

RESOLUTION NO. 5812-24

A RESOLUTION AMENDING THE CITY OF TUALATIN COUNCIL
RULES

WHEREAS, the City Charter authorizes the Council to adopt rules for the “government of its members and proceedings”; and

WHEREAS, under Rule 11 of the Council Rules, the Council may amend any rule; and

WHEREAS, On February 26, 2024, the Council appointed a Council Rules Subcommittee to review the Council Rules and report back with proposed changes; and

WHEREAS, the Council Subcommittee met three times, reviewed the Council Rules, and presented its proposed rule amendments to the full Council for consideration; and

WHEREAS, on June 24 and August 26, 2024, the Council met to consider and revise the proposed amendments to the Council Rules; and

WHEREAS, the Council now wishes to approve amendments to the Council Rules.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TUALATIN, OREGON, that:

Section 1. The Council amends the Council Rules as set forth in Exhibit A, which is attached and incorporated herein.

Section 2. The attached amendments to the Council Rules become effective at the next Council meeting.

Section 3. Except as amended hereby, the Council Rules remain in full force and effect.

Section 4. This resolution is effective upon adoption.

INTRODUCED AND ADOPTED this 14th day of October, 2024.

CITY OF TUALATIN, OREGON

BY _____
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

BY _____
City Attorney

BY _____
City Recorder

EXHIBIT A



CITY OF TUALATIN COUNCIL RULES

Adopted by Resolution No. 5355-18, February 12, 2018

As Amended by Resolution No. 5486-20, March 23, 2020

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RULE 1
General Governance

A. Rules of Procedure.

1. Chapter IV of the Charter authorizes the Council to adopt rules of procedure for Council meetings.¹ Unless otherwise provided by the Charter, an ordinance, or these rules, the procedure for all Council meetings, and any subcommittee of the Council, will be guided by Robert’s Rules of Order, 11th Edition.
2. To maintain orderly procedures, members of Council should be recognized by the chair before commenting and should maintain decorum with courteous interactions during debate. Members of Council are encouraged to avoid invoking the finer points of parliamentary procedure found in Robert’s Rules of Order when such points could obscure the issues before Council and confuse the public.
3. Whenever these rules and Robert’s Rules of Order conflict, these rules govern.

B. Council. The members of Council are the Mayor and the Councilors.² There are six Councilor positions:³

1. Council Position 1 – the term ends December 31, 2026 and every four years thereafter.
2. Council Position 2 – the term ends December 31, 2024 and every four years thereafter.
3. Council Position 3 – the term ends December 31, 2026 and every four years thereafter.
4. Council Position 4 – the term ends December 31, 2024 and every four years thereafter.
5. Council Position 5 – the term ends December 31, 2026 and every four years thereafter.
6. Council Position 6 – the term ends December 31, 2024 and every four years thereafter.

C. Quorum.

1. A quorum is required to conduct official City business. A quorum consists of three (3) Councilors plus the Mayor or Mayor pro tem.⁴

¹ Charter Section 13 (Meetings) (“[the Council] shall adopt rules for the government of its members and proceedings”).

² Charter Sections 7 (Council); 8 (Councilors); 8a (Assignment of Council Positions); 9 (Mayor) (describing Council, Mayor, and powers).

³ Charter Section 8a (Assignment of Council positions).

⁴ Charter Section 14, (“Three Councilors and the Mayor or Mayor pro tem shall constitute a quorum for its business, but a small number may meet and compel the attendance of absent members in a manner provided by ordinance.”).

2. In the event a quorum is not present, the members of Council present may choose to hear comments from the public and receive reports, provided however no votes or official Council actions will be taken.

D. Presiding Officer.

1. The Mayor is the Presiding Officer and presides over all meetings.⁵
2. In the Mayor’s absence the President of the Council, as Mayor Pro-Tem, serves as the Presiding Officer and presides over the meeting.⁶
3. If both the Mayor and the President of the Council are absent from the meeting, the following procedure may be utilized to determine the Presiding Officer for the meeting:⁷
 - a. Any member of Council present at a meeting may call the Council to order.
 - b. Those members of Council present must elect a temporary Presiding Officer, as Mayor Pro Tem, for the meeting. A Councilor must receive the majority vote of the incumbent members on the Council to become the Presiding Officer for the meeting.
4. Should either the Mayor or the President of the Council arrive at the meeting after it begins, the temporary Presiding Officer must relinquish control of the meeting immediately upon the conclusion of the item presently being discussed.

E. Other Officers.

1. **City Recorder.** The City Recorder, or designee, must keep the official minutes of the Council in compliance with Oregon Public Meetings laws.
2. **City Manager.** The City Manager, or designee, is required to attend all meetings of the Council and to assist in answering questions. The City Manager may participate in any discussion, when recognized by the presiding officer. However, the City Manager has no authority to vote on any decision rendered by the Council.⁸

⁵ Charter Section 17 (Mayor’s Functions at Council Meetings) (“The Mayor shall be chair of the Council and preside over its deliberations.”).

⁶ Charter Section 18 (President of the Council) (“In the Mayor’s absence from a Council meeting, the president shall preside over it as Mayor pro tem.”).

⁷ Charter Section 33 (Filling of Vacancies) (authorizes the Council to fill temporary vacancies by majority vote of the “incumbent members.”) The term “incumbent members” in the Charter means the entire Council minus any permanently vacant seats (e.g., resignation, death, permanent incapacity). For instance, if the Mayor and Council President are absent, but 5 Councilors are present at the meeting, a Councilor must receive at least 4 votes to become the Presiding Officer because there are 7 “incumbent members” of the Council. However, if two seats on Council are permanently vacant seats, then in the same scenario above, the Councilor must receive 3 votes to be the Presiding Officer because there are 5 “incumbent members.” The term “incumbent members” does not mean a majority of those Councilors actually attending the meeting.

⁸ Charter Sections 20a (City Manager) (“attend all meetings of the Council, unless excused therefrom”); Section 22 (Recorder). The person appointed as City Manager is also the same person appointed as the Recorder.

3. **City Attorney.** The City Attorney serves as the parliamentarian of the Council and will advise the Council on any questions of order. The City Attorney may attend any meeting of the Council, and will, upon request, give an opinion, either written or oral, on legal questions.

F. Agendas.⁹

1. The City Manager must prepare an agenda for every meeting, including regular, special, and executive session meetings.
2. Agendas and informational material for meetings will generally be distributed to the Council at least seven (7) days preceding the meeting. However, in certain circumstances less time may be provided.
3. The agenda for a meeting does not require Council approval.
4. The City Manager may place routine items and items referred by staff on the agenda without Council approval or action.
5. The City Manager may remove any items on the consent agenda, any item of old business, any resolution, or any ordinance placed for first reading from the agenda at any time prior to the time the meeting is convened. The Presiding Officer must announce such removal under announcements.
6. A member of Council who wishes to have an item placed on the agenda must bring the matter before the Council for consideration of adding the matter to the agenda and to determine the meeting date on which the agenda item is to be placed, if at all. Adding a matter to the agenda requires a majority vote of the member of Council present at the meeting.
7. As a guiding matter, the Council will not add an item to the agenda on the same night as the item was first submitted by a member of Council for consideration by the full Council. The exception to this general rule is for emergency purposes and only with the unanimous consent of all members of Council present.

