

2024 Rules of Procedure for the Town of Holden Beach Board of Commissioners

Part I. Applicability

Rule 1. Applicability of Rules

These rules apply to all meetings of the Holden Beach Board of Commissioners.¹ For purposes of these rules, a meeting of the board occurs whenever a majority of the board's members gather, whether in person or simultaneously by electronic means, to conduct hearings, deliberate, vote, or otherwise transact public business within the board's real or apparent jurisdiction. The term "majority" as used here and elsewhere in these rules means, unless otherwise specified, a simple majority, that is, more than half.

Part II. Quorum

Rule 2. Quorum

The presence of a quorum is necessary for the board to conduct business. The Mayor and three Commissioners, or three Commissioners without the Mayor shall constitute a quorum (simple majority) of the Town BOC.

Part III. Open Meetings

Rule 3. Remote Participation in Board Meetings

(a) Electronic Means and Procedures. No Commissioner who is not physically present for a BOC Meeting may participate (to the limited extent provided for in this Rule) in the Meeting by electronic means and procedures, unless:

¹ In North Carolina, the legal status and authority of a municipality is the same, regardless of whether it is denominated a Town, town, or village. See G.S. 160A-1(2) (defining the term "Town" as used in Chapter 160A to mean "a municipal corporation . . . having the powers, duties, privileges, and immunities conferred by law on cities, towns, and villages"). The same is true of a municipal governing board, which may be known as a Board, board of aldermen, or board of commissioners. See G.S. 160A-1(3) (noting that the term "Board" as used in Chapter 160A is interchangeable with the terms "board of aldermen" and "board of commissioners"). These rules employ the term "Town Board" for the sake of convenience and in deference to the terminology found in Chapter 160A, the primary statutes governing municipal corporations. Obviously, if the governing board of a town or village is adopting these rules, it will need to modify the terminology used to fit its situation.

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- His or her participation in any such Meeting is specifically authorized by unanimous vote of the Commissioners who are physically present;
- such electronic means and procedures are established and operated under the control of the Town Clerk and such means and procedures have previously been approved by vote of the BOC;
- such electronic means and procedures permit the Commissioner who is not physically present to both hear and be heard by the Presiding Officer, the Town Clerk, all Commissioners who are physically present and all members of the public who are physically present.

(b) Mayor – Limited Participation. The Mayor may not act as the Presiding Officer for a BOC Meeting if the Mayor participates by electronic means, and may take part only in discussion, deliberation and/or debate. The Mayor may neither be counted toward a quorum nor vote on any matter at the Meeting.

(c) Commissioner - Limited Participation. A Commissioner who participates in a Meeting by electronic means and procedures provided for in this Rule may take part only in discussion, deliberation and/or debate. Such Commissioner may neither be counted toward a quorum nor vote on any matter at the Meeting.

(d) Closed Session. Neither a Commissioner nor any other person not physically present may participate in any way at a Closed Session of any BOC Meeting.

Rule 4. Meetings to Be Open to the Public

Except as permitted by Rule 5, all meetings of the board shall be open to the public, and any person may attend its meetings.

Rule 5. Closed Sessions

(a) Motion to Enter Closed Session. The town board may enter a closed session from which the public is excluded only upon a motion duly made and adopted in open session. The motion to enter closed session must cite one or more of the permissible bases for closed session listed in paragraph (b) of this rule. A motion to enter closed session under subparagraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(4) must contain the additional information specified in those provisions.

(b) Basis for Closed Session. A closed session is permissible under the following circumstances and no others:

- (1) To prevent the disclosure of information that is privileged or confidential pursuant to the law of North Carolina or of the United States or that does not constitute a public record within the meaning of Chapter 132 of the General Statutes. The motion to enter closed session must name or cite the law that renders the information confidential or privileged (which information shall be recorded in the minutes with respect to the motion to go into Closed Session).
- (2) To consult with the town attorney or another attorney employed or retained by the town in order to

preserve the attorney–client privilege. If the board expects to discuss a pending lawsuit with its attorney, the motion to enter closed session must include the names of the parties to the lawsuit.

- (3) To establish or instruct staff or agents concerning the town’s position in negotiating the price or other material terms of an agreement for the acquisition of real property by purchase, exchange, or lease. Provided, that the BOC must disclose the following information before going into Closed Session on this basis (which information shall be recorded in the minutes with respect to the motion to go into Closed Session): (a) the current owner of the property, (b) the property’s location, and (c) the use to which the BOC intends to put the property.
- (4) To establish or instruct staff or agents concerning the amount of compensation or other material terms of an employment contract.
- (5) To consider the qualifications, competence, performance, character, fitness, or conditions of appointment or employment of a public officer or employee or prospective public officer or employee, except when the individual in question is a member of the town board or other public body or is being considered to fill a vacancy on the town board or other public body. Final action to appoint or employ a public officer or employee must take place in open session.
- (6) To hear or investigate a charge or complaint by or against a public officer or employee. Final action discharging an employee or removing an officer must occur in open session.
- (7) To plan, conduct, or hear reports concerning investigations of alleged criminal misconduct.
- (8) To view a law enforcement recording released pursuant to G.S. 132-1.4A.
- (9) On any other basis permitted by law.

(c) Closed Session Participants. Unless the board directs otherwise, the town manager, town attorney, and town clerk may attend closed sessions of the board. No other person may attend a closed session unless invited by majority vote of the board. All personal communication devices shall be turned off during closed sessions.

(d) Motion to Return to Open Session. Upon completing its closed session business, the board shall end the closed session by adopting a duly made motion to return to open session.

Rule 6. Official Record of Proceedings Required

(a) Minutes Required for All Meetings. The BOC and all committees and sub-committees thereof, and each of the various commissions, boards, agencies and authorities of the town appointed by or under delegation of the authority of the BOC, and all committees and sub-committees thereof shall (1) make and keep a correct, complete and accurate record of their respective acts and doings, including written communications on which such bodies are required to act, and (2) make and keep an audio or audio-video recording of all public and executive meetings. A copy of the minutes of all meetings of the BOC and of the various commissions, boards, agencies and

authorities of the town, together in each case with all agendas, agenda packages and materials presented at such meetings, shall be furnished to the Town Clerk and the Mayor and BOC within a time specified by each body's by-laws approved by the BOC. The town shall maintain all such agendas, agenda packages and other materials, all such minutes, and all such audio and audio-video recording permanently as public records of the town available to the public in accordance with applicable provisions of North Carolina law. The Town Clerk shall cause all agenda, agenda packages, materials, and recordings, except only for any portions thereof that constitute non-public records, to be published and made available on the website of the town.

(b) Record of "Ayes" and "Noes." At the request of any member of the board, the minutes shall list each member by name and record how each member voted on a particular matter.

(c) General Accounts of Closed Sessions. In addition to minutes, the board must keep a general account of each closed session. The general account must be sufficiently detailed to provide a person not in attendance with a reasonable understanding of what transpired. The board may combine the minutes and general account of a closed session into one document, so long as the document contains both a complete record of actions taken and the level of detail required for a general account.

(d) Sealing Closed Session Records. Minutes and general accounts of closed sessions shall be sealed until the purpose of the closed session is no longer frustrated or, if the board delegates the authority to unseal to one or more staff members, in accordance with guidelines adopted by the board. The sealed minutes and general account of any closed session may be withheld from public inspection so long as public inspection would frustrate the purpose(s) of the closed session.

Rule 7. Broadcasting and Recording Meetings

(a) Right to Broadcast and Record. Any person may photograph, film, tape-record, or otherwise reproduce any part of a board meeting that must take place in open session. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this rule, any radio or television station may broadcast any such part of a Board meeting.

(b) Advance Notice. Any radio or television station that plans to broadcast any portion of a board meeting shall so notify the town clerk/town manager no later than twenty-four hours before the meeting. The failure to provide notice is not, by itself, grounds for preventing the broadcast of a board meeting.

(c) Equipment Placement. The town manager may regulate the placement and use of camera or recording equipment in order to prevent undue interference with a board meeting, so long as he or she allows the equipment to be placed where it can carry out its intended function. If the town manager determines in good faith that the equipment and personnel necessary to broadcast, photograph, or record the meeting cannot be accommodated without undue interference to the meeting, and an adequate alternative meeting room is not readily available, the town manager may require the pooling of the equipment and the personnel operating it.

(d) Alternative Meeting Site. If the news media requests an alternative meeting site to accommodate

news coverage, and the board grants the request, the news media making the request shall pay the costs incurred by the town in securing an alternative meeting site.

Part IV. Organization of the Board

Rule 8. Organizational Meeting; Selection of Mayor Pro Tempore and Executive Secretary

(a) Scheduling Organizational Meeting. The board must hold an organizational meeting following each general election in which board members are elected. The organizational meeting must be held either (1) on the date and at the time of the board's first regular meeting in December following the election or (2) at an earlier date, if any, set by the incumbent board. The organizational meeting may not be held before municipal election results are officially determined, certified, and published as required by law.

(b) Oath of Office. As the first order of business at the organizational meeting, all newly elected members of the board must take and subscribe the oath of office set out in Article VI, Section 7, of the North Carolina Constitution. Each member's oath must be filed with the town clerk. Although a member who is not present for the organizational meeting may take the oath of office at another time, every member must take, subscribe, and file the oath before he or she begins performing any of the duties of the member's office.

(c) Selection of Mayor Pro Tempore. As the second order of business at the organizational meeting, the board shall elect from among its members a mayor pro tempore using the procedures specified in Rule 18. The mayor Pro Tempore shall serve at the board's pleasure.

(d) Selection of Executive Secretary. As the third order of business at the organizational meeting, or at such time as determined by the BOC, the board shall elect from among its members an Executive Secretary using the procedures specified in Rule 22. The Executive Secretary shall serve at the board's pleasure, and shall not be the same member as the Mayor Pro Tempore.

Part V. Types of Meetings

Rule 9. Regular Meetings

(a) Regular Meeting Schedule. The board shall hold a regular meeting on the third Tuesday of each month, except that if a regular meeting day is a legal holiday, the meeting shall be held on the next business day. The meeting shall be held in the Holden Beach Town Hall and begin at 5:00 p.m. The board shall adopt a meeting schedule each year consistent with this rule. A copy of the board's current meeting schedule shall be filed with the town clerk and posted on the town's website.

(b) Change to Meeting Schedule. Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this rule, the board may amend its regular meeting schedule to add or delete meetings or to change the date, time, or location of one or more meetings on the schedule. The amended schedule shall be filed with the town clerk at least seven (7)

calendar days before the day of the first meeting held pursuant to the revised schedule and posted on the town's website.

Rule 10. Special Meetings

(a) Calling Special Meetings. A special meeting of the board may be called by the mayor, the mayor pro tem or any two board members. A special meeting may also be called by majority vote of the board in open session during a regular meeting or another duly called special meeting.

(b) Notice to the Public. At least forty-eight hours before a special meeting of the board, notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of the meeting shall be (1) posted on the board's principal bulletin board or, if the board has no such board, at the door of the board's usual meeting room and (2) delivered, e-mailed, or mailed to each newspaper, wire service, radio station, television station, and person who has filed a written request for notice with the town clerk. Furthermore, if the board has a website maintained by at least one town employee, notice of the special meeting's date, time, place, and purpose shall be posted on the website in advance of the meeting.

(c) Notice to Members.

(1) *Meeting called by the mayor, the mayor pro tem or any two board members.* At least forty-eight hours before a special meeting called by the mayor, the mayor pro tem or any two board members, written notice of the meeting stating its date, time, and place, as well as the subjects to be considered along with any supporting documents, shall be delivered to the mayor and each board member or left at his or her usual dwelling place.

(2) *Meeting called by majority vote of the board in open session.* When a special meeting is called by vote of the board in open session during a regular meeting or another duly called special meeting, the motion or resolution calling the special meeting shall state the meeting's date, time, place, and purpose. Written notice of the special meeting's date, time, place, and purpose along with any supporting documents shall be mailed or delivered at least forty-eight hours before the meeting to each board member.

(d) Transacting Other Business. Unless all members are present or any absent member has signed a written waiver of notice, only those items of business specified in the notice to board members may be taken up at a special meeting. Even when all members are present or any absent member has signed a waiver, the board may take up an item of business not covered by the notice only if the board first determines in good faith that the item must be discussed or acted upon immediately.

Rule 11. Emergency Meetings

(a) Grounds for Emergency Meeting. Emergency meetings of the town board may be called only to address generally unexpected circumstances demanding the board's immediate attention.

(b) Calling Emergency Meetings. There are two methods by which an emergency meeting of the board may be called.

- (1) The Mayor, the Mayor Pro Tempore, or any two members of the board may at any time call an emergency board meeting by signing a written notice stating the date, time, and place of the meeting and the subjects to be considered. The notice shall be delivered to the mayor and each board member or left at his or her usual dwelling place at least six hours before the meeting.
- (2) An emergency meeting may be held when the mayor and all members of the board are present and consent thereto, or when any absent member has signed a written waiver of notice.

(c) Notice to Media of Emergency Meetings. Notice of an emergency meeting shall be given to each local newspaper, local wire service, local radio station, and local television station that has filed a written request with the town clerk for notice of emergency meetings. To be valid, the request must include the newspaper's, wire service's, or station's telephone number. Notice may be given by telephone, e-mail, or the same method used to notify board members. Notice must be provided immediately after board members have been notified and at the expense of the party notified.

(d) Transaction of Other Business Prohibited. Only business connected with the emergency may be considered at an emergency meeting.

Rule 12. Recessed Meetings

(a) Calling Recessed Meetings. When conducting a properly called regular, special, or emergency meeting, the board may recess the meeting to another date, time, or place by a procedural motion made and adopted, as provided in Rule 32, Motion 3, in open session. The motion must state the time (including the date, if the meeting will resume on a different day) and place at which the meeting will reconvene.

(b) Notice of Recessed Meetings. If the board has a website maintained by one or more town employees, notice of the recessed meeting's date, time, and place must appear on the webpage prior to the meeting, and the Town Clerk will notify all other interested parties by email.

Part VI. Agenda

Rule 13. Agenda

(a) Draft Agenda.

- (1) *Preparation.* The Executive Secretary (designated by the Commissioners), with administrative assistance from the town clerk, shall prepare a draft agenda in advance of each meeting of the town board. If the executive secretary is unavailable, they can designate a replacement.
- (2) *Requesting placement of items on draft agenda.* For a regular meeting, a request to have an item of business placed on the draft agenda must be received by the town clerk along with an agenda item cover sheet and supporting documents at least seven working days before the date of the meeting.

The Executive Secretary must place an item on the draft agenda in response to a timely request from (i) the Mayor or any Commissioner, provided such request is seconded by at least one other Commissioner, or (ii) the Town Manager.

- (3) *Supplemental information/materials.* If the board is expected to consider a proposed policy, resolution or ordinance, or amendment to any such, a copy of the proposed policy, resolution or ordinance, or redlined amendment, shall be attached to the draft agenda. An agenda package shall be prepared that includes, for each item of business listed on the draft agenda, as much background information on the topic as is available and feasible to provide. Changes to existing documents must be clearly annotated showing all deletions, revisions, and modifications. If an item has no supporting documentation, the item sponsor shall provide a written description of the item detailing the purpose and benefit of the item.
- (4) *Delivery to board members.* Each board member shall receive a hard or electronic copy of the draft agenda and the agenda package. For a regular meeting, the agenda and agenda package shall be furnished to each member at least three working days before the meeting. For special and emergency meeting requirements, see Rules 10 and 11.
- (5) *Public inspection.* The draft agenda and agenda package shall be available to the public when the documents are ready to be, or have been, distributed to the board members.

(b) Adoption of the Agenda.

- (1) *Adoption.* As its first order of business at each meeting, the board shall review the draft agenda, make whatever revisions it deems appropriate, and adopt a formal agenda for the meeting.
- (2) *Amending the agenda.* Both before and after it adopts the agenda, the board may add or subtract agenda items by majority vote of the members present and voting, except that
 - (a) the board may not add to the items stated in the notice of a special meeting unless the requirements in Rule 10(d) are satisfied;
 - (b) the board may not subtract items in the proposed agenda stated in the notice of the special meeting unless those calling the meeting agree and
 - (c) only business connected with the emergency may be considered at an emergency meeting.

If items are added to the agenda of a meeting, the board may, by a majority vote, require that written copies of particular documents connected with items be made available at the meeting to all board members.

