#### **PURPOSE**

Well-organized and well-run public meetings offer Board members, <u>residents'</u> <u>citizens</u>, and the <u>press</u> <u>media</u> to participate in civil discourse, understand proceedings, and make their opinions heard.

Third, These Rules of Procedure helps the Board of Commissioners understand their various responsibilities and promote civil discourse in all Board business.

In addition, with the mandates of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), ilt is important that public meetings be run in such a way as to facilitate participation for people with disabilities. from the disabled.

Finally, ilt is essential that the Clerk to the Board be able to record accurately the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners.

With these considerations in mind, t<sub>I</sub>he following procedures have been developed to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the meetings of the Chatham County Board of Commissioners. They are in no way intended or designed to hinder public participation or limit deliberations by the Board of Commissioners.

### **AUTHORITY**

N.C. General Statute 153A-41 permits a board of county commissioners to adopt its own rules of procedure if they conform to "generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure" and do not conflict with applicable law.

## **Rule 1: Open Meetings**

The public policy of the State of North Carolina and Chatham County is that the hearings, deliberations, and actions of this Board and its committees be conducted openly. Except where specifically exempted as "executive closed session matters" by state law identified in NC General Statute 143-318.11, the meetings of the Chatham County Board of Commissioners shall be open to the public, and any person may attend.

### Rule 2: Organization of the Board

On the first Monday in December following a general election in which County officers are elected, the Board of Commissioners shall meet at the regular meeting time and place.

The Board member who served as the Chair of the Board of Commissioners during the preceding year shall call the meeting to order, except if the Chair was not reelected, the duty shall fall to the Vice Chair.

In the case where neither the Chair <u>n</u>or the Vice Chair were reelected, the duty shall fall to the members of the Board of Commissioners who have already been sworn in and shall be determined by seniority.

The newly elected members of the Board <u>of Commissioners</u> who are present shall take and subscribe <u>to</u> the oath of office as the first order of business.

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As the second order, the Board of Commissioners shall elect a Cehair and Vvice Cehair from its members.

### Rule 3: Agenda Preparation.

The County Manager is responsible for the preparation of the agenda for each regular, special, and emergency meeting. In doing so, the County Manager may review the draft agenda with Chair and/or Vice-Chair prior to the final publication.

Each member of the Board of Commissioners shall be provided with a copy of the agenda prior to the meeting, and it shall be available for public inspection when it is distributed to the Board of Commissioners.

Accept as otherwise provided below, the Board of Commissioners shall confine their discussion and comments to only those items that appear on the agenda.

### Matters may be added in the following ways:

- 1) Prior to approval of the agenda, a Commissioner, or the County Manager may ask that a matter be added to the agenda. A majority vote of the Board of Commissioners is required to add such matters to the agenda.
- 2) <u>During Commissioner Reports, a Board Member may ask that a matter be placed on a future agenda.</u> A majority vote of the Board of Commissioners is required to place such matters on a future agenda.

The Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners shall prepare the agenda for each regular, special, and emergency meeting.

A request to have an item of business placed on the agenda for a regular meeting, along with any supporting material, must be received by the Clerk at least two weeks before the meeting.

In unusual circumstances, the Chair, Vice Chair, and/or County Manager may make exceptions to the deadline.

Any Board member, by a timely request, may have an item placed on the agenda.

The Board may, by majority vote, add an item to the agenda during its motion to approve the agenda.

### Rule 4: Agenda Packet

The agenda packet shall include the agenda document, any proposed ordinances, or amendments to ordinances, and supporting documentation and information relevant to the agenda items.

The agenda packet will be emailed <u>to the Board of Commissioners</u> <del>out on Thursday</del> before the meeting and posted to the website.

**Rule 5: Consent Agenda** 

For purposes of speeding up the To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the business of the Board of Commissioners meetings and while reserving valuable-Board meeting time for deliberating on important issues by dealing quickly with routine items, the Board of Commissioners shall use a consent agenda for non-controversial or routine items.

Items for inclusion within the consent agenda shall be <u>reviewed and</u> selected by the <u>County Manager</u> Board Chair and Vice Chair upon the recommendation of Staff. the Agenda Review Committee.

Only routine and non-controversial items will be considered eligible for inclusion within the consent agenda.

Consent agenda items will be grouped together on the agenda and acted upon by one motion and vote of the Board of Commissioners.