G. Order of Business.

1. The Mayor, or Mayor pro tem, as the presiding officer has the authority to determine the order of business at any meeting of the Council.
2. The order of business for all regular meetings will generally be as follows:¹⁰

⁹ An agenda is required by ORS 192.640 (Oregon Public Meetings Law) (public notice of a meeting must include “[a list of the principal subjects anticipated to be considered at the meeting, but this requirement shall not limit the ability of a governing body to consider additional subjects.]”)

¹⁰ Charter Section 17 (Mayor’s Functions at Council Meetings) (the Mayor is to “determine the order of business under the rules of the Council.”)

- a. **Call to Order.** The Presiding Officer announces the opening of the meeting and designates the person to lead the pledge of allegiance;
- b. **Announcements.** Brief announcements relating to the community, including upcoming events and proclamations;
- c. **Citizen Comments.** Public comments received concerning matters not on the agenda for the meeting;
- d. **Consent Agenda.** Routine items to be adopted by one motion of the Council;
- e. **Special Reports.** Reports of City Boards and Commissions, proclamations, special presentations, or reports;
- f. **Public Hearings (Legislative and Other).** Public hearings on legislative land use matters;
- g. **Public Hearings (Quasi-Judicial).** Public hearings on quasi-judicial land use matters;
- h. **General Business.** Consideration of ordinances, resolutions, contracts, policy statements, and other items. General Business items may also include public hearings on those matters;
- i. **Items Removed from Consent Agenda.** Any item removed from the Consent Agenda will be discussed and voted on at this time;
- j. **Communications from Councilors.** Announcements and information provided by members of Council related to matters such as City, regional and state committees and boards as well as City or community events. Members of Council may also request information regarding public comment received during Citizen Comments and raise matters generally concerning the Council or City. This opportunity to speak shall not be used to advance a member of Council's personal political agenda or private interest; and
- k. **Adjournment.** The conclusion of the meeting. Adjournment of the meeting is by majority vote of the members of Council present at the meeting.

H. Reports of Boards, Commissions, Committees, Elected Officials and City Employees.

- 1. When necessary, reports can be given to the Council by boards, commissions committees, elected officials and/or City employees.
- 2. When appropriate, reports to the Council should include written materials which are provided to the Council at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting.
- 3. Oral reports to the Council should generally not exceed five (5) minutes in length.
- 4. The Council may ask questions of the presenter upon conclusion of the report being given.

I. Public Comment.

- 1. One (1) period for public comment will be reserved for every regular meeting of the Council.

2. Persons wishing to speak during public comment should sign the “Speaker Request Form” and provide the person’s name and place of residence, as well as the topic upon which the person wishes to speak. The Council may request that groups with like comments choose a spokesperson to present joint remarks.
3. If a member of the public wishes to speak on an item that is scheduled for a public hearing at that same meeting, the speaker must wait until that public hearing portion of the meeting. Public comment must not be used to testify about a quasi-judicial land use matter, to testify on an item that is not a public matter, to testify on a matter which has been or is scheduled to be heard by a hearings official, or to provide or gather additional testimony or information on any matter after the official record has been closed on any matter which has been the subject of a public hearing.
4. Speakers are limited to three (3) minutes. At the discretion of the Presiding Officer, spokespersons for a group of people may be given additional time beyond three (3) minutes to speak on the matter.
5. Before providing any public comment, speakers must announce the person’s name and place of residence to the Council.
6. Members of Council may, after obtaining the floor, ask questions of speakers during public comment. In general, members of Council should not respond to comments made during the public comment agenda time, except to ask clarifying questions. Any public requests for Council action will be referred to staff for review before placing it on a future agenda. Any member of Council may intervene if the Mayor or a Councilor is violating the spirit of this guideline.
7. Speakers may play electronic audio or visual material during the time permitted for comment and may use available City-provided audio or visual equipment located in the Council chambers.

J. Consent Agenda.

1. In order to expedite the Council’s business, the approval of minutes and other routine agenda items will be placed on the consent agenda.
2. All items on the consent agenda must be approved by a single motion, unless an item is removed for separate consideration.
3. Any item on the consent agenda may be removed for separate consideration by any member of Council by stating which item is to be removed.
4. Appointments to committees must not be placed on the consent agenda.

K. Ordinances and Resolutions – See RULE 3

L. Public Hearings Generally.

1. Public hearings may be held to consider legislative, quasi-judicial, or administrative matters.

2. Persons wishing to speak should sign the “Speaker Request Form” with the person’s name and place of residence prior to the commencement of the public hearing at which the person wishes to speak.
3. The Presiding Officer will announce at the commencement of any public hearing the subject of the hearing as it is set forth on the agenda. The Presiding Officer will then declare the hearing open.
4. Prior to giving testimony, each person must state the person’s name and their place of residence. All remarks must be addressed to the Council as a body and not to any member thereof.
5. Speakers at hearings on legislative or administrative matters, other than legislative land use matters, will be limited to three (3) minutes.
6. Members of Council may, after recognition by the Presiding Officer, ask clarifying or follow up questions of individuals providing testimony after that individual has completed testifying. Questions posed by members of Council should be to provide clarification or additional information on testimony provided. Questions should not be used as an attempt to lengthen or expand the testimony of the individual. Members of Council should use restraint and be considerate of the meeting time of the Council when exercising this option. Any member of Council may intervene if another member of Council is violating the spirit of this guideline.
7. Members of Council may, after the presentation of testimony of all interested persons, ask clarifying or follow-up questions of staff. Questions posed by a member of Council should be to provide clarification or additional information on testimony provided.
8. The Presiding Officer may exclude or limit cumulative, repetitious, or immaterial matters. The Presiding Officer may order the testimony by having all speaking in favor testify, followed by all those in opposition. The Presiding Officer, with the approval of the Council, may further limit the time and/or number of speakers at any public hearing; provided that the Presiding Officer should announce any such restrictions prior to the commencement of the testimony.
9. At the end of public testimony and questions of staff, the Council must do one of the following:
 - a. Initiate deliberations by introducing a motion on the matter;
 - b. Continue the hearing; or
 - c. Keep the record open for additional written testimony.
10. During deliberations, each member of Council must have the opportunity to comment on or discuss testimony given during the public hearing.
11. A copy of any written testimony or physical evidence, which a party desires to have introduced into the record of the hearing, must be submitted to the City Recorder, or designee, prior to the conclusion of the hearing, unless the record is held open.

12. Documents submitted to the City as evidence or written testimony during a public hearing are public records. If such a document contains the name, address, including email address, and telephone number of the person, then it will be included in the record of the proceeding. Because the name, address, including email address, and telephone number are part of a public record, this information will be generally disseminated to the public, and must be disclosed, unless exempt under Oregon law, if a public records request is submitted for the documents. A person who believes such disclosure would present a danger to his or her personal safety, and who wishes to exempt his or her address, including email address, and telephone number from disclosure must submit a written request for non-disclosure to the City Recorder, or designee, pursuant to ORS 192.455(1).

M. Conduct of Hearings on Land Use Matters – See RULE 4

RULE 2
Meeting Time, Location, and Frequency

A. Regular Meetings. The Council will generally hold regular meetings at 7:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each and every month, excluding the fourth Monday in December. If a second or fourth Monday falls on a City-recognized holiday, the meeting will be held on the following business day. ¹¹

B. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Mayor, three members of Council, or by the City Manager. ¹²

1. The City Manager will provide notice of the special meeting to each member of Council, each local newspaper, radio, and television station, and any other person or entity which has on file a written request for notice of special meetings.
2. The notice of the special meeting must be given to each Councilor via personal notice, telephone, email, or other electronic means sufficient to provide actual notice.
3. Special meetings must be noticed in accordance with Oregon’s public meetings law, and, at a minimum, must be noticed at least 24 hours prior to the meeting taking place.

