

Extraordinary Council Meeting

Business Paper

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary Council Meeting of Parkes Shire Council will be held in the Parkes Council Chamber, 2 Cecile Street, Parkes, on Tuesday 8 October 2024 at 2:00 PM.



Kent Boyd PSM
GENERAL MANAGER

Governing Body

Composition:	Ten (10) Councillors
Membership:	Councillor N Westcott, Councillor MA Applebee, Councillor W Jayet, Councillor KM McGrath, Councillor G Wilson, Councillor G Pratt, Councillor L O'Leary, Councillor DP Pout, Councillor MS Scherer, Councillor JP Paddison
Quorum:	6 Councillors
Chairperson:	
Deputy Chairperson:	

Pursuant to section 223 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the role of Parkes Shire Council's governing body is:

- To direct and control the affairs of Parkes Shire Council in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*, in consultation with the General Manager.
- To provide effective civic leadership to the local community.
- To ensure as far as practicable the financial sustainability of the Council.
- To ensure as far as practicable that the Council acts in accordance with the principles set out in Chapter 3 of the *Local Government Act 1993* and other strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the Council.
- To determine and adopt a rating and revenue policy and Operational Plans that support the optimal allocation of the Council's resources to implement the strategic plans (including the Community Strategic Plan) of the Council and for the benefit of the local area.
- To keep under review the performance of the Council, including service delivery.
- To make decisions necessary for the proper exercise of the Council's regulatory functions.
- To determine the process for appointment of the General Manager by the Council and to monitor the General Manager's performance.
- To determine the senior staff positions within the organisation structure of the Council, following consultation with the General Manager.
- To consult regularly with community organisations and other key stakeholders and keep them informed of the Council's decisions and activities.
- To be responsible for ensuring that the Council acts honestly, efficiently and appropriately.

Matters determined by meetings of Parkes Shire Council's governing body will include all those non-delegable functions identified in section 377 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Guiding Principles

In accordance with section 8A of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Councillors are reminded of the guiding principles applicable to decision-making by local councils:

Councils should recognise diverse local community needs and interests.

Councils should consider social justice principles.

Councils should consider the long-term and cumulative effects of actions on future generations.

Councils should consider the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Council decision-making should be transparent and decision-makers are to be accountable for decisions and omissions.

Statement of Ethical Obligations

In accordance with clause 3.22 of Council's Code of Meeting Practice, Councillors are reminded of their Oath or Affirmation of Office made under section 233A of the Act and their obligations under Council's Code of Conduct to disclose and appropriately manage conflicts of interest.

Oath or Affirmation of Office

The Oath or Affirmation is taken by each Councillor whereby they swear or declare to undertake the duties of the office of Councillor in the best interests of the people of the Parkes Shire and Parkes Shire Council and that they will faithfully and impartially carry out the functions, powers, authorities and discretions vested in them under the *Local Government Act 1993* or any other Act to the best of their ability and judgment.

Conflicts of Interest

All Councillors must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in matters being considered at Council meetings in accordance with the Council's Code of Conduct. All declarations of conflicts of interest and how the conflict of interest was managed will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the declaration was made.

Councillors attending a meeting by audio-visual link must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in matters being considered at the meeting in accordance with Council's Code of Conduct. Where a Councillor has declared a pecuniary or significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter being discussed at the meeting, the Councillor's audio-visual link to the meeting will be suspended or terminated for the time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by Council, or at any time during which Council is voting on the matter.

Councillors should ensure that they are familiar with Parts 4 and 5 of Council's Code of Conduct in relation to their obligations to declare and manage conflicts of interests.

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1 OPENING OF MEETING

In the spirit of open, accessible and transparent government, meetings of Parkes Shire Council are video recorded and webcast, consistent with Council's Code of Meeting Practice and the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Council accepts no liability for any defamatory, discriminatory or offensive remarks or gestures made during the course of meetings. Opinions expressed or statements made by individual participants are the opinions or statements of those individuals, and do not imply any form of endorsement by Council.

Closed sessions of Council meetings are not video recorded or webcast.

Recordings and webcasts are protected by copyright and owned by Council, and published to Council's website. No part may be copied, recorded, reproduced or transmitted without the prior written consent of the General Manager. Any recording or webcast is not, and shall not, be taken to be an official record of Council or discussion depicted therein. Only the official minutes may be relied upon as an official record of the meeting.

Authorised media representatives are permitted to record meetings provided written notice has been lodged. A person may be expelled from a meeting for recording without notice. Recordings may only be used for the purpose of accuracy of reporting and are not for broadcast, or to be shared publicly. No recordings of any private third-party conversations or comments of anyone within the Chamber are permitted.

Please ensure that mobile phones and other electronic devices are turned off or are in silent mode for the duration of the meeting.

Under Council's Code of Meeting Practice, individuals acting in a disorderly manner can be asked by the Chairperson to leave the meeting.

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Parkes Shire Council acknowledges the Wiradjuri People who are the Traditional Custodians of the Land. We would also like to pay respect to the Elders past, present and emerging of the Wiradjuri Nation and extend that respect to other Aboriginal peoples from other nations who are present.

3 PRAYER

4 APOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS FOR A LEAVE OF ABSENCE

In accordance with clauses 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 of Council's Code of Meeting Practice, apologies must be received and accepted from absent Councillors and a leave of absence from the Council Meeting may be granted.

5 APPLICATIONS TO ATTEND BY AUDIO-VISUAL LINK

In accordance with clauses 5.18 and 5.19 of Council's Code of Meeting Practice, Councillors may attend and participate in meetings by audio-visual link with the approval of the Council.

Requests by Councillors for approval to attend a meeting by audio-visual link must be made in writing to the General Manager prior to the meeting in question and provide reasons why the Councillor will be presented from attending the meeting in person.

Councillors attending a meeting by audio-visual link are reminded that they must ensure that no other person is within sight or hearing of the meeting at any time that the meeting is closed to the public under section 10A of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Note: Consistent with clause 5.43 of Council's Code of Meeting Practice, attendance by Council staff at meetings of the Council by audio-visual link shall be with the approval of the General Manager.

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Under the *Local Government Act 1993* Councillors are required to take an oath or make an affirmation of office, to be entitled to participate in Council meetings.

Accordingly, Councillors will be asked to individually either take the Oath of Office or make an Affirmation of Office, as outlined below.

Oath,

I **[name of councillor]** swear that I will undertake the duties of the office of councillor in the best interests of the people of the Parkes Shire Council area and the Parkes Shire Council and that I will faithfully and impartially carry out the functions, powers, authorities and discretions vested in me under the *Local Government Act 1993* or any other Act to the best of my ability and judgment.

Or

Affirmation

I **[name of councillor]** solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I will undertake the duties of the office of councillor in the best interests of the people of the Parkes Shire council area and the Parkes Shire Council and that I will faithfully and impartially carry out the functions, powers, authorities and discretions vested in me under the *Local Government Act 1993* or any other Act to the best of my ability and judgment.

