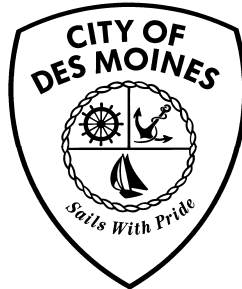


DES MOINES CITY COUNCIL

RULES OF PROCEDURE



Adopted Pursuant to DMMC 4.12.010

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**SECTION I
COUNCIL MEETING - LOCATION**

RULE 1. All meetings of the City Council shall be held at the location specified in DMMC 4.04.010. (Ord. 329 §1, 1973).

COUNCIL MEETING - TIME

RULE 2. The regular meetings of the City Council shall be held at the times specified in DMMC 4.04.020. (Ord. 1039 §1, 1993).

COUNCIL MEETINGS - OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

RULE 3. All meetings of the City Council and of committees thereof shall be open to the public, except as provided for in RCW 42.30.110 or RCW 42.30.140. (Res. 525 §1, 1988).

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

RULE 4. Procedures for electing officers are as follows:

(a) Biennially, at the first meeting of the new Council, the members thereof shall choose a presiding officer from their number who shall have the title of Mayor. In addition to the powers conferred upon him/her as Mayor, he/she shall continue to have all the rights, privileges and immunities of a member of the Council. If a permanent vacancy occurs in the Office of Mayor, the members of the Council at their next regular meeting shall select a Mayor from their number for the unexpired term. Following the election of the Mayor, there shall be an election for Mayor Pro Tempore. The term of the Mayor Pro Tempore shall run concurrently with that of the Mayor.

(b) The election for Mayor shall be conducted by the City Clerk. The City Clerk shall call for nominations. Each member of the City Council shall be permitted to nominate one (1) person, and nominations shall not require a second. A nominee who wishes to decline the nomination shall so state at this time. Nominations are then closed. The election for Mayor Pro Tempore shall be conducted by the Mayor-elect, and nominations shall be made in the manner previously described for the election of the Mayor.

(c) Except when there is only one nominee, election shall be by written ballot. Each ballot shall contain the name of the Councilmember who cast it. The City Clerk shall publicly announce the results of the election by reading each ballot into the record, stating the name of each voting Councilmember and the manner in which the Councilmember voted. Thereafter, the City Clerk shall record in the minutes of the meeting the manner in which each voting member of the Council cast his or her ballot.

(d) In the event the Council is unable to agree on a Mayor by majority vote of members present, the Office of Mayor shall be temporarily filled by an Acting Mayor. The Acting Mayor shall be the Councilmember who just previously served as Mayor; or if such person is not a member of the Council, the Councilmember who just previously

served as Mayor Pro Tempore; or if such person is not a member of the Council, the Councilmember with the highest seniority as determined by the City Attorney. Ties shall be resolved in a contest by chance. The office of Acting Mayor Pro Tempore shall be filled by the Councilmember who just previously served as Mayor Pro Tempore; or if such person is not a member of the Council, by the Councilmember with the next highest seniority. The Acting Mayor and Acting Mayor Pro Tempore shall continue in office and exercise such authority as is described in Chapter 35A.13 RCW until the members of the Council agree on a Mayor, at which time the Office of Acting Mayor and Acting Mayor Pro Tempore shall cease and terminate. (Res. 525 §1, 1988, amended by Res. 594 §1, 1989, amended by Res. 672, 1991, amended by Res. 754 §1, 1994.)

PRESIDING OFFICER

RULE 5. The Mayor shall preside at meetings of the Council, and be recognized as the head of the City for all ceremonial purposes. The Mayor shall have no regular administrative or executive duties. In case of the Mayor's absence or temporary disability the Mayor Pro Tempore shall act as Mayor during the continuance of the absence. When the Mayor Pro Tempore acts as Mayor by participating in preparation of a Council meeting agenda or study session worksheet, or by presiding at a meeting of the Council, the Mayor Pro Tempore shall have authority only to approve the Council meeting agenda or study session worksheet as to form without introducing or deleting items of business, and to preside at the meeting by following the approved agenda or study session worksheet as written. In case of the absence or temporary disability of the Mayor and the Mayor Pro Tempore, a Mayor Pro Tempore selected by members of the Council shall act as Mayor during the continuance of the absences or disabilities. The Mayor or Mayor Pro Tempore are referred to as "Presiding Officer" from time to time in these Rules of Procedure. (Res. 525 §1, 1988, amended by Res. 961 §1, 2003).