C. Emergency Meetings. Emergency meetings may be called by the Mayor, three members of Council, or by the City Manager. ¹³

1. The City Manager will provide notice of the emergency meeting to each member of Council, each local newspaper, radio, and television station, and any other person or entity which has on file a written request for notice of emergency meetings.
2. The notice of the emergency meeting must be given to each Councilor via personal notice, telephone, email, or other electronic means sufficient to provide actual notice.
3. Emergency meetings are those meetings called with less than 24 hours’ notice and the Council must identify why the meeting could not be delayed 24 hours immediately after calling the meeting to order.

¹¹ Charter Section 13 (Meetings) (“The Council shall hold a regular meeting at least once a month in the City at a time and a place which is designated.”); Tualatin Municipal Code 1-04 (setting forth specific times of meetings); see also ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law).

¹² Charter Section 13 (Meetings) (“The Mayor upon his or her own motion may, or at the request of three members of the Council shall, by giving notice thereof to all members of the Council then in the City, call a special meeting of the Council in accordance with procedures prescribed by the state law and general ordinance. Special meetings of the Council may also be held by the common consent of all the members of the Council in accordance with procedures prescribed by state law and general ordinance.”); ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law).

¹³ Charter Section 13 (Meetings); see also ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law).

4. The minutes for any emergency meeting must specifically identify why the meeting constituted an emergency and was necessary.

D. Executive Sessions. Executive sessions may be called by the Presiding Officer, by the request of three members of Council, by the City Manager, or by the City Attorney.¹⁴

1. Executive Sessions may be called for any purpose authorized by ORS 192.660, including but not limited to the following reasons:
 - a. Consider employment of a public officer, employee, or agent pursuant to regularized procedures for hiring adopted by the public body in meetings open to the public in which there has been opportunity for public comment. (ORS 192.660(2)(a)).
 - b. Consider discipline of a public officer, employee, or agent. (ORS 192.660(2)(b)).
 - c. Conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to carry on labor negotiations. (ORS 192.660(2)(d)). Conduct deliberations with persons designated to negotiate real estate transactions (ORS 192.660(2)(e)).
 - d. Consider information or records exempt by law from public inspection. (ORS 192.660(2)(f)).
 - e. Consult with legal counsel concerning litigation or litigation likely to be filed. (ORS 192.660(2)(h)).
 - f. Review and evaluate the employment-related performance of the chief executive officer pursuant to standards, criteria, and policy directives adopted by the governing body. (ORS 192.660(2)(i)).
2. Only members of Council, the City Manager, and persons specifically invited by the City Manager or the Council are allowed to attend executive sessions.
3. Representatives of recognized news media may attend executive sessions, other than those sessions during which the Council conducts deliberations with persons designated to carry on labor negotiations, or where the matter involves litigation and the news media is a party to the litigation. Members of the media are not to report on the issues discussed in executive session.
4. No final decision can be made in executive session. All final decisions must be made in open session at a regular meeting.

E. Work Sessions. Work sessions are permitted to present information to the Council so that the Council is prepared for regular or special meetings.¹⁵

¹⁴ Charter Section 13 (Meetings); see also ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law).

¹⁵ Charter Section 13 (Meetings); TMC 1-4-020 (“A work session of the City Council will be held from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., as needed, before each regular meeting.”); see also ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law).

1. Work sessions are generally scheduled, as needed, between 5:00 and 7:00 p.m., immediately preceding each regular meeting.
2. All work sessions are subject to Oregon's public meetings law and must be noticed accordingly.
3. Work sessions are intended to allow for preliminary discussions, and the Council is not permitted to take formal or final action on any matter at a work session.
4. Work sessions are to be scheduled by the City Manager.
5. The City Manager may invite any relevant staff to work sessions so that the sessions are as productive as possible.
6. At any work session or regular meeting, a member of Council may request an item be placed on a work session agenda. A majority vote of the Council members present is required to place the item on a future work session agenda.

F. Location of Meetings.¹⁶

1. Council meetings must be held at City Hall.
2. In the event City hall is not available for a meeting, the Council must meet at a venue open to the public and which is located within the jurisdictional limits of the City.
3. Training sessions may be held outside of the City's jurisdictional limits, provided no deliberations toward a decision are made.
4. Interjurisdictional meetings may be held outside of the City's jurisdictional limits, but should be held as close as practical to the City, and such meetings must be located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the other government entity.
5. No Council meeting must be held at any place where discrimination on the basis of an individuals' race, religion, color, sex, national origin, ethnicity, marital status, familial status, age, gender, sexual orientation, source of income, or disability is practiced.

G. Notice of Meetings. The City Recorder, or designee, must provide notice of all meetings in accordance with Oregon's public meeting law and City codes.¹⁷

¹⁶ This section sets forth the requirements for public meetings locations as contained in ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law).

¹⁷ Tualatin Municipal Code Chapter 1-04; ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law).

H. Attendance at Meetings.

1. Under the charter, a Council position becomes vacant if the member of Council is absent from the City for more than 30 days without Council permission or absent from all meetings of the Council within a 60-day period.¹⁸
2. Members of Council are expected to regularly attend Council meetings and assigned committee meetings as their schedule allows.
 - a. It is the responsibility of each member of Council to advise the City Manager and Deputy City Recorder if the member of Council will be unable to attend any regular, special, emergency, or work session meeting as soon as reasonably practicable under the circumstances.
 - b. A member of Council who is unable to attend an assigned committee meeting shall communicate their absence to the Council alternate without undue delay, so that the Council alternate may be afforded a reasonable opportunity to attend the committee meeting. In addition to the enforcement and consequences provisions set out at Rule 10, repeated violation of this subsection may result in the member being removed as liaison to their appointed committee/s.
3. While members of Council are expected to attend in-person whenever possible, members may participate and vote in City Council meetings via telephone, electronically or by other virtual means consistent with the Oregon Public Meetings Law if personal circumstances require such attendance. Whenever possible, members of Council shall notify the Presiding Officer, Manager, and Deputy City Recorder the week before a scheduled Council meeting before electing to attend virtually.
4. Members of Council attending virtually are expected to remain present for the entire meeting unless an absence is due to a malfunction or technical issue out of the control of the Councilor. If attending virtually with video capabilities, members of Council are expected to have their video turned on.

¹⁸ Charter Section 32 (What Creates Vacancy) (vacancy created “upon absence from the City for 30 days without the consent of the Council or upon absence from meetings of the Council for 60 days without like consent, and upon a declaration by the Council of the vacancy.”)

¹⁹ ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law) requires the public to have the opportunity to meeting access and attend the meeting by telephone, video or other electronic or virtual means.

RULE 3
Ordinances and Resolutions

A. Ordinances. An ordinance is a law passed by the Council in its legislative capacity.

1. Introduction.

- a. An ordinance is introduced for consideration by the Presiding Officer for presentation for first reading.
- b. After introduction, the Council may direct by majority vote of the members present any of the following:²⁰
 - 1. A public hearing on the ordinance be held;
 - 2. Refer the ordinance to committee for review and recommendation;
 - 3. Refer the ordinance to the City Manager for further revision;
 - 4. Pass the ordinance to a second reading; or
 - 5. Reject the ordinance in whole or in part.