Upon taking the Oath or the making of an Affirmation of Office, each Councillor will immediately sign the Oath or Affirmation in the presence of their fellow Councillors, the General Manager and the gallery. The General Manager will counter sign the Oath/Affirmation and retain, so they may be copied for the Councils records. The original documents will be returned to Councillors at a subsequent meeting of Council.

7 DISCLOSURES OF INTERESTS

In accordance with Part 16 of Council's Code of Meeting Practice, all Councillors must disclose and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in matters being considered at the meeting.

Council's Code of Conduct deals with pecuniary and non-pecuniary conflicts of interest and political donations, and provides guidance on how these issues should be managed.

Councillors, and where applicable, other Council Officials, must be familiar with Council's Code of Conduct and their obligations to disclose and manage any conflicts of interest that they may have in matters being considered at this Council Meeting.

Note: Councillors and staff who declare an Interest at the Council Meeting are also required to complete a Declaration of Interest form.

Obligations	
Pecuniary Interests	<p>A Councillor who has a pecuniary interest in any matter with which the Council is concerned, and who is present at a meeting of the Council at which the matter is being considered, must disclose the nature of the interest to the meeting.</p> <p>The Councillor must not be present at, or in sight of, the meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) At any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed, or (b) At any time during which the Council is voting on any question in relation to the matter.
Non-Pecuniary Conflicts of Interest	<p>A Councillor who has a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter, must disclose the relevant private interest in relation to the matter fully and on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to the matter.</p>
Significant Non-Pecuniary Conflicts of Interest	<p>A Councillor who has a significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest in relation to a matter under consideration at a Council meeting, must manage the conflict of interest as if they had a pecuniary interest in the matter.</p>
Less than Significant Non-Pecuniary Interests	<p>A Councillor who determines that they have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter that is not significant and does not require further action, when disclosing the interest must also explain why conflict of interest is not significant and does not require further action in the circumstances.</p>

8 LATE BUSINESS**9 ADOPTION OF MULTIPLE ITEMS OF BUSINESS**

The Council may, at any time, resolve to adopt multiple items of business, as recommended in the report, byway of a single resolution. The Chairperson must list the items of business to be adopted and ask Councillors to identify any individual items of business listed by the Chairperson that they intend to vote against the recommendation made in the Business Paper, or that they wish to speak on (13.2).

10 REPORTS OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

10.1 ELECTION OF MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR - 2024

IP&R Linkage: **Pillar:** Leadership

Goal: Our local government is open, accountable, and representative.

Strategy: Provide open and transparent decision-making and undertake the civic duties of Council with professionalism and integrity.

Author: **Anthony McGrath, Director Customer, Corporate Services and Economy**

Authoriser: **Kent Boyd PSM, General Manager**

Annexures: **A. Office of Local Government Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor by Councillors Fact Sheet** [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Note the information on the process for the election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor to be held at the 8 October 2024 Extraordinary Council meeting.
2. Elect a Deputy Mayor for the same term as the Mayor.
3. Adopt the Ordinary Ballot system of voting if an election is required for the position of Mayor or Deputy Mayor.
4. Record the names of the successful candidates for Mayor and Deputy Mayor in the minutes for this meeting

BACKGROUND

The Local Government Act provides that when a Mayor is not (popularly) elected by voters at a general election, Councils are to elect a Mayor from their number on a bi-annual basis in the month of September (Section 290). Councils may also elect a Deputy Mayor from their number for the same or lesser term as the Mayor (Section 231). The Deputy Mayor may exercise any functions of the Mayor at the request of the Mayor or if the Mayor is prevented by illness, absence or otherwise from exercising the functions of his/her Office. It is customary to elect a Deputy Mayor who is appointed for the same term as the Mayor.

ISSUES AND COMMENTARY

The election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor for the period from 8 October 2024 through to the September 2026 Ordinary Council Meeting (two (2) year term), will take place at the extraordinary meeting of Parkes Shire Council scheduled for Tuesday 8 October 2024.

A summary of the election procedure is listed below for the information of Councillors. This information is detailed in the Office of Local Government's "Fact Sheet - Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor" ("Fact Sheet") included as *Annexure A*. The Fact Sheet provides more details of the process and includes an extract of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Summary of Election Process

Prior to Election

- A nomination for the Office of Mayor or Deputy Mayor is to be made in writing by two 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. To assist Councillors nomination requisite forms are attached to this report at *Annexure B* and will be distributed at this meeting.
- The General Manager or a person appointed by the General Manager is the Returning Officer. The General Manager has appointed Anthony McGrath Director Customer, Corporate Services and Economy as the Returning Officer for this election. Nominations are to be delivered or sent to the Returning Officer prior to the commencement of the 8 October 2024 extraordinary council meeting.

Election Day

The General Manager will take the Chair for the meeting and will hand over to the Returning Officer to conduct the election at the appropriate time. If any procedural matters are required with reference to Council's Code of Meeting Practice (such as the need for a short adjournment etc) during the election process, the General Manager will carry out those requirements "From the Chair".

The Election

- The Returning Officer will call for further nominations without notice. If a nomination without notice is made, it must be accepted in writing by the nominee to be valid. The nomination is to be given to the Returning Officer. Additional Nomination forms will be on hand at the meeting if required.
- If no further nominations without notice are received, the Returning Officer will read out the nominations received.
- If only one Councillor is nominated, that Councillor is elected. If more than one Councillor is nominated, the Council resolution relating to the method of voting will apply. The Council will have resolved whether the election is to proceed by:
 - a) Preferential Ballot
 - b) Ordinary Ballot
 - c) Open Voting (show of hands)
- Councillors can participate in mayoral elections using an open voting method by audio visual link but not if either of the other two methods of election are used. ***That is, if the council elects to conduct the election by either of the secret methods, those on audio-visual links will not be able to participate in the election.***
- Ordinary and preferential ballots are secret ballots and Councillors will need to attend the meeting in person to vote if using either of these methods.
- If the method is by preferential or ordinary ballot, it shall be by secret vote. Traditionally Council has **adopted the ordinary ballot process for elections**. For a detailed explanation of the different methods of voting, please refer to the Fact Sheet at *Annexure A*.

Under the ordinary ballot System, the election is carried out as follows:

- The Returning Officer is to decide the way votes are to be marked on the ballot-papers. If the ordinary ballot system is chosen, Councillors are asked to carefully read and follow the instructions on the ballot paper to avoid informality.
- If there are only two candidates, the candidate with the higher number of votes is elected.
- If there are three or more candidates, the one with the lowest number of votes is to be excluded. (The legislation attempts to bring the vote back to a contest between two candidates. Thus, the requirement is to exclude the candidate with the lowest number of votes If there are three or more candidates).