QUORUM

RULE 6. At all meetings of the Council four Councilmembers, who are present and eligible to vote, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A less number may adjourn from time to time, provided that written notice of said adjournment be posted on the exterior Council Chamber doors per RCW 42.30.090. Council meetings adjourned under the previous provision shall be considered a regular meeting for all purposes. (Res. 525 §1, 1988).

ATTENDANCE, EXCUSED ABSENCES

RULE 7. RCW 35A.12.060 provides that a Councilmember shall forfeit his/her office by failing to attend three consecutive regular meetings of the Council without being excused by the Council. Members of the Council may be so excused by complying with this section. The member shall contact the Presiding Officer prior to the meeting and state the reason for his/her inability to attend the meeting. If the member is unable to contact the Presiding Officer, the member shall contact the City Manager or City Clerk, who shall convey the message to the Presiding Officer. Following roll call, the Presiding Officer shall inform the Council of the member's absence, state the reason for such absence, and inquire if there is a motion to excuse the member. This motion shall be non-debatable. Upon passage of such motion by a majority of members present, the absent member shall be considered excused and the Clerk will make an appropriate notation in the minutes. (Res. 525 §1, 1988).

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

RULE 8. It is the intent of the Des Moines City Council that the procedures of this Council Rule 8 are enforceable to the same extent as RCW 42.30.080, as the City's implementation of the Open Public Meetings Act special meeting requirements set forth at RCW 42.30.080. Procedures for setting a special meeting are as follows:

- (a) A special meeting may be called by the Mayor or any four members of the Council.
- (b) Notice of the special meeting shall be prepared in writing by the City Clerk. The notice shall contain the following information about the meeting: time, place, and business to be transacted. The notice shall be reviewed by the City Attorney for proper legal form.
- (c) (1) The notice shall be delivered by mail, by electronic mail to an address designated by the receiver of the email, or personally to each Councilmember, the City Manager, and the business office of each local newspaper and radio and television station which has on file a written request for notice of special meetings. The notice must be delivered at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting. (2) When email notice is given to Councilmembers, the City Clerk shall provide confirming follow up of such email notice by making a personal telephone call directly to each Councilmember who has made a standing written advance request to the City Clerk for such follow up telephone call. The City Clerk shall document the date and time of such follow up telephone call.
- (d) The notices provided in this section may be dispensed with in the circumstances provided by RCW 42.30.080; that is: (1) As to any member who at or prior to the time the meeting convenes files with the Clerk a written waiver of notice, (2) As to any member who was actually present at the meeting at the time it convenes, and (3) In the event a special meeting is called to deal with an emergency involving injury or damage to persons or property or the likelihood of such injury or damage, when time requirements of such notice would make notice impractical and increase the likelihood of such injury or damage. (Res. 525 §1, 1988, amended by Res. 788, 1995, amended by Res. 1011, 2006).

COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

RULE 9. This rule specifies the method of preparation of a Council meeting agenda for meetings other than study sessions. The Presiding Officer, three (3) Councilmembers, or the City Manager may introduce a new item to the preliminary agenda. The Presiding Officer shall have the option of deleting any item, other than those items introduced by three (3) Councilmembers, from the preliminary agenda until the next regular Council meeting when the full Council shall vote on whether to introduce the item on the agenda for a subsequent Council meeting. The City Clerk, under the direction of the City Manager, shall arrange a list of such matters according to the order of business and prepare a preliminary agenda for the Council. After the preliminary agenda has been approved by the Presiding Officer, a copy of the agenda and supporting materials shall be prepared for Councilmembers, the City Manager, and the press seventy-two (72) hours before a regular Council meeting. (Res. 525 §1, 1988, amended by Res. 961 §2, 2003).