2. Readings and Final Action.

- a. Every ordinance of the Council must, before final passage, be read fully and distinctly in an open Council meeting on two different days.²¹
- b. However, an ordinance may be enacted at a single meeting, if the Council approves the ordinance by the unanimous vote of all Council members present. In such cases, the ordinance must be read first in full and then by title.²²
- c. Any of the readings may be by title only, instead of a full reading, if:²³
 - 1. No Council member present at the meeting requests to have the ordinance read in full; or

²⁰ Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) Charter Section 35 (Mode of Enactment).

²¹ Charter Section 35 (Mode of Enactment).

²² Charter Section 35 (Mode of Enactment).

²³ Charter Section 35 (Mode of Enactment).

2. A copy of the ordinance is provided for each Council member, and a copy is available for public inspection in the office of the City Recorder, or designee, not later than five days before the first reading of the ordinance and notice of its availability is given forthwith upon the filing, by: (i) written notice posted at the City Center; or (ii) advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the City.
- d. An ordinance enacted after being read by title alone has no legal effect if it differs substantially from its original terms, unless, prior to being approved by the Council, each substantial difference is read fully and distinctly at the meeting as finally amended.²⁴
- e. The City Recorder, or designee, must take a “roll call” vote of each Councilor upon the final vote on an ordinance and the ayes and nays and abstentions of the members of Council must be recorded in the meeting minutes.²⁵

B. Resolutions. A resolution is an action by the Council to adopt a policy, order, rule, or expression of opinion. All resolutions considered and voted upon by the Council must adhere to the rules outlined herein.

1. Introduction.

- a. Resolutions should be introduced by the Presiding Officer.
- b. After introduction of the resolution, the Council may direct that:
 1. A public hearing be held on the resolution;
 2. Pass the resolution; or
 3. Reject the resolution in whole or in part.

2. Readings and Final Action.

- a. Resolutions do not need to be read in full or by title at a Council meeting prior to adoption.
- b. An affirmative vote of a majority of the Council members present is necessary to pass a resolution.²⁶

²⁴ Charter Section 35 (Mode of Enactment).

²⁵ Charter Section 35 (Mode of Enactment) (“Upon the final vote of an ordinance, the ayes and nays of the member shall be taken and recorded in the journal); Charter Section 15 (Journal); ORS 192.650(1)(c)(Oregon Public Meetings Law) (require the meeting minutes to include “[t]he results of all votes and, except for public bodies consisting of more than 25 members unless requested by a member of that body, the vote of each member by name”).

²⁶ Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“ Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”)

- c. Resolutions may be placed on the Consent Agenda and may be considered as a group under the Consent Agenda.
- d. Resolutions may also be placed on the agenda as a General Business item.
- e. For resolutions placed on General Business, the City Recorder, or designee, must take a “roll call” vote of each Councilor upon the final vote on the resolution and the ayes and nays and abstentions of the members must recorded in the meeting minutes.²⁷

²⁷ Charter Section 15 (Journal) (“Upon request of any of its members, the ayes and nays upon any question before it shall be taken and a record of the vote entered in the journal.”); ORS 192.650(1)(c)(Oregon Public Meetings Law) (require the meeting minutes to include “[t]he results of all votes and, except for public bodies consisting of more than 25 members unless requested by a member of that body, the vote of each member by name”).

RULE 4
Land Use Hearings

A. General Conduct of Hearings.²⁸

1. Any party may speak in person, through an attorney, or elect to have a representative from an officially recognized Citizen Involvement Organization (CIO) present the party's case.
2. A copy of any written testimony or physical evidence which a party desires to have introduced into the record at the time of hearing must be submitted to the City Recorder, or designee, at the time the party makes his or her presentation. If the testimony or evidence is not submitted to the City Recorder, or designee, it must not be included in the record for the proceeding.
3. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, no person may speak more than once without obtaining permission from the Presiding Officer.
4. Upon being recognized by the Presiding Officer, any member of Council, may question any person who testifies.
5. Testimony must be directed towards the applicable standards and criteria which apply to the proposal before the Council.
6. The Presiding Officer may exclude or limit cumulative, repetitious, or immaterial testimony. To expedite hearings, the Presiding Officer may call for those in favor and those in opposition to rise, and the City Recorder, or designee, must note the numbers of such persons for the record in the minutes.

B. Quasi-Judicial Land Use Matters.

1. **Scope of Review.** All appeals and Council-initiated review in quasi-judicial land use proceedings are new (de novo) and must be held on the record.
2. **Conflicts of Interest.**
 - a. A member of Council must not participate in a discussion or vote in a quasi-judicial land use proceeding if:
 1. The member of Council has an actual conflict of interest as defined by the Oregon Revised Statutes or the City charter; or
 2. The member was not present during the public hearing; provided, however, the member may participate if they have reviewed the evidence, including recordings of the hearing, and declared such fact for the record.

²⁸ State law governs this process. ORS Chapter 197 (Comprehensive Land Use Planning; ORS Chapter 227 (City Planning and Zoning).

3. Ex Parte Contact.

- a. Ex parte contacts are any contacts with any party outside of the hearing process. Specific questions about whether a contact is considered ex parte should be discussed with the City Attorney before the meeting begins.
- b. Members of the Council must reveal any ex parte contacts with regard to the proceeding at the commencement of any quasi-judicial land use proceeding. See, ORS 227.180. If such contact impairs the member's impartiality, the member must state this fact and abstain from participation on the matter.

4. Burden of Proof.

- a. The proponent has the burden of proof on all elements of the proposal, and the proposal must be supported by proof that it conforms to all applicable standards and criteria.
- b. The decision of the Council must be based on the applicable standards and criteria set forth in the Tualatin Development Code, the City's comprehensive plan, and, if applicable, any other land use standards imposed by state law or administrative rule.
- c. The proponent, any opponents, and/or City staff may submit to the Council a set of written findings or statements of factual information which are intended to demonstrate the proposal complies or fails to comply with any or all applicable standards and criteria.

5. Hearing Procedures. The order of hearings in quasi-judicial land use matters is:

- a. **Land Use Hearing Disclosure Statement.** The Presiding Officer must read the land use hearing disclosure statement, which must include:
 - 1. A list of the applicable criteria;
 - 2. A statement that testimony, arguments and evidence must be directed toward the applicable criteria or other criteria in the plan or land use regulation which the person believes to apply to the decision;
 - 3. A statement that failure to raise an issue accompanied by statements or evidence sufficient to afford the Council and the parties an opportunity to respond to the issue precludes appeal to the Land Use Board of Appeals based on that issue; and
 - 4. If applicable, a statement that a failure to raise constitutional issues relating to proposed conditions of approval precludes an action for damages in circuit court.
- b. **Call for Ex Parte Contacts.** The Presiding Officer must inquire whether any member of Council had ex parte contacts. Any member of Council announcing an ex parte contact must state for the record the nature and content of the contact.

- c. **Call for Abstentions.** The Presiding Officer must inquire whether any member of Council must abstain from participating in the hearing due to a conflict of interest or bias. Any member of Council announcing a conflict of interest must or bias must state the nature of the conflict or bias, and must not participate in the proceeding, unless the person's vote is necessary to meet a requirement of a minimum number of votes necessary to take official action; provided, however, that the member must not participate in any discussion or debate on the issue of which the conflict arises.
 - d. **Staff Summary.** Planning staff will present a summary and recommendation concerning the proposal.
 - e. **Presentation of the Case.** The presentation of the case will be as follows:
 - 1. Proponent's case.
 - 2. Persons in favor.
 - 3. Persons opposed.
 - 4. Other interested persons.
 - 5. Rebuttal. Rebuttal may be presented by the proponent. The scope of rebuttal is limited to matters which were introduced during the hearing.
 - f. **Close of Hearing.** Unless the Council leaves the record open for a specified period of time, no further information will be received after the close of the hearing, provided however Council may ask specific questions of staff. If the response by staff to any such questions requires the introduction of additional factual evidence, all parties must be afforded an opportunity for rebuttal.
 - g. **Deliberations.** Deliberations will immediately follow the hearing. The Council may delay deliberations to a subsequent time certain.
6. **Findings and Order.** The Council may approve or reject the proposal. The Council must adopt a resolution or order containing findings to support its decision. The Council may incorporate findings proposed by the proponent, the opponent, or staff in its decision.
7. **Continuances.** Only one continuance is available by right. However, nothing in this section restricts the Council, in its discretion, from granting additional continuances. Any continuance must result in a corresponding extension of the 120-day time limitations imposed by the Oregon Revised Statutes.

C. Legislative Land Use Matters.

- 1. **Hearings Procedures.** The order of procedures for hearings on legislative land use matters must be:
 - 1. **Call for Abstentions.** Inquire whether any member of Council wishes to abstain from participation in the hearing. Any member announcing an abstention must identify the reason therefore and must not participate in the proceedings.

2. **Staff Summary.** Staff must present a statement of the applicable criteria, and a summary and recommendation concerning the proposal.
3. **Presentation of the Case.** The presentation of the case will be as follows:
 - a. Proponent's case.
 - b. Persons in favor.
 - c. Persons opposed.
 - d. Other interested persons.
4. **Close of Hearing.** Unless the Council leaves the record open for a specified period of time, no further information will be received after the close of the hearing, provided however, Council may ask questions of staff.
5. **Deliberations.** Deliberations will immediately follow the hearing. The Council may delay deliberations to a subsequent time certain.
6. **Reopening Hearing.** Prior to second reading of an ordinance relating to a legislative land use matter, and upon majority vote of the Council, a hearing may be reopened to receive additional testimony, evidence or argument. The same notice requirements must be met for the reopened hearing as were required for the original hearing.

RULE 5
Motions, Debate, Public Comment, and Voting

A. Motions. The following rules apply to motions:

1. The Presiding Officer shall ensure that the wording of motions are clear.
2. The Presiding Officer must repeat the motion prior to a vote.
3. The Council will discuss a motion only after the motion has been moved and seconded. Nothing in this section prevents general discussion or expression of opinions before a motion is made.
4. If a motion does not receive a second, it dies.
5. A motion that receives a tie vote fails.²⁹
6. A motion to amend can be made to a motion that is on the floor and has been seconded.
7. Amendments are voted on first, then the main motion is voted on, as amended.
8. A member of Council may have a motion which contains several elements divided, but the mover has the right to designate which element will be voted on first.
9. A motion may be withdrawn by the mover at any time without the consent of the Council.
10. No motion will be received when a question is under debate except for the following:
 - a. To lay the matter on the table;
 - b. To call for the previous question;
 - c. To postpone;
 - d. To refer; or
 - e. To amend.
11. A call for the question is intended to close the debate on the main motion; does not require a second and is not debatable.
12. A call for the question fails without a majority vote.
13. Debate on the main subject resumes if the motion to call for the question fails.
14. A motion to adjourn cannot be amended.

²⁹ Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”)

B. Motion to Reconsider.

1. A motion to reconsider may only be made by a member of the prevailing side. Any member may second the motion.
2. A motion to reconsider can be made only once and must be made before the final adjournment of the meeting when the item goes out of possession of the Council.

C. Debate. The following rules govern the debate of any item being discussed by the Council:

1. Every member of Council wishing to speak on the matter must address the Presiding Officer, and, upon recognition by the Presiding Officer, confine remarks to the question under debate, at all times acting and speaking in a respectful manner.
2. Once the member of Council is recognized by the Presiding Officer, the other members of Council must not interrupt, unless it is a call to order.
3. The member of Council moving the adoption of any ordinance or resolution will have the privilege of closing the debate.

D. Public Comment.

1. The public is entitled to comment on all matters before the Council that require a vote.
2. Public comment will occur after the matter up for vote has been presented by City staff and before the Council takes any formal action on the matter.
3. Each member of the public is entitled to comment on the matter before the Council for three (3) minutes.
4. Public comment is a time for comment; it is not a time for debate. Any questions from members of the public to Council or City staff will be referred to City staff for a response to be provided a later time.
5. Prior to giving comment, each person must state the person's name and their place of residence. This information will be used to insure the minutes of the meeting properly reflect those persons who provided public comment.
6. All remarks must be addressed to the Council as a whole. Any person engaging in behavior causing an actual disruption of the meeting may be requested to leave the meeting.

E. Voting. The following rules apply to voting on matters before the Council, unless amended in the manner outlined in Rule 3 of these Rules.

1. **Reports.** A majority of a quorum is required to approve or accept a report. However, no vote is required if the report is only for informational purposes.³⁰

³⁰ Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) ("Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.")

2. **Consent Agenda.** The unanimous vote of all members of Council present is required to approve the matters on a consent agenda.
3. **Ordinances.** An ordinance requires a majority of a quorum to pass.³¹
4. **Emergency Clause in Ordinances.** An emergency ordinance requires the unanimous vote of all Council members present.³²
5. **Resolutions.** A majority of a quorum is required to pass a resolution.³³
6. **Budget.** The budget requires a majority of a quorum to pass.³⁴
7. **Franchise Agreements.** A majority of a quorum is required to pass an ordinance granting a franchise.³⁵
8. **Suspension of Rules.** A majority vote of all members of Council present is required to suspend or rescind a rule contained in these rules of procedure, however, rules which also appear in the Charter may not be suspended or rescinded.³⁶

³¹ Charter Section 35 (Mode of Enactment); Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”)

³² Charter Section 35 (Mode of Enactment) (“an ordinance may be enacted at a single meeting of the Council by unanimous vote of all Council member present...”); Charter Section 36 (When Ordinances Shall Take Effect) (“An ordinance enacted by the Council shall take effect on the thirtieth day after its enactment. When the Council deems it advisable, however, an ordinance may provide a later time for it to take effect, and in case of an emergency, it may take effect immediately.”)

³³ Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”)

³⁴ Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”)

³⁵ Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”)

³⁶ Charter Section 6 (Where Powers Vested) (“Except as this Charter provides otherwise, all powers of the City shall be vested in the Council.”); Charter Section 13 (Meetings) (“[the Council] shall adopt rules for the government of its members and proceedings.”); Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”)

9. **Votes.** All votes must be recorded in the minutes. ³⁷

10. **Tie Votes.** Tie votes indicate a denial of the motion or proposal. ³⁸

F. Effective Date.

1. Ordinances take effect 30 days from the date of passage, unless a later date is indicated in the ordinance, in which case it takes effect on that date. However, the following ordinances take effect immediately upon passage: ³⁹
 - a. Ordinances making appropriations and the annual tax levy;
 - b. Ordinances relative to local improvements and assessments; and
 - c. Emergency ordinances.
2. A resolution becomes effective upon adoption unless otherwise stated in the resolution.
3. The filing of a referendum petition suspends the effective date of an ordinance.