- (3) *Designation of items "For Discussion and Possible Action."* The board may designate an agenda item "for discussion and possible action." The designation signifies that the board intends to discuss the item and may, if it so chooses, take action on the item following the discussion.
- (4) *Designation of items For Discussion".* Items added to the agenda at a meeting in combination with supporting information will be designated "for discussion" with any action deferred to a later session, unless the item could be considered time critical, in which case a motion will be made for the item to be considered "for discussion and possible action". The motion must receive affirmative votes equal to a majority of the board members present, not counting the mayor.

(c) Consent Agenda. The board may designate part of an agenda for a regular meeting as the *consent agenda*. Items may be placed on the consent agenda by the person(s) charged with preparing the draft agenda if the items are judged to be noncontroversial and routine. Prior to the board's adoption of the meeting agenda under subparagraph (b)(1) of this rule, the request of any board member to have an item moved from the consent agenda to unfinished business must be honored by the board. All items on the consent agenda must be voted on and adopted by a single motion, with the minutes reflecting the motion and vote for each item.

(d) Informal Discussion of Agenda Items. The board may informally discuss an agenda item even when no motion regarding that item is pending.

(e) Conflict Check. Immediately after the approval of the agenda, the Presiding Officer shall poll each member to disclose any potential conflicts of interest. In the event that a potential conflict is disclosed, the members will vote on a motion to allow or excuse that member with respect to the agenda item. If excused, the member may not participate in any discussion, debate, or vote with respect to the agenda item.

Rule 14. Acting by Reference to Agenda or Other Document

The board shall not deliberate, vote, or otherwise take action on any matter by reference to the agenda or any other document with the intention of preventing people in attendance from understanding what action is being considered or undertaken. The board may deliberate and vote by reference to the agenda or any item on the agenda, including the consent agenda, provided copies of the agenda are available for public inspection at the meeting and are sufficiently worded to enable the public to understand what is being deliberated or acted upon.

Rule 15. Agenda Items from Members of the Public

If a member of the public wishes to request that the board include an item on its regular meeting agenda, he or she must submit the request to the town clerk by the deadline specified in Rule 13(a)(2). The board is not obligated to place an item on the agenda merely because such a request has been received.

Rule 16. Order of Business

Items shall be placed on a regular meeting agenda according to the order of business. The usual order of business for each regular meeting shall be as follows:

- Discussion, revision, and adoption of the agenda,
- approval of the consent agenda,
- conflict of interest check of each member of BOC,

- approval of the previous meeting minutes,
- public hearings,
- public comments on agenda items,
- administrative reports,
- committee reports,
- unfinished business,
- new business,
- public comments

By general consent of the board, items may be considered in any order most convenient for the dispatch of business.

Part VII. Roles of the Presiding Officer, Mayor Pro Tempore and Executive Secretary

Rule 17. Mayor

(a) Presiding Officer. When present, the Mayor shall preside at all Regular, Special and Emergency Meetings of the BOC to maintain order and decorum. In the Mayor's absence or during portions of any meeting when the Mayor is precluded under these Rules or is otherwise unable or unwilling to preside, the Mayor Pro Tempore (or other designated Commissioner) shall preside in place of the Mayor. In such capacity, the Mayor, Mayor Pro Tempore or designated Commissioner, as applicable, is referred to herein as the "Presiding Officer."

(b) Right to Vote. Except as otherwise provided, the Mayor may vote only when an equal number of affirmative and negative votes have been cast by Commissioners present and voting, provided that: (i) the Mayor is not obligated to vote to break a tie; and (ii) in no event may the Mayor break a tie on a motion on which he or she has already voted.

(c) Recognition of Members. A member must be recognized by the Mayor (or other Presiding Officer) in order to address the board, but recognition is not necessary for an appeal pursuant to Rule 32, Motion 1.

(d) Powers as Presiding Officer. As Presiding Officer, the Mayor is to enforce these rules and maintain order and decorum during board meetings. To that end, the Mayor may

- (1) rule on points of parliamentary procedure, to include ruling out of order any motion clearly offered for obstructive or dilatory purposes;
- (2) determine whether a member or other speaker has gone beyond reasonable standards of courtesy in his or her remarks and entertain and rule on objections from other members on this ground;
- (3) entertain and answer questions of parliamentary procedure;
- (4) call a brief recess at any time; and
- (5) adjourn in an emergency.

(e) Appeals of Procedural Rulings. A member may appeal a decision made or answer given by the Mayor under subparagraphs (d)(1), (2), or (3) in accordance with Rule 32, Motion 1.

Rule 18. The Mayor Pro Tempore

(a) Presiding in Mayor's Absence. When present, the Mayor Pro Tempore shall preside over board meetings in the Mayor's absence with all the powers specified in Rule 17(d).

(b) Delegation of Mayor's Powers/Duties. In the Mayor's absence, the board may confer on the Mayor Pro Tempore any of the Mayor's powers and duties. Likewise, if the Mayor becomes physically or mentally unable to perform the duties of his or her office, the board may by unanimous vote declare the Mayor incapacitated and confer any of the Mayor's powers and duties on the Mayor Pro Tempore. When the Mayor announces that he or she is no longer incapacitated, and a majority of the board concurs, the Mayor shall resume the exercise of his or her powers and duties.

(c) Duty to Vote. Even when presiding over a board meeting, the Mayor Pro Tempore has the same duty as other members to vote on all questions unless he or she has been excused from voting on a matter in accordance with Rule 29.

Rule 19. Other Presiding Officer

If both the Mayor and Mayor Pro Tempore are absent, the board may elect from among its members a temporary Presiding Officer to chair the meeting. While serving as temporary Presiding Officer, a member has the powers listed in Rule 17(d). Service as a temporary Presiding Officer does not relieve a member of the duty to vote on all questions unless excused from voting pursuant to Rule 29.

Rule 20. When the Presiding Officer Is Active in Debate

If the Mayor becomes active in debate on a particular proposal, he or she shall have the Mayor Pro Tempore preside during the board's consideration of the matter. If the Mayor Pro Tempore is absent or is also actively debating the matter, the Mayor shall designate another member to preside until the matter is concluded. Similarly, if the Mayor Pro Tempore or a temporary Presiding Officer is presiding and takes an active part in debating a topic, he or she shall designate another board member to preside temporarily.

Rule 21. The Executive Secretary

(a) Creating the Agenda. The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for creating the agenda for each regular and special meeting of the BOC.

(b) Assembling the Meeting Packet. The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for assembling all

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supporting agenda package materials, in consultation with the other members of the BOC and the Town Manager, Town Clerk and Town Attorney, as applicable.

- (c) Publication and Delivery of the Meeting Packet.** The Executive Secretary shall timely deliver the same to the Town Clerk for copying, delivery and publication in accordance with these Rules of Procedure.
- (d) Town Support.** The Town Clerk and the Town Manager shall provide logistical and advisory support to the Executive Secretary in performing these functions and the Town Attorney shall provide legal interpretation or support as requested by the Executive Secretary.
- (e) Authorization.** No notice of any regular or special meeting of the BOC, nor any agenda or agenda package materials with respect thereto shall be delivered or published by the Town Clerk without the express prior authorization of the Executive Secretary.

Part VIII. Motions and Voting

Rule 22. Action by the Board

Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the BOC shall act by motion. Any Commissioner may make a motion. The Mayor may not make a motion, regardless of whether or not he or she is acting in the capacity of the Presiding Officer. The Mayor Pro Tempore (or other Commissioner) may not make a motion when he or she is acting in the capacity of the Presiding Officer.

Rule 23. Second Required

A motion, other than a procedural motion pursuant to Rule 32, shall require a second.

Rule 24. One Motion at a Time

A member may make only one motion at a time.

Rule 25. Withdrawal of Motion

The member who introduces a motion may withdraw the motion unless the motion has been amended or the Presiding Officer has put the motion to a vote.

Rule 26. Debate

The Presiding Officer shall state the motion and then open the floor to debate, presiding over the debate according to the principles listed below.

- The maker of the motion is entitled to speak first.

- A member who has not spoken on the issue shall be recognized before a member who has already spoken.
- To the extent practicable, the debate shall alternate between proponents and opponents of the measure.

Rule 27. Adoption by Majority Vote

A motion is adopted if supported by a simple majority of the votes cast, a quorum being present, except when a larger majority is required by state law. A majority is more than half.

Rule 28. Changing a Vote

A member may change his or her vote on a motion at any time before the Presiding Officer announces whether the motion has passed or failed. Once the Presiding Officer announces the result, a member may not change his or her vote without the unanimous consent of the remaining members present. A member's request for unanimous consent to change a vote is not in order unless made immediately following the Presiding Officer's announcement of the result.

Rule 29. Duty to Vote

(a) Duty to Vote. Every board member must vote except when excused from voting as provided by this rule.

(b) Grounds for Excusal. A member may be excused from voting on a matter involving the member's own financial interest or official conduct, though not if the proposal in question is one to alter the compensation or allowances paid to board members. Members may also be excused from voting when prohibited from voting under G.S. 14-234 (contract providing direct benefit to the member), G.S. 160A-381(d) (legislative zoning decision likely to have a direct, substantial, and readily identifiable financial impact on the member), or G.S. 160A-388(e)(2) (member's participation in a quasi-judicial decision would violate affected person's right to an impartial decision maker). Questions about whether a basis for excusal exists should be directed to the town attorney.

(c) Procedure for Excusal.

- (1) *At member's request.* Upon being recognized at a duly called meeting of the board, a member who wishes to be excused from voting shall so inform the Presiding Officer, who must then submit the matter to a vote of the remaining members present. If a majority of the remaining members present vote to excuse the member, the member is excused from voting on the matter.
- (2) *On board's initiative.* Even when a member has not asked to be excused from voting on a matter, a majority of the remaining board members present may by motion and vote excuse the member from

voting if grounds for doing so exist under paragraph (b).

(d) Consequence of Non-Excused Failure to Vote. Except as specified in paragraph (e), if a member who has not been excused from voting fails to vote on a matter, the member's failure to vote shall be recorded as an affirmative vote, provided

- (1) the member is physically present in the board chamber or
- (2) the member has physically withdrawn from the meeting without being excused by majority vote of the remaining members present.

(e) Failure to Vote on Certain Zoning Matters. A member's unexcused failure to vote shall not be recorded as an affirmative vote if the motion concerns a proposal to amend, supplement, or repeal a zoning ordinance. Instead, the member's unexcused failure to vote shall be recorded as an abstention.

(f) Mayor's Duty to Vote. The provisions of this rule apply to the Mayor.

Rule 30. Voting by Written Ballot

(a) Secret Ballots Prohibited. The board may not vote by secret ballot.

(b) Rules for Written Ballots. The board may decide by majority vote to vote on a motion by written ballot. Each member must sign his or her ballot, and the minutes must record how each member voted by name. The ballots must be made available for public inspection in the Town Clerk's office immediately following the meeting at which the vote took place and remain there until the minutes of that meeting are approved, at which time the ballots may be destroyed.

Rule 31. Substantive Motions

A substantive motion is not in order if made while another motion is pending. Once the board disposes of a substantive motion, it may not take up a motion that presents essentially the same issue at the same meeting, unless it first adopts a motion to reconsider pursuant to Rule 32, Motion 14.

Rule 32. Procedural Motions

(a) Certain Motions Allowed. The board may consider only those procedural motions listed in this rule. Unless otherwise noted, each procedural motion may be debated and amended and requires a majority of votes cast, a quorum being present, for adoption.

(b) Priority of Motions. The procedural motions set out in this paragraph are listed in order of priority. A procedural motion is not in order so long as another procedural motion of higher priority is pending, except that

- any procedural motion other than an appeal under Motion 1 is subject to amendment as

provided in Motion 12, and

- a motion to call the question (end debate) may be made with regard to any procedural motion in accordance with Motion 9.

When several procedural motions are pending, voting must begin with the procedural motion highest in priority, provided that a motion to amend or end debate on the highest priority motion must be voted on first.

Motion 1. To Appeal a Ruling of the Presiding Officer. Any member may appeal the Presiding Officer's ruling on whether a motion is in order or on whether a speaker has violated reasonable standards of courtesy. The Presiding Officer's response to a question of parliamentary procedure may also be appealed by any member. An appeal is in order immediately after the disputed ruling or parliamentary response and at no other time. The member who moves to appeal need not be recognized by the presiding officer, and if timely made, the motion may not be ruled out of order.

Motion 2. To Adjourn. This motion may be used to close a meeting. It may not interrupt deliberation of a pending matter. It is not in order if the board is in closed session.

Motion 3. To Recess to a Time and Place Certain. This motion may be used to call a recessed meeting as permitted under Rule 12. The motion must state the time (including the date, if the meeting will reconvene on a different day) and place at which the meeting will resume. The motion is not in order if the board is in closed session.

Motion 4. To Take a Brief Recess. This motion may be used to recess a meeting for a brief period of time.

Motion 5. To Follow the Agenda. This motion must be made at the time an item of business that deviates from the agenda is proposed; otherwise, the motion is out of order as to that item.

Motion 6. To Suspend the Rules. To be adopted, a motion to suspend one or more of these rules must receive affirmative votes equal to a majority of the board's actual membership, excluding vacant seats and not counting the mayor. The board may not suspend provisions in these rules that are required under state law.

Motion 7. To Divide a Complex Motion. This motion is in order whenever a member wishes to consider and vote on parts of a complex motion separately. The member who makes this motion must specify how the complex motion will be divided.

Motion 8. To Defer Consideration. The board may defer its consideration of a substantive motion, and any proposed amendments thereto, to an unspecified time. A motion that has been deferred expires unless the board votes to revive it pursuant to Motion 13 within 100 days of deferral. A new motion having the same effect as a deferred motion may not be introduced until the latter has expired.

Motion 9. To End Debate (Call the Previous Question). This motion terminates debate on a pending motion, thereby bringing it to an immediate vote. This motion is not in order until every member has had an opportunity to speak once on the pending motion.

Motion 10. To Postpone to a Certain Time. This motion may be employed to delay the board's consideration of a substantive motion, and any proposed amendments thereto, until a designated day, meeting, or hour. During the period of postponement, the board may not take up a new motion raising essentially the same issue without first suspending its rules pursuant to Motion 6.

Motion 11. To Refer a Motion to a Committee. The board may vote to refer a substantive motion to a committee for study and recommendations. While the substantive motion is pending before the committee, the board may not take up a new motion raising essentially the same issue without first suspending its rules pursuant to Motion 6. If the committee fails to report on the motion within 60 days of the referral date, the board must take up the motion if asked to do so by the member who introduced it.

Motion 12. To Amend.

(a) Germaneness. A motion to amend must concern the same subject matter as the motion it seeks to alter.

(b) Limit on Number of Motions to Amend. When a motion to amend is under consideration, a motion to amend the amendment may be made; however, no more than one motion to amend and one motion to amend the amendment may be pending at the same time.

(c) Amendments to Ordinances, Policies or Resolutions. Any amendment to a proposed ordinance, policy or resolution must be reduced to writing before the vote on the amendment.

Motion 13. To Revive Consideration. The board may vote to revive consideration of any substantive motion that has been deferred pursuant to Motion 8, provided it does so within 100 days of its vote to defer consideration.

Motion 14. To Reconsider. The board may vote to reconsider its action on a matter, provided the motion to reconsider is made (a) at the same meeting during which the action to be reconsidered was taken and (b) by a member who voted with the prevailing side. For purposes of this motion, "the same meeting" includes any continuation of a meeting through a motion to recess to a certain time and place (Motion 3). The motion is not in order if it interrupts the board's deliberation on a pending matter.

Motion 15. To Rescind. The board may vote to rescind an action taken at a prior meeting provided rescission is not forbidden by law.

Motion 16. To Prevent Reintroduction for Six Months. This motion may be used to prevent the reintroduction of a failed substantive motion for a time, but it is in order only when made immediately following the substantive motion's defeat. To be adopted, this motion must receive votes equal to a majority of the board's actual membership, excluding vacant seats and not counting the Mayor,. If this motion is adopted, the ban on reintroduction remains in effect for six months or until the board's next organizational meeting, whichever occurs first.

Part IX. Ordinances and Contracts

Rule 33. Introduction of Ordinances

For purposes of these rules, the “date of introduction” for a proposed ordinance is the date on which the board first votes on the proposed ordinance’s subject matter. The board votes on the subject matter of a proposed ordinance when it votes on whether to adopt or make changes to the proposed ordinance.

Rule 34. Adoption, Amendment, and Repeal of Ordinances

(a) Adoption of Ordinances.