- If after the first exclusion three or more candidates then remain, a further vote is to be taken of those candidates and the one with the lowest number of votes from that further vote is to be excluded. If, after that, three or more candidates remain, separate ballots continue until only two candidates remain.
- When only two candidates remain, election of the candidate is in accordance with the procedure mentioned above for two candidates.
- If at any stage during a count where there are three or more candidates and two (or more) candidates are tied on the lowest number of votes, the one excluded is to be chosen by lot.

For a detailed explanation of preferential voting, refer *Annexure A*.

The formality of a ballot paper under this provision is to be determined in accordance with the Regulation. As mentioned above Councillors are requested to carefully read the instructions on any ballot paper to avoid the chance of informality. If a vote is declared informal by the Returning Officer, it is set aside and cannot be used in the count.

At any stage that a ballot is required, ballot papers will be prepared and distributed to Councillors for marking:

- Upon completion of marking of the ballot papers by Councillors, the ballot papers will be collected on behalf of the Returning Officer and the votes will be counted.
- When the ballot or ballots, as required pursuant to the provisions of the Regulation, have been completed and a result obtained, the Returning Officer will announce the results to the meeting.

The Returning Officer's declaration finalises the election for the position.

Tied Candidates

- If, on any count of votes, there are two candidates in, or remaining in, the election and the numbers of votes cast for the two candidates are equal the candidate whose name is first chosen by lot is taken to have received an absolute majority of votes and is therefore taken to be elected.
- If, on any count of votes, there are three or more candidates in, or remaining in, the election and the numbers of votes cast for two or more candidates are equal and those candidates are the ones with the lowest number of votes on the count of the votes the candidate whose name is first chosen by lot is taken to have the lowest number of votes and is therefore excluded.

Choosing by lot

To choose a candidate by lot, the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes are written on similar slips of paper by the Returning Officer, the slips are folded to prevent the names being seen, the slips are mixed and one is drawn at random by the Returning Officer and the candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is chosen.

Election of Deputy Mayor

- The nomination and election of the Deputy Mayor is carried out in the same manner as the nomination and election of the Mayor.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

The NSW local government Acts and Regulations that are applicable to the election process are as follows:

[Local Government Act, 1993 Section 290 Provision for Election of Mayor](#)

[Local Government Act, 1993 Section 231 Provision to elect a Deputy Mayor](#)

[Local Government General Regulation 2005 \(Schedule 7\) Procedure to Elect](#)

[Local Government \(General Regulation\) 2005 Clause 394 Power to elect](#)

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications for Council associated with this Report.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Following the process as described in this report ensures that Council meets its compliance requirements under the Local Government Act.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

There are no community consultation requirements for Council associated with the Report.

CONCLUSION

The election of the Mayor and Deput Mayor will take place at the Ordinary Meeting of Council to be held on 8 October 2024. This report outlines the election method and process, and recommends that Council choose a method of voting, should an election for the position of Mayor or Deputy Mayor be required.

Fact Sheet

**ELECTION OF MAYOR AND DEPUTY
MAYOR BY COUNCILLORS****Summary**

Councillors must elect a mayor from among their number every two years unless they have a popularly elected mayor.

Councillors may also elect a deputy mayor. The deputy mayor may be elected for the mayoral term or a shorter term.

The election of the mayor and the deputy mayor must be conducted in accordance with section 394 and Schedule 7 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* (the Regulation).

The purpose of this document is to assist councils to conduct mayoral and deputy mayoral elections in accordance with these requirements. It includes scripts for key activities to help returning officers exercise their functions. These scripts are provided in the text boxes inserted in the relevant parts of this document.

How can councils use this document?

Electing a mayor is an important activity. It is vital that the process is smooth, open and easy to follow and not rushed or confusing. Where necessary, it may be appropriate to stop and provide clarification for the benefit of councillors, staff or the gallery.

Returning officers can circulate this document prior to the meeting to help councillors understand the election process.

Election of a mayor after an ordinary election of councillors

An election for mayor must be held within three weeks of the declaration of the ordinary election at a meeting of the council.

The returning officer is to be the general manager or a person appointed by the general manager.

As no mayor or deputy mayor will be present at the start of the meeting, the first business of the meeting should be the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting. Alternatively, the returning officer may assume the chair for the purpose of conducting the election.

Mid-term election of a mayor

A mayor elected by councillors holds office for two years. A mid-term mayoral election must be held in the September two years after the ordinary election of councillors or the first election of a new council following its establishment.

Procedures**Prior to the meeting**

Before the council meeting at which the election is to be conducted, the returning officer will give notice of the election to the councillors.

The notice is to set out how a person may be nominated as a candidate for election as chairperson.

As returning officer, I now invite nominations for the position of mayor/deputy mayor for [name of council] for a two year period.

In accordance with the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, two or more councillors may nominate a councillor (one of whom may be the nominee) for the position of mayor/deputy mayor. Nominations must be in writing and the nominee must consent to their nomination in writing.

A councillor may be nominated without notice for election as mayor or deputy mayor. The nomination is to be made in writing by two 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.

The returning officer checks the nomination forms and writes the nominees' names on a candidates' sheet.

At the meeting

At the start of the first meeting after an ordinary election, in the absence of a chairperson, the returning officer assumes the chair and announces that the first item of business is to be the election of a mayor.

If a chairperson is present, they announce that the first item of business is the election of the mayor then vacates the chair for the returning officer who will then conduct the election.

The returning officer reads out the names of the nominees and seeks confirmation that the nominee has accepted the nomination.

If only one councillor has been nominated for the position of mayor/deputy mayor, the nominee is elected.

As there is only one nominee for the role of mayor/deputy mayor, I declare that [name of successful candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

If more than one candidate has been nominated, the council must determine by resolution, the method of voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor, by way of one of the following methods:

- Open voting – i.e. by show of hands
- Ordinary ballot – i.e. a secret ballot (place an "X" against the candidate of their choice)
- Preferential ballot – i.e. place 1, 2, 3 etc. against each candidate.

The returning officer must ask for a motion to be put to the meeting by one of the councillors on the preferred method of voting for the election of a chairperson. This must then be seconded and voted on by the councillors.

Note: In the event of a tie, if there is a chairperson, they may use their casting vote. If there is a tie and no chairperson, an election for the role of chairperson should be conducted. Then the election for mayor resumes.

Open voting (show of hands)

Open voting is the most transparent method of voting. It is also the least bureaucratic method and reflects normal council voting methods.

The returning officer will advise the meeting of the method of voting and explains the process.

It has been resolved that the method of voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor will be by show of hands.

Each councillor is entitled to vote for only one candidate in each round of voting.

I will now write each candidate's name on a slip of paper and deposit it in a barrel. The first name out of the barrel will be written first on the tally sheet, with second name out being written second on the tally sheet, etc.