STUDY SESSIONS

RULE 10. Regular Council meetings that are held during the first and third week of each month in accordance with Rule 2, may be designated as Study Sessions by the Presiding Officer when there are no more than four (4) items of business. Study Sessions need have no formal agenda and may be conducted informally so long as such informality is not in conflict with these rules. Comments from the public, limited to the items of business on the Study session agenda, may, at the discretion of the Presiding Officer, be allowed so long as the comments are in accordance with Council Rule 20(f). The purpose of Study Session discussions is to allow Councilmembers to be made aware of impending business and allow informal discussion of issues that might be acted on at a future meeting. These conditions will allow the Councilmembers to communicate informally about these impending issues. The City Clerk, under the direction of the City Manager, shall arrange a Council Study Session worksheet for the Study Session. The Council Study Session worksheet shall, for each item, contain the Discussion Item, the Discussion Item Moderator, and the Discussion Goal. After the proposed Council Study Session worksheet has been approved as to form only, by the Presiding Officer, a copy of it along with any supporting materials shall be prepared for Councilmembers, the City Manager, and the press on or before 4:30 PM five (5) working days before the Council Study Session. During the Council Study Session the Discussion Item Moderator may: 1) introduce the subject and give background information; 2) identify the discussion goal; 3) act as facilitator to keep the discussion focused to the eventual discussion goal; 4) alert the Presiding Officer when it is appropriate to call for a motion or other official direction of the Council. The Presiding Officer retains the option of assuming the function of the Discussion Item Moderator in order to keep the discussion properly focused. (Res. 525 §1, 1988, amended by Res. 659, 1991, amended by Res. 754 §2, 1994, amended by Res. 961 §3, 2003.)

CITY MANAGER

RULE 11. The City Manager, as the chief executive officer and head of the administrative branch of City government or his/her designee, shall attend all meetings of the City Council, unless excused by the Presiding Officer or Council. The City Manager shall be responsible to the Council for the proper administration of all affairs of the City. The City Manager shall recommend for adoption by the Council such measures as he/she may deem necessary or expedient; prepare and submit to the Council such reports as may be required by that body or as the City Manager deem it advisable to submit; keep the Council fully advised as to the business of the City; and shall take part in the Council's discussion on all matters concerning the welfare of the City. In the event that both the City Manager and Assistant City Manager are unable to attend a Council meeting, the City Manager or Assistant City Manager shall appoint a key staff member to attend the meeting as the representative of City Administration. (Res. 525 §1, 1988).

CLERK

RULE 12. The City Clerk shall be ex-officio Clerk of the Council and shall keep minutes as required by the Revised Code of Washington and Robert's Rules of Order, and including a specific action item section, and shall perform such other and further duties in the meeting as may be required by the Council, Presiding Officer, or City Manager. In the absence of the City Clerk, the City Manager shall appoint a replacement to act as Clerk of the Council. (Res. 525 §1, 1988, Amended by Res. 949, 2003).

SECTION II DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS

FORMS OF ADDRESS

RULE 13. The Mayor shall be addressed as "Mayor (surname)" or "Your Honor". The Mayor Pro Tempore shall be address as "Mayor Pro Tem (surname)". Members of the Council shall be addressed as "Councilmember (surname)". (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

SEATING ARRANGEMENT

RULE 14. Councilmembers shall occupy the respective seats in the Council Chamber assigned to them by the Mayor. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

APPEARANCE OF FAIRNESS DOCTRINE

RULE 15. Appearance of Fairness Doctrine and its Application. (Res. 571 S1, 1989).

(a) Appearance of Fairness Doctrine Defined. "When the law which calls for public hearings gives the public not only the right to attend but the right to be heard as well, the hearings must not only be fair but must *appear* to be so. It is a situation where appearances are quite as important as substance. The test of whether the appearance of fairness doctrine has been violated is as follows: Would a disinterested person, having been apprised of the totality of a boardmember's personal interest in a matter being acted upon, be reasonably justified in thinking that partiality may exist? If answered in the affirmative, such deliberations, and any course of conduct reached thereon, should be voided." Zehring v. Bellevue, 99 Wn.2d 488 (1983).

(b) Types of Hearings to Which Doctrine Applies. The appearance of Fairness Doctrine shall apply only to those actions of the Council which are quasi-judicial in nature. Quasi-judicial actions are defined as actions of the City Council which determine the legal rights, duties, or privileges of specific parties in a hearing or other contested proceeding. Quasi-judicial actions do not include the legislative actions adopting, amending, or revising comprehensive, community, or neighborhood plans or other land use planning documents of the adoption of area-wide zoning ordinances or the adoption of a zoning amendment that is of area-wide significance. RCW 42.36.010. Some examples of quasi-judicial actions which may come before the Council are: rezones or reclassifications of specific parcels of property, appeals from decisions of the Hearing Examiner, substantive appeals of threshold decisions under the State Environmental Protection Act, subdivisions, street vacations, and special land use permits.

(c) Obligations of Councilmembers, Procedure.

(1) Councilmembers should recognize that the Appearance of Fairness Doctrine does not require establishment of a conflict of interest, but whether there is an appearance of conflict of interest to the average person. This may involve the Councilmember or a Councilmember's business associate or a member of the Councilmember's immediate family. It could involve ex parte communications, ownership of property in the vicinity, business dealings with the proponents or opponents before or after the hearing, business dealings of the Councilmember's employer with the proponents or opponents, announced predisposition, and the like.