³⁷ Charter Section 15 (Journal); Charter Section 35 (Mode of Enactment) (“Upon the final vote of an ordinance, the ayes and nays of the member shall be taken and recorded in the journal); ORS 192.650(1)(c)(Oregon Public Meetings Law) (require the meeting minutes to include “[t]he results of all votes and, except for public bodies consisting of more than 25 members unless requested by a member of that body, the vote of each member by name”).

³⁸ Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”)

³⁹ Charter Section 36 (When Ordinances Shall Take Effect) (“An ordinance enacted by the Council shall take effect on the thirtieth day after its enactment. When the Council deems it advisable, however, an ordinance may provide a later time for it to take effect, and in case of an emergency, it may take effect immediately.”)

RULE 6
Minutes

A. Generally.⁴⁰

1. All minutes must be in written form, with an electronic copy of the meeting maintained by the City Recorder, or designee, in accordance with the appropriate record retention schedule.
2. The minutes must contain the following information:
 - a. The date, time and place of the meeting;
 - b. The members of the Council present;
 - c. The motions, proposals, resolutions, orders, ordinances, and measures proposed and their disposition;
 - d. The results of all votes and the vote of each member by name;
 - e. The substance of any discussion on any matter; and
 - f. A reference to any document discussed at the meeting.

B. Approval. The Council must approve all minutes of any meeting.

1. All minutes must be approved within ninety days of the meeting having occurred.
2. The draft minutes must be submitted to the Council as part of the Council's packet prior to the meeting where they will be discussed.
3. Any member of Council may request an amendment or correction of the minutes prior to a final vote being taken on the minutes.

⁴⁰ Charter Section 15 (Journal) (“The Council shall cause a journal of its proceedings to be kept. Upon request of any of its members, the ayes and nays upon any question before it shall be taken and a record of the vote entered in the journal.”); Charter Section 13 (Meetings); Charter Section 22 (Recorder); see also, ORS 192.610 to 192.690~~705~~ (Oregon Public Meetings Law).

RULE 7
Appointments

A. Appointments of City Staff. The Council appoints and can remove those positions identified in the City’s charter. All appointments require a majority vote of the members of Council present at a meeting.^{41 42}

B. City Manager/Recorder. The City Manager (who also serves the role of Recorder under the Charter) is appointed by the Council.⁴³

1. **Reviews.** The City Manager is subject to a review by the Council to be generally conducted during the first quarter of the year, in even numbered years.

2. **Removals.** The City Manager may be removed by a majority vote of the entire Council.⁴⁴

C. Municipal Judge.

1. **Appointment and Removal.** The Mayor, with the consent of the Council, appoints and may remove the Municipal Judge, including pro tem judges.⁴⁵

⁴¹ Charter Section 20a (City Manager); Charter Section 21 (Municipal Judge); Charter Section 22 (Recorder); Charter Section 10 (Other Officers) (“Additional officers of the City shall be a Municipal Judge, a Recorder, and such other officer as the Council deems necessary. Each of these officers shall be appointed and may be removed by the Mayor with the consent of the Council. The Council may combine any two or more appointive City offices. The Council may designate any appointive officer to supervise any other appointive officer, except the Municipal Judge in the exercise of judicial functions.”)

⁴² The City Manager has the power to appoint and remove all other City officers under Charter Section 20a (City Manager) (City Manager’s power to “appoint and may remove appointive City officers and employees except as this Charter otherwise provides, and shall have general supervision and control over them....”)

⁴³ Charter Section 20a (City Manager) (“The Manager shall be chosen by the Council....”); Charter Section 22 (Recorder); Charter Section 10 (Other Officers) (“Additional officers of the City shall be a Municipal Judge, a Recorder, and such other officer as the Council deems necessary. Each of these officers shall be appointed and may be removed by the Mayor with the consent of the Council. The Council may combine any two or more appointive City offices. The Council may designate any appointive officer to supervise any other appointive officer, except the Municipal Judge in the exercise of judicial functions.”)

⁴⁴ Charter Section 20a (City Manager) (“The Manager shall be appointed for an indefinite term and may be removed at the pleasure of the Council.”); Charter Section 22 (Recorder); Charter Section 10 (Other Officers) (“Additional officers of the City shall be a Municipal Judge, a Recorder, and such other officer as the Council deems necessary. Each of these officers shall be appointed and may be removed by the Mayor with the consent of the Council. The Council may combine any two or more appointive City offices. The Council may designate any appointive officer to supervise any other appointive officer, except the Municipal Judge in the exercise of judicial functions.”)

⁴⁵ Charter Section 21 (Municipal Judge) (“The Council may, in addition to appointing the Municipal Judge, appoint such pro tem judges as it considers necessary, to hold office at the pleasure of the Council.”); Charter Section 10 (Other Officers) (“Additional officers of the City shall be a Municipal Judge, a Recorder, and such other officer as the Council deems necessary. Each of these officers shall be appointed and may be removed by the Mayor with the consent of the Council. The Council may combine any two or more appointive City offices. The Council may designate any appointive officer to supervise any other appointive officer, except the Municipal Judge in the exercise of judicial functions.”).

2. **Interference.** If the Council appoints a municipal judge, the Council may meet with the judge, but in no instance may the Council interfere with the judge’s exercise of judicial authority or discretion.⁴⁶

D. Council Subcommittees. Council subcommittees may be created, and dissolved, by a majority vote of the members of Council present at a meeting.⁴⁷

1. Under Section 20 of the Charter, the Mayor appoints Councilors to all Council subcommittees.⁴⁸
2. Council subcommittees may be standing committees or other committees created under the rules of the Council.
3. The following are current Council subcommittees that have been previously created or are created by these rules. These may be dissolved by majority vote of the members of Council present at a meeting:

- a. *Council Committee on Advisory Appointments.* The purpose of the CCAA is to screen and recommend citizens to be appointed City Boards, Commissions, and Committees.

E. Appointments of Citizen Members to Boards, Commissions and/or Committees.

1. **Council Committee on Advisory Appointments.** The Council Committee on Advisory Appointments (CCAA) is a standing subcommittee of the Council. The purpose of the CCAA is to screen and recommend citizens to be appointed City Boards, Commissions, and Committees through the following general process:
 - a. The CCAA will conduct interviews of all candidates for appointment, including candidates wishing to renew their appointments.
 - b. After reviewing the candidates, the CCAA will vote on all recommendations and forward those recommendations to the full Council for consideration.

⁴⁶ Charter Section 21(Municipal Judge); Charter Section 10 (Other Officers).

⁴⁷ Charter Section 6 (Where Powers Vested) (“Except as this Charter provides otherwise, all powers of the City shall be vested in the Council.”); Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”).

⁴⁸ Charter Section 20 (Mayor) (“The Mayor shall appoint the committees provided by the rules of the Council and sign all approved records of proceedings of the Council.”)

- c. Upon receiving the recommendation from the CCAA, the Council will place the names for consideration on the regular meeting agenda as a General Business item.
- d. The Council may consider the candidates submitted as a group or may consider each candidate individually.
- e. The Council may accept, reject, or appoint any candidate, including those not considered by the CCAA.
- f. All appointments must be by majority vote of the members of Council present.

RULE 8
Ethics, Decorum, Outside Statements, and Social Media

A. Ethics. ⁴⁹

1. All members of Council must review and observe the requirements of state ethics laws.
2. In addition to complying with state ethics law, all members of Council must refrain from:
 - a. Disclosing confidential information.
 - b. Taking action which benefits special interest groups or persons at the expense of the City as a whole.
 - c. Expressing an opinion contrary to the official position of the Council without so saying.
 - d. Conducting themselves in a manner so as to bring discredit upon the government of the City.
 - e. Not profiting from their position on Council in violation of state law.
3. All ethics complaints received about a Councilor will be forwarded to the Oregon Government Ethics Commission (OGEC).
4. In addition to any training required by state law, every member of Council shall attend or view an Oregon Government Ethics training prepared by the Oregon Government and Ethics Commission or the City Attorney within one year of assuming office. Members of Council reelected to office shall attend the training required by this rule within one year of their reelection.
5. Every member of Council shall attend or view a Council Rules training prepared by the City Manager or City Attorney within one year of assuming office. Members of Council reelected to office shall attend the training required by this rule within one year of their reelection.

B. Decorum.

1. These rules are intended to ensure that Council meetings are conducted in an orderly, respectful and disciplined manner; provide clarity on expectations to effectively govern the City; and demonstrate each member of Council's commitment to work together in a spirit of partnership.

2. The Presiding Officer will preserve decorum during meetings and decide all points of order, subject to appeal of the Council. An appeal shall substantially conform to the following procedure:

⁴⁹ ORS Chapter 244 (Government Ethics).

- a. A member of Council desiring to appeal a decision of the Presiding Officer shall state “I appeal from the decision of the Presiding Officer.” The appeal must be seconded to move forward.
- b. If the appeal is seconded, the Presiding Officer shall state the exact question at issue and explain the reason for the decision.
- c. Members of Council shall then debate the matter.
- d. After debate has concluded, the Council will vote to decide whether the decision of the Presiding Officer shall be sustained. The Presiding Officer shall have a vote on the matter.
- e. After the result of the vote is announced, business shall resume in accordance with the decision.

3. Members of the Council will preserve decorum during meetings, and must not, by conversation or action, delay or interrupt the proceedings or refuse to obey the orders of the Presiding Officer or these rules. Members of Council shall not engage in personal attacks of any kind or otherwise belittle or intimidate other members or any speaker.

4. In the event a member of Council is personally offended by the actions or remarks of another member, the member of Council should note the action or actual words used and call for a “point of personal privilege” that challenges the other member to justify the action or the language used. A point of personal privilege shall substantially conform to the following procedure:

- a. A member of Council desiring to raise a personal point of privilege shall state “I rise to a question of personal privilege.”
- b. The Presiding Officer shall request the member of Council to state their question of privilege.
- c. The member of Council shall describe issue and request the issue be remedied.
- d. The Presiding Officer shall review the matter and act in accordance with these rules.

5. City staff must observe the Council’s rules of proceedings and adhere to the same standards of decorum as members of Council.

6. No audience member may engage in behavior that results in an actual disruption of the Council meeting. Any audience member who does so will be deemed out of order and the Presiding Officer may have the person removed from the Council chambers immediately, and the person will not be permitted to attend the remainder of that Council meeting. The Presiding Officer may request that the audience member be arrested for disorderly conduct if the disruption threatens the safety and security of the public.

C. Statements to the Media and Other Organizations

1. **Representing City.** If a member of Council, to include the Mayor, appears as a representative of the City before another governmental agency, the media or an organization to give a statement on an issue, the member of Council may only state the official position of the City, as approved by a majority of the Council.
2. **Personal Opinions.** If a member of Council, to include the Mayor, appears in their personal capacity before another governmental agency, the media or an organization to give a statement on an issue, the member of Council must state they are expressing their own opinion and not that of the City or of any other Councilor, unless they receive the express permission of that Councilor, before giving their statement.

D. Use of Social Media.

1. Members of Council are encouraged to exercise caution when commenting on municipal affairs on social media platforms. While using social media, members of Council are subject to applicable Oregon Laws as they pertain to public meetings and public records retention schedules.
2. Under ORS 192.610, a public meeting occurs when a quorum is required in order to make a decision or to deliberate toward a decision on a matter. Under Oregon Law, certain telephone and electronic communications may be considered a public meeting. Certain uses of social media may constitute a public meeting, and accordingly, Councilors should use appropriate caution to avoid public meeting violations.⁵⁰
3. A public record created through a member of Council's social media footprint must be retained by the elected official in accordance with any state laws and local retention schedules. A "public record" encompasses any information that is prepared, owned, used or retained by the city; relates to an activity, transaction or function of the city; and is necessary to satisfy the fiscal, legal, administrative or historical policies, requirements or needs of the city. Councilors should forward social media posts to the City Manager or seek other assistance from the City for retention if the member of Council does not wish to be individually responsible for retaining the public record.⁵¹
4. The digital decorum of elected and appointed officials will be governed by Council Rules. Consistent with these Rules, members of Council must conduct themselves so as to bring credit upon the City government. Councilors must abide by Rule 8 (C)(Statements to the Media and Other Organizations) above in all social medial activities.
5. City Council members will refrain from posting comments that:
 - a. Express a Council or Committee position prior to a Council or Committee determination of a position or on a matter that would otherwise require Council or Committee authorization prior to the conveyance of a position; or
 - b. Express an opinion in a manner contrary to Rule 8 (C) (Statements to the Media and Other Organizations) above.

⁵⁰ ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law).

⁵¹ ORS 192.311 to 192.478 (Oregon Public Records Law).

RULE 9
Interactions with City Staff

A. City Staff. All members of Council must respect the separation between the Council's role and the City's Manager's responsibility by:

1. Not interfering with the day-to-day administration of City business, which is the responsibility of the City Manager.⁵²
2. Refraining from actions that would undermine the authority of the City Manager or a Department Head.
3. Limiting individual inquiries and requests for information from staff to those questions that may be answered readily as part of staff's day-to-day responsibilities. Questions of a more complex nature must be directed to the City Manager. Questions sent to staff must be copied to the City Manager. Councilors may not directly interfere with staff or the City Manager's management of staff.
4. Members of the Council must normally share any information obtained from staff with the entire Council when it involves an action item on a Council agenda. This section is not intended to apply to questions by members of Council acting in their individual capacities rather than as members of Council, nor to questions regarding conflict of interest or similar issues particular to a member of Council.

B. City Attorney. Members of the Council may contact the City Attorney directly without contacting the City Manager in the following circumstances:

1. When the issue involves allegations of misconduct by the City Manager; or
2. To discuss parliamentary procedures of these Rules.

⁵² Charter Section 20a (City Manager) (“(c) Powers and Duties. The Manager shall: (1) Devote his or her entire time to the discharge of official duties, attend all meetings of the Council unless excused therefrom by the Council or the Mayor, keep Council advised at all times of the affairs and needs of the City, and make reports annually, or more frequently if requested by the Council, of all the affairs and departments of the City. (2) See that all ordinances are enforced and that the provisions of all franchises, leases, contracts, permits, and privileges granted by the City are observed. (3) Appoint and may remove appointive City officers and employees except as this Charter otherwise provides, and shall have general supervision and control over them and their work with power to transfer an employee from one department to another. The Manager shall supervise the departments to the end of obtaining the utmost efficiency in each of them but shall have no control over the judicial activities of the Municipal Judge. (4) Be responsible for preparing and submitting to the Budget Committee the annual budget estimates and such reports as the body requests. (5) Supervise the operation of all public utilities owned and operated by the City and shall have general supervision over all City property.”).

RULE 10
Enforcement and Consequences

A. Enforcement. The Council may ensure compliance with City ordinances, charter, and state laws applicable to governing bodies.⁵³ If a member of Council violates these rules, City ordinances, the City charter, or state laws applicable to governing bodies, the Council may take action to protect the integrity of the Council and discipline the member with a public reprimand or removal as provided for in the City charter.⁵⁴ A majority of the entire Council is required to issue a reprimand.

B. Investigations and Hearings.

1. A majority of the Council may investigate the actions of any member of Council and meet in executive session under ORS 192.660(2)(b) to discuss any finding that reasonable grounds exist that a violation of these rules, local ordinance, the City charter, or state laws applicable to governing bodies has occurred.⁵⁵
2. Before the Council may publicly reprimand or remove a member of Council, the Council must provide the member of Council notice of the alleged violations and an opportunity to be heard on, and rebut, the allegations. Sufficient notice must be given to the affected member of Council to afford them the opportunity to request an open hearing under ORS 192.660(2)(b).⁵⁶
3. No final action or decision can be made in executive session, as provided by ORS 192.660(6).⁵⁷

⁵³ Charter Section 6 (Where Powers Vested) (“Except as this Charter provides otherwise, all powers of the City shall be vested in the Council.”); Charter Section 19 (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”).

⁵⁴ Other than for the reasons stated in Charter Section 32 (What Creates Vacancy), an elected official cannot be removed from office absent a recall vote by the electorate in accordance with the Oregon Constitution Article II, section 18, and ORS 249.865.

⁵⁵ Charter Section 6 (Where Powers Vested) (“Except as this Charter provides otherwise, all powers of the City shall be vested in the Council.”); Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”).

⁵⁶ ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law) (process for executive session).

⁵⁷ ORS 192.610 to 192.705 (Oregon Public Meetings Law) (process for executive session).

RULE 11
Amendment and Repeal of Council Rules

A. Amendment. These Rules are subject to amendment by the Council.⁵⁸

1. Any proposed amendment to these rules must be listed on an agenda for a regular meeting and the agenda posted prior to the meeting, wherein the same will be discussed, and open for comment by the public, except in cases of an emergency.
2. All amendments to these rules require approval by a majority of a quorum of Council.
3. Amended rules do not go into effect until the meeting after the rule was approved.

B. Repeal. These Rules are subject to repeal and replacement by the Council. ⁵⁹

1. Any proposed repeal of these rules must be accompanied by a proposed replacement rule.
2. Any proposed repeal and replacement of these rules must be noted on an agenda for a regular meeting and the agenda posted prior to the meeting, wherein the same will be discussed, and open for comment by the public.
3. Any repeal and replacement of these rules requires approval by a majority of a quorum of Council.
4. Any repeal and replacement of these rules does not go into effect until 30 days after the replacement rule was approved.

⁵⁸ Charter Section 6 (Where Powers Vested) (“Except as this Charter provides otherwise, all powers of the City shall be vested in the Council.”); Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”); Charter Section 13 (Meetings) (“[the Council] shall adopt rules for the government of its members and proceedings.”).

⁵⁹ Charter Section 6 (Where Powers Vested) (“Except as this Charter provides otherwise, all powers of the City shall be vested in the Council.”); Charter Section 19 (Vote Required) (“Except as this Charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.”); Charter Section 13 (Meetings) (“[the Council] shall adopt rules for the government of its members and proceedings.”).

RULE 12
Finances and Travel Policy

A. Financial Statements. Pursuant to ORS 244.050, members of Council are required to file annual Statements of Economic Interest (SEI) by April 15 of each year. For more information, see the Oregon Government Ethics Commission (OGEC) website on how to file.⁶⁰

B. Health Insurance. Pursuant to Resolution No. 3837-01, members of Council are entitled to receive the following health insurance benefits:

1. The Mayor may receive City health insurance benefits at the family level.
2. Councilors may each receive City health insurance benefits at the single employee level, not to exceed the level offered to City department managers. In lieu of health insurance benefits, Councilors may receive a stipend in an amount determined by the City's health insurance provider (currently CIS), consistent with all plans and requirements of the health insurance provider. Councilors may obtain family level coverage by paying the difference in the cost of the family policy and the single employee policy.
3. The health insurance benefits provided are subject to the rules for enrollment and contractual conditions of the health insurance provider.

C. Technology Stipend. Pursuant to Resolution No. 5128-13, each member of Council is entitled to a technology stipend of \$750.00 to be received at the beginning of their terms of office.

D. Water Bill. Pursuant to Resolution No. 3216-96, each member of Council receives a \$20.00 monthly credit on their water bill.

E. Travel Policy.

1. **Adoption of Reimbursement Rates.** Members of Council may be reimbursed, or may seek an advancement of funds, for normal expenses incurred while carrying out their official duties at the usual and customary rates. Councilors are required to submit receipts and appropriate documentation to the City Manager. Councilors should use prudence in the expenditure of City funds.
2. **Registration Fees for Conferences and Trainings.** Members of Council are encouraged to take advantage of early registration to obtain discounted rates.
3. **Transportation.**
 - a. **Airfare.** The City will pay for roundtrip, coach airfare. Members of Council are expected to look for the least expensive fare available within the appropriate arrival/departure times. However, members may choose to book a premium economy class seat if personal circumstances require or for any flight over two hours long. If the member of Council makes first-class or business-class travel reservations, the member must pay the difference between those rates and the City-paid airfare.
 - b. **Vehicle Rental.** Vehicle rental is a reimbursable expense at the midsize rate.

⁶⁰ ORS Chapter 244 (Government Ethics).

- c. **Ground Transportation.** Ground transportation (e.g., taxis, buses, mass transit, and shuttles) is a reimbursable expense.
- d. **Individual Vehicles.** Members of Council will be reimbursed for City-related travel in their individual vehicles for the actual miles traveled at the GSA rate.

4. **Parking.**

- a. Parking fees are reimbursable for business purposes or attending training.
- b. Long-term economy parking at airports is expected to be used for airport travel of more than one day in duration.

5. **Lodging.**

- a. Reimbursement for lodging is authorized when the member of Council's travel requires an overnight accommodation.
- b. Reimbursement will be at the reasonable and customary cost of a single standard room, or at the conference/training rate.
- c. The final itemized lodging bill is required when submitting for reimbursement of the expenditure.
- d. Any additional room charges room service, movies, personal phone calls, laundry service, etc. are the responsibility of the member of Council. If cell phone coverage is unavailable, business calls and reasonable personal calls will be reimbursed. In- room internet is reimbursable.

6. **Meals.**

- a. The City will pay reasonable and customary meal expenses.
- b. Members of Council have the choice of an advance or a reimbursement for the total authorized per diem amount.
- c. When meals are provided as part of the conference or training, reimbursement will generally not be given for that meal without proper cause. Conference "continental" is not considered a meal.
- d. A member of Council may meet with and purchase a meal for others, including persons of other government jurisdictions and professional institutions from which an exchange of information is obtained that may aide the City in improving its efficiency, service, or governance.

7. **Travel Advances and Reimbursements.**

- a. Members of Council may choose to be reimbursed for expenses or receive an advance.

- b. For travel and training cash/check advances, members of Council should submit a check request to the City Manager one week in advance of the expected travel or training date, when possible.
- c. If a member of Council chooses to be reimbursed instead of an advance, the member of Council must submit the following:
 - 1. A receipt is provided; or
 - 2. The expense report states the amount spent, who was present, and the specific topic or project of discussion.
- d. Personal items and expenses of family members traveling with the member of Council are not authorized expenses.

F. Council Report for Certain Expenses. Any member of Council requesting reimbursement or advancement for a conference or event is required to give an oral or written report about the conference or event to the Council.