When all candidates' names have been written on the tally sheet, the returning officer announces the names of the candidates and, commencing with the first candidate, states the following:

Would those councillors voting for [name of candidate] please raise your hand.

The returning officer records the number of votes for each successive candidate on the tally sheet and announces the number of votes received for each candidate.

The minute taker records the vote of each councillor.

The returning officer should check with the minute taker that each councillor has voted. If a councillor has not voted it should be confirmed that they are abstaining (an informal vote).

Two candidates

If there are only two candidates for the position of mayor/deputy mayor and the voting is higher for one candidate than another (number of formal votes recorded on the tally sheet), the returning officer then announces the result.

[Name of candidate] has the higher number of formal votes and as a result I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

In the event of a **tied vote**, the returning officer will advise the meeting of the following process.

In accordance with section 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, I will now write the

names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be declared as mayor/deputy mayor.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Three or more candidates

If there are three or more candidates, the candidate with the lowest number of votes for the position of mayor/deputy mayor is excluded.

[Name of candidate], having the lowest number of votes, is excluded.

The voting continues as above until there are only two candidates remaining (see voting for **two candidates** above).

In the event that the **lowest number of votes are tied**, the returning officer advises the meeting of the following process:

In accordance with section 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be excluded.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows it to the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is excluded.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Ordinary ballot – (secret ballot)

The returning officer advises the meeting of the method of voting and explains the process.

It has been resolved that the method for voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor will be by ordinary ballot, in other words by placing an "X" against the candidate of the councillor's choice.

The returning officer announces the names of the candidates for mayor/deputy mayor and writes each name on a slip of paper and deposits it in a barrel.

The returning officer requests that a staff member shakes the barrel and advises that the order in which the names will appear on the ballot paper will be determined by a draw out of the barrel, i.e. first name out of the barrel is written first on the ballot papers and so on.

It will be necessary to have a number of blank papers as this process may require more than one round of voting.

The returning officer writes the names on one set of the ballot papers and initials the front of each ballot paper.

A staff member distributes the ballot papers and collects them into the ballot box when completed and gives it to the returning officer who counts the votes and records them on the tally sheet.

The returning officer announces the results.

[Name of candidate], having the lowest number of votes, is excluded.

In the event that the **lowest number of votes are tied**, the returning officer advises the meeting of the following process:

In accordance with section 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be excluded.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows it to the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is excluded.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

The returning officer writes the names of the remaining candidates on a further set of the ballot papers and initials the front of each ballot paper.

The staff member distributes ballot papers listing the remaining candidates and collects them into the ballot box when completed and gives it to the returning officer who again counts the votes and records them on the tally sheet and announces the results.

The process continues until two candidates remain, where a final vote takes place.

[Name of candidate] has the higher number of votes and I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

In the event of a **tied vote** between the two remaining candidates, the returning officer makes the following statement and announces the process.

The votes are tied between [name of candidate 1] and [name of candidate 2] having received [number] votes each, and, in accordance with section 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel.

Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be declared as mayor/deputy mayor.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests that a staff member shakes the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Preferential ballot

The returning officer explains the process.

It has been resolved that the method for voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor will be by preferential ballot, i.e. placing 1, 2 and so on against the candidate of the councillor's choice in order of preference for all candidates.

The returning officer announces the names of the candidates for mayor/deputy mayor and writes each candidate's name on a slip of paper and deposits it in a barrel.

The returning officer requests that a staff member shakes the barrel and advises that the order in which the names will appear on the ballot paper will be determined by a draw out of the barrel, i.e. first name out of the barrel is written first on the ballot papers and so on.

The returning officer writes the names on the ballot papers and initials the front of each ballot paper. This method of voting requires only one set of ballot papers.

A staff member distributes the ballot papers and collects them when completed and gives them to the returning officer who counts the first preference votes and records them on the tally sheet.

If a candidate has an absolute majority of first preference votes (more than half), the returning officer declares the outcome.

[Name of candidate], having an absolute majority of first preference votes, is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

If no candidate has the absolute majority of first preference votes, the returning officer excludes the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes.

[Name of candidate], having the lowest number of first preference votes, is excluded.

The preferences from the excluded candidate are distributed. This process continues until one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, at which time the returning officer announces the result.

[Name of candidate], having an absolute majority of votes, is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

In the event of a **tied vote** where there are only two candidates remaining in the election, the returning officer explains the process.

The votes are tied between [name of candidate 1] and [name of candidate 2] having received [number] votes each, and, in accordance with section 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be declared as mayor/deputy mayor.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel. The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

In the event that the **lowest number of votes are tied** and where there are three or more candidates remaining in the election, the returning officer advises the meeting of the process.

In accordance with section 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be excluded and their preferences distributed.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests that a staff member shakes the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is excluded and any votes cast for them will be distributed by preference.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Schedule 7 - Election of Mayor by Councillors

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Returning officer

The general manager (or a person appointed by the general manager) is the returning officer.

2 Nomination

- (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.

3 Election

- (1) If only one councillor is nominated, that councillor is elected.
- (2) If more than one councillor is nominated, the council is to resolve whether the election is to proceed by preferential ballot, by ordinary ballot or by open voting.
- (3) The election is to be held at the council meeting at which the council resolves on the method of voting.
- (4) In this section:
ballot has its normal meaning of secret ballot.
open voting means voting by a show of hands or similar means.

Part 2 Ordinary ballot or open voting

4 Application of Part

This Part applies if the election proceeds by ordinary ballot or by open voting.

5 Marking of ballot-papers

- (1) If the election proceeds by ordinary ballot, the returning officer is to decide the manner in which votes are to be marked on the ballot-papers.
- (2) The formality of a ballot-paper under this Part must be determined in accordance with section 345 of this Regulation as if it were a ballot-paper referred to in that section.
- (3) An informal ballot-paper must be rejected at the count.

6 Count—2 candidates

- (1) If there are only 2 candidates, the candidate with the higher number of votes is elected.
- (2) If there are only 2 candidates and they are tied, the one elected is to be chosen by lot.

7 Count—3 or more candidates

- (1) If there are 3 or more candidates, the one with the lowest number of votes is to be excluded.
- (2) If 3 or more candidates then remain, a further vote is to be taken of those candidates and the one with the lowest number of votes from that further vote is to be excluded.
- (3) If, after that, 3 or more candidates still remain, the procedure set out in subsection (2) is to be repeated until only 2 candidates remain.
- (4) A further vote is to be taken of the 2 remaining candidates.
- (5) Section 6 of this Schedule then applies to the determination of the election as if the 2 remaining candidates had been the only candidates.
- (6) If at any stage during a count under subsection (1) or (2), 2 or more candidates are tied on the lowest number of votes, the one excluded is to be chosen by lot.

Part 3 Preferential ballot

8 Application of Part

This Part applies if the election proceeds by preferential ballot.

