when the Mayor asks "Those opposed"
- ▶ Cannot abstain from voting
- Mayor votes as a member of Council and does not break ties - a tie vote is a defeat



- Resolutions may be moved, discussed and voted on at open or closed Council meetings
- A bylaw may only be given readings at an open Council meeting
- Bylaws require at least two meetings in order to adopt

#### MEETING PROCEDURES - BYLAWS

- Some bylaws require a majority vote of all Council rather than a simple majority of those present
- Some bylaws require public or provincial approval prior to adoption

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#### PUBLIC INPUT - COUNCIL

- Public input at open or closed meetings is restricted / regulated by legislation and bylaw
- Public input at Public Hearings and for development applications is governed by rules of procedural fairness, legislation and bylaw
- Public can attend any open meeting
- Ability to directly address Council varies



### PUBLIC INPUT - COUNCIL

- Advantages and challenges of permitting public input at Council meetings
- Open and transparent to have public speak directly to Council, but
- ▶ Difficult to control what is said or requested
- Expectation that Council will "do something" - cannot always be met

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## MEETING PROCEDURES - COUNCIL

- Staff should always refer to the Mayor as "Mayor SURNAME" or "Your Worship"
- Staff always refer to councillors as "Councillor SURNAME"
- Staff always address the Mayor during Council meetings or public hearings and not individual councillors

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### MEETING PROCEDURES - COUNCIL

- ▶ The degree of meeting formality varies greatly within the province
- Play analogy comedy or tragedy
   Important to find a meeting style that suits your local government that balances procedural rules and getting things accomplished!

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