- (1) *Proposed ordinances to be in writing per Rule 13(a3).* No proposed ordinance shall be adopted unless it has been reduced to writing and distributed to members before a vote on adoption is taken.
- (2) *Adoption on date of introduction.* To be approved on the date of introduction, a proposed ordinance or any action having the effect of an ordinance must receive affirmative votes equal to at least two-thirds of all members of the board not excused from voting on the issue, excluding vacant seats and not counting the Mayor
- (3) *Adoption after date of introduction.* To be approved after the date of introduction, a proposed ordinance or any action having the effect of an ordinance must receive affirmative votes equal to a majority of all board members not excused from voting on the matter, excluding vacant seats and not counting the Mayor.

(b) Amendment and Repeal of Ordinances. The same voting requirements that govern the adoption (Rule 33(a) of proposed ordinances also apply to the amendment or repeal of an ordinance.

Rule 35. Adoption of the Budget Ordinance

(a) Special Rules for the Adoption or Amendment of the Budget Ordinance. Notwithstanding any provision in the town charter, general law, or local act,

- (1) the board may adopt or amend the budget ordinance at a regular or special meeting of the board by a simple majority of those members present and voting, a quorum being present;
- (2) no action taken with respect to the adoption or amendment of the budget ordinance need be published or is subject to any other procedural requirement governing the adoption of ordinances or resolutions by the board; and
- (3) the adoption or amendment of the budget ordinance and the levy of taxes in the budget ordinance are not subject to the provisions of any town charter or local act concerning initiative or referendum.

(b) Notice Requirements for Budget Meetings. During the period beginning with the submission of the budget to the board and ending with the adoption of the budget ordinance, the board may hold any special meetings that may be necessary to complete its work on the budget ordinance. Except for the notice requirements of the open meetings law, which continue to apply, no provision of law concerning the call

of special meetings applies during that period so long as

- each member of the board has actual notice of each special meeting called for the purpose of considering the budget and
- no business other than consideration of the budget is taken up.

(c) No Authority for Closed Sessions. This rule shall not be construed to authorize the board to hold closed sessions on any basis other than the grounds set out in Rule 5.

Rule 36. Approval of Contracts and Authorization of Expenditures

(a) Contracts to be in Writing. No contract shall be approved or ratified by the town board unless it has been reduced to writing at the time of the board's vote.

(b) Approval of Contracts. To be approved or ratified, a contract must receive affirmative votes equal to at least a majority of all board members not excused from voting on the contract, including the Mayor's vote in the event of a tie.

(c) Authorization of Expenditure of Public Funds. The same vote necessary to approve or ratify a contract is required for the board to authorize the expenditure of public funds, except when the expenditure is authorized pursuant to Rule 35.

Part X. Public Hearings and Comment Periods

Rule 37. Public Hearings

(a) Calling Public Hearings. In addition to holding public hearings required by law, the board may hold any public hearings it deems advisable by majority vote. Public hearings required by law or deemed advisable by the board shall be organized by a special order that sets forth the subject, date, place and time of the hearing as well as any rules regarding length of time allotted for each speaker and other pertinent matters. This special order is adopted by majority vote. The board may schedule hearings or delegate that responsibility to town staff members, as appropriate, except when state law directs the board itself to call the hearing. If the board delegates scheduling authority, it must provide adequate guidance to assist staff members in exercising that authority.

(b) Public Hearing Locations. Public hearings may be held anywhere within the town or within the county where the town is located.

(c) Rules for Public Hearings. A quorum of the board shall be required for all public hearings required by state law. By majority vote, the board may adopt reasonable rules for public hearings that, among other things,

- fix the maximum time allotted to each speaker,
- provide for the designation of spokespersons for groups of persons supporting or opposing the

same positions,

- provide for written comments to be distributed to the BOC prior to the hearing,
- provide for the selection of delegates from groups of persons supporting or opposing the same positions when the number of persons wishing to attend the hearing exceeds the capacity of the hall (so long as arrangements are made, in the case of a hearing subject to the open meetings law, for those excluded from the hall to listen to the hearing), and
- provide for the maintenance of order and decorum in the conduct of the hearing.

(d) Notice of Public Hearings. Any public hearing at which a majority of the board is present shall be considered part of a regular or special meeting. Consequently, the relevant notice and related requirements of the open meetings law, as set out in Rules 9 through 12, apply to such hearings. Some statutes mandate additional notice for particular types of hearings, and such notice must be provided together with notice of the meeting during which the hearing will take place.

(e) Continuing Public Hearings. The board may continue any public hearing without further advertisement to a time and place certain, provided the time (including the date, if the hearing will resume on a different day) and place of the continued hearing are announced in open session. Except for hearings conducted pursuant to paragraph (g), if a quorum of the board is not present for a properly scheduled public hearing, the hearing must be continued until the board's next regular meeting without further advertisement.

(f) Conduct of Public Hearings. At the time appointed for the hearing, the Mayor shall call the hearing to order and proceed to allow public input in accordance with any rules adopted by the board for the hearing. Unless the board extends the hearing, when the time allotted for the hearing expires, or when no one wishes to speak who has not done so, the Mayor shall entertain a motion to close the hearing, and the board shall resume the regular order of business.

(g) Public Hearings by Less Than a Majority of Board Members. Nothing in this rule prevents the board from appointing a member or members to hold a public hearing on the board's behalf, except when state law requires that the board itself conduct the hearing.

Rule 38. Public Comment Periods

Subject to waiver by an express resolution of the BOC, the following regulations shall apply and be enforced with respect to any public comment period at any regular or special meeting of the BOC.

(a) Frequency of Public Comment Periods. The board will provide the public an opportunity to comment on an agenda item at both regular and special meetings. The board must provide at least one opportunity for public comment each month at a regular meeting, except that the board need not offer a public comment period during any month in which it does not hold a regular meeting.

(b) Time and Location. Unless posted otherwise as required by law, the BOC convenes its monthly public hearings and regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at Town

Hall. The agenda will contain one or more items entitled "Public Comment Period." Typically, the Public Comments Periods will be titled Public Comments on Agenda Items and Public Comments on General Items. For special meetings, time and location will be provided at least 48 hours prior to the meeting as described in Rule 10. Public comment will be limited to those topics considered at the meeting.

- (c) **Sign-up Sheet.** Any member of the Public who wishes to address the BOC as a speaker or as a spokesperson at a regular meeting for a group during Public Comments on Agenda Items must register on the sign-up sheet located at the Town Clerk's seat between 4:00 p.m. and 4:55 p.m. on the night of the meeting by listing his/her name, address, the name of any group for which he or she is a spokesperson, and comment topic(s). The same procedure as described above will apply for special meetings, except registration on the sign-up sheet located at the Town Clerk's seat will be limited to the 30 minutes before the start of the session. Speakers who wish to address the BOC under Public Comments on General Items are not required to register. The board may not restrict speakers based on subject matter, as long as their comments pertain to subjects within the board's real or apparent jurisdiction.
- (d) **Speaking Order.** Speakers and spokespersons will be called on in the order in which the names appear on the sign-up sheet. Each speaker or spokesperson will then proceed, one at a time in order of sign-up. Before beginning comments, each speaker or spokesperson will state his/her name, address, and the name of any group for which he or she is the spokesperson.
- (e) **Time Allotted for Each Speaker.** Each speaker will be allotted 3 minutes to comment during the designated public comment period or periods at any meeting, unless this speaker or spokesperson requests the time limit is extended, to no more than 6 minutes, on the sign-up sheet for agenda item comment or at the beginning of a comment on a general item, and the extension is acceptable to the majority of the BOC. To allow an opportunity for others to participate, each speaker or spokesperson shall have only one opportunity to speak during any comment period. Except for such designated comment periods, persons in attendance at any meeting shall not speak or otherwise interrupt the meeting, except with the consent of the BOC by majority vote.
- (f) **Written Comments.** At the end of the allotted time, a speaker or spokesperson may also submit written comments to the Town Clerk, who will copy written comments to the Mayor and all BOC members the following business day, if a sufficient number of copies is not provided by the speaker or spokesperson. A speaker's or spokesperson's comments may be summarized in the meeting minutes if a legible, written copy is not submitted to the Town Clerk, and all such written comments or materials shall be available as public records.
- (g) **Number of Speakers on Each Topic:** It is recommended that large groups or delegations select their spokesperson in advance of sign-up.
- (h) **Topic Exclusions.** Speakers or spokespersons will not comment on matters which concern: the candidacy of any person seeking public office, including the candidacy of the speaker or spokesperson.
- (i) **Address to the BOC.** Speakers will address all comments to the BOC as a whole; and will not address or question one or more BOC members, the Mayor or any town staff members, officials and employees as individuals. Speakers will address members of the BOC, the Mayor, town staff members, officials and employees and other members of the THB Public with courtesy and will

not do or say anything that will interfere with the dignity and decorum of the meeting. Discussions between speakers or spokespersons and the audience will not be allowed, and no member of the BOC, the Mayor or any town staff members, official or employee will respond to the comments or questions of any speaker or spokesperson until after all speakers and spokespersons on the sign-up have completed their comments.

- (j) Response to Comments.** At the end of all speakers' and spokespersons' comments, any member of the BOC may request that the Town Manager (or his or her designee) respond to a concern raised by the speaker.
- (k) Questions on Comments.** At the end of all speaker's and spokesperson's comments, any member of the BOC may ask any speaker such questions as they might deem necessary and appropriate for clarification.
- (l) Action by Board of Commissioners.** Speakers and spokespersons should not expect BOC deliberation or action on any subject matter brought up during the Public Comment Period. Topics requiring further investigation will be referred to the Town Manager (or his or her designee), and may be scheduled for consideration as an agenda item during a future regular meeting.
- (m) Monitoring and Enforcement.** The Mayor or Presiding Officer shall act as the monitor for all public comment periods for the purpose of recognizing speakers and spokespersons from the sign-up list. The Town Clerk will enforce the time allotted to speakers or spokesperson, timing to begin after recording the speaker's name and address for the public record, by announcing "Time" when the allotted time expires.

Rule 39. Public Address to the Board

- (a) Request to Address BOC.** Any person or group who wishes to address the BOC pursuant to this rule at any regular or special meeting shall submit a written request to the town clerk prior to the cutoff date for the agenda package (i) identifying the speaker or spokesperson, (ii) stating the subject matter of the proposed address, (iii) proposing the date of the meeting to be addressed (and explaining if the request is time sensitive), (iv) explaining why the subject matter cannot be adequately addressed during a public comment period, and (v) stating the time allotment requested.
- (b) Invitation to Address BOC.** Any member of the BOC or the Town Manager may submit a request pursuant to Rule 13, on behalf of any person or group prior to the cutoff date for the agenda package. If the materials required for the agenda package noted in point (d) below are timely submitted, the address will be listed under the public hearing section of the agenda. Otherwise, the address will be noted as a "pending request or invitation to address the BOC." When the speaker has been invited to address the BOC by any member of the BOC or the Town Manager, the agenda shall name the official issuing the invitation.
- (c) Speakers and Spokespersons Must be Listed on Approved Agenda.** No speaker or spokesperson shall address the BOC at any regular or special meeting pursuant to Rule 13 unless: (i) the address is listed on the agenda for that meeting presented in the agenda package and approved by majority vote at the meeting; (ii) the agenda identifies the speaker or spokesperson,

if he or she is a spokesperson identifies the group being represented, summarizes his or her credentials and summarizes the subject matter of the address; (iii) if the speaker is acting as the representative of another person or legal entity (for example, if the speaker is a lawyer representing a client) the agenda shall identify that person or entity; and (iv) the proposed time period has been allotted to the address.

- (d) **Agenda Package.** No speaker or spokesperson shall address the BOC at any regular or special meeting unless the agenda package for that meeting includes a written copy or summary of his or her proposed remarks and copies of any materials he or she proposes to present as part of his or her address, or it is agreed between the speaker/spokesperson and Town representative before the draft agenda is finalized that the Town will receive either electronic or paper copies of presentations to be made at the meeting.
- (e) **Approving Addresses or Presentations Listed on the Proposed Agenda.** By approving the agenda at a meeting by majority vote without change to any addresses listed in the public hearing section, the BOC will be deemed to have approved such requests or invitations. Subsequently, during the meeting, the BOC may by adoption of a motion adjourn prior to hearing the address, reduce the time allotted or suspend the address if the speaker or spokesperson departs from the subject matter or fails to adhere to the rules of decorum outlined in section (i) below.
- (f) **Approving Pending Requests or Invitations.** The BOC shall vote on each pending request listed on the agenda. By motion, the BOC may approve a pending request or invitation for the current meeting or for a later meeting, defer or table consideration of the request or invitation or deny it. Unless otherwise specified by the motion, all pending requests and invitations approved for the current meeting will be added as the last items on the agenda, and requests and invitations approved for the later meetings will be added to the public hearing section of the tentative agenda for such meeting.
- (g) **No Assurance.** The BOC provides no assurance that a pending request or invitation will be approved for the current meeting or for a later meeting.
- (h) **Speakers or Spokespersons Invited by the Mayor.** In the case of speakers or spokespersons invited by the Mayor pursuant to 39(b), the Mayor will be deemed to have “joined the debate” and the Mayor Pro Tempore shall preside at the meeting during such address and any questions or comments by the BOC or others related to the address.
- (i) **Decorum.** All speakers and spokespersons addressing the BOC pursuant to this rule shall do so in a courteous, respectful and appropriate manner. By way of example, and without limitation, speakers and spokespersons shall address the BOC as a whole and shall not address remarks or questions to the Mayor or any individual BOC member, and shall not, without the consent by majority vote of the BOC, answer questions or otherwise engage with the audience during the meeting, or use the address as an opportunity to campaign for office, solicit business or solicit donations.

- (j) **Time Limit.** The Presiding Officer shall serve as monitor and enforcer for all addresses to the BOC, and shall announce “time” when the time period allotted on the agenda has expired. If the allotted time period is more than ten minutes, the Town Clerk will issue a “one minute warning.” Without the consent by majority vote of the BOC, a speaker or spokesperson shall not continue beyond the allotted time period. At the conclusion of the address or any extension thereof, the BOC may, by majority consent allot an additional period of time for questions to the speaker or spokesperson from the BOC and/or, as specified by the BOC, from town officials or from the audience.
- (k) **Enforcement.** The Presiding Officer of the meeting shall diligently and strictly enforce these rules with respect to all addresses by speakers and spokespersons pursuant to Rule 38. Any member of the BOC may (i) make a motion directing the Presiding Officer to require compliance with these rules and admonish the speaker, spokesperson or members of the audience, and, if non-compliance continues, (ii) make a motion to terminate the address, which shall be voted upon immediately and without debate.

Part XI. Appointments and Appointed Bodies

Rule 40. Appointments

- (a) **Appointments in Open Session.** The board must consider and make any appointment to another body or, in the event of a vacancy on the board, to its own membership in open session.
- (b) **Nomination and Voting Procedure.** The board shall use the following procedure to fill a vacancy in the board itself or in any other body over which it has the power of appointment. The Presiding Officer shall open the floor for nominations, whereupon board members may put forward and debate nominees. When debate ends, the Presiding Officer shall call the roll of the Commissioners, and each Commissioner shall cast a vote for his or her preferred nominee. The voting shall continue until a nominee receives a majority of votes cast during a single balloting.
- (c) **Mayor.** The Mayor may not make nominations, vote on appointments under this rule (even in the event of a tie) nor participate in discussions or deliberations concerning appointments.
- (d) **Multiple Appointments.** If the board is filling more than one vacancy, each member shall have as many votes in each balloting as there are slots to be filled, and the votes of a majority of the total number of members voting shall be required for each appointment. No member may cast more than one vote for the same candidate for the same vacancy during a single balloting.
- (e) **Duty to Vote.** It is the duty of each member to vote for as many appointees as there are appointments to be made, but failure to do so shall not invalidate a member’s ballot.
- (f) **Vote by Written Ballot.** The board may vote on proposed appointments by written ballot in accordance with Rule 30.

- (g) **Qualifications for Nominee to Fill BOC Vacancy.** Each nominee for appointment to fill a vacancy on the BOC shall be required to satisfy the Brunswick County Board of Elections candidate requirements.

Rule 41. Committees and Boards

- (a) **Establishment and Appointment.** The board may establish temporary and standing committees, boards, and other bodies to help carry on the work of town government. Unless otherwise provided by law or the board:
- the power of appointment to such bodies lies with the board
 - appointees to such bodies need not be registered voters in the town, but, if they are not, they must own property or otherwise be a taxpayer of the town; and
 - a Commissioner may be appointed to such a body
- (b) **Open Meetings Law.** The requirements of the open meetings law apply whenever a majority of an appointed body's members gather in person or simultaneously by electronic means to discuss or conduct official business. They do not apply to meetings solely among the town's professional staff.
- (c) **Procedural Rules.** The board may prescribe the procedures by which the town's appointed bodies operate, subject to any statutory provisions applicable to particular bodies. In the absence of rules adopted by the Board, an appointed body may promulgate its own procedural rules, so long as they are in keeping with any relevant statutory provisions and generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure.