9 Ballot-papers and voting

- (1) The ballot-papers are to contain the names of all the candidates. The Councillors are to mark their votes by placing the numbers “1”, “2” and so on against the various names so as to indicate the order of their preference for all the candidates.
- (2) The formality of a ballot-paper under this Part is to be determined in accordance with section 345 of this Regulation as if it were a ballot-paper referred to in that section.
- (3) An informal ballot-paper must be rejected at the count.

10 Count

- (1) If a candidate has an absolute majority of first preference votes, that candidate is elected.
- (2) If not, the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes is excluded and the votes on the unexhausted ballot-papers counted to him or her are transferred to the candidates with second preferences on those ballot-papers.
- (3) A candidate who then has an absolute majority of votes is elected, but, if no candidate then has an absolute majority of votes, the process of excluding the candidate who has the lowest number of votes and counting each of his or her unexhausted ballot-papers to the candidates remaining in the election next in order of the voter’s preference is repeated until one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes. The latter is elected.
- (4) In this section, “**absolute majority**”, in relation to votes, means a number that is more than one-half of the number of unexhausted formal ballot-papers.

11 Tied candidates

- (1) If, on any count of votes, there are 2 candidates in, or remaining in, the election and the numbers of votes cast for the 2 candidates are equal—the candidate whose name is first chosen by lot is taken to have received an absolute majority of votes and is therefore taken to be elected.
- (2) If, on any count of votes, there are 3 or more candidates in, or remaining in, the election and the numbers of votes cast for 2 or more candidates are equal and those candidates are the ones with the lowest number of votes on the count of the votes—the candidate whose name is first chosen by lot is taken to have the lowest number of votes and is therefore excluded.

Part 4 General

12 Choosing by lot

To choose a candidate by lot, the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes are written on similar slips of paper by the returning officer, the slips are folded by the returning officer so as to prevent the names being seen, the slips are mixed and one is drawn at random by the returning officer and the candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is chosen.

13 Result

The result of the election (including the name of the candidate elected as mayor or deputy mayor) is:

- a) to be declared to the councillors at the council meeting at which the election is held by the returning officer, and
- b) to be delivered or sent to the Secretary and to the Chief Executive of Local Government NSW.

11 REPORTS OF THE DIRECTOR CUSTOMER, CORPORATE SERVICES AND ECONOMY

11.1 USE OF A COUNTBACK TO FILL A CASUAL COUNCILLOR VACANCY

IP&R Linkage: Pillar: Leadership

Goal: Our local government is contemporary, effective and efficient.

Strategy: Ensure compliance with statutory requirements and ensure Parkes Shire Council's operations are supported by good corporate governance and effective risk management.

Author: Nikki Bevan, Acting Manager Governance, Risk and Corporate Performance

Authoriser: Anthony McGrath, Director Customer, Corporate Services and Economy

Annexures: A. [Countback Information Sheet - NSW Electoral Commission](#) [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Pursuant to section 291A(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 1993, declare that casual vacancies occurring in the office of a councillor within 18 months after the last ordinary election of councillors for the Council on 14 September 2024, are to be filled by a countback of votes cast at that election for the office in accordance with section 291A of the Act and directs the General Manager to notify the Electoral Commissioner for NSW of Council's decision within 7 days of this decision.

BACKGROUND

Councils have the option of using a countback of votes cast at the last ordinary election to fill casual vacancies occurring in the offices of councillors in the first 18 months after the election.

This will allow Councils to use a countback to fill vacancies at a lower cost than the cost of holding a by-election.

To exercise the option of using a countback to fill casual vacancies occurring in the first 18 months following the election, Councils must resolve, at their first meeting after the election, to use a countback to fill casual vacancies.

If Councils do not resolve this at the first meeting after the election, they will be required to fill casual vacancies through a by-election.

ISSUES AND COMMENTARY

The NSW Electoral Commission Countback Information Sheet, appended as *Annexure A*, describes the countback process.

A countback election is used to elect a councillor to fill a casual vacancy, where the vacating councillor was elected under the proportional representation method (i.e. where two or more candidates were elected at a local government (ordinary) election). If there are multiple vacancies, a separate countback election is held for each vacancy.

A countback election has no impact on sitting councillors.

Potential candidates are those unelected from the ordinary election. The returning officer contacts all unelected candidates who may still be eligible to be elected. Interested candidates must submit a formal application.

Any candidates that do not apply to participate in the countback election (non-participating) cannot be elected.

If there are no eligible candidates, an attendance by-election must be held. If there is only one eligible candidate, that candidate is elected. If there are multiple eligible candidates, a countback election is conducted.

How a Countback works

The countback election will be run using the same ballot papers from the last ordinary election.

In the ordinary election, the preferences shown on every ballot paper are entered into a data file. This data file is used in the Proportional Representation Count Computer (PRCC) to run the countback election.

During the countback election for each ballot paper on which the vacating councillor received a preference, that preference is allocated to the candidate with the next highest preference on that ballot paper.

For ballot papers with groups, if the first candidate in a group is vacating their seat, the Above The Line preference for that group would be allocated to the second candidate in that group.

For Below the Line voting, for each ballot paper with a preference for the vacating councillor, that preference would be allocated to the candidate with the next highest preference.

When a countback election is conducted, the first “elected” candidate, that is not a sitting councillor, is the candidate elected as the new councillor.

If a non-participating candidate (a candidate who did not apply) is elected, their status is changed to “ineligible” and the countback is run again. The preferences for this ineligible candidate will be reallocated accordingly. This process will continue until an eligible candidate is elected.

Candidates and council representatives can attend the countback via a Teams link or alternatively can attend in person. The newly elected councillor(s) and the council are notified of the result.

Casual Vacancy after 18 Months

Note that should a casual vacancy occur after 18 months then a by-election must be held, unless the vacancy occurs within 18 months of the next ordinary election in September 2028. In this case, the council may receive ministerial approval to leave the position vacant until that next election.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

Section 291A(1) (a) & (b) of the Local Government Act 1993 provides for the use of a countback to fill a casual vacancy within 18 months of the election, provided that the council resolves to do so at the first meeting after the election.

Countback elections are described in Schedule 9A of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The cost of running a countback over the previous ballot papers from the last election is significantly less than the cost of running a by-election to fill a casual vacancy. For Parkes Shire, a full by election would cost more than \$100k, whereas a countback is estimated at \$6,000 to \$10,000.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Council will potentially avoid a financial risk associated with the cost of running a full by-election to fill a casual vacancy.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

There are no community consultation requirements for Council associated with this report.



Countback elections

What is countback?

A quick, cost effective way to fill a casual vacancy.

Countback allows the council to fill a casual vacancy using a recount of the ballot papers from the last ordinary election instead of requiring an attendance by election.

Council must pass a resolution at its first meeting following the ordinary election to use countback to fill a casual vacancy.