Prior to any quasi-judicial hearing, each Councilmember should give consideration to whether a potential violation of the Appearance of Fairness Doctrine exists. If the answer is in the affirmative, no matter how remote, the Councilmember should disclose such facts to the City Manager who will seek the opinion of the City Attorney as to whether a potential violation of the Appearance of Fairness Doctrine exists. The City Manager shall communicate such opinion to the Councilmember and to the Presiding Officer.

(2) Anyone seeking to disqualify a Councilmember from participating in a decision on the basis of a violation of the Appearance of Fairness Doctrine must raise the challenge as soon as the basis for disqualification is made known or reasonably should have been made known prior to the issuance of the decision; upon failure to do so, the Doctrine may not be relied upon to invalidate the decision. The party seeking to disqualify the Councilmember shall state with specificity the basis for disqualification; for example: demonstrated bias or prejudice for or against a party to the proceedings, a monetary interest in outcome of the proceedings, prejudgment of the issue prior to hearing the facts on the record, or ex parte contact. Should such challenge be made prior to the hearing, the City Manager shall direct the City Attorney to interview the Councilmember and render an opinion as to the likelihood that an Appearance of Fairness violation would be sustained in superior court. Should such challenge be made in the course of a quasi-judicial hearing, the Presiding Officer shall call a recess to permit the City Attorney to make such interview and render such opinion.

(3) The presiding Officer shall have sole authority to request a Councilmember to excuse himself/herself on the basis of an Appearance of Fairness violation. Further, if two (2) or more Councilmembers believe that an Appearance of Fairness violation exists, such individuals may move to request a Councilmember to excuse himself/herself on the basis of an Appearance of Fairness violation. In arriving at this decision, the Presiding Officer or other Councilmembers shall give due regard to the opinion of the City Attorney.

(4) Notwithstanding the request of the Presiding Officer or other Councilmembers, the Councilmember may participate in any such proceeding.

(d) Specific Statutory Provisions.

(1) Candidates for the City Council may express their opinions about pending or proposed quasi-judicial actions while campaigning. RCW 42.36.040.

(2) A candidate for the City Council who complies with all provisions of applicable public disclosure and ethics laws shall not be limited under the Appearance of Fairness Doctrine from accepting campaign contributions to finance the campaign, including outstanding debts. RCW 42.36.050.

(3) During the pendency of any quasi-judicial proceeding, no Councilmember may engage in ex parte (outside the hearing) communications with proponents or opponents about a proposal involved in the pending proceeding, unless the Councilmember: (a) places on the record the substance of such oral or written communications; and (b) provides that a public announcement of the content of the communication and of the parties' right to rebut the substance of the communication shall be made at each hearing where action is taken or considered on the subject. This does not prohibit correspondence between a citizen and his or her elected official if the correspondence is made a part of the record, when it pertains to the subject matter of a quasi-judicial proceeding. RCW 42.36.060.

(e) Public Disclosure File. The City Clerk shall maintain a public disclosure file, which shall be available for inspection by the public. As to elected officials, the file shall contain copies of all disclosure forms filed with the Washington State Public Disclosure Commission. As to members of the Planning Agency, the file shall contain for each member a disclosure statement. The Planning Agency disclosure statement shall list all real property and all business interests located in the City of Des Moines in which the member or the member's spouse, dependent children, or other dependent relative living with the member, have a financial interest.

(f) Procedure on Application. Any person making application for any action leading to a quasi-judicial hearing shall be provided with a document containing the following information: (1) the names and address of all members of the City Council, the Planning Agency, and Community Land Use Councils, (2) a statement that public disclosure information is available for public inspection regarding all such members, and (3) a statement that if the applicant intends to raise an appearance of fairness issue, the applicant should do so at least two weeks prior to any public hearing. The applicant shall acknowledge receipt of such document.