<u>During agenda review and approval</u>, At the request of any Board member or citizen may remove items shall be removed from the consent agenda and placed on the regular agenda, unless another member objects to the removal, in which case the item may only be removed from the consent agenda by majority vote by the Board of Commissioners.

In the minutes of the meeting, actions passed in the consent agenda will be recorded individually and in full. the Clerk to the Board of Commissioners shall record each of the items with separate votes indicated, as if each item was adopted separately.

Rule 5A: Public Input Session. Following approval of the consent agenda, the Board of Commissioners shall hold at each Board meeting a 30 minute session for public input. During this session the Board will hear comments from the general public on any subject, Speakers will be limited to three minutes and are required to sign up in advance. Individuals who sign up to speak, but who cannot because of time constraints, will be carried to the next meeting day and given priority. NOTE: This section is redundant and will be removed – Public Comment is in Rule 25.

# **Rule 6: Order of Business**

Except where otherwise indicated, at regular meetings the Board <u>of Commissioners may be</u> organized shall proceed to its business in the following order:

- A) Work Session
- B) Call to Order
- C) Invocation or Moment of Silence
- D) Pledge of Allegiance
- E) Adoption of Agenda
- F) Consent Agenda
- G) <u>Ceremonial Items, Presentation, and Recognitions</u>
- H) Public Comment Session
- I) Public Hearings
- J) Board Priorities
- K) Clerk to the Board Report

- L) County Manager Report
- M) Commissioners' Reports
- N) Adjournment
- 1. Approval of the agenda
- 2. Approval of the consent agenda
- 3. Public Input Comment Session
- 4. Scheduled public hearings
- 5. Ceremonial items and presentations
- 6. Administrative reports
- 7. Other business
- 8. Items and reports from Board members

The order is moved around at the request of the Chair and Vice Chair at the Agenda Review Meeting. Without objection from other Board members, the Chair may call items in any order most convenient for the dispatch of business.

#### **CONDUCT OF DEBATE**

#### Rule 7: Powers Of the Chair

The Chair shall preside at all Board <u>of Commissioners</u> meetings. To address the Board <u>of Commissioners</u>, members of the Board, staff, and audience must be recognized by the Chair. The Chair shall have the following powers:

- 1. To rule on procedural matters. In doing so, the Chair may seek guidance from the County Attorney. Notwithstanding the forgoing, the Board of Commissioners may overrule the Chair by majority vote.
- 2. To determine whether a speaker who is addressing the Board of Commissioners during public comment or a public hearing has gone beyond the allotted time. reasonable standards of courtesy in his or her remarks and to
- 3. entertain and rule on objections from other Board members on this ground. redundant
- 4. To call a brief recess.
- 5. To adjourn in an emergency.

# Rule 8:

#### Parliamentarian.

The Clerk to the Board or County Attorney shall rule on points of parliamentary procedure.

# Rule 8: Action by the Board of Commissioners

The Board <u>of Commissioners</u> shall proceed by motion. Any member, including the Chair, may make a motion. Motions shall be stated completely by the introducer. The Clerk to the Board <u>may request that a motion be repeated for clarification.</u> shall have the right to interrupt the Board of Commissioners and request that a motion be repeated.

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#### **Rule 9: Second Required**

Except where otherwise indicated, a motion shall require a second.

#### Rule 11: Nominations.

Nominations for appointments to boards and committees shall not require a second.

### Rule 10: One Motion at a Time

A Board member may make only one motion at a time.

### **Rule 11: Substantive Motion**

A substantive motion, defined as any motion dealing with business of the Board <u>of Commissioners</u>, which is not a procedural motion, is out of order while another substantive motion is pending.

## Rule 12: Adoption by Majority Vote

A motion shall be adopted if approved by a simple majority of the votes cast, unless a larger majority is required by law.

### Rule 13: Debate

The Chair shall state the motion, open the floor to debate, and preside according to these general principles:

- 1. The member making the motion or introducing the ordinance, resolution, or order shall be recognized to speak by the Chair first.
- 2. A member who has not spoken on the issue shall be recognized before someone who has already spoken.
- 3. If possible, the debate shall alternate between opponents and proponents of the measure.