Model resolution

That Council, pursuant to section 291A(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, declare that casual vacancies occurring in the office of a councillor within 18 months after the last ordinary election of councillors for the Council on 14 September 2024, are to be filled by a countback of votes cast at that election for the office in accordance with section 291A of the Act and directs the General Manager to notify the Electoral Commissioner for NSW of Council's decision within 7 days of this decision.

Why would a Council choose to use countback?

Pros

- Time efficient:
 - Casual vacancy filled within 49 days or less, whereas a by-election can take up to 3 months
- Cost effective:
 - **Small by-election** >\$50,000
 - **Metro by-election** >\$500,000
 - **Countback election** \$6,000 - \$10,000
- Electorate not required to vote again
- No penalties for electors not voting
- No impact on sitting councillors
- Minimal effort from Council.

Cons

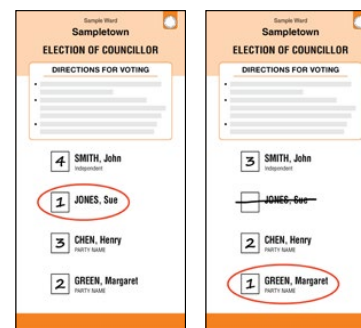
- No new candidates are able to be considered. Only unelected candidates from the previous ordinary election are able to apply
- Unelected candidates from the previous ordinary election cannot campaign to improve their vote.

How does a countback election work?

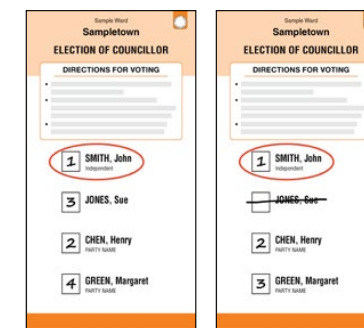
The count is conducted using the same ballot papers from the previous ordinary election which are stored as a data file in our computer count system.

Each ballot paper where the vacating councillor has a preference will be redistributed to the candidate with the next highest preference on that ballot paper by the count system. More examples, including ballot papers with groups, are available on our [website](#).

Example 1: Councillor Sue Jones resigns



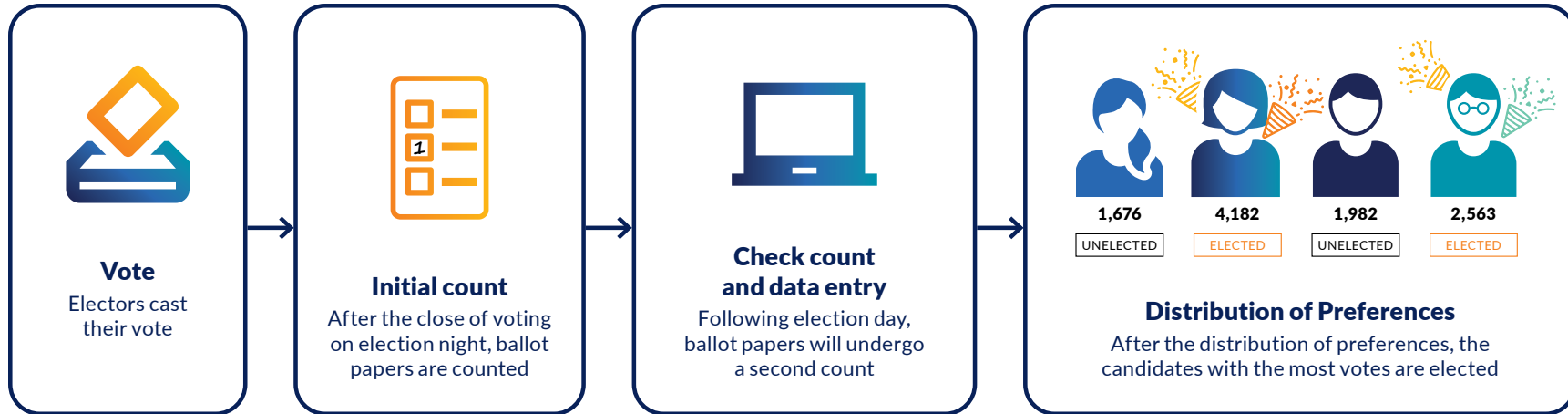
Example 2: Councillor Sue Jones resigns



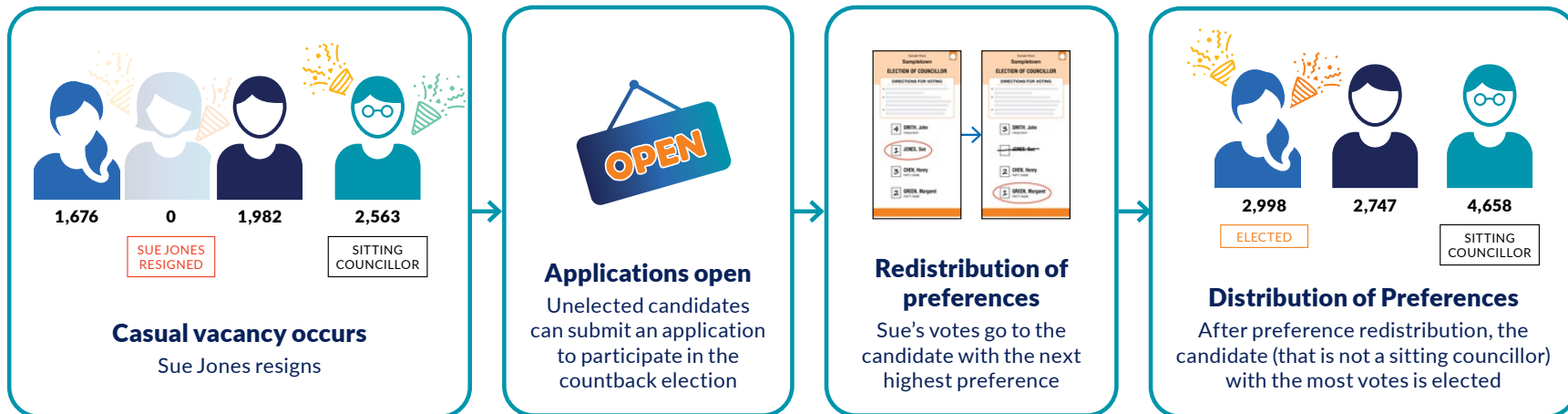
Left: Original ballot paper. Right: Countback preferences