DISSENTS AND PROTESTS

RULE 16. Any Councilmember shall have the right to express dissent from or protest against any ordinance or resolution of the Council and have the reason therefore entered in the minutes. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFERENCE BY COUNCILMEMBERS

RULE 17. Neither the Council, nor any of its committees or members shall direct or request the appointment of any person to, or his/her removal from, any office by the City Manager or any of his/her subordinates. Except for the purpose of inquiry, the Council and its members shall deal with the administrative branch solely through the City Manager and neither the Council nor any committee or member thereof shall give any orders to any subordinate of the City Manager, either publicly or privately: provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the Council, while in open session, from fully and freely discussing with the City Manager anything pertaining to appointments and removals of City officers and employees and City affairs. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

**SECTION III
COUNCIL PROCEDURES**

RULES OF ORDER

RULE 18. Rules of order not specified by statute, ordinance, or resolution shall be governed by The Scott, Foresman Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised, 1990 Edition, as published by Scott, Foresman and Company. (Res. 525 S1, 1988, Amended by Res. 618 1990).

MOTIONS

RULE 19. All items of business placed before the Council that require the expenditure of Council and/or administration resources, shall be in the form of an affirmative motion. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

ORDER OF BUSINESS

RULE 20. The business of all regular meetings of the Council shall be transacted as follows; provided, however that the Presiding Officer may, during a Council meeting, rearrange items on the agenda to conduct the business before the Council more expeditiously. Any ruling by the Presiding Officer relative to rearrangement of items on the agenda may be overruled by a vote of a majority of members present.

- (a) Call to order by the Presiding Officer.
- (b) Pledge of Allegiance.
- (c) Invocation (Presiding Officer's discretion).
- (d) Roll call (See Rule 7 for procedure to excuse an absence).
- (e) Correspondence not previously received by the Council.
- (f) Comments from the public (non-public hearing topics). Public comments are encouraged and appreciated. The information and advice received from citizens helps the City Council make the best possible decisions.

(1) Procedure.

- a. Citizens are encouraged to supplement verbal comments through written submittals.
- b. All citizens desiring to address Council during the Public Comment period shall first fill out a sign-in sheet and submit the form to the City Clerk prior to the start of Public Comments.

(2) Scope of Comments.

a. Subjects not on the current agenda. Any member of the public may request time to address the Council after first stating their name, address, and the subject of their comments. The Presiding Officer may then allow the comments subject to such time limitations as the Presiding Officer deems necessary. Following such comments the Presiding Officer may place the matter on the current agenda or a future agenda, or refer the matter to administration or a Council committee for investigation and report.

b. Subjects on the current agenda. Any member of the public who wishes to address the Council on an item on the current agenda shall make such request to the Presiding Officer at the time when comments from the public are requested. The Presiding Officer shall rule on the appropriateness of public comments as the agenda item is reached. The Presiding Officer may change the order of speakers so that testimony is heard in the most logical groupings (.e.) proponents, opponents, adjacent owners, vested interests, etc.).

c. Subjects of a Public Hearing. Comments made during the Public Comment period on a topic set for a public hearing by the City Council shall be out of order. To ensure a fair hearing to applicants or matters that are subject to a public hearing before the City Council, the presiding officer may rule public comments made outside the scope of a public hearing record to be out of order.

d. Any ruling by the Presiding Officer relative to the preceding two subsections may be overruled by a vote of a majority of members present.

(3) Rules of Conduct. A minimum number of basic rules are established to ensure that all individuals wishing to address the City Council are fairly heard.

a. Each person addressing the Council shall step up to the indicated speakers table, give his or her name and address for the record, and shall limit comments to three (3) minutes. Groups may be allotted five (5) minutes by the presiding officer.

b. Except where permission is granted by the Presiding Officer, all remarks shall be made only from the designated speaking table and addressed to the Council as a body and not to individual members, the audience or the television cameras.

c. The presiding officer or designee shall notify the individual when the allotted time has expired and the speaker shall promptly conclude his or her remarks. All speakers are encouraged to submit supplemental or detailed written remarks for Council consideration.

d. Any person making personal, impertinent, or slanderous remarks, or who becomes boisterous, threatening, or personally abusive while addressing the Council, may be ordered to leave the meeting. The presiding officer has the authority and duty to preserve order at all meetings of the Council, to cause the removal of any person from any meeting for disorderly conduct and to enforce these rules.

e. The presiding officer may rule “out of order” any comment made with respect to a quasi-judicial matter pending before the Council or its Boards or Commissions. Such comments should be made only at the hearing on a specific matter. If a hearing has been set, persons whose comments are ruled out of order will be notified of the time and place when they can appear at the public hearing on the matter and present their comments.

f. Any person whose comments have been ruled out of order by the presiding officer shall immediately cease and refrain from further improper comments. The refusal of an individual to desist from personal, inappropriate, slanderous or otherwise disruptive remarks after being ruled out of order by the presiding officer may subject the individual to removal from the Council Chambers.

g. Committee and board reports.