## **Rule 14: Procedural Motions**

In addition to substantive motions, the procedural motions listed below shall be in order. Unless otherwise noted, each motion is debatable, may be amended, and requires a majority vote for adoption. In order of priority (if applicable), the procedural motions are:

- 1. To adjourn. The motion may be made only at the conclusion of action on a pending matter. It may not interrupt deliberation of a pending matter.
- 2. To recess.
- 3. To call to follow the agenda. The motion must be made at the first reasonable opportunity, or it is waived.
- 4. To suspend the rules. The motion requires a vote equal to a quorum.

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- 5. To divide a complex motion and consider it by section.
- 6. To defer consideration of an item. A substantive motion whose consideration has been deferred may be considered after a motion to revive consideration is adopted. In any case, the substantive motion expires 100 one hundred days from the date on which consideration is deferred.
- 7. To call the previous question. The motion is not in order until there has been at least 45 fifteen minutes of debate, and every member has had one opportunity to speak.
- 8. To postpone consideration of an item to a certain time or day.

To refer to a committee. Sixty days after a motion has been referred to a standing or ad hoc committee appointed by the Board of Commissioners, the introducer may compel consideration of the measure by the entire Board, regardless of whether the committee has reported the matter back to the Board.

- 9. To amend. An amendment to a motion must be germane to the subject of the motion, but it may not achieve the opposite effect of the motion. There may be an amendment to the motion and an amendment to an amendment, but no further amendments. Any amendment to a proposed ordinance shall be in writing.
- 10. To revive consideration. The motion is in order at any time within 100 one hundred days of a vote deferring consideration.
- 11. To reconsider. The motion must be made at the same meeting where the original vote was taken, and by a member who voted with the prevailing side. It cannot interrupt deliberation on a pending matter but is in order any time before adjournment.
- 12. To prevent <u>reconsideration</u> for six months. The motion shall be in order only immediately following the defeat of a substantive motion, and if passed, <u>It requires a majority vote equal to a quorum and This action</u> is valid only for six months or until the next regular election of County commissioners, whichever occurs first.

#### Rule 15: Withdrawal of a Motion

A motion may be withdrawn by the introducer at any time before the Chair puts the motion to a vote.

### **Rule 16: Duty to Vote**

No member shall be excused from voting except upon matters involving the consideration of the member's own financial interest or official conduct or on matters on which the member is prohibited from voting under G.S. 14-234, G.S. 14-234.3, or G.S. 160D-109.

In all other cases except votes taken under G.S. 160D-601, a failure to vote by a member who is physically present in the meeting room, or who has withdrawn without being excused by a majority vote of the remaining members present, shall be recorded as an affirmative vote.

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The question of the compensation and allowances of members of the council Board of Commissioners is not a matter involving a member's own financial interest or official conduct.

It is the duty of each member to vote unless excused by a majority vote according to law.

The Board may excuse members from voting on matters involving their own financial interest or official conduct.

A member wishing to be excused from voting shall so inform the Chair, who shall take a vote of the remaining members. A member who fails to vote, not having been excused, shall be recorded as voting in the affirmative.

# **Rule 17: Prohibition of Secret Voting**

No vote may be taken by secret ballot. If the Board <u>of Commissioners</u> decides to vote by written ballot, each member shall sign his or her ballot and the minutes shall record the vote of each member.

These ballots shall be retained and made available for public inspection until the minutes of that meeting have been approved, at which time they may be destroyed.

## **Rule 18: Action by Reference**

The Board <u>of Commissioners</u> shall not deliberate, vote, or otherwise act on any matter by reference to an agenda or document number unless copies of the agenda or documents being referenced are available for public inspection at the meeting and are so worded that people at the meeting can understand what is being discussed or acted upon.

### **Rule 19: Introduction Of Ordinances**

A proposed ordinance shall be deemed introduced at the first meeting at which it is on the agenda, regardless of whether it is actually considered by the Board of Commissioners, and its introduction shall be recorded in the minutes.

### Rule 20: Adoption, Amendment or Repeal of Ordinances

To be adopted at the meeting where it is first introduced, an ordinance or an action with the effect of an ordinance, or any ordinance amending or repealing an existing ordinance (except the budget ordinance, a bond order, or another ordinance requiring a public hearing before adoption) must be approved by all members of the Board of Commissioners.

If the proposed measure is approved by a majority but not by all the members of the Board of Commissioners, or if the measure is not voted on at that meeting, it shall be considered at the next

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regular meeting of the Board <u>of Commissioners</u>. If it then or at any time thereafter within <u>100 one</u> <u>hundred</u> days of its introduction receives a majority of the votes cast, the measure is adopted.

#### Rule 21: Quorum

A majority of the Board <u>of Commissioners</u> membership shall constitute a quorum. The number required for a quorum is not affected by vacancies. If a member has withdrawn from a meeting without being excused by a majority vote of the remaining members, <u>they</u> he or she shall be counted as present for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

The Board of Commissioners may compel the attendance of an absent member by ordering the sheriff to take the member into custody.

# **Rule 22: Public Hearings**

### A. General

At the appointed time, the Chair shall call the hearing to order, preside over it, and, when appropriate, adjust speaker limits. When the allotted time expires, the Chair shall declare the hearing ended and the Board of Commissioners shall resume the regular order of business. A quorum of the Board of Commissioners must be present at all public hearings required by law.

Speakers shall adhere to the following guidelines:

- 1. <u>During the public hearing the Board of Commissioners will hear comments from the public on the subject which the hearing was called.</u>
- 2. Speakers will be limited to three minutes and are encouraged to sign up in advance.
- 3. A member of the public wishing to speak will be recognized by the Chair or called on by the Clerk.
- 4. Speakers must state their name and address for the record.
- 5. The Clerk to the Board may serve as the official timekeeper.
- 6. Large groups of citizens residents may be asked to designate representatives of their group.

Applicants have a reasonable amount of time to speak. The general public has a three-minute limit per speaker.

- Prior to the beginning of the meeting, all persons wishing to address the Board of
  Commissioners during a public hearing may sign up to speak with the Clerk to the Board should
  print his/her name on the appropriate speaker's list located outside the courtroom, unless a
  disability prohibits the person from doing so.
- 2. A member of the public wishing to speak must raise his/her hand and will be recognized by the Chair or called on by the Clerk to the Board.
- 3. Speakers must approach the podium and state their name (we cannot require someone to give their address) for the record. The Clerk to the Board may ask shall have the right to interrupt the speaker to clarify if this information is not given or is not clear. Persons prevented from approaching the podium by a disability may stay seated. The Chair shall designate a staff member to obtain the person's name.

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- 4. Before allowing public comment, the Chair should ask for a show of hands from those members of the audience who wish to speak. Generally, comments will be limited to three minutes per speaker. The time allotted for speaking may be adjusted by the Chair. The Clerk to the Board shall may serve as the official timekeeper.
- 5. Large groups of citizens may be asked to designate representatives of their group.

### B. Zoning and Major Subdivision Applications

(NOTE: Approved by the Board of Commissioners on October 18, 2021, but now incorporated.

1. Applicability

These rules apply to:

- a. statutorily required public hearings before the Board of Commissioners on rezoning, conditional rezoning, and text amendment applications; and
- b. consideration by the Board of Commissioners of first plat approval for major subdivisions.

### 2. Order of Presentation

The order of presentation shall be as follows:

- a. County Staff shall present the request with sufficient detail to adequately describe the application, the location of the property affected, and any other matters relevant for consideration by the Board of Commissioners. Following the Staff presentation, the presiding officer shall open the hearing.
- b. The applicant and the applicant's agents shall have fifteen minutes total to present their request. At the conclusion of the presentation, Commissioners may ask questions of the applicant and the applicant's agents.
- c. Following the applicant's presentation, members of the public may speak in support of or in opposition to the application. Persons desiring to speak must register in advance of the hearing with the Clerk to the Board-of Commissioners and will be called to speak in the order registered.
  - i. Speakers shall identify themselves prior to addressing the Board of Commissioners.
  - ii. Each speaker shall be limited to not more than two minutes.
  - iii. Speakers may not yield any portion of their allotted time to others.
  - iv. Speakers may also provide written copies of their presentation to the Clerk to the Board who shall make such copies available to each member of the Board of Commissioners.
  - v. Commissioners may ask questions of the speakers.
- d. The applicant and the applicant's agents shall have five minutes of rebuttal.
- e. At the conclusion of the hearing, the presiding officer shall entertain a motion to close the hearing or to continue the hearing to a specified Board of Commissioners meeting.

## 3. Additional Information

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Once a hearing is closed, individuals may not address the Board of Commissioners on the matter at subsequent Board of Commissioners meetings unless specifically asked to by the Board of Commissioners. This limitation shall not, however, limit the right of the applicant or individuals to provide written comments and other relevant material to the Clerk to the Board, the Board of Commissioners, or individual Commissioners.

#### 4. Deviation

The Board of Commissioners reserves the right to deviate from or vary the procedures, limitations, and requirements set forth in these rules, and any such deviation shall not be a basis for challenging the Board of Commissioners' decision regarding a zoning or subdivision application.

Note: These rules replace and supplant any previously adopted rules applicable to zoning public hearings and major subdivision plat applications.

### C. Quasi-Judicial

The Board of Commissioners shall follow quasi-judicial procedures when applicable.

#### **Rule 23: Public Comment**

<u>Public Comment periods held pursuant to G.S. 153A-52.1 shall be conducted as follows:</u>

Comments received by the public during the course of a meeting not in the context of a public hearing shall be made as follows:

- 1. The Board of Commissioners will hold a 30-minute session for public comment session during each work session and regular meeting.
- 2. <u>During this session the Board of Commissioners will hear comments from the public on any subject concerning county business.</u>
- 3. Speakers will be limited to three minutes and are encouraged to sign up in advance.
- 4. <u>Individuals who sign up to speak, but who cannot because of time constraints, will be carried to the next meeting day and given priority.</u>

Before <u>beginning the</u> allowing public comment, the Chair should <u>may</u> ask for a show of hands from those members of the audience who wish to speak.

- 5. A member of the public wishing to speak-should sign up with the Clerk to the Board must raise his/her their hand and will be recognized by the Chair or called on by the Clerk.
- 6. Speakers must <del>approach the podium and</del> state their name <del>and</del> for the record.

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- 7. The Clerk to the Board shall have the right to interrupt the speaker if this information is not given or is not clear. Persons prevented from approaching the podium by <u>due to</u> a disability may stay seated. The Chair shall designate a staff member to obtain the person's name and.
  Generally, comments will be limited to three minutes per speaker. The time allotted for speaking may be adjusted by the Chair.
- 8. The Clerk to the Board shall may serve as the official timekeeper.
- 9. Large groups of citizens residents may be asked to designate representatives of their group.

#### Rule 24: Accommodations for the Disabled.

- When requested, visually and hearing-impaired-citizens residents should be seated as close as
  possible to the front of the room. There are also two assisted listening devices available for the
  courtroom.
- 2. All public notices and the agenda shall include a statement that the County will make all reasonable accommodations for <u>people with disabilities</u> the <u>disabled</u>, when requested through the Manager's Office 24 hours prior to the meeting.

### **Rule 27: Electronic Meetings.**

The Chatham County Board of Commissioners recognizes that Article 33C of Chapter 143 of the North Carolina General Statutes contemplates that official meetings of public bodies, such as the Chatham County Board of Commissioners, may take place by electronic means. In fact, §143-318.10(d) of the North Carolina General Statutes states that an official meeting is, "a meeting, assembly, or gathering together at any time or place or the simultaneous communication by conference telephone or other electronic means of a majority of the members of a public body for the purpose of conducting hearings, participating in deliberations, or voting upon or otherwise transacting the public business within the jurisdiction, real or apparent, of the public body."

The Rules of Procedures for Electronic Meetings are a guide for how the Chatham County Board of Commissioners will <u>may</u> conduct meetings featuring electronic participation.

- 1. Meetings to Which These Rules Apply: These Rules of Procedure for Electronic Meetings

  ("Electronic Rules") shall apply only to meetings of the Chatham County Board of Commissioners
- 2. Citizen advisory committees may operate under a separately adopted policy pertaining to electronic meetings and advisory committees established by the Chatham County Board of Commissioners. The Electronic Rules are supplemental to the Rules of Procedure approved by the County Board of Commissioners for its meetings. Electronic Meetings can take place for any regular, special, or emergency meeting of the Chatham County Board of Commissioners, subject to the conditions governing the use of Electronic Meetings.
- 3. Conditions Necessary for Electronic Meetings: The Chatham County Board of Commissioners agrees that electronic meetings will only be permitted when any of the following entities declare that a state of emergency or a disaster exists in an area including Chatham County: the federal government of the United States of America; the Government of the State of North Carolina

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- through the Governor of the State of North Carolina or other method permitted by Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes; or Chatham County, North Carolina. The state of emergency declaration or disaster declaration must be related to a distinct event that reasonable persons can agree directly affects the Chatham County (for example, a determination that an emergency exists under the National Emergencies Act related to piracy conducted by Somali pirates would not reasonably be related to Chatham County and cannot support use of electronic meetings). If no state of emergency or disaster exists, then the Electronic Rules may not be used.
- 4.—Definition of an Electronic Meeting: An Electronic Meeting is any meeting where one or more members of the Chatham County Board of Commissioners participates through telephonic communication, or a telecommunications application which allows simultaneous communication by multiple parties, or other similar means that allows the members of the County Board of Commissioners to hold a meeting without all members being physically present in the same room.
- 5. Notice of Electronic Meeting: If an Electronic Meeting is necessary, a public notice of the electronic meeting shall be sent as part of any notice required by North Carolina General Statutes §143-318.12. The public notice, in addition to the information required by North Carolina General Statutes §143-318.12, shall provide:
  - a) The location of the physical meeting (which is where any member of the County Board of Commissioners and Staff able to attend the meeting in person shall gather); and
  - b) The location of where a member of the public, member of the media, or others, may listen to the Electronic Meeting in accordance with § 143-318.13 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
    - The notice shall be provided in the manner required by Article 33C of Chapter 143 of the North Carolina General Statutes. If the Electronic Meeting is being used for any part of a regular meeting that is on the meeting schedule adopted by the County Board of Commissioners, then the information required above shall be provided in a separate notice to be provided in accordance with Article 33C of Chapter 143 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
    - Any notice provided may also be posted on the Chatham County bulletin board, website, and social media accounts, if possible.
- 6. Quorum: Members of the County Board of Commissioners present in person or electronically, shall be included in the calculation for determining if a quorum exists of the County Board of Commissioners. If a member of the County Board of Commissioners who participates electronically withdraws from the meeting, the rest of the meeting may be completed provided there is still a quorum of the Chatham County Board of Commissioners present either in person or electronically. Any electronically participating member of the Chatham County Board of Commissioners withdrawing from the meeting, intentionally or involuntarily, shall no longer be included for purposes of the quorum calculation.
- 7. Process of Opening Meeting: Immediately prior to opening the meeting, the Chair, Vice Chair, or other presiding officer shall communicate with the Board of Commissioners member(s) who is (are) participating electronically and ensure that he/she they is prepared to go forward.

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From that time forward until the adjournment of the meeting, the communication line or application shall be kept open.

- At the start of the meeting, the Chair, Vice Chair, or presiding official shall state which members of the County Board of Commissioners are participating electronically.
- 8.—Voting and Discussion: Commissioners present for the meeting through electronic means are eligible to vote for all items considered by the County Board of Commissioners during the meeting. Commissioners will not be permitted to join a closed session if present for the meeting through electronic means. Commissioners present for the meeting through electronic means will not be permitted to participate or vote on any quasi-judicial matters coming before the Board of Commissioners. Also, a member voting must indicate verbally with a "yes," "no," "yea," "nay," "or "abstain" (when that is permitted) such that the County Clerk or her designee may record the vote. Prior to taking a vote on any issue, the Chair, Vice Chair, or other presiding officer shall inquire of the Commissioners participating electronically if they he or she has been able to adequately monitor the discussion, including comments from the public, if any, and shall allow those Commissioners to make any comments they he or she desires, if they chose to not avail themselves himself or herself of the opportunity to discuss the matter before the vote. However, it is the responsibility of the members to gain the attention of the Chair or the presiding officer in order to be recognized for discussion. A Commissioner attending through electronic means that withdraws from the meeting without being excused from further attendance shall not be considered an affirmative vote on items before the Board of Commissioners. If a Commissioner attending through electronic means withdraws from the meeting, intentionally or involuntarily, the Commissioner will not be counted as an affirmative or negative vote and shall no longer be included for purposes of the quorum calculation.
- 9. Minutes: The minutes of the meeting shall designate the name of each Commissioner who participated electronically, the nature of the electronic communication, and the duration of the Commissioner's participation.
- 10. Electronic Meeting Guidelines: The Chatham County Board of Commissioners recognizes the variability of circumstances for each declared state of emergency. The Board of Commissioners also recognizes the evolving nature of technology and how it might be utilized during such times as states of emergency to transact public business while maintaining necessary levels of access of and transparency to the public. In consideration of these and other factors, the Chatham County Board of Commissioners empowers the County Manager, in collaboration with the Clerk to the County Board of Commissioners and County Attorney to the County Board of Commissioners, to establish a set of electronic meeting guidelines, whenever necessary, to accommodate electronic meetings of the County Board of Commissioners during states of emergency that inhibit physical meetings of the Board of Commissioners. Such guidelines are to be consistent with this policy, State Statutes, and other relevant legal requirements.

### **Code of Ethics**

North Carolina General Statute §160A-86 requires the Board of Commissioners to adopt a code of ethics policy.

The following is the adopted policy of the Board of Commissioners:

#### Preamble

The stability and proper operation of democratic representative government depends upon the continuing consent of the governed, upon the public confidence in the integrity of the government and upon reasonable exercise of the trust conferred by the people. Government decisions and policy must be made and implemented through proper channels and processes of the government structure. The purpose of this code is to establish guidelines for ethical standards of conduct for county commissioners. It should not be considered a substitute for the law.

County The Board of Commissioners must be able to act in a manner to maintain their integrity and independence and they must be responsive to the interests and needs of those they represent.

County Commissioners serve in an important advocacy capacity in meeting the needs of their citizens residents and should recognize the legitimacy of this role as well as the intrinsic importance of this function to the proper functioning of representative government.

At the same time, county commissioners must, at times, act in an adjudicatory or administrative capacity and must, when doing so, act in a fair and impartial manner.

County Commissioners must know how to distinguish these roles and when each role is appropriate, and they must act accordingly.

County Commissioners must be aware of their obligation to conform their behavior to standards of ethical conduct that warrant the trust of their constituents including avoiding the appearance of conflicts of interest.

Canon One: Commissioners Shall Obey the Law

County\_Commissioners shall support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of North Carolina and the laws enacted by the Congress of the United States and the General Assembly.

Canon Two: Commissioners Should Uphold the Integrity and Independence of the His or Her Office

- A. County Commissioners should demonstrate the highest standards of personal integrity, truthfulness, honesty and fortitude in all their public activities in order to inspire public confidence and trust in county government.
- B. County Commissioners should participate in establishing, maintaining and enforcing, and should themselves observe, high standards of conduct so that the integrity and independence of their office may be preserved.

C. The provisions of this Code should be construed and applied to further these objectives.

**Canon Three:** Commissioners Should Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in All <u>Their</u> His or Her Activities

- A. It is essential that county government attract those <u>citizens</u> <u>residents</u> best qualified and willing to serve. <u>County The Board of Commissioners</u> have legitimate interests-economic, professional and vocational-of a private nature.
- B. <u>County</u> Commissioners should not acquire, retain, or pursue private interests, economic or otherwise, when such action conflicts with their responsibility to the public or creates the appearance of such a conflict.
- C. <u>County\_</u>Commissioners should respect and comply with the law and should conduct themselves at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity of the office of county commissioner and of county government.
- D. <u>County\_</u>Commissioners should not allow family, social, or other relationships to unduly influence their conduct or judgment and should not lend the prestige of the office of county commissioner to advance the private interests of others; nor should they convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence them.
- E. Where there is a clear appearance of such undue influence, a county commissioner should recuse themselves himself or herself from voting on the matter or participating in its deliberations.

Canon Four: Commissioners Should Perform the Duties of the Office Diligently

County Commissioners should, while performing the duties of the office as prescribed by law, give precedence to these duties over other activities.

In the performance of these duties, the following standards should apply:

- A. Legislative Responsibilities
- 1. County Commissioners should actively pursue policy goals they believe to be in the best interest of all residents within the parameters of orderly decision making, rules of the Board of County Commissioners and open government.
- County Commissioners should respect the legitimacy of the goals and interests of other county
  commissioners and should respect the rights of others to pursue goals and policies different
  from their own.

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- B. Adjudicative Responsibilities
- County Commissioners should be faithful to the general and local laws pertaining to the office and strive for professional competence in them. They should not be swayed by partisan interests, public clamor, or fear of criticism.
- 2. County Commissioners should demand and contribute to the maintenance of fair, open and courteous proceedings before the Board of County Commissioners and afford full opportunity for citizens residents to be heard and to express their views.
- 3. County Commissioners should be honest, patient, dignified and courteous to those with whom they deal in their official capacity, and should require similar conduct of their staff and others subject to their direction and control.
- 4. County Commissioners should accord every person who is interested in a proceeding before the commission full right to be heard according to law.
- 5. County Commissioners should dispose of the business of the county in a deliberate manner that assures that citizens residents have meaningful knowledge of and input into their commissioners' decisions.
- C. Administrative Responsibilities
- 1. County Commissioners should require county employees to be aware of and carry out the State's Open Meetings and Public Records Laws.
- 2. County Commissioners should conserve the resources of the county in their charge. They should employ county equipment, property, funds, and personnel only in legally permissible pursuits and in a manner that exemplifies excellent stewardship.
- 3. County Commissioners should require county employees subject to their direction and control to observe the standards of fidelity and diligence that apply to commissioners as well as those appropriate for employees.
- 4. County Commissioners should take or initiate appropriate disciplinary measures against a county employee for improper conduct.
- 5. County Commissioners should exercise the power of employment only on the basis of merit, avoid favoritism and refrain from illegal discrimination and nepotism.
- 6. They should not approve compensation of employees beyond the fair value of services rendered.

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Canon Five: Commissioners Should Conduct the Affairs of the Board in an Open and Public Manner

County Commissioners should be aware of the letter and intent of the State's Open Meetings Law, should conduct the affairs of the Board of County Commissioners consistent with the letter and spirit of that law and consistent with the need to inspire and maintain public confidence in the integrity and fairness of county government and the office of county commissioner.

Consistent with this goal of preserving public trust, county commissioners should be aware of the need for discretion in deliberations when the lack of discretion would pose a clear threat to the resources of the county, to the reputation of current or potential county employees, to the integrity of other governmental processes or to other legitimate interests of the county.

County Commissioners should only utilize closed meetings as allowed under the Open Meeting Law when absolutely necessary to carry out the intent and letter of those provisions.

**Canon Six:** County Commissioners Should Regulate His or Her Their Extra-Governmental Activities to Minimize the Risk of Conflict with His or Her Their Official Duties.

- A. County Commissioners should refrain from financial and business dealings that tend to reflect adversely on the Board or on county government or to interfere with the proper performance of official duties.
- B. County Commissioners should manage their personal financial interests to minimize the number of cases in which they must abstain from voting on matters coming before the Board.
- C. Information acquired by county commissioners in their official capacity should not be used or disclosed in their personal or business financial dealings or for any other purpose not related to official duties.

**Canon Seven:** Commissioners Should Refrain from Political Activities Inappropriate to His or Her Their Office

- A. County Commissioners have a civic responsibility to support good government by every available means, to continue to inform and educate the citizenry public about the affairs and processes of county government, and to make themselves available to citizens residents of the county so that they may ascertain and respond to the needs of the community.
  - In doing so, county a commissioners may and should join or affiliate with civic organizations whether partisan or non-partisan, may and should attend political meetings, may and should advocate and support the principles or policies of civic or political organizations consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and North Carolina.
- B. Candidates for the office of county commissioner, including incumbents:

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- Should inform themselves concerning the laws of this state with regard to campaigns, campaign finance and relevant disclosure requirements, conflict of interest provisions and other appropriate state and federal laws and should scrupulously comply with the provisions of such laws;
- Should maintain the dignity appropriate to the office, and should encourage members of their families to adhere to the same standards of political conduct that apply to commissioners;
- 3. Should not make pledges or promises of conduct in office that they will not or cannot perform or would be illegal if they were performed;
- 4. Should not misrepresent their identity, qualifications, present position, or other fact;
- 5. Should avoid pledges or promises of conduct in office other than the faithful and impartial performance of the duties of the office: and
- 6. Should refrain from personal or professional financial arrangements with fellow county commissioners, appointed advisory board members or other elected and appointed county and municipal officials that could, or would appear to, unduly influence either party's conduct or judgment.

#### Reference:

Adopted: February 21, 1994.

Revised: August, 22 1994: Rule 5A added and Rule 6 amended to include public input session.

Adopted: December 4, 2006: Code of Ethics Policy Revised: April 20, 2020: Rule 27: Electronic Meetings

Revised: October 18, 2021: Rule 24 Zoning and Major Subdivision Applications

Revised: September 18, 2023: PURPOSE: Civil Discourse

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