How countback works in detail

Local Government election process



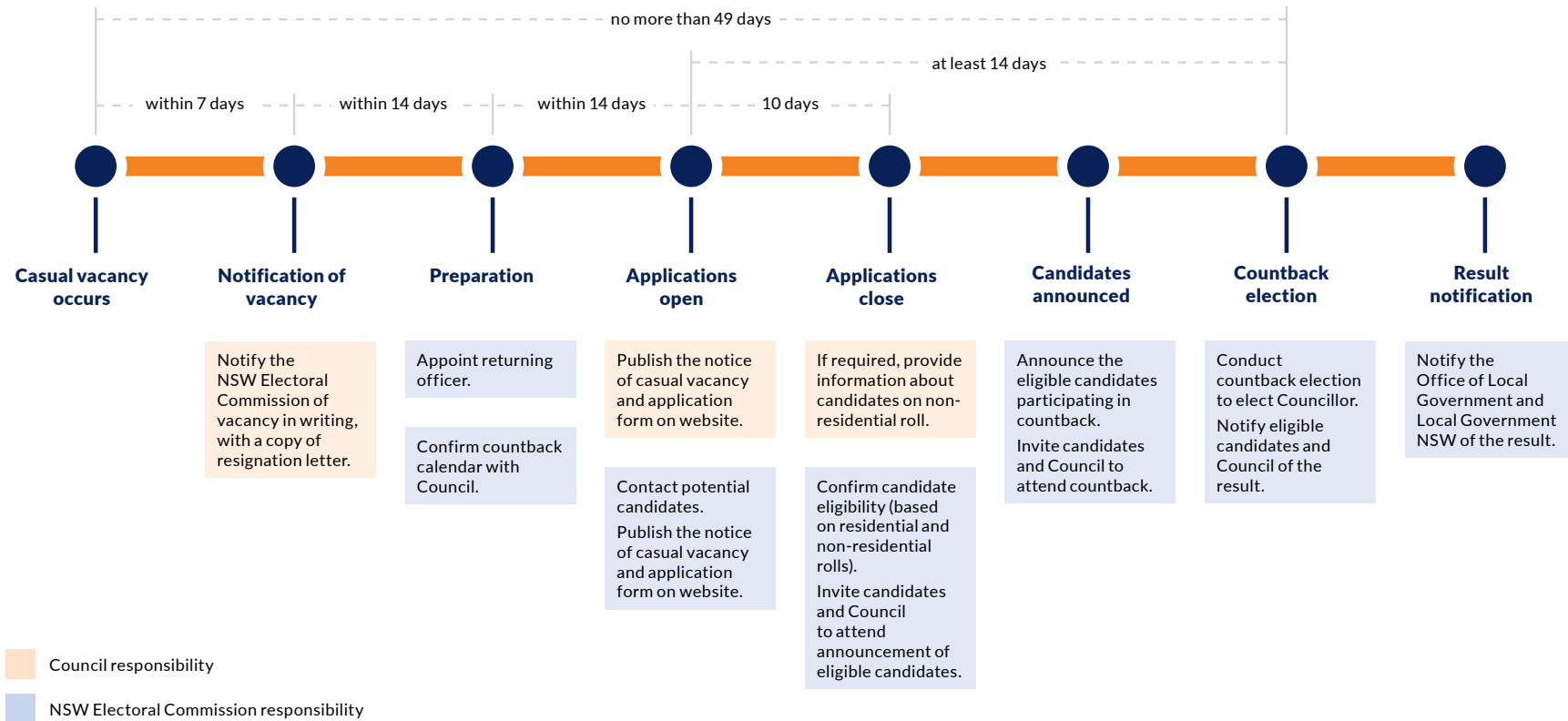
Countback election process



What is the timeline for a countback election?

Countback elections can only be used for 18 months after the Local Government ordinary elections. In the case of the 2024 local government elections, countback can only be used to fill casual vacancies until 14 March 2026.

The following summarises the steps involved in a countback election.



For more information about countback elections visit
elections.nsw.gov.au/elections/how-counting-works/countback-elections

**11.2 2024 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION RESULTS FOR PARKES SHIRE
COUNCILLORS AND DECLARATION OF THE POLL****IP&R Linkage:** Pillar: Leadership**Goal:** Our local government is open, accountable, and representative.**Strategy:** Provide open and transparent decision-making and undertake the civic duties of Council with professionalism and integrity.**Author:** Nikki Bevan, Acting Manager Governance, Risk and Corporate Performance**Authoriser:** Anthony McGrath, Director Customer, Corporate Services and Economy**Annexures:** A. **Parkes - First Preference Group and Candidate Votes by Aggregated Vote Type** [↓](#)
B. **Declaration of Councillor Poll - Parkes Shire** [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Notes the official results of the election for councillors held on 14th September 2024 as published on the NSW Electoral Commission website on 30 September 2024.
-

BACKGROUND

There are 128 local government councils in NSW. Each council represents a local government area. The NSW Electoral Commission conducted elections for 126 councils on Saturday, 14 September 2024. Voting is compulsory at all NSW local government elections except for council polls. The election saw a total of 10,575 residential and non-residential electors enrolled, with 9,056 votes cast. The election was conducted using a proportional representation counting system, and 10 councillors were elected from a pool of 32 candidates.

ISSUES AND COMMENTARY

NSW Electoral Commission has officially advised Council (see *Annexure B*) that the poll for the election of 10 councillors during the Parkes Shire local government election, which was held on 14 September 2024, has been declared. The results of the election were published on their website at [Parkes - Councillor Election results \(nsw.gov.au\)](https://www.nsw.gov.au/parkes-councillor-election-results). The people of Parkes Shire will now have three new councillors along with seven returning councillors to represent them over the next four-year team. The councillors in order of total preferential votes received when the candidate was elected are:

1. Cr Neil Westcott
2. Cr Glenn Wilson
3. Cr Marg Applebee
4. Cr Bill Jayet
5. Cr Louise O'Leary
6. Cr Douglas Pout
7. Cr Kenny McGrath
8. Cr Joy Paddison
9. Cr Matthew Scherer
10. Cr George Pratt

The website also contains various reports including general statistics, candidates elected, first preference counts including by polling place, distribution of preferences, etc.

Annexure A "Parkes - First Preference Group and Candidate Votes by Aggregated Vote Type". Provides a detailed list of the results for each of the candidates.

Below are some reports from the website.

General Statistics

Parkes	
Councillor Election	
Parkes - General Statistics	
Last Updated On: 30/09/2024 16:17	
Candidates to be Elected: 10	
Dates	
Close of Roll	5-Aug-24
Close of Nominations	14-Aug-24
Election Day	14-Sep-24
Candidates & Groups	
Number of Grouped Candidates	14
Number of Ungrouped Candidates	18
Total Candidates	32
Number of Groups	2
Number of Group Voting Squares	2
Enrolment & Turnout	
Total Enrolment	10,575
Total Turnout (Ballots Counted)	9,055
% Turnout	85.63%
Votes / Ballot Papers	
Total Formal Votes	8,441
Total Informal Ballot Papers	614
% Informality	6.78%
Quota	768

Candidates in Sequence of Election

Parkes

Councillor Election

Parkes - Candidates in Sequence of Election

Last Updated On: 30/09/2024 16:17

Candidates to be Elected: 10

Counts Required: 29

Quota: 768

Candidate Name	Group	Group Name	Count Elected At
WILSON Glenn	B		1
APPLEBEE Marg			1
WESTCOTT Neil			1
POUT Douglas			19
MCGRATH Kenny			25
O'LEARY Louise			25
JAYET Bill			28
SCHERER Matthew *	A		29
PADDISON Joy *			29
PRATT George *			29

Candidate(s) marked with an asterisk were elected without reaching quota.