Part XII. Miscellaneous

Rule 42. Amendment of the Rules

These rules may be amended at any regular meeting or at any properly called special meeting for which amendment of the rules is one of the meeting's stated purposes. Any amendment to these rules must be consistent with the town charter, any relevant statutes, and generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure. To be adopted, a motion to amend these rules must be approved by a majority of the Commissioners, excluding vacant seats. The Mayor shall not have a vote even to break a tie.

Rule 43. Reference to Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised

The board shall refer to *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* for guidance when confronted with a procedural issue not covered by these rules or state law.

Suggested Rules of Procedure

for the Town of Holden Beach Board

Part I. Applicability

Rule 1. Applicability of Rules

These rules apply to all meetings of the Holden Beach Board of Commissioners.¹ For purposes of these rules, a meeting of the board occurs whenever a majority of the board's members gather, whether in person or simultaneously by electronic means, to conduct hearings, deliberate, vote, or otherwise transact public business within the board's real or apparent jurisdiction. The term "majority" as used here and elsewhere in these rules means, unless otherwise specified, a simple majority, that is, more than half.

Part II. Quorum

Rule 2. Quorum

The presence of a quorum is necessary for the board to conduct business. A majority of the board's actual membership plus the mayor, excluding vacant seats, constitutes a quorum. A member who withdraws from a meeting without being excused by majority vote of the remaining members in attendance is deemed present for quorum purposes.

Part III. Open Meetings

Rule 3. Remote Participation in Board Meetings

No member who is not physically present for a board meeting may participate in the meeting by electronic means except in accordance with a policy adopted by the board. Although a member who attends a meeting electronically pursuant to such a policy may take part in debate, the member may neither be counted toward a quorum nor vote on any matter before the board.

Rule 4. Meetings to Be Open to the Public

Except as permitted by Rule 5, all meetings of the board shall be open to the public, and any person may attend its meetings.

¹ In North Carolina, the legal status and authority of a municipality is the same, regardless of whether it is denominated a Town, town, or village. See G.S. 160A-1(2) (defining the term "Town" as used in Chapter 160A to mean "a municipal corporation . . . having the powers, duties, privileges, and immunities conferred by law on cities, towns, and villages"). The same is true of a municipal governing board, which may be known as a Board, board of aldermen, or board of commissioners. See G.S. 160A-1(3) (noting that the term "Board" as used in Chapter 160A is interchangeable with the terms "board of aldermen" and "board of commissioners"). These rules employ the term "Town Board" for the sake of convenience and in deference to the terminology found in Chapter 160A, the primary statutes governing municipal corporations. Obviously, if the governing board of a town or village is adopting these rules, it will need to modify the terminology used to fit its situation.

Rule 5. Closed Sessions

(a) Motion to Enter Closed Session. The town board may enter a closed session from which the public is excluded only upon a motion duly made and adopted in open session. The motion to enter closed session must cite one or more of the permissible bases for closed session listed in paragraph (b) of this rule. A motion to enter closed session under subparagraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) must contain the additional information specified in those provisions.

(b) Bases for Closed Session. A closed session is permissible under the following circumstances and no others:

- (1) To prevent the disclosure of information that is privileged or confidential pursuant to the law of North Carolina or of the United States or that does not constitute a public record within the meaning of Chapter 132 of the General Statutes. The motion to enter closed session must name or cite the law that renders the information confidential or privileged.
- (2) To consult with the town attorney or another attorney employed or retained by the town in order to preserve the attorney–client privilege. If the board expects to discuss a pending lawsuit with its attorney, the motion to enter closed session must include the names of the parties to the lawsuit.
- (3) To discuss matters relating to (a) the location or expansion of industries or other businesses in the area served by the town or (b) the closure or realignment of a military installation. The board may reach agreement in closed session on a tentative list of economic development incentives to be offered in negotiations, but the approval of the signing of any economic development contract or commitment and the authorization of the payment of economic development expenditures must take place in open session.
- (4) To establish or instruct staff or agents concerning the town’s position in negotiating the price or other material terms of an agreement for the acquisition of real property by purchase, exchange, or lease.
- (5) To establish or instruct staff or agents concerning the amount of compensation or other material terms of an employment contract.
- (6) To consider the qualifications, competence, performance, character, fitness, or conditions of appointment or employment of a public officer or employee or prospective public officer or employee, except when the individual in question is a member of the town board or other public body or is being considered to fill a vacancy on the town board or other public body. Final action to appoint or employ a public officer or employee must take place in open session.
- (7) To hear or investigate a charge or complaint by or against a public officer or employee. Final action discharging an employee or removing an officer must occur in open session.
- (8) To plan, conduct, or hear reports concerning investigations of alleged criminal misconduct.
- (9) To view a law enforcement recording released pursuant to G.S. 132-1.4A.
- (10) On any other basis permitted by law.

(c) Closed Session Participants. Unless the board directs otherwise, the town manager, town attorney, and town clerk may attend closed sessions of the board. No other person may attend a closed session unless invited by majority vote of the board.

(d) Motion to Return to Open Session. Upon completing its closed session business, the board shall end the closed session by adopting a duly made motion to return to open session.

Rule 6. Meeting Minutes

(a) Minutes Required for All Meetings. The board must keep full and accurate minutes of all of its meetings, including closed sessions. To be “full and accurate,” minutes must record all actions taken by the board. They should set out the precise wording of each motion and make it possible to determine the number of votes cast for and against each motion. The minutes need not record discussions of the board, though the board in its discretion may decide to incorporate such details into the minutes.

(b) Record of “Ayes” and “Noes.” At the request of any member of the board, the minutes shall list each member by name and record how each member voted on a particular matter.

(c) General Accounts of Closed Sessions. In addition to minutes, the board must keep a general account of each closed session. The general account must be sufficiently detailed to provide a person not in attendance with a reasonable understanding of what transpired. The board may combine the minutes and general account of a closed session into one document, so long as the document contains both a complete record of actions taken and the level of detail required for a general account.

(d) Sealing Closed Session Records. Minutes and general accounts of closed sessions shall be sealed until unsealed by order of the Board or, if the board delegates the authority to unseal to one or more staff members, in accordance with guidelines adopted by the board. The sealed minutes and general account of any closed session may be withheld from public inspection so long as public inspection would frustrate the purpose(s) of the closed session.

Rule 7. Broadcasting and Recording Meetings

(a) Right to Broadcast and Record. Any person may photograph, film, tape-record, or otherwise reproduce any part of a board meeting that must take place in open session. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this rule, any radio or television station may broadcast any such part of a Board meeting.

(b) Advance Notice. Any radio or television station that plans to broadcast any portion of a board meeting shall so notify the town clerk/town manager no later than twenty-four hours before the meeting. The failure to provide notice is not, by itself, grounds for preventing the broadcast of a board meeting.

(c) Equipment Placement. The town manager may regulate the placement and use of camera or recording equipment in order to prevent undue interference with a board meeting, so long as he or she allows the equipment to be placed where it can carry out its intended function. If the town manager determines in good faith that the equipment and personnel necessary to broadcast, photograph, or record the meeting cannot be accommodated without undue interference to the meeting, and an adequate alternative meeting room is not readily available, the town manager may require the pooling of the equipment and the personnel operating it.

(d) Alternative Meeting Site. If the news media request an alternative meeting site to accommodate news coverage, and the board grants the request, the news media making the request shall pay the costs incurred by the town in securing an alternative meeting site.

Part IV. Organization of the Board

Rule 8. Organizational Meeting; Selection of Mayor Pro Tempore

(a) Scheduling Organizational Meeting. The board must hold an organizational meeting following each general election in which board members are elected. The organizational meeting must be held either

(1) on the date and at the time of the board's first regular meeting in December following the election or
(2) at an earlier date, if any, set by the incumbent board. The organizational meeting may not be held before municipal election results are officially determined, certified, and published as required by law.

(b) Oath of Office. As the first order of business at the organizational meeting, all newly elected members of the board must take and subscribe the oath of office set out in Article VI, Section 7, of the North Carolina Constitution. Each member's oath must be filed with the town clerk. Although a member who is not present for the organizational meeting may take the oath of office at another time, every member must take, subscribe, and file the oath before he or she begins performing any of the duties of the member's office.

(c) Selection of Mayor Pro Tempore. As the second order of business at the organizational meeting, the board shall elect from among its members a mayor pro tempore using the procedures specified in Rule 38. The mayor Pro Tempore shall serve at the board's pleasure.

Part V. Types of Meetings

Rule 9. Regular Meetings

(a) Regular Meeting Schedule. The board shall hold a regular meeting on the third Tuesday of each month, except that if a regular meeting day is a legal holiday, the meeting shall be held on the next business day. The meeting shall be held in the Holden Beach Town Hall and begin at 5:00 p.m. The board shall adopt a meeting schedule each year consistent with this rule. A copy of the board's current meeting schedule shall be filed with the town clerk and posted on the town's website.

(b) Change to Meeting Schedule. Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this rule, the board may amend its regular meeting schedule to add or delete meetings or to change the date, time, or location of one or more meetings on the schedule. The amended schedule shall be filed with the town clerk at least seven (7) calendar days before the day of the first meeting held pursuant to the revised schedule and posted on the town's website.

Rule 10. Special Meetings

(a) Calling Special Meetings. A special meeting of the board may be called by the mayor, the mayor pro tempore, or any two board members. A special meeting may also be called by vote of the board in open session during a regular meeting or another duly called special meeting.

(b) Notice to the Public. At least forty-eight hours before a special meeting of the board, notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of the meeting shall be (1) posted on the board's principal bulletin board or, if the board has no such board, at the door of the board's usual meeting room and (2) delivered, e-mailed, or mailed to each newspaper, wire service, radio station, television station, and person who has filed a written request for notice with the town clerk. Furthermore, if the board has a website maintained by at least one town employee, notice of the special meeting's date, time, place, and purpose shall be posted on the website in advance of the meeting.

(c) Notice to Members.

- (1) *Meeting called by the mayor, the mayor pro tempore, or any two board members.* At least forty-eight hours before a special meeting called by the mayor, the mayor pro tempore, or any two board members, written notice of the meeting stating its date, time, and place, as well as the subjects to be considered along with any supporting documents, shall be delivered to the mayor and each board member or left at his or her usual dwelling place.

(2) *Meeting called by vote of the board in open session.* When a special meeting is called by vote of the board in open session during a regular meeting or another duly called special meeting, the motion or resolution calling the special meeting shall state the meeting's date, time, place, and purpose. Written notice of the special meeting's date, time, place, and purpose along with any supporting documents shall be mailed or delivered at least forty-eight hours before the meeting to each board member not present for the meeting at which the special meeting was called, and to the mayor if he or she was not present at that meeting.

(d) Transacting Other Business. Unless all members are present or any absent member has signed a written waiver of notice, only those items of business specified in the notice to board members may be taken up at a special meeting. Even when all members are present or any absent member has signed a waiver, the board may take up an item of business not covered by the notice only if the board first determines in good faith that the item must be discussed or acted upon immediately.

Rule 11. Emergency Meetings

(a) Grounds for Emergency Meeting. Emergency meetings of the town board may be called only to address generally unexpected circumstances demanding the board's immediate attention.

(b) Calling Emergency Meetings. There are two methods by which an emergency meeting of the board may be called.

- (1) The mayor, the mayor pro tempore, or any two members of the board may at any time call an emergency board meeting by signing a written notice stating the date, time, and place of the meeting and the subjects to be considered. The notice shall be delivered to the mayor and each board member or left at his or her usual dwelling place at least six hours before the meeting.
- (2) An emergency meeting may be held when the mayor and all members of the board are present and consent thereto, or when any absent member has signed a written waiver of notice.

(c) Notice to Media of Emergency Meetings. Notice of an emergency meeting shall be given to each local newspaper, local wire service, local radio station, and local television station that has filed a written request with the town clerk for notice of emergency meetings. To be valid, the request must include the newspaper's, wire service's, or station's telephone number. Notice may be given by telephone, e-mail, or the same method used to notify board members. Notice must be provided immediately after board members have been notified and at the expense of the party notified.

(d) Transaction of Other Business Prohibited. Only business connected with the emergency may be considered at an emergency meeting.

Rule 12. Recessed Meetings

(a) Calling Recessed Meetings. When conducting a properly called regular, special, or emergency meeting, the board may recess the meeting to another date, time, or place by a procedural motion made and adopted, as provided in Rule 31, Motion 3, in open session. The motion must state the time (including the date, if the meeting will resume on a different day) and place at which the meeting will reconvene.

(b) Notice of Recessed Meetings. If the board has a website maintained by one or more town employees, notice of the recessed meeting's date, time, and place must appear on the webpage prior to the meeting. No further notice of a properly called recessed meeting is required.

Part VI. Agenda

Rule 13. Agenda

(a) Draft Agenda.

- (1) *Preparation.* The town clerk shall prepare a draft agenda in advance of each meeting of the town board.
- (2) *Requesting placement of items on draft agenda.* For a regular meeting, a request to have an item of business placed on the draft agenda must be received by the town clerk along with any supporting documents at least seven working days before the date of the meeting. The town clerk must place an item on the draft agenda in response to a board member's timely request.
- (3) *Supplemental information/materials.* If the board is expected to consider a proposed policy, resolution or ordinance, or amendment to any such, a copy of the proposed policy, resolution or ordinance, or amendment, shall be attached to the draft agenda. An agenda package shall be prepared that includes, for each item of business listed on the draft agenda, as much background information on the topic as is available and feasible to provide.
- (4) *Delivery to board members.* Each board member shall receive a hard or electronic copy of the draft agenda and the agenda package. For a regular meeting, the agenda and agenda package shall be furnished to each member at least three working days before the meeting. For special and emergency meeting requirements, see Rules 10 and 11.
- (5) *Public inspection.* The draft agenda and agenda package shall be available to the public when the documents are ready to be, or have been, circulated.

(b) Adoption of the Agenda.

- (1) *Adoption.* As its first order of business at each meeting, the board shall review the draft agenda, make whatever revisions it deems appropriate, and adopt a formal agenda for the meeting.
- (2) *Amending the agenda.* Both before and after it adopts the agenda, the board may add or subtract agenda items by majority vote of the members present and voting, except that
 - the board may not add to the items stated in the notice of a special meeting unless the requirements in Rule 10(d) are satisfied;
 - the board may not subtract items in the proposed agenda stated in the notice of the special meeting unless those calling the meeting agree and
 - only business connected with the emergency may be considered at an emergency meeting.
- (3) *Designation of items "For Discussion and Possible Action."* The board may designate an agenda item "for discussion and possible action." The designation signifies that the board intends to discuss the item and may, if it so chooses, take action on the item following the discussion.
- (4) *Designation of items For Discussion".* Items added to the agenda at a meeting in combination with supporting information will be designated "for discussion" with any action deferred to a later session, unless the item could be considered time critical, in which case a motion will be made for the item to be considered "for discussion and possible action". The motion must receive affirmative votes equal to at least two-thirds of the board members present, not counting the mayor, unless the mayor has the right to vote on all questions before the board.

(c) **Consent Agenda.** The board may designate part of an agenda for a regular meeting as the *consent agenda*. Items may be placed on the consent agenda by the person(s) charged with preparing the draft agenda if the items are judged to be noncontroversial and routine. Prior to the board's adoption of the meeting agenda under subparagraph (b)(1) of this rule, the request of any member to have an item moved

from the consent agenda to unfinished business must be honored by the board. All items on the consent agenda must be voted on and adopted by a single motion, with the minutes reflecting the motion and vote for each item.

(d) Informal Discussion of Agenda Items. The board may informally discuss an agenda item even when no motion regarding that item is pending.

Rule 14. Acting by Reference to Agenda or Other Document

The board shall not deliberate, vote, or otherwise take action on any matter by reference to the agenda or any other document with the intention of preventing persons in attendance from understanding what action is being considered or undertaken. The board may deliberate and vote by reference to the agenda or any item on the agenda, including the consent agenda, provided copies of the agenda are available for public inspection at the meeting and are sufficiently worded to enable the public to understand what is being deliberated or acted upon.

Rule 15. Agenda Items from Members of the Public

If a member of the public wishes to request that the board include an item on its regular meeting agenda, he or she must submit the request to the town clerk by the deadline specified in Rule 13(a)(2). The board is not obligated to place an item on the agenda merely because such a request has been received.

Rule 16. Order of Business

Items shall be placed on a regular meeting agenda according to the order of business. The usual order of business for each regular meeting shall be as follows:

- adoption of the agenda,
- approval of the consent agenda,
- approval of the previous meeting minutes,
- public hearings,
- public comments,
- administrative reports,
- committee reports,
- unfinished business, and
- new business.

Without objection, the mayor may call agenda items in any order most convenient for the dispatch of business.

Part VII. Role of the Presiding Officer

Rule 17. The Mayor

(a) Presiding Officer. When present, the mayor shall preside at meetings of the board.

(b) Right to Vote. The mayor may vote only when an equal number of affirmative and negative votes have been cast.

(c) Recognition of Members. A member must be recognized by the mayor (or other presiding officer) in order to address the board, but recognition is not necessary for an appeal pursuant to Rule 31, Motion 1.

(d) Powers as Presiding Officer. As presiding officer, the mayor is to enforce these rules and maintain order

and decorum during board meetings. To that end, the mayor may

- (1) rule on points of parliamentary procedure, to include ruling out of order any motion clearly offered for obstructive or dilatory purposes;
- (2) determine whether a member or other speaker has gone beyond reasonable standards of courtesy in his or her remarks and entertain and rule on objections from other members on this ground;
- (3) entertain and answer questions of parliamentary procedure;
- (4) call a brief recess at any time; and
- (5) adjourn in an emergency.

(e) Appeals of Procedural Rulings. A member may appeal a decision made or answer given by the mayor under subparagraph (d)(1), (2), or (3) in accordance with Rule 31, Motion 1.

Rule 18. The Mayor Pro Tempore

(a) Presiding in Mayor's Absence. When present, the mayor pro tempore shall preside over board meetings in the mayor's absence with all the powers specified in Rule 17(d).

(b) Delegation of Mayor's Powers/Duties. In the mayor's absence, the board may confer on the mayor pro tempore any of the mayor's powers and duties. Likewise, if the mayor becomes physically or mentally unable to perform the duties of his or her office, the board may by unanimous vote declare the mayor incapacitated and confer any of the mayor's powers and duties on the mayor pro tempore. When the mayor announces that he or she is no longer incapacitated, and a majority of the board concurs, the mayor shall resume the exercise of his or her powers and duties.

(c) Duty to Vote. Even when presiding over a board meeting, the mayor pro tempore has the same duty as other members to vote on all questions unless he or she has been excused from voting on a matter in accordance with Rule 28.

Rule 19. Other Presiding Officer

If both the mayor and mayor pro tempore are absent, the board may elect from among its members a temporary presiding officer to chair the meeting. While serving as temporary presiding officer, a member has the powers listed in Rule 17(d). Service as a temporary presiding officer does not relieve a member of the duty to vote on all questions unless excused from voting pursuant to Rule 28.

Rule 20. When the Presiding Officer Is Active in Debate

If the mayor becomes active in debate on a particular proposal, he or she shall have the mayor pro tempore preside during the board's consideration of the matter. If the mayor pro tempore is absent or is also actively debating the matter, the mayor shall designate another member to preside until the matter is concluded. Similarly, if the mayor pro tempore or a temporary presiding officer is presiding and takes an active part in debating a topic, he or she shall designate another board member to preside temporarily.

Part VIII. Motions and Voting

Rule 21. Action by the Board

Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the board shall act by motion. Any member may make a motion, not including the mayor.

Rule 22. Second Required

A motion, other than a procedural motion pursuant to Rule 31, shall require a second.

Rule 23. One Motion at a Time

A member may make only one motion at a time.

Rule 24. Withdrawal of Motion

The member who introduces a motion may withdraw the motion unless the motion has been amended or the presiding officer has put the motion to a vote.

Rule 25. Debate

The presiding officer shall state the motion and then open the floor to debate, presiding over the debate according to the principles listed below.

- The maker of the motion is entitled to speak first.
- A member who has not spoken on the issue shall be recognized before a member who has already spoken.
- To the extent practicable, the debate shall alternate between proponents and opponents of the measure.
- No member may speak more than twice on the same substantive motion. A member's first speech on a substantive motion shall be limited to 10 minutes, and any second speech on the same motion shall be limited to five minutes. The same rules apply to debate on a procedural motion, except that a member's first speech shall not exceed five minutes, and any second speech shall be limited to two minutes. The presiding officer shall be responsible for enforcing time limits. Additional speaking time for a member when requested may be allowed if so decided by a majority, not including the member speaking.

Rule 26. Adoption by Majority Vote

A motion is adopted if supported by a simple majority of the votes cast, a quorum being present, except when a larger majority is required by these rules or state law.

Rule 27. Changing a Vote

A member may change his or her vote on a motion at any time before the presiding officer announces whether the motion has passed or failed. Once the presiding officer announces the result, a member may not change his or her vote without the unanimous consent of the remaining members present. A member's request for unanimous consent to change a vote is not in order unless made immediately following the presiding officer's announcement of the result.

Rule 28. Duty to Vote

(a) Duty to Vote. Every board member must vote except when excused from voting as provided by this rule.

(b) Grounds for Excusal. A member may be excused from voting on a matter involving the member's own financial interest or official conduct, though not if the proposal in question is one to alter the compensation or allowances paid to board members. Members may also be excused from voting when prohibited from voting under G.S. 14-234 (contract providing direct benefit to member), G.S. 160A-381(d) (legislative zoning decision likely to have a direct, substantial, and readily identifiable financial impact on member), or G.S. 160A-388(e)(2) (member's participation in quasi-judicial decision would violate affected person's right to an impartial decision maker). Questions about whether a basis for excusal exists should be directed to the town attorney.

(c) Procedure for Excusal.

- (1) *At member's request.* Upon being recognized at a duly called meeting of the board, a member who wishes to be excused from voting shall so inform the presiding officer, who must then submit the matter to a vote of the remaining members present. If a majority of the remaining members present vote to excuse the member, the member is excused from voting on the matter.
 - (2) *On board's initiative.* Even when a member has not asked to be excused from voting on a matter, a majority of the remaining board members present may by motion and vote excuse the member from voting if grounds for doing so exist under paragraph (b).
- (d) Consequence of Non-Excused Failure to Vote.** Except as specified in paragraph (e), if a member who has not been excused from voting fails to vote on a matter, the member's failure to vote shall be recorded as an affirmative vote, provided
- (1) the member is physically present in the board chamber or
 - (2) the member has physically withdrawn from the meeting without being excused by majority vote of the remaining members present.
- (e) Failure to Vote on Certain Zoning Matters.** A member's unexcused failure to vote shall not be recorded as an affirmative vote if the motion concerns a proposal to amend, supplement, or repeal a zoning ordinance. Instead, the member's unexcused failure to vote shall be recorded as an abstention.
- (f) Mayor's Duty to Vote.** The provisions of this rule apply to the mayor.

Rule 29. Voting by Written Ballot

- (a) Secret Ballots Prohibited.** The board may not vote by secret ballot.
- (b) Rules for Written Ballots.** The board may decide by majority vote or unanimous consent to vote on a motion by written ballot. Each member must sign his or her ballot, and the minutes must record how each member voted by name. The ballots must be made available for public inspection in the town clerk's office immediately following the meeting at which the vote took place and remain there until the minutes of that meeting are approved, at which time the ballots may be destroyed.

Rule 30. Substantive Motions

A substantive motion is not in order if made while another motion is pending. Once the board disposes of a substantive motion, it may not take up a motion that presents essentially the same issue at the same meeting, unless it first adopts a motion to reconsider pursuant to Rule 31, Motion 14.

Rule 31. Procedural Motions

- (a) Certain Motions Allowed.** The board may consider only those procedural motions listed in this rule. Unless otherwise noted, each procedural motion may be debated and amended and requires a majority of votes cast, a quorum being present, for adoption.
- (b) Priority of Motions.** The procedural motions set out in this paragraph are listed in order of priority. A procedural motion is not in order so long as another procedural motion of higher priority is pending, except that
- any procedural motion other than an appeal under Motion 1 is subject to amendment as provided in Motion 12, and
 - a motion to call the question (end debate) may be made with regard to any procedural motion in accordance with Motion 9.

When several procedural motions are pending, voting must begin with the procedural motion highest in priority, provided that a motion to amend or end debate on the highest priority motion must be voted on

first.

Motion 1. To Appeal a Ruling of the Presiding Officer. Any member may appeal the presiding officer's ruling on whether a motion is in order or on whether a speaker has violated reasonable standards of courtesy. The presiding officer's response to a question of parliamentary procedure may also be appealed by any member. An appeal is in order immediately after the disputed ruling or parliamentary response and at no other time. The member who moves to appeal need not be recognized by the presiding officer, and if timely made, the motion may not be ruled out of order.

Motion 2. To Adjourn. This motion may be used to close a meeting. It may not interrupt deliberation of a pending matter. It is not in order if the board is in closed session.

Motion 3. To Recess to a Time and Place Certain. This motion may be used to call a recessed meeting as permitted under Rule 12. The motion must state the time (including the date, if the meeting will reconvene on a different day) and place at which the meeting will resume. The motion is not in order if the board is in closed session.

Motion 4. To Take a Brief Recess.

Motion 5. To Follow the Agenda. This motion must be made at the time an item of business that deviates from the agenda is proposed; otherwise, the motion is out of order as to that item.

Motion 6. To Suspend the Rules. To be adopted, a motion to suspend the rules must receive affirmative votes equal to at least two-thirds of the board's actual membership, excluding vacant seats and not counting the mayor if the mayor votes only in case of a tie. The board may not suspend provisions in these rules that are required under state law.

Motion 7. To Divide a Complex Motion. This motion is in order whenever a member wishes to consider and vote on parts of a complex motion separately. The member who makes this motion must specify how the complex motion will be divided.

Motion 8. To Defer Consideration. The board may defer its consideration of a substantive motion, and any proposed amendments thereto, to an unspecified time. A motion that has been deferred expires unless the board votes to revive it pursuant to Motion 13 within 100 days of deferral. A new motion having the same effect as a deferred motion may not be introduced until the latter has expired.

Motion 9. To End Debate (Call the Previous Question). If adopted, this motion terminates debate on a pending motion, thereby bringing it to an immediate vote. This motion is not in order until every member has had an opportunity to speak once on the pending motion.

Motion 10. To Postpone to a Certain Time. This motion may be employed to delay the board's consideration of a substantive motion, and any proposed amendments thereto, until a designated day, meeting, or hour. During the period of postponement, the board may not take up a new motion raising essentially the same issue without first suspending its rules pursuant to Motion 6.

Motion 11. To Refer a Motion to a Committee. The board may vote to refer a substantive motion to a committee for study and recommendations. While the substantive motion is pending before the committee, the board may not take up a new motion raising essentially the same issue without first suspending its rules pursuant to Motion 6. If the committee fails to report on the motion within 60 days of the referral date, the board must take up the motion if asked to do so by the member who introduced it.

Motion 12. To Amend.

(a) Germaneness. A motion to amend must concern the same subject matter as the motion it seeks to alter.

(b) Limit on Number of Motions to Amend. When a motion to amend is under consideration, a motion to amend the amendment may be made; however, no more than one motion to amend and one motion to amend the amendment may be pending at the same time.

(c) Amendments to Ordinances, Policies or Resolutions. Any amendment to a proposed ordinance, policy or resolution must be reduced to writing before the vote on the amendment.

Motion 13. To Revive Consideration. The board may vote to revive consideration of any substantive motion that has been deferred pursuant to Motion 8, provided it does so within 100 days of its vote to defer consideration.

Motion 14. To Reconsider. The board may vote to reconsider its action on a matter, provided the motion to reconsider is made (a) at the same meeting during which the action to be reconsidered was taken and (b) by a member who voted with the prevailing side. For purposes of this motion, “the same meeting” includes any continuation of a meeting through a motion to recess to a certain time and place (Motion 3). The motion is not in order if it interrupts the board’s deliberation on a pending matter.

Motion 15. To Rescind. The board may vote to rescind an action taken at a prior meeting provided rescission is not forbidden by law.

Motion 16. To Prevent Reintroduction for Six Months. This motion may be used to prevent the reintroduction of a failed substantive motion for a time, but it is in order only when made immediately following the substantive motion’s defeat. To be adopted, this motion must receive votes equal to at least two-thirds of the board’s actual membership, excluding vacant seats and not counting the mayor, unless the mayor may vote on all questions. If this motion is adopted, the ban on reintroduction remains in effect for six months or until the board’s next organizational meeting, whichever occurs first.

Part IX. Ordinances and Contracts

Rule 32. Introduction of Ordinances

For purposes of these rules, the “date of introduction” for a proposed ordinance is the date on which the board first votes on the proposed ordinance’s subject matter. The board votes on the subject matter of a proposed ordinance when it votes on whether to adopt or make changes to the proposed ordinance.

Rule 33. Adoption, Amendment, and Repeal of Ordinances

(a) Adoption of Ordinances.

- (1) *Proposed ordinances to be in writing.* No proposed ordinance shall be adopted unless it has been reduced to writing and distributed to members before a vote on adoption is taken.
- (2) *Adoption on date of introduction.* To be approved on the date of introduction, a proposed ordinance or any action having the effect of an ordinance must receive affirmative votes equal to at least two-thirds of the board’s actual membership, excluding vacant seats and not counting the mayor, unless the mayor has the right to vote on all questions before the board.
- (3) *Adoption after date of introduction.* To be approved after the date of introduction, a proposed ordinance or any action having the effect of an ordinance must receive affirmative votes equal to at least a majority of all board members not excused from voting on the matter. In calculating the number of affirmative votes necessary for approval, the board shall count the mayor if he or she votes on all questions. If the mayor votes only in the case of tie, the mayor’s vote counts if there is an equal division.

(b) Amendment and Repeal of Ordinances. The same voting requirements that govern the adoption of proposed ordinances also apply to the amendment or repeal of an ordinance.

Rule 34. Adoption of the Budget Ordinance

(a) Special Rules for the Adoption or Amendment of the Budget Ordinance. Notwithstanding any provision in the town charter, general law, or local act,

- (1) the board may adopt or amend the budget ordinance at a regular or special meeting of the board by a simple majority of those members present and voting, a quorum being present;
- (2) no action taken with respect to the adoption or amendment of the budget ordinance need be published or is subject to any other procedural requirement governing the adoption of ordinances or resolutions by the board; and
- (3) the adoption or amendment of the budget ordinance and the levy of taxes in the budget ordinance are not subject to the provisions of any town charter or local act concerning initiative or referendum.

(b) Notice Requirements for Budget Meetings. During the period beginning with the submission of the budget to the board and ending with the adoption of the budget ordinance, the board may hold any special meetings that may be necessary to complete its work on the budget ordinance. Except for the notice requirements of the open meetings law, which continue to apply, no provision of law concerning the call of special meetings applies during that period so long as

- each member of the board has actual notice of each special meeting called for the purpose of considering the budget and
- no business other than consideration of the budget is taken up.

(c) No Authority for Closed Sessions. This rule shall not be construed to authorize the board to hold closed sessions on any basis other than the grounds set out in Rule 5.

Rule 35. Approval of Contracts and Authorization of Expenditures

(a) Contracts to be in Writing. No contract shall be approved or ratified by the town board unless it has been reduced to writing at the time of the board's vote.

(b) Approval of Contracts. To be approved or ratified, a contract must receive affirmative votes equal to at least a majority of all board members not excused from voting on the contract, including the mayor's vote in the event of a tie.

(c) Authorization of Expenditure of Public Funds. The same vote necessary to approve or ratify a contract is required for the board to authorize the expenditure of public funds, except when the expenditure is authorized pursuant to Rule 34.

Part X. Public Hearings and Comment Periods

Rule 36. Public Hearings

(a) Calling Public Hearings. In addition to holding public hearings required by law, the board may hold any public hearings it deems advisable. Public hearings required by law or deemed advisable by the board shall be organized by a special order that sets forth the subject, date, place and time of the hearing. The board may schedule hearings or delegate that responsibility to town staff members, as appropriate, except when state law directs the board itself to call the hearing. If the board delegates scheduling authority, it must provide adequate guidance to assist staff members in exercising that authority.

(b) Public Hearing Locations. Public hearings may be held anywhere within the town or within the county where the town is located.

(c) Rules for Public Hearings. A quorum of the board shall be required for all public hearings required by state law. The board may adopt reasonable rules for public hearings that, among other things,

- fix the maximum time allotted to each speaker,
- provide for the designation of spokespersons for groups of persons supporting or opposing the same positions,
- provide for the selection of delegates from groups of persons supporting or opposing the same positions when the number of persons wishing to attend the hearing exceeds the capacity of the hall (so long as arrangements are made, in the case of a hearing subject to the open meetings law, for those excluded from the hall to listen to the hearing), and
- provide for the maintenance of order and decorum in the conduct of the hearing.

(d) Notice of Public Hearings. Any public hearing at which a majority of the board is present shall be considered part of a regular or special meeting. Consequently, the relevant notice and related requirements of the open meetings law, as set out in Rules 9 through 12, apply to such hearings. Some statutes mandate additional notice for particular types of hearings, and such notice must be provided together with notice of the meeting during which the hearing will take place.

(e) Continuing Public Hearings. The board may continue any public hearing without further advertisement to a time and place certain, provided the time (including the date, if the hearing will resume on a different day) and place of the continued hearing are announced in open session. Except for hearings conducted pursuant to paragraph (g), if a quorum of the board is not present for a properly scheduled public hearing, the hearing must be continued until the board's next regular meeting without further advertisement.

(f) Conduct of Public Hearings. At the time appointed for the hearing, the mayor shall call the hearing to order and proceed to allow public input in accordance with any rules adopted by the board for the hearing. Unless the board extends the hearing, when the time allotted for the hearing expires, or when no one wishes to speak who has not done so, the mayor shall entertain a motion to close the hearing, and the board shall resume the regular order of business.

(g) Public Hearings by Less Than a Majority of Board Members. Nothing in this rule prevents the board from appointing a member or members to hold a public hearing on the board's behalf, except when state law requires that the board itself conduct the hearing.

Rule 37. Public Comment Periods

Subject to waiver by an express resolution of the BOC, the following regulations shall apply and be enforced with respect to any public comment period at any regular or special meeting of the BOC.

(a) Frequency of Public Comment Periods. The board will provide the public an opportunity to comment on an agenda item at both regular and special meetings. The board must provide at least one opportunity for public comment each month at a regular meeting, except that the board need not offer a public comment period during any month in which it does not hold a regular meeting.

(b). Time and Location: Unless posted otherwise as required by law, the BOC convenes its monthly public hearings and regular meeting on the third Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at Town Hall.

The agenda will contain one or more items entitled "Public Comment Period." Typically, the Public Comments Periods will be titled Public Comments on Agenda Items and Public Comments on General Items. For special meetings, time and location will be provided at least 48 hours prior to the meeting as described in Rule 10. Public comment will be limited to those topics considered at the meeting.

(c) Sign-up Sheet: Any member of the Public who wishes to address the BOC as a speaker or as a spokesperson at a regular meeting for a group during Public Comments on Agenda Items must register on the sign-up sheet located at the Town Clerk's seat between 4:00 p.m. and 4:55 p.m. on the night of the meeting by listing his/her name, address, the name of any group for which he or she is a spokesperson, and comment topic(s).

The same procedure as described above will apply for special meetings, except registration on the sign-up sheet located at the Town Clerk's seat will be limited to the 30 minutes before the start of the session.

Speakers who wish to address the BOC under Public Comments on General Items are not required to register. The board may not restrict speakers based on subject matter, as long as their comments pertain to subjects within the board's real or apparent jurisdiction.

(d) Speaking Order: Speakers and spokespersons will be called on in the order in which the names appear on the sign-up sheet. Each speaker or spokesperson will then proceed, one at a time in order of sign-up. Before beginning comments, each speaker or spokesperson will state his/her name and the name of any group for which he or she is the spokesperson.

(e) Time Allotted for Each Speaker: Each speaker will be allotted 3 minutes to comment during the designated public comment period or periods at any meeting, unless this speaker or spokesperson requests the time limit is extended, to no more than 6 minutes, on the sign-up sheet for agenda item comment or at the beginning of a comment on a general item, and the extension is acceptable to the majority of the BOC. To allow an opportunity for others to participate, each speaker or spokesperson shall have only one opportunity to speak during any comment period. Except for such designated comment periods, persons in attendance at any meeting shall not speak or otherwise interrupt the meeting, except with the consent of the BOC by majority vote.

(f) Written Comments: At the end of the allotted time, a speaker or spokesperson may also submit written comments to the Town Clerk, who will copy written comments to the mayor and all BOC members the following business day, if a sufficient number of copies is not provided by the speaker or spokesperson. A speaker's or spokesperson's comments may be summarized in the meeting minutes if a legible, written copy is not submitted to the Town Clerk, and all such written comments or materials shall be available as public records.

(g) Number of Speakers on Each Topic: It is recommended that large groups or delegations select their spokesperson in advance of sign-up.

(h) Topic Exclusions: Speakers or spokespersons will not comment on matters which concern: the candidacy of any person seeking public office, including the candidacy of the speaker or spokesperson;

(i) Address to the BOC: Speakers will address all comments to the BOC as a whole; and will not address or question one or more BOC members, the Mayor or any town staff members, officials and employees as individuals. Speakers will address members of the BOC, the Mayor, town staff

members, officials and employees and other members of the THB Public with courtesy and will not do or say anything that will interfere with the dignity and decorum of the meeting. Discussions between speakers or spokespersons and the audience will not be allowed, and no member of the BOC, the Mayor or any town staff members, official or employee will respond to the comments or questions of any speaker or spokesperson until after all speakers and spokespersons on the sign-up have completed their comments.

(j) Response to Comments: At the end of all speakers' and spokespersons' comments, any member of the BOC may request that the Town Manager (or his or her designee) respond to a concern raised by the speaker.

(k) Questions on Comments: At the end of all speaker's and spokesperson's comments, any member of the BOC may ask any speaker such questions as they might deem necessary and appropriate for clarification.

(l) Action by Board of Commissioners: Speakers and spokespersons should not expect BOC deliberation or action on any subject matter brought up during the Public Comment Period. Topics requiring further investigation will be referred to the Town Manager (or his or her designee), and may be scheduled for consideration as an agenda item during a future regular meeting.

(m) Monitoring and Enforcement. The Mayor or presiding officer shall act as the monitor for all public comment periods for the purpose of recognizing speakers and spokespersons from the sign-up list. The Town Clerk will enforce the time allotted to speakers or spokesperson, timing to begin after recording the speaker's name and address for the public record, by announcing "Time" when the allotted time expires.

Rule 38. Public Address to the Board

(a).Request to Address BOC. Any person or group who wishes to address the BOC pursuant to Rule 38 at any regular or special meeting shall submit a written request to the Town Clerk prior to the cutoff date for the agenda package (i) identifying the speaker or spokesperson, (ii) stating the subject matter of the proposed address, (iii) proposing the date of the meeting to be addressed (and explaining if the request is time sensitive), (iv) explaining why the subject matter cannot be adequately addressed during a public comment period, and (v) stating the time allotment requested.

(b).Invitation to Address BOC. The Mayor, any other member of the BOC or the Town Manager may submit a request on behalf of any person or group prior to the cutoff date for the agenda package. If the materials required for the agenda package noted in point (d) below are timely submitted, the address will be listed under the public hearing section of the agenda; otherwise, the address will be noted as a "pending request or invitation to address the BOC; in either case with all of the details required by point (c) below. When the speaker has been invited to address the BOC by the mayor, another member of the BOC or the Town Manager, the agenda shall name the official issuing the invitation.

(c).Speakers and Spokespersons Must be Listed on Approved Agenda. No speaker or spokesperson shall address the BOC at any regular or special meeting pursuant to Rule 5 unless: (i) the address is listed on the agenda for that meeting presented in the agenda package and approved by majority vote at the meeting; (ii) the agenda identifies the speaker or spokesperson, if he or she is a spokesperson identifies the group being represented, summarizes his or her credentials and summarizes the subject matter of the address; (iii) if the speaker is acting as the representative of another person or legal entity (for example, if the speaker is a lawyer representing a client) the agenda shall identify that person or entity; and (iv) the proposed time period has been allotted to the address.

(d).Agenda Package. No speaker or spokesperson shall address the BOC at any regular or special meeting unless the agenda package for that meeting includes a written copy or summary of his or her proposed remarks and copies of any materials he or she proposes to present as part of his or her address, or it is agreed between the speaker/spokesperson and Town representative before the draft agenda is finalized that the Town will receive either electronic or paper copies of presentations made at the meeting at which they are made.

(e).Approving Addresses or Presentations Listed on Proposed Agenda. By approving the agenda at a meeting by majority vote without change to any addresses listed in the public hearing section, the BOC will be deemed to have approved such requests or invitations. Subsequently, during the meeting, the BOC may by adoption of a motion adjourn prior to hearing the address, reduce the time allotted or suspend the address if the speaker or spokesperson departs from the subject matter or fails to adhere to the rules of decorum outlined in section (i), below.

(f).Approving Pending Requests or Invitations. The BOC shall vote on each pending request listed on the agenda. By motion, the BOC may approve a pending request or invitation for the current meeting or for a later meeting, defer or table consideration of the request or invitation or deny it. Unless otherwise specified by the motion, all pending requests and invitations approved for the current meeting will be added as the last items on the agenda, and requests and invitations approved for the later meetings will be added to the public hearing section of the tentative agenda for such meeting.

(g).No Assurance.

(h).Speakers or Spokespersons Invited by the Mayor. In the case of speakers or spokespersons invited by the Mayor (individually or with others), the Mayor will be deemed to have “joined the debate” and the Mayor Pro Tempore shall preside at the meeting during such address and any questions or comments by the BOC or others related to the address.

(i).Decorum. All speakers and spokespersons addressing the BOC pursuant to Rule 38 shall do so in a courteous, respectful and appropriate manner. By way of example, and without limitation, speakers and spokespersons shall address the BOC as a whole and shall not address remarks or

questions to the Mayor or any individual BOC member, shall not, without the consent by majority vote of the BOC answer questions or otherwise engage with the audience during the meeting, or use the address as an opportunity to campaign for office, solicit business or solicit donations.

(j). Time Limit. The presiding officer shall serve as monitor and enforcer for all addresses to the BOC, and shall announce “time” when the time period allotted on the agenda has expired. If the allotted time period is more than ten minutes, the Town Clerk will issue a “one minute warning.” Without the consent by majority vote of the BOC, a speaker or spokesperson shall not continue beyond the allotted time period. At the conclusion of the address or any extension thereof, the BOC may, by majority consent allot an additional period of time for questions to the speaker or spokesperson from the BOC and/or, as specified by the BOC, from town officials or from the audience.

(k). Enforcement. The presiding officer of the meeting shall diligently and strictly enforce these rules with respect to all addresses by speakers and spokespersons pursuant to Rule 38. Any member of the BOC may (i) make a motion directing the presiding officer to require compliance with these rules and admonish the speaker, spokesperson or members of the audience, and, if non-compliance continues, (ii) make a motion to terminate the address, which shall be voted upon immediately and without debate.

Part XI. Appointments and Appointed Bodies

Rule 39. Appointments

(a) **Appointments in Open Session**. The board must consider and make any appointment to another body or, in the event of a vacancy on the board, to its own membership in open session.

(b) **Nomination and Voting Procedure**. The board shall use the following procedure to fill a vacancy in the board itself or in any other body over which it has the power of appointment. The mayor shall open the floor for nominations, whereupon board members may put forward and debate nominees. When debate ends, the mayor shall call the roll of the members, and each member shall cast a vote for his or her preferred nominee. The voting shall continue until a nominee receives a majority of votes cast during a single balloting.

(c) **Mayor**. The mayor may make nominations and vote on appointments under this rule.

(d) **Multiple Appointments**. If the board is filling more than one vacancy, each member shall have as many votes in each balloting as there are slots to be filled, and the votes of a majority of the total number of members voting shall be required for each appointment. No member may cast more than one vote for the same candidate for the same vacancy during a single balloting.

(e) **Duty to Vote**. It is the duty of each member to vote for as many appointees as there are appointments to be made, but failure to do so shall not invalidate a member’s ballot.

(f) **Vote by Written Ballot**. The board may vote on proposed appointments by written ballot in accordance with Rule 29.

Rule 40. Committees and Boards

(a) Establishment and Appointment. The board may establish temporary and standing committees, boards, and other bodies to help carry on the work of town government. Unless otherwise provided by law or the board, the power of appointment to such bodies lies with the board.

(b) Open Meetings Law. The requirements of the open meetings law apply whenever a majority of an appointed body's members gather in person or simultaneously by electronic means to discuss or conduct official business. They do not apply to meetings solely among the town's professional staff.

(c) Procedural Rules. The board may prescribe the procedures by which the town's appointed bodies operate, subject to any statutory provisions applicable to particular bodies. In the absence of rules adopted by the Board, an appointed body may promulgate its own procedural rules, so long as they are in keeping with any relevant statutory provisions and generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure.

Part XII. Miscellaneous**Rule 41. Amendment of the Rules**

These rules may be amended at any regular meeting or at any properly called special meeting for which amendment of the rules is one of the meeting's stated purposes. Any amendment to these rules must be consistent with the town charter, any relevant statutes, and generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure. To be adopted, a motion to amend these rules must be approved by a majority of the board's members, excluding vacant seats and counting the mayor only if the mayor may vote on all questions.

Rule 42. Reference to Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised

The board shall refer to *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* for guidance when confronted with a procedural issue not covered by these rules or state law. Having consulted *Robert's*, the mayor shall make a ruling on the issue subject to appeal to the board under Rule 31, Motion 1.

Suggested Rules of Procedure

for a Town Board

Part I. Applicability

Rule 1. Applicability of Rules

These rules apply to all meetings of the Holden Beach Board of Commissioners.¹ For purposes of these rules, a meeting of the board occurs whenever a majority of the board's members gather, whether in person or simultaneously by electronic means, to conduct hearings, deliberate, vote, or otherwise transact public business within the board's real or apparent jurisdiction. The term "majority" as used here and elsewhere in these rules means, unless otherwise specified, a simple majority, that is, more than half.

Part II. Quorum

Rule 2. Quorum

The presence of a quorum is necessary for the board to conduct business. A majority of the board's actual membership plus the mayor, excluding vacant seats, constitutes a quorum. A member who withdraws from a meeting without being excused by majority vote of the remaining members in attendance is deemed present for quorum purposes.

Part III. Open Meetings

Rule 3. Remote Participation in Board Meetings

No member who is not physically present for a board meeting may participate in the meeting by electronic means except in accordance with a policy adopted by the board. Although a member who attends a meeting electronically pursuant to such a policy may take part in debate, the member may neither be counted toward a quorum nor vote on any matter before the board.

Rule 4. Meetings to Be Open to the Public

Except as permitted by Rule 5, all meetings of the board shall be open to the public, and any person may attend its meetings.

¹ In North Carolina, the legal status and authority of a municipality is the same, regardless of whether it is denominated a Town, town, or village. See G.S. 160A-1(2) (defining the term "Town" as used in Chapter 160A to mean "a municipal corporation . . . having the powers, duties, privileges, and immunities conferred by law on cities, towns, and villages"). The same is true of a municipal governing board, which may be known as a Board, board of aldermen, or board of commissioners. See G.S. 160A-1(3) (noting that the term "Board" as used in Chapter 160A is interchangeable with the terms "board of aldermen" and "board of commissioners"). These rules employ the term "Town Board" for the sake of convenience and in deference to the terminology found in Chapter 160A, the primary statutes governing municipal corporations. Obviously, if the governing board of a town or village is adopting these rules, it will need to modify the terminology used to fit its situation.

Rule 5. Closed Sessions

(a) Motion to Enter Closed Session. The town board may enter a closed session from which the public is excluded only upon a motion duly made and adopted in open session. The motion to enter closed session must cite one or more of the permissible bases for closed session listed in paragraph (b) of this rule. A motion to enter closed session under subparagraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) must contain the additional information specified in those provisions.

(b) Bases for Closed Session. A closed session is permissible under the following circumstances and no others:

- (1) To prevent the disclosure of information that is privileged or confidential pursuant to the law of North Carolina or of the United States or that does not constitute a public record within the meaning of Chapter 132 of the General Statutes. The motion to enter closed session must name or cite the law that renders the information confidential or privileged.
- (2) To consult with the town attorney or another attorney employed or retained by the town in order to preserve the attorney-client privilege. If the board expects to discuss a pending lawsuit with its attorney, the motion to enter closed session must include the names of the parties to the lawsuit.
- (3) To discuss matters relating to (a) the location or expansion of industries or other businesses in the area served by the town or (b) the closure or realignment of a military installation. The board may reach agreement in closed session on a tentative list of economic development incentives to be offered in negotiations, but the approval of the signing of any economic development contract or commitment and the authorization of the payment of economic development expenditures must take place in open session.
- (4) To establish or instruct staff or agents concerning the town's position in negotiating the price or other material terms of an agreement for the acquisition of real property by purchase, exchange, or lease.
- (5) To establish or instruct staff or agents concerning the amount of compensation or other material terms of an employment contract.
- (6) To consider the qualifications, competence, performance, character, fitness, or conditions of appointment or employment of a public officer or employee or prospective public officer or employee, except when the individual in question is a member of the town board or other public body or is being considered to fill a vacancy on the town board or other public body. Final action to appoint or employ a public officer or employee must take place in open session.
- (7) To hear or investigate a charge or complaint by or against a public officer or employee. Final action discharging an employee or removing an officer must occur in open session.
- (8) To plan, conduct, or hear reports concerning investigations of alleged criminal misconduct.
- (9) To view a law enforcement recording released pursuant to G.S. 132-1.4A.
- (10) On any other basis permitted by law.

(c) Closed Session Participants. Unless the board directs otherwise, the town manager, town attorney, and town clerk may attend closed sessions of the board. No other person may attend a closed session unless invited by majority vote of the board.

(d) Motion to Return to Open Session. Upon completing its closed session business, the board shall end the closed session by adopting a duly made motion to return to open session.

Rule 6. Meeting Minutes

(a) Minutes Required for All Meetings. The board must keep full and accurate minutes of all of its meetings, including closed sessions. To be “full and accurate,” minutes must record all actions taken by the board. They should set out the precise wording of each motion and make it possible to determine the number of votes cast for and against each motion. The minutes need not record discussions of the board, though the board in its discretion may decide to incorporate such details into the minutes.

(b) Record of “Ayes” and “Noes.” At the request of any member of the board, the minutes shall list each member by name and record how each member voted on a particular matter.

(c) General Accounts of Closed Sessions. In addition to minutes, the board must keep a general account of each closed session. The general account must be sufficiently detailed to provide a person not in attendance with a reasonable understanding of what transpired. The board may combine the minutes and general account of a closed session into one document, so long as the document contains both a complete record of actions taken and the level of detail required for a general account.

(d) Sealing Closed Session Records. Minutes and general accounts of closed sessions shall be sealed until unsealed by order of the Board or, if the board delegates the authority to unseal to one or more staff members, in accordance with guidelines adopted by the board. The sealed minutes and general account of any closed session may be withheld from public inspection so long as public inspection would frustrate the purpose(s) of the closed session.

Rule 7. Broadcasting and Recording Meetings

(a) Right to Broadcast and Record. Any person may photograph, film, tape-record, or otherwise reproduce any part of a board meeting that must take place in open session. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this rule, any radio or television station may broadcast any such part of a Board meeting.

(b) Advance Notice. Any radio or television station that plans to broadcast any portion of a board meeting shall so notify the town clerk/town manager no later than twenty-four hours before the meeting. The failure to provide notice is not, by itself, grounds for preventing the broadcast of a board meeting.

(c) Equipment Placement. The town manager may regulate the placement and use of camera or recording equipment in order to prevent undue interference with a board meeting, so long as he or she allows the equipment to be placed where it can carry out its intended function. If the town manager determines in good faith that the equipment and personnel necessary to broadcast, photograph, or record the meeting cannot be accommodated without undue interference to the meeting, and an adequate alternative meeting room is not readily available, the town manager may require the pooling of the equipment and the personnel operating it.

(d) Alternative Meeting Site. If the news media request an alternative meeting site to accommodate news coverage, and the board grants the request, the news media making the request shall pay the costs incurred by the town in securing an alternative meeting site.

Part IV. Organization of the Board

Rule 8. Organizational Meeting; Selection of Mayor Pro Tempore

(a) Scheduling Organizational Meeting. The board must hold an organizational meeting following each general election in which board members are elected. The organizational meeting must be held either (1) on the date and at the time of the board’s first regular meeting in December following the election or

(2) at an earlier date, if any, set by the incumbent board. The organizational meeting may not be held before municipal election results are officially determined, certified, and published as required by law.

(b) Oath of Office. As the first order of business at the organizational meeting, all newly elected members of the board must take and subscribe the oath of office set out in Article VI, Section 7, of the North Carolina Constitution. Each member's oath must be filed with the town clerk. Although a member who is not present for the organizational meeting may take the oath of office at another time, every member must take, subscribe, and file the oath before he or she begins performing any of the duties of the member's office.

(c) Selection of Mayor Pro Tempore. As the second order of business at the organizational meeting, the board shall elect from among its members a mayor pro tempore using the procedures specified in Rule 38. The mayor pro tempore shall serve at the board's pleasure.

Part V. Types of Meetings

Rule 9. Regular Meetings

(a) Regular Meeting Schedule. The board shall hold a regular meeting on the third Tuesday of each month, except that if a regular meeting day is a legal holiday, the meeting shall be held on the next business day. The meeting shall be held in the Public Assembly and begin at 5:00 p.m. The board shall adopt a meeting schedule each year consistent with this rule. A copy of the board's current meeting schedule shall be filed with the town clerk and posted on the town's website.

(b) Change to Meeting Schedule. Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this rule, the board may amend its regular meeting schedule to add or delete meetings or to change the date, time, or location of one or more meetings on the schedule. The amended schedule shall be filed with the town clerk at least seven (7) calendar days before the day of the first meeting held pursuant to the revised schedule and posted on the town's website.

Rule 10. Special Meetings

(a) Calling Special Meetings. A special meeting of the board may be called by the mayor, the mayor pro tempore, or any two board members. A special meeting may also be called by vote of the board in open session during a regular meeting or another duly called special meeting.

(b) Notice to the Public. At least forty-eight hours before a special meeting of the board, notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of the meeting shall be (1) posted on the board's principal bulletin board or, if the board has no such board, at the door of the board's usual meeting room and (2) delivered, e-mailed, or mailed to each newspaper, wire service, radio station, television station, and person who has filed a written request for notice with the town clerk. Furthermore, if the board has a website maintained by at least one town employee, notice of the special meeting's date, time, place, and purpose shall be posted on the website in advance of the meeting.

(c) Notice to Members.

(1) *Meeting called by the mayor, the mayor pro tempore, or any two board members.* At least forty-eight hours before a special meeting called by the mayor, the mayor pro tempore, or any two board members, written notice of the meeting stating its date, time, and place, as well as the subjects to be considered, shall be delivered to the mayor and each board member or left at his or her usual dwelling place.

(2) *Meeting called by vote of the board in open session.* When a special meeting is called by vote of the

board in open session during a regular meeting or another duly called special meeting, the motion or resolution calling the special meeting shall state the meeting's date, time, place, and purpose. Written notice of the special meeting's date, time, place, and purpose shall be mailed or delivered at least forty-eight hours before the meeting to each board member not present for the meeting at which the special meeting was called, and to the mayor if he or she was not present at that meeting.

(d) Transacting Other Business. Unless all members are present or any absent member has signed a written waiver of notice, only those items of business specified in the notice to board members may be taken up at a special meeting. Even when all members are present or any absent member has signed a waiver, the board may take up an item of business not covered by the notice only if the board first determines in good faith that the item must be discussed or acted upon immediately.

Rule 11. Emergency Meetings

(a) Grounds for Emergency Meeting. Emergency meetings of the town board may be called only to address generally unexpected circumstances demanding the board's immediate attention.

(b) Calling Emergency Meetings. There are two methods by which an emergency meeting of the board may be called.

- (1) The mayor, the mayor pro tempore, or any two members of the board may at any time call an emergency board meeting by signing a written notice stating the date, time, and place of the meeting and the subjects to be considered. The notice shall be delivered to the mayor and each board member or left at his or her usual dwelling place at least six hours before the meeting.
- (2) An emergency meeting may be held when the mayor and all members of the board are present and consent thereto, or when any absent member has signed a written waiver of notice.

(c) Notice to Media of Emergency Meetings. Notice of an emergency meeting shall be given to each local newspaper, local wire service, local radio station, and local television station that has filed a written request with the town clerk for notice of emergency meetings. To be valid, the request must include the newspaper's, wire service's, or station's telephone number. Notice may be given by telephone, e-mail, or the same method used to notify board members. Notice must be provided immediately after board members have been notified and at the expense of the party notified.

(d) Transaction of Other Business Prohibited. Only business connected with the emergency may be considered at an emergency meeting.

Rule 12. Recessed Meetings

(a) Calling Recessed Meetings. When conducting a properly called regular, special, or emergency meeting, the board may recess the meeting to another date, time, or place by a procedural motion made and adopted, as provided in Rule 31, Motion 3, in open session. The motion must state the time (including the date, if the meeting will resume on a different day) and place at which the meeting will reconvene.

(b) Notice of Recessed Meetings. If the board has a website maintained by one or more town employees, notice of the recessed meeting's date, time, and place must appear on the webpage prior to the meeting. No further notice of a properly called recessed meeting is required.

Part VI. Agenda

Rule 13. Agenda

(a) Draft Agenda.

- (1) *Preparation.* The town manager/ town clerk shall prepare a draft agenda in advance of each meeting of the town board.
- (2) *Requesting placement of items on draft agenda.* For a regular meeting, a request to have an item of business placed on the draft agenda must be received by the town clerk at least seven working days before the date of the meeting. The town manager/ town clerk must place an item on the draft agenda in response to a board member's timely request.
- (3) *Supplemental information/materials.* If the board is expected to consider a proposed ordinance or ordinance amendment, a copy of the proposed ordinance or amendment shall be attached to the draft agenda. An agenda package shall be prepared that includes, for each item of business listed on the draft agenda, as much background information on the topic as is available and feasible to provide.
- (4) *Delivery to board members.* Each board member shall receive a hard or electronic copy of the draft agenda and the agenda package. Except in the case of an emergency meeting, the agenda and agenda package shall be furnished to each member at least forty-eight hours before the meeting.
- (5) *Public inspection.* The draft agenda and agenda package shall be available to the public when the documents are ready to be, or have been, circulated.

(b) Adoption of the Agenda.

- (1) *Adoption.* As its first order of business at each meeting, the board shall review the draft agenda, make whatever revisions it deems appropriate, and adopt a formal agenda for the meeting.
- (2) *Amending the agenda.* Both before and after it adopts the agenda, the board may add or subtract agenda items by majority vote of the members present and voting, except that
the board may not add to the items stated in the notice of a special meeting unless the requirements in Rule 10(d) are satisfied and
only business connected with the emergency may be considered at an emergency meeting.
- (3) *Designation of items "For Discussion and Possible Action."* The board may designate an agenda item "for discussion and possible action." The designation signifies that the board intends to discuss the item and may, if it so chooses, take action on the item following the discussion.

(c) Consent Agenda. The board may designate part of an agenda for a regular meeting as the *consent agenda*. Items may be placed on the consent agenda by the person(s) charged with preparing the draft agenda if the items are judged to be noncontroversial and routine. Prior to the board's adoption of the meeting agenda under subparagraph (b)(1) of this rule, the request of any member to have an item moved from the consent agenda to unfinished business must be honored by the board. All items on the consent agenda must be voted on and adopted by a single motion, with the minutes reflecting the motion and vote for each item.

(d) Informal Discussion of Agenda Items. The board may informally discuss an agenda item even when no motion regarding that item is pending.

Rule 14. Acting by Reference to Agenda or Other Document

The board shall not deliberate, vote, or otherwise take action on any matter by reference to the agenda or any other document with the intention of preventing persons in attendance from understanding what action is being considered or undertaken. The board may deliberate and vote by reference to the agenda or any

item on the agenda, including the consent agenda, provided copies of the agenda are available for public inspection at the meeting and are sufficiently worded to enable the public to understand what is being deliberated or acted upon.

Rule 15. Agenda Items from Members of the Public

If a member of the public wishes to request that the board include an item on its regular meeting agenda, he or she must submit the request to the town clerk/town manager by the deadline specified in Rule 13(a)(2). The board is not obligated to place an item on the agenda merely because such a request has been received.

Rule 16. Order of Business

Items shall be placed on a regular meeting agenda according to the order of business. The usual order of business for each regular meeting shall be as follows:

- adoption of the agenda,
- approval of the consent agenda,
- approval of the previous meeting minutes,
- public hearings,
- public comments,
- administrative reports,
- committee reports,
- unfinished business, and
- new business.

Without objection, the mayor may call agenda items in any order most convenient for the dispatch of business.

Part VII. Role of the Presiding Officer

Rule 17. The Mayor

(a) Presiding Officer. When present, the mayor shall preside at meetings of the board.

(b) Right to Vote. The mayor may vote only when an equal number of affirmative and negative votes have been cast.

(c) Recognition of Members. A member must be recognized by the mayor (or other presiding officer) in order to address the board, but recognition is not necessary for an appeal pursuant to Rule 31, Motion 1.

(d) Powers as Presiding Officer. As presiding officer, the mayor is to enforce these rules and maintain order and decorum during board meetings. To that end, the mayor may

- (1) rule on points of parliamentary procedure, to include ruling out of order any motion clearly offered for obstructive or dilatory purposes;
- (2) determine whether a member or other speaker has gone beyond reasonable standards of courtesy in his or her remarks and entertain and rule on objections from other members on this ground;
- (3) entertain and answer questions of parliamentary procedure;
- (4) call a brief recess at any time; and
- (5) adjourn in an emergency.

(e) Appeals of Procedural Rulings. A member may appeal a decision made or answer given by the mayor under subparagraph (d)(1), (2), or (3) in accordance with Rule 31, Motion 1.

Rule 18. The Mayor Pro Tempore

(a) Presiding in Mayor's Absence. When present, the mayor pro tempore shall preside over board meetings in the mayor's absence with all the powers specified in Rule 17(d).

(b) Delegation of Mayor's Powers/Duties. In the mayor's absence, the board may confer on the mayor pro tempore any of the mayor's powers and duties. Likewise, if the mayor becomes physically or mentally unable to perform the duties of his or her office, the board may by unanimous vote declare the mayor incapacitated and confer any of the mayor's powers and duties on the mayor pro tempore. When the mayor announces that he or she is no longer incapacitated, and a majority of the board concurs, the mayor shall resume the exercise of his or her powers and duties.

(c) Duty to Vote. Even when presiding over a board meeting, the mayor pro tempore has the same duty as other members to vote on all questions unless he or she has been excused from voting on a matter in accordance with Rule 28.

Rule 19. Other Presiding Officer

If both the mayor and mayor pro tempore are absent, the board may elect from among its members a temporary presiding officer to chair the meeting. While serving as temporary presiding officer, a member has the powers listed in Rule 17(d). Service as a temporary presiding officer does not relieve a member of the duty to vote on all questions unless excused from voting pursuant to Rule 28.

Rule 20. When the Presiding Officer Is Active in Debate

If the mayor becomes active in debate on a particular proposal, he or she may have the mayor pro tempore preside during the board's consideration of the matter. If the mayor pro tempore is absent or is also actively debating the matter, the mayor may designate another member to preside until the matter is concluded. Similarly, if the mayor pro tempore or a temporary presiding officer is presiding and takes an active part in debating a topic, he or she may designate another board member to preside temporarily.

Part VIII. Motions and Voting

Rule 21. Action by the Board

Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the board shall act by motion. Any member may make a motion, not including the mayor.

Rule 22. Second Not Required

No second is required on any motion.

Rule 23. One Motion at a Time

A member may make only one motion at a time.

Rule 24. Withdrawal of Motion

The member who introduces a motion may withdraw the motion unless the motion has been amended or the presiding officer has put the motion to a vote.

Rule 25. Debate

The presiding officer shall state the motion and then open the floor to debate, presiding over the debate

according to the principles listed below.

- The maker of the motion is entitled to speak first.
- A member who has not spoken on the issue shall be recognized before a member who has already spoken.
- To the extent practicable, the debate shall alternate between proponents and opponents of the measure.
- No member may speak more than twice on the same substantive motion. A member's first speech on a substantive motion shall be limited to 10 minutes, and any second speech on the same motion shall be limited to five minutes. The same rules apply to debate on a procedural motion, except that a member's first speech shall not exceed five minutes, and any second speech shall be limited to two minutes.

Rule 26. Adoption by Majority Vote

A motion is adopted if supported by a simple majority of the votes cast, a quorum being present, except when a larger majority is required by these rules or state law.

Rule 27. Changing a Vote

A member may change his or her vote on a motion at any time before the presiding officer announces whether the motion has passed or failed. Once the presiding officer announces the result, a member may not change his or her vote without the unanimous consent of the remaining members present. A member's request for unanimous consent to change a vote is not in order unless made immediately following the presiding officer's announcement of the result.

Rule 28. Duty to Vote

(a) Duty to Vote. Every board member must vote except when excused from voting as provided by this rule.

(b) Grounds for Excusal. A member may be excused from voting on a matter involving the member's own financial interest or official conduct, though not if the proposal in question is one to alter the compensation or allowances paid to board members. Members may also be excused from voting when prohibited from voting under G.S. 14-234 (contract providing direct benefit to member), G.S. 160A-381(d) (legislative zoning decision likely to have a direct, substantial, and readily identifiable financial impact on member), or G.S. 160A-388(e)(2) (member's participation in quasi-judicial decision would violate affected person's right to an impartial decision maker). Questions about whether a basis for excusal exists should be directed to the town attorney.

(c) Procedure for Excusal.

- (1) *At member's request.* Upon being recognized at a duly called meeting of the board, a member who wishes to be excused from voting shall so inform the presiding officer, who must then submit the matter to a vote of the remaining members present. If a majority of the remaining members present vote to excuse the member, the member is excused from voting on the matter.
- (2) *On board's initiative.* Even when a member has not asked to be excused from voting on a matter, a majority of the remaining board members present may by motion and vote excuse the member from voting if grounds for doing so exist under paragraph (b).

(d) Consequence of Non-Excused Failure to Vote. Except as specified in paragraph (e), if a member who has not been excused from voting fails to vote on a matter, the member's failure to vote shall be recorded as an affirmative vote, provided

- (1) the member is physically present in the board chamber or
- (2) the member has physically withdrawn from the meeting without being excused by majority vote of the remaining members present.

(e) Failure to Vote on Certain Zoning Matters. A member's unexcused failure to vote shall not be recorded as an affirmative vote if the motion concerns a proposal to amend, supplement, or repeal a zoning ordinance. Instead, the member's unexcused failure to vote shall be recorded as an abstention.

(f) Mayor's Duty to Vote. The provisions of this rule apply to the mayor.

Rule 29. Voting by Written Ballot

(a) Secret Ballots Prohibited. The board may not vote by secret ballot.

(b) Rules for Written Ballots. The board may decide by majority vote or unanimous consent to vote on a motion by written ballot. Each member must sign his or her ballot, and the minutes must record how each member voted by name. The ballots must be made available for public inspection in the town clerk's office immediately following the meeting at which the vote took place and remain there until the minutes of that meeting are approved, at which time the ballots may be destroyed.

Rule 30. Substantive Motions

A substantive motion is not in order if made while another motion is pending. Once the board disposes of a substantive motion, it may not take up a motion that presents essentially the same issue at the same meeting, unless it first adopts a motion to reconsider pursuant to Rule 31, Motion 14.

Rule 31. Procedural Motions

(a) Certain Motions Allowed. The board may consider only those procedural motions listed in this rule. Unless otherwise noted, each procedural motion may be debated and amended and requires a majority of votes cast, a quorum being present, for adoption.

(b) Priority of Motions. The procedural motions set out in this paragraph are listed in order of priority. A procedural motion is not in order so long as another procedural motion of higher priority is pending, except that

- any procedural motion other than an appeal under Motion 1 is subject to amendment as provided in Motion 12, and
- a motion to call the question (end debate) may be made with regard to any procedural motion in accordance with Motion 9.

When several procedural motions are pending, voting must begin with the procedural motion highest in priority, provided that a motion to amend or end debate on the highest priority motion must be voted on first.

Motion 1. To Appeal a Ruling of the Presiding Officer. Any member may appeal the presiding officer's ruling on whether a motion is in order or on whether a speaker has violated reasonable standards of courtesy. The presiding officer's response to a question of parliamentary procedure may also be appealed by any member. An appeal is in order immediately after the disputed ruling or parliamentary response and at no other time. The member who moves to appeal need not be recognized by the presiding officer, and if timely made, the motion may not be ruled out of order.

Motion 2. To Adjourn. This motion may be used to close a meeting. It is not in order if the board is in

closed session.

Motion 3. To Recess to a Time and Place Certain. This motion may be used to call a recessed meeting as permitted under Rule 12. The motion must state the time (including the date, if the meeting will reconvene on a different day) and place at which the meeting will resume. The motion is not in order if the board is in closed session.

Motion 4. To Take a Brief Recess.

Motion 5. To Follow the Agenda. This motion must be made at the time an item of business that deviates from the agenda is proposed; otherwise, the motion is out of order as to that item.

Motion 6. To Suspend the Rules. To be adopted, a motion to suspend the rules must receive affirmative votes equal to at least two-thirds of the board's actual membership, excluding vacant seats and not counting the mayor if the mayor votes only in case of a tie. The board may not suspend provisions in these rules that are required under state law.

Motion 7. To Divide a Complex Motion. This motion is in order whenever a member wishes to consider and vote on parts of a complex motion separately. The member who makes this motion must specify how the complex motion will be divided.

Motion 8. To Defer Consideration. The board may defer its consideration of a substantive motion, and any proposed amendments thereto, to an unspecified time. A motion that has been deferred expires unless the board votes to revive it pursuant to Motion 13 within 100 days of deferral. A new motion having the same effect as a deferred motion may not be introduced until the latter has expired.

Motion 9. To End Debate (Call the Previous Question). If adopted, this motion terminates debate on a pending motion, thereby bringing it to an immediate vote. This motion is not in order until every member has had an opportunity to speak once on the pending motion.

Motion 10. To Postpone to a Certain Time. This motion may be employed to delay the board's consideration of a substantive motion, and any proposed amendments thereto, until a designated day, meeting, or hour. During the period of postponement, the board may not take up a new motion raising essentially the same issue without first suspending its rules pursuant to Motion 6.

Motion 11. To Refer a Motion to a Committee. The board may vote to refer a substantive motion to a committee for study and recommendations. While the substantive motion is pending before the committee, the board may not take up a new motion raising essentially the same issue without first suspending its rules pursuant to Motion 6. If the committee fails to report on the motion within 60 days of the referral date, the board must take up the motion if asked to do so by the member who introduced it.

Motion 12. To Amend.

(a) Germaneness. A motion to amend must concern the same subject matter as the motion it seeks to alter.

(b) Limit on Number of Motions to Amend. When a motion to amend is under consideration, a motion to amend the amendment may be made; however, no more than one motion to amend and one motion to amend the amendment may be pending at the same time.

(c) Amendments to Ordinances. Any amendment to a proposed ordinance must be reduced to writing before the vote on the amendment.

Motion 13. To Revive Consideration. The board may vote to revive consideration of any substantive motion that has been deferred pursuant to Motion 8, provided it does so within 100 days of its vote to defer consideration.

Motion 14. To Reconsider. The board may vote to reconsider its action on a matter, provided the motion to reconsider is made (a) at the same meeting during which the action to be reconsidered was taken and (b) by a member who voted with the prevailing side. For purposes of this motion, “the same meeting” includes any continuation of a meeting through a motion to recess to a certain time and place (Motion 3). The motion is not in order if it interrupts the board’s deliberation on a pending matter.

Motion 15. To Rescind. The board may vote to rescind an action taken at a prior meeting provided rescission is not forbidden by law.

Motion 16. To Prevent Reintroduction for Six Months. This motion may be used to prevent the reintroduction of a failed substantive motion for a time, but it is in order only when made immediately following the substantive motion’s defeat. To be adopted, this motion must receive votes equal to at least two-thirds of the board’s actual membership, excluding vacant seats and not counting the mayor, unless the mayor may vote on all questions. If this motion is adopted, the ban on reintroduction remains in effect for six months or until the board’s next organizational meeting, whichever occurs first.

Part IX. Ordinances and Contracts

Rule 32. Introduction of Ordinances

For purposes of these rules, the “date of introduction” for a proposed ordinance is the date on which the board first votes on the proposed ordinance’s subject matter. The board votes on the subject matter of a proposed ordinance when it votes on whether to adopt or make changes to the proposed ordinance.

Rule 33. Adoption, Amendment, and Repeal of Ordinances

(a) Adoption of Ordinances.

- (1) *Proposed ordinances to be in writing.* No proposed ordinance shall be adopted unless it has been reduced to writing and distributed to members before a vote on adoption is taken.
- (2) *Adoption on date of introduction.* To be approved on the date of introduction, a proposed ordinance or any action having the effect of an ordinance must receive affirmative votes equal to at least two-thirds of the board’s actual membership, excluding vacant seats and not counting the mayor, unless the mayor has the right to vote on all questions before the board.
- (3) *Adoption after date of introduction.* To be approved after the date of introduction, a proposed ordinance or any action having the effect of an ordinance must receive affirmative votes equal to at least a majority of all board members not excused from voting on the matter. In calculating the number of affirmative votes necessary for approval, the board shall count the mayor if he or she votes on all questions. If the mayor votes only in the case of tie, the mayor’s vote counts if there is an equal division.

(b) Amendment and Repeal of Ordinances. The same voting requirements that govern the adoption of proposed ordinances also apply to the amendment or repeal of an ordinance.

Rule 34. Adoption of the Budget Ordinance

(a) Special Rules for the Adoption or Amendment of the Budget Ordinance. Notwithstanding any provision in the town charter, general law, or local act,

- (1) the board may adopt or amend the budget ordinance at a regular or special meeting of the board by a simple majority of those members present and voting, a quorum being present;
- (2) no action taken with respect to the adoption or amendment of the budget ordinance need be published or is subject to any other procedural requirement governing the adoption of ordinances or resolutions

by the board; and

- (3) the adoption or amendment of the budget ordinance and the levy of taxes in the budget ordinance are not subject to the provisions of any town charter or local act concerning initiative or referendum.

(b) Notice Requirements for Budget Meetings. During the period beginning with the submission of the budget to the board and ending with the adoption of the budget ordinance, the board may hold any special meetings that may be necessary to complete its work on the budget ordinance. Except for the notice requirements of the open meetings law, which continue to apply, no provision of law concerning the call of special meetings applies during that period so long as

- each member of the board has actual notice of each special meeting called for the purpose of considering the budget and
- no business other than consideration of the budget is taken up.

(c) No Authority for Closed Sessions. This rule shall not be construed to authorize the board to hold closed sessions on any basis other than the grounds set out in Rule 5.

Rule 35. Approval of Contracts and Authorization of Expenditures

(a) Contracts to be in Writing. No contract shall be approved or ratified by the town board unless it has been reduced to writing at the time of the board's vote.

(b) Approval of Contracts. To be approved or ratified, a contract must receive affirmative votes equal to at least a majority of all board members not excused from voting on the contract, including the mayor's vote in the event of a tie.

(c) Authorization of Expenditure of Public Funds. The same vote necessary to approve or ratify a contract is required for the board to authorize the expenditure of public funds, except when the expenditure is authorized pursuant to Rule 34.

Part X. Public Hearings and Comment Periods

Rule 36. Public Hearings

(a) Calling Public Hearings. In addition to holding public hearings required by law, the board may hold any public hearings it deems advisable. The board may schedule hearings or delegate that responsibility to town staff members, as appropriate, except when state law directs the board itself to call the hearing. If the board delegates scheduling authority, it must provide adequate guidance to assist staff members in exercising that authority.

(b) Public Hearing Locations. Public hearings may be held anywhere within the town or within the county where the town is located.

(c) Rules for Public Hearings. The board may adopt reasonable rules for public hearings that, among other things,

- fix the maximum time allotted to each speaker,
- provide for the designation of spokespersons for groups of persons supporting or opposing the same positions,
- provide for the selection of delegates from groups of persons supporting or opposing the same positions when the number of persons wishing to attend the hearing exceeds the capacity of the hall (so long as arrangements are made, in the case of a hearing subject to the open meetings

law, for those excluded from the hall to listen to the hearing), and

- provide for the maintenance of order and decorum in the conduct of the hearing.

(d) Notice of Public Hearings. Any public hearing at which a majority of the board is present shall be considered part of a regular or special meeting. Consequently, the relevant notice and related requirements of the open meetings law, as set out in Rules 9 through 12, apply to such hearings. Some statutes mandate additional notice for particular types of hearings, and such notice must be provided together with notice of the meeting during which the hearing will take place.

(e) Continuing Public Hearings. The board may continue any public hearing without further advertisement to a time and place certain, provided the time (including the date, if the hearing will resume on a different day) and place of the continued hearing are announced in open session. Except for hearings conducted pursuant to paragraph (g), if a quorum of the board is not present for a properly scheduled public hearing, the hearing must be continued until the board's next regular meeting without further advertisement.

(f) Conduct of Public Hearings. At the time appointed for the hearing, the mayor shall call the hearing to order and proceed to allow public input in accordance with any rules adopted by the board for the hearing. Unless the board extends the hearing, when the time allotted for the hearing expires, or when no one wishes to speak who has not done so, the mayor shall entertain a motion to close the hearing, and the board shall resume the regular order of business.

(g) Public Hearings by Less Than a Majority of Board Members. Nothing in this rule prevents the board from appointing a member or members to hold a public hearing on the board's behalf, except when state law requires that the board itself conduct the hearing.

Rule 37. Public Comment Periods

(a) Frequency of Public Comment Periods. The board must provide at least one opportunity for public comment each month at a regular meeting, except that the board need not offer a public comment period during any month in which it does not hold a regular meeting.

(b) Rules for Public Comment Periods. The board may adopt reasonable rules for public comment periods that, among other things,

- fix the maximum time allotted to each speaker,
- provide for the designation of spokespersons for groups supporting or opposing the same positions,
- provide for the selection of delegates from groups supporting or opposing the same positions when the number of persons wishing to attend the public comment period exceeds the capacity of the hall (so long as arrangements are made for those excluded from the hall to listen to the hearing), and
- provide for the maintenance of order and decorum in the conduct of the hearing.

(c) Content-Based Restrictions Generally Prohibited. The board may not restrict speakers based on subject matter, as long as their comments pertain to subjects within the board's real or apparent jurisdiction.

Part XI. Appointments and Appointed Bodies

Rule 38. Appointments

(a) Appointments in Open Session. The board must consider and make any appointment to another body or, in the event of a vacancy on the board, to its own membership in open session.

(b) Nomination and Voting Procedure. The board shall use the following procedure to fill a vacancy in the board itself or in any other body over which it has the power of appointment. The mayor shall open the floor for nominations, whereupon board members may put forward and debate nominees. When debate ends, the mayor shall call the roll of the members, and each member shall cast a vote for his or her preferred nominee. The voting shall continue until a nominee receives a majority of votes cast during a single balloting.

(c) Mayor. The mayor may make nominations and vote on appointments under this rule.

(d) Multiple Appointments. If the board is filling more than one vacancy, each member shall have as many votes in each balloting as there are slots to be filled, and the votes of a majority of the total number of members voting shall be required for each appointment. No member may cast more than one vote for the same candidate for the same vacancy during a single balloting.

(e) Duty to Vote. It is the duty of each member to vote for as many appointees as there are appointments to be made, but failure to do so shall not invalidate a member's ballot.

(f) Vote by Written Ballot. The board may vote on proposed appointments by written ballot in accordance with Rule 29.

Rule 39. Committees and Boards

(a) Establishment and Appointment. The board may establish temporary and standing committees, boards, and other bodies to help carry on the work of town government. Unless otherwise provided by law or the board, the power of appointment to such bodies lies with the board.

(b) Open Meetings Law. The requirements of the open meetings law apply whenever a majority of an appointed body's members gather in person or simultaneously by electronic means to discuss or conduct official business. They do not apply to meetings solely among the town's professional staff.

(c) Procedural Rules. The board may prescribe the procedures by which the town's appointed bodies operate, subject to any statutory provisions applicable to particular bodies. In the absence of rules adopted by the Board, an appointed body may promulgate its own procedural rules, so long as they are in keeping with any relevant statutory provisions and generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure.

Part XII. Miscellaneous

Rule 40. Amendment of the Rules

These rules may be amended at any regular meeting or at any properly called special meeting for which amendment of the rules is one of the meeting's stated purposes. Any amendment to these rules must be consistent with the town charter, any relevant statutes, and generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure. To be adopted, a motion to amend these rules must be approved by a majority of the board's members, excluding vacant seats and counting the mayor only if the mayor may vote on all questions.

Rule 41. Reference to Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised

The board shall refer to *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* for guidance when confronted with a procedural issue not covered by these rules or state law. Having consulted *Robert's*, the mayor shall make a ruling on the issue subject to appeal to the board under Rule 31, Motion 1.