

Exceptions are where, in the opinion of the chairperson:

- a) the practical effect of delaying actions under the resolution would be the same as if the resolution had been revoked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

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

### **1.10.3 Revocation or alteration by resolution at same meeting**

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

### **1.10.4 Revocation or alteration by recommendation in report**

The local board or one of its committees may, on a recommendation in a report by the chairperson or chief executive, or the report of any committee or subcommittee, revoke or alter all or part of a resolution passed by a previous meeting.

The chief executive must give at least two clear working days' notice of any meeting that will consider such a proposal, accompanied by details of the proposal.

## **1.11 Voting systems for appointments**

### **1.11.1 Provisions for election or appointment of chairperson and deputy chairperson of the local board and committees and representatives of the local board**

In the case of elections or appointments to positions, the local board (or a committee, if so directed by the local board) must determine by resolution that a person be elected or appointed by using one of the following systems of voting:

#### *System A*

- a) requires that a person is elected or appointed if they receive the votes of a majority of the members of the local board or committee present and voting
- b) has the following characteristics:
  - i. there is a first round of voting for all candidates
  - ii. if no candidate is successful in that round there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded
  - iii. if no candidate is successful in the second round there is a third and if necessary subsequent round of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded
  - iv. in any round of voting, if two or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.

#### *System B*

- a) requires that a person is elected or appointed if they receive more votes than any other candidate
- b) has the following characteristics:
  - i. there is only one round of voting
  - ii. if two or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

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