



**ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL  
TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, 13 APRIL 2004 AT 7.00PM  
LEVEL 3, COUNCIL CHAMBERS**

**A G E N D A**

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**APOLOGIES**

**DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTEREST**

**GENERAL BUSINESS**

**GB.1 Election Of Mayor For The March/September 2004 Mayoral Term 1**

File: S02356

To elect the Mayor for the period March/September 2004.

**Recommendation:**

That the Council elect the Mayor for the period March/September 2004 using the ordinary ballot method.

**GB.2 Election Of Deputy Mayor For The March/September 2004 Term 4**

File: S02356

To elect the Deputy Mayor for the period March/September 2004.

**Recommendation:**

That Council elect the Deputy Mayor for the period, March/September 2004, using the same election method as was used for the election of the Mayor.

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## ELECTION OF MAYOR FOR THE MARCH/SEPTEMBER 2004 MAYORAL TERM

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>PURPOSE OF REPORT:</b>	To elect the Mayor for the period March/September 2004.
<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	Section 290 of the Local Government Act provides that Council shall elect a Mayor within 3 weeks of an ordinary election.
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	<p>It is customary in Ku-ring-gai Council for Mayoral elections to use the ordinary ballot method of voting.</p> <p>The General Manager is the returning officer.</p>
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b>	That the Council elect the Mayor for the period March/September 2004 using the ordinary ballot method.

## PURPOSE OF REPORT

To elect the Mayor for the period March/September 2004.

## BACKGROUND

Section 290 of the Local Government Act provides that Council shall elect a Mayor within 3 weeks of an ordinary election. The Council is then required to have further mayoral elections in September of each year of its 4-year term (Department of Local Government Circular No 04/2).

## NOMINATION

Schedule 3 - Election of Mayor by Councillors (Local Government [Elections] Regulations 1998) states:

2. (1) *A councillor may be nominated without notice for election as mayor or deputy mayor.*
- (2) *The nomination is to be made in writing by 2 or more councillors (one of whom may be the nominee). The nomination is not valid unless the nominee has indicated consent to the nomination in writing.*
- (3) *The nomination is to be delivered or sent to the returning officer.*
- (4) *The returning officer is to announce the names of the nominees at the council meeting at which the election is to be held.*

Nomination forms and Acceptance forms have been distributed with the Business Papers and will also be available on the night.

If there is more than one nomination, an election is carried out.

## METHOD OF ELECTION

The election could be carried out in one of three ways.

The first is an ordinary ballot. In this type of election, each councillor is required to cast one vote for the candidate of his or her choice. If there are more than two candidates, the candidate who polled the lowest number of votes is eliminated and a further ballot takes place. In the case of a tied vote (ie 5 all for the final two candidates), the General Manager will conduct a draw of lots to determine the outcome - the one chosen by lot is elected Mayor. At any stage through the vote, if 2 or more candidates are tied on the lowest number of votes, the one to be excluded is chosen by lot.

**Item 1**

**S02356**  
**16 March 2004**

The second possible method of voting is a preferential system. In this system each councillor is required to cast a vote listing the candidates in order of preference 1, 2, 3, etc. If no candidate receives an absolute majority of first preferences, then preferences are distributed until one candidate receives a majority.

The third possible method of voting is open voting. This voting method follows the same principles as the ordinary ballot, except that voting is conducted by councillors raising their hands for the candidate of their choice.

## **COMMENTS**

It is customary in Ku-ring-gai Council for Mayoral elections to use the ordinary ballot method of voting.

## **CONSULTATION**

Not applicable.

## **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Not applicable.

## **CONSULTATION WITH OTHER COUNCIL DEPARTMENTS**

Not applicable.

## **SUMMARY**

Not applicable.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

That the Council elect the Mayor for the period March/September 2004 using the ordinary ballot method.

Brian Bell  
**General Manager**

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## ELECTION OF DEPUTY MAYOR FOR THE MARCH/SEPTEMBER 2004 TERM

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>PURPOSE OF REPORT:</b>	To elect the Deputy Mayor for the period March/September 2004.
<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	Section 231 of the Local Government Act 1993 empowers the Council to elect a Deputy Mayor.
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	It is customary that the same method of voting as is used for the election of the Mayor is used to elect the Deputy Mayor.
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b>	That Council elect the Deputy Mayor for the period, March/September 2004, using the same election method as was used for the election of the Mayor.

## PURPOSE OF REPORT

To elect the Deputy Mayor for the period March/September 2004.

## BACKGROUND

Section 231 of the Local Government Act 1993 empowers the Council to elect a Deputy Mayor. The Deputy Mayor may be elected for the same term as the Mayor or a shorter period. Traditionally, Ku-ring-gai Council has elected a Deputy Mayor for the same period as the Mayor.

## NOMINATION

Schedule 3 - Election of Mayor by Councillors (Local Government [Elections] Regulations 1998) states:

2. (1) A councillor may be nominated without notice for election as mayor or deputy mayor.
- (2) *The nomination is to be made in writing by 2 or more councillors (one of whom may be the nominee). The nomination is not valid unless the nominee has indicated consent to the nomination in writing.*
- (3) *The nomination is to be delivered or sent to the returning officer.*
- (4) *The returning officer is to announce the names of the nominees at the council meeting at which the election is to be held.*

Nomination forms and Acceptance forms have been distributed with the Business Papers and will also be available on the night.

If there is more than one nomination, an election is carried out.

## METHOD OF ELECTION

The election could be carried out in one of three ways.

The first is an ordinary ballot. In this type of election, each councillor is required to cast one vote for the candidate of his or her choice. If there are more than two candidates, the candidate who polled the lowest number of votes is eliminated and a further ballot takes place. In the case of a tied vote, the General Manager will conduct a draw of lots to determine the outcome - the one chosen by lot is elected Deputy Mayor. At any stage through the vote, if 2 or more candidates are tied on the lowest number of votes, the one to be excluded is chosen by lot.

**Item 2**

**S02356**  
**16 March 2004**

The second possible method of voting is a preferential system. In this system each councillor is required to cast a vote listing the candidates in order of preference 1, 2, 3, etc. If no candidate receives an absolute majority of first preferences, then preferences are distributed until one candidate receives a majority.

The third possible method of voting is open voting. This voting method follows the same principles as the ordinary ballot, except that voting is conducted by councillors raising their hands for the candidate of their choice.

## **COMMENTS**

It is customary that the same method of voting as is used for the election of the Mayor is used to elect the Deputy Mayor.

## **CONSULTATION**

Not applicable.

## **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Not applicable.

## **CONSULTATION WITH OTHER COUNCIL DEPARTMENTS**

Not applicable.

## **SUMMARY**

Not applicable.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

That the Council elect the Deputy Mayor for the period March/September 2004 using the same election method as was used for the election of the Mayor.

Brian Bell  
**General Manager**