(1) Procedure. Councilmembers and the presiding officer may give reports regarding boards or committees to which they have been appointed.

(2) Scope and Time Limits.

a. The presiding officer may rule “out of order” any comments made during this portion of the meeting that do not pertain to the activities of the Councilmembers’ boards or committees.

b. Board and committee reports shall also be limited to three (3) minutes unless extended time is granted by the presiding officer for matters of significant importance. The presiding officer or designee shall notify the Councilmember when the allotted time has expired and the Councilmember shall promptly conclude his or her report.

(h) Presiding Officer's report. In addition to any special board or committee reports, the presiding officer may give a report on any activity participated in as part of the official duties of the Mayor.

(i) Councilmember comments (non-agenda topics).

(1) **Procedure.** Councilmembers may comment on other subjects of importance and/or respond to citizen comments.

(2) **Scope and Time Limits.**

a. Councilmember comments during this portion of the meeting shall be limited to subjects not on the current agenda. The presiding officer may rule "out of order" any comment made during this portion of the meeting with respect to any agenda item or quasi-judicial matter pending before the Council or its Boards or Commissions. Such comments should be made only at the hearing on a specific matter and/or during that portion of the meeting for which the agenda item is scheduled.

b. Councilmember comments during this portion of the meeting shall also be limited to three (3) minutes. The presiding officer or designee shall notify the Councilmember when the allotted time has expired and the Councilmember shall promptly conclude his or her remarks.

(j) Administration reports.

(k) Consent Calendar.

(1) The City Manager, in consultation with the Presiding Officer, shall place matters on the Consent Calendar which have been: (a) previously discussed by the Council, or (b) based on the information delivered to members of the Council by administration that can be reviewed by a Councilmember without further explanation, or (c) are so routine or technical in nature that passage is likely, or (d) as directed by the City Council.

(2) The Clerk shall read the Consent Calendar, including the titles of any ordinances or resolutions contained therein.

(3) The proper Council motion on the Consent Calendar is as follows: "I move adoption of the Consent Calendar". This motion shall be non-debatable and will have the effect of moving to adopt all items on the Consent Calendar. Since adoption of any item on the Consent Calendar implies unanimous consent, any member of the Council shall have the right to remove any item from the Consent Calendar. Therefore, prior to the vote on the motion to adopt

the Consent Calendar, the Presiding Officer shall inquire if any Councilmember wishes an item to be withdrawn from the Consent Calendar. If any matter is withdrawn, the item withdrawn from the consent calendar shall be the next business in order following the conclusion of the consent calendar.

(l) Public Hearings (see Rule 21 for procedural details).

(m) Old Business.

(n) New Business.

(o) Executive Session (as required)

(p) Next meeting date announced by Presiding Officer.

(q) Adjournment. No meeting shall be permitted to continue beyond 10:30 PM without approval of three fourths of the Councilmembers who are present and eligible to vote. A new time limit must be established before taking a Council vote to extend the meeting. In the event that a meeting has not been closed or continued by Council vote prior to 10:30 PM, the items not acted on shall be deferred to the next regular Council meeting as old business, unless the Council, by a majority vote of members present, determines otherwise. (Res. 525 §1, 1988, amended by Res. 894 §1, 2000, amended by Res. 961 §4, 2003, amended by Res. 977, 2004.

ACTIONS FOR A PUBLIC HEARING

RULE 21. The procedures for a public hearing are as follows:

(a) Prior to the start of the "Comments from the Public" portion of the public hearing, the Presiding Officer may require that all persons wishing to be heard shall sign in with the Clerk, giving their names and addresses, the agenda item, and whether they wish to speak as proponent, opponent, or otherwise. Any person who fails to sign in shall not be permitted to speak until all those who signed in have done so. At any public hearing all persons who have signed in and wish to be heard shall be heard. However, the Presiding Officer shall be authorized to establish speaker time limits and otherwise control presentations to avoid repetition. In public hearings that are not of a quasi-judicial nature, the Presiding Officer, subject to concurrence of the majority of the Council, may establish time limits and otherwise control presentations. The Presiding Officer may change the order of speakers so that testimony is heard in the most logical groupings (i.e. proponents, opponents, adjacent owners, vested interests, etc.).

(b) The Presiding Officer introduces the agenda item, opens the public hearing, and provides a summary of the following Rules of Order and/or advises the public that they may have a copy of such rules, which shall be available with other agenda materials regularly made available to the public at each Council meeting.