Candidates elected at the same count are displayed in the order they appear on the ballot paper.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

Local Government Act 1993

Local Government (General) Regulation 2021

Electoral Funding Act 2018 and Electoral Funding Registration 2018

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Parkes Shire Council contracted the Electoral Commission of NSW to conduct an ordinary election for 10 councillors. The overall costs will be more than \$100k.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

There are no major risks considerations associated with this report.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

A public notice about the declaration of the poll was posted on Council's web site.

Parkes - Councillor Election
First Preference Group and Candidate Votes by Aggregated Vote Type

Last Updated On: 30/09/2024 16:17

Candidates to be Elected: 10, Quota: 768, Enrolment: 10,575

Group	Candidates in Ballot Order	Ordinary Votes	Declaration Votes	Votes / Ballot Papers	% of Formal Votes	Number of Quotas
A		461	52	513	6.08	0.6680
	SCHERER Matthew	50	5	55	0.65	0.0716
	WILKINSON Andrew	25	1	26	0.31	0.0339
	DRABSCH Ben	28	4	32	0.38	0.0417
	POWELL Jeff	12	3	15	0.18	0.0195
	WHITE Michael	15	6	21	0.25	0.0273
	RAMSAY Mick	50	2	52	0.62	0.0677
	Group Total	641	73	714	8.46	0.9297
B		1,005	93	1,098	13.01	1.4297
	WILSON Glenn	162	8	170	2.01	0.2214

Group	Candidates in Ballot Order	Ordinary Votes	Declaration Votes	Votes / Ballot Papers	% of Formal Votes	Number of Quotas
	WEBER Daniel	68	4	72	0.85	0.0938
	SNYMAN Erik	5	0	5	0.06	0.0065
	BRADLEY Rob	36	2	38	0.45	0.0495
	HALL-MATTHEWS Tim	16	2	18	0.21	0.0234
	JOHNSON Ray	13	1	14	0.17	0.0182
	LEES Nick	34	2	36	0.43	0.0469
	HILL Justin	5	0	5	0.06	0.0065
	Group Total	1,344	112	1,456	17.25	1.8958
	UNGROUPED CANDIDATES					
	APPLEBEE Marg	838	58	896	10.61	1.1667
	HAMILTON Neil	131	14	145	1.72	0.1888
	POUT Douglas	636	28	664	7.87	0.8646
	JORDAN Samuel	199	8	207	2.45	0.2695

Group	Candidates in Ballot Order	Ordinary Votes	Declaration Votes	Votes / Ballot Papers	% of Formal Votes	Number of Quotas
	FLAVEL Alan	316	28	344	4.08	0.4479
	KEITH Ken	192	16	208	2.46	0.2708
	MCGRATH Kenny	427	51	478	5.66	0.6224
	HUNTER Graeme	36	0	36	0.43	0.0469
	O'LEARY Louise	450	40	490	5.80	0.6380
	STEVENSON Darren	152	8	160	1.90	0.2083
	RITCHIE Hamish	14	1	15	0.18	0.0195
	RIDGEWAY Irene	72	5	77	0.91	0.1003
	BARROTT Anthony	132	8	140	1.66	0.1823
	PADDISON Joy	294	14	308	3.65	0.4010
	CASS Jacob	191	12	203	2.40	0.2643
	JAYET Bill	273	26	299	3.54	0.3893
	WESTCOTT Neil	1,243	64	1,307	15.48	1.7018
	PRATT George	269	25	294	3.48	0.3828

Parkes - First Preference Group and Candidate Votes by Aggregated Vote Type

Group	Candidates in Ballot Order	Ordinary Votes	Declaration Votes	Votes / Ballot Papers	% of Formal Votes	Number of Quotas
	Total Formal Votes	7,850	591	8,441	100.00	
	Informal Ballot Papers	595	19	614		
	Total Votes / Ballot Papers	8,445	610	9,055		

Declaration of Councillor - LG.560



Council: Parkes
Ward (if applicable):
Election Day: 14 September 2024
Candidates to be Elected: 10
Quota: 768

The counting of votes resulted in the election of the candidates with the word "Elected" next to their name and I declare those candidates duly elected as Councillors until the next ordinary election of the Council.

Candidates	1st Preference Votes	Total Votes*	Elected Candidates
SCHERER Matthew	568	634	Elected
WILKINSON Andrew	26	34	
DRABSCH Ben	32	44	
POWELL Jeff	15	17	
WHITE Michael	21	24	
RAMSAY Mick	52	79	
WILSON Glenn	1,268	1,268	Elected
WEBER Daniel	72	608	
SNYMAN Erik	5	8	
BRADLEY Rob	38	52	
HALL-MATTHEWS Tim	18	25	
JOHNSON Ray	14	16	
LEES Nick	36	63	
HILL Justin	5	8	
APPLEBEE Marg	896	896	Elected
HAMILTON Neil	145	180	
POUT Douglas	664	779	Elected
JORDAN Samuel	207	267	
FLAVEL Alan	344	435	
KEITH Ken	208	417	
MCGRATH Kenny	478	788	Elected
HUNTER Graeme	36	42	
O'LEARY Louise	490	814	Elected
STEVENSON Darren	160	196	
RITCHIE Hamish	15	18	
RIDGEWAY Irene	77	96	
BARROTT Anthony	140	156	

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Page 1 of 2

Declaration of Councillor - LG.560



Council: Parkes
Ward (if applicable):
Election Day: 14 September 2024
Candidates to be Elected: 10
Quota: 768

The counting of votes resulted in the election of the candidates with the word "Elected" next to their name and I declare those candidates duly elected as Councillors until the next ordinary election of the Council.

Candidates	1st Preference Votes	Total Votes*	Elected Candidates
PADDISON Joy	308	745	Elected
CASS Jacob	203	336	
JAYET Bill	299	860	Elected
WESTCOTT Neil	1,307	1,307	Elected
PRATT George	294	623	Elected
Formal	8,441		
Informal	614		
TOTAL	9,055		

* Total votes received when the candidate was elected or excluded
 A full copy of the results may be viewed on the NSW Electoral Commission website

Stephen Dawson

RETURNING OFFICER'S NAME

[Signature]

2/10/2024

RETURNING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

DATE

12 REPORT OF CONFIDENTIAL RESOLUTIONS

In accordance with clauses 14.22 and 14.23 of Council's Code of Meeting Practice, resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public must be made public by the Chairperson as soon as practicable. Such resolutions must be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.