- (1) "All comments by proponents, opponents, or the public shall be made from the speaker's rostrum and any individual making comments shall first give their name and address. This is required because an official recorded transcript of the public hearing is being made. If there is any appeal to King County Superior Court, the court must make its decision on the basis of what was said here."
 - (2) "It is not necessary to be a proponent or opponent in order to speak. If you consider yourself neither a proponent nor opponent, please speak during the proponent portion and identify yourself as neither a proponent nor an opponent."
 - (3) "No comments shall be made from any other location, and anyone making "out of order" comments shall be subject to removal from the meeting."
 - (4) "There will be no demonstrations during or at the conclusion of anyone's presentation."
 - (5) "These rules are intended to promote an orderly system of holding a public hearing, to give every person an opportunity to be heard, and to ensure that no individual is embarrassed by exercising their right of free speech."
- (c) (1) When Council conducts a hearing to which the Appearance of Fairness Doctrine, (Rule 15) applies, the Presiding Officer, or in the case of a potential Rule 15 violation by that individual, the Mayor Pro Tem, will ask if any Councilmember knows of any reason which would require such member to excuse themselves pursuant to Rule 15. The suggested form of the announcement is as follows:
- "All Councilmembers should now give consideration as to whether they have: (1) a demonstrated bias or prejudice for or against any party to the proceedings; (2) a direct or indirect monetary interest in the outcome of the proceedings; (3) a prejudgment of the issue prior to hearing the facts on the record; or (4) ex parte contact with any individual, excluding Administrative staff, with regard to an issue prior to the hearing. If any Councilmember should answer in the affirmative, then the Councilmember should state the reason for their answer at this time so that the Chair may inquire of Administration as to whether a violation of the Appearance of Fairness Doctrine exists."
- (2) When Council conducts a "quasi-judicial" hearing, the Presiding Officer may require that all persons wishing to provide testimony during the course of such hearing provide an oath, on the record, affirming the truth

of their testimony. The suggested form and process for such oath is as follows:

- The Presiding Officer asks all possible speakers to raise their right hand, asks such individuals to consider the following question and respond “I do”, and inquires:

“Do you affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the testimony you are about to provide is true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?”

(d) At the outset of each public hearing or meeting to consider a zoning amendment or zoning reclassification the Presiding Officer will announce the legal standards for zoning amendments and ask the parties to limit their presentations to information within the scope of the standards. The suggested form of the announcement is as follows:

"The following constitute the legal standards for zoning amendments under the law of the State of Washington:

- (1) The current zoning is presumed valid.
- (2) The burden of proof is on the applicant for the rezone to establish by proof in sufficient measure that conditions in the area have substantially changed since the enactment of the current zoning or that the proposed rezone would implement policies or provisions of the City’s Comprehensive Plan. This proof may, of course, come from any source; either the applicant, the administration, or the public. The important consideration is that the decision must be made on the basis of information provided at this meeting or any continued meeting.
- (3) A rezone must bear a substantial relationship to the public health, safety, morals or welfare.
- (4) Any terms of a concomitant agreement intended to neutralize the impact of the proposed property usage such as (without limitation) intermediate density, increased setbacks, screening, reduced building height restrictions, building or roads and sidewalks or other off-site requirements, and the like should be developed in writing upon the recommendation of the administration prior to the first public hearing on the application. However, the City Council may introduce such terms on their own motions. In any event, it is the City Council’s practice to withhold final action until such terms are agreed to in writing.
- (5) Following the decision, this body must make findings of fact and conclusions of reasons for its action. These findings may be

drafted by Administration or there may be a recess for the drafting of such items.

Bearing in mind the legal standards I have just described, please limit your comments to information within the scope of these standards."

(e) The Presiding Officer calls upon City Administration to describe the matter under consideration.

(f) The Presiding Officer calls for proponents in quasi-judicial proceedings and for speakers in non-quasi-judicial proceedings. When considering a zoning amendment or zoning reclassification the Presiding Officer shall announce: "Site Plans, artistic renditions, and the like in support of the zoning amendment should be avoided except as they help explain the terms of a concomitant agreement. Any graphic representations should be used for illustrative purposes only and the Planning Agency or City Council should avoid indicating approval or disapproval of such plans, since the City of Des Moines has established a design review process through the City Planning Department for such purposes."

(g) The proponents or speakers now speak. (Note: If the City of Des Moines is the proponent, a member or members of the administration shall be designated to give proponent and rebuttal testimony).

(h) The Presiding Officer calls for additional proponents or speakers three times.

(i) In non-quasi-judicial proceedings refer to Rules 21(1), otherwise the Presiding Officer calls for opponents by announcing the following:

"At this time the opponents will have an opportunity to speak. Should any opponent have questions to ask of the proponents, ask the questions during your presentation. The proponents shall note the question asked, and answer such questions when the proponent speaks in rebuttal. The proponent shall be required to answer any reasonable question, provided that the Presiding Officer reserves the right to rule any question out of order."

(j) Opponents speak.

(k) The Presiding Officer calls for additional opponents three times.

(l) The Presiding Officer calls for proponents to speak in rebuttal. A proponent speaking in rebuttal shall not introduce new material. If the proponent does, or is allowed to do so, the opponents shall also be allowed to rebut the new elements.

(m) The Presiding Officer announces the following:

"At this time I will inquire of the administration as to whether there have been any mis-statements of fact or whether the administration wishes to introduce any

material as to subjects raised by the proponents or opponents or alter in any regard its initial recommendations."

(n) The Presiding Officer inquires as to whether any Councilmembers have any questions to ask the proponents, opponents, speakers, or administration. If any Councilmember has questions, the appropriate individual will be recalled to the podium.

(o) The Presiding Officer closes the public hearing.

(p) The Presiding Officer inquires if there is a motion by any Councilmembers. If a motion is made, it shall be in the form of an affirmative motion. Following the motion and its second, discussion occurs among Councilmembers. The Presiding Officer may call on individual Councilmembers in the discussion.

(q) The Presiding Officer inquires if there is any further discussion by the Councilmembers.

(r) The Presiding Officer inquires if there are any final comments or recommendations from administration.

(s) The Presiding Officer inquires of the Councilmembers as to whether they are ready for the question.

(t) The Clerk shall conduct a roll call vote.

(u) The Presiding Officer directs administration to prepare findings consistent with the action. (Res. 571 §2, 1989).

(Res. 894, §2, 2000)

VOTING

RULE 22. The votes during all meetings of the Council shall be transacted as follows:

(a) Unless otherwise provided for by statute, ordinance, or resolution, all votes shall be taken by voice, except that at the request of any Councilmember, a roll call vote shall be taken by the Clerk. The order of the roll call vote shall be determined by the Presiding Officer.

(b) In case of a tie in votes on any proposal, the proposal shall be considered lost.

(c) Every member who was in the Council chambers when the question was put, shall give their vote unless the Council, for special reasons, shall excuse the member by motion or unless the Councilmember is excused in accordance with Rule 15. If any Councilmember refuses to vote "aye" or "nay", their vote shall be counted as a "nay" vote.

(d) The passage of any ordinance, grant or revocation of franchise or license, any resolution for the payment of money, any approval of warrants, and any resolution for the

removal of the City Manager shall require the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the whole membership of the Council.

(e) The passage of any public emergency ordinance (an ordinance that takes effect immediately), expenditures for any calamity or violence of nature or riot or insurrection or war, and provisions for a lesser emergency such as a budget amendment shall require the affirmative vote of at least a majority plus one of the whole membership of the Council.

(f) The passage of any motion or resolution not subject to the provisions of RCW, DMMC, or this Resolution as amended, shall require the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the membership of the Council who are present and eligible to vote. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

COMMITTEES

RULE 23. The procedures governing all committees of the Council shall be as follows:

(a) The following standing committees shall consist of three members of the Council appointed by the Mayor in January of each year or at such time as new standing committees are authorized: Environment, Municipal Facilities, and Public Safety & Transportation, and Finance and Economic Development.

(b) Special committees for a particular purpose may be appointed by the Mayor.

(c) Committees shall make a recommendation on proposed ordinances, resolutions and motions, within their area of responsibility before action is taken by the Council. Minutes shall be kept of each City Council standing and special committee meeting and the minutes shall include:

(1) In the first paragraph: the purpose(s) of the meeting; the name of the committee; the date and time of the meeting; the location of the meeting; the names of Committee members present and members absent; the names of other present; whether the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, as read, or as corrected; and the names and subject of any guest speakers.

(2) In the body of the minutes: list of discussion topics, comments made and by whom, list of action items assigned and the responsible committee member, and any final recommendations made and by whom.

(3) In the last paragraph: date and time of next meeting and time of adjournment.

(4) The name and signature of the secretary submitting the minutes.

The Committee Chair shall present the recommendations of the committee to the City Council at a regular City Council meeting during the discussion of the item of business. (Res. 575 §1, 1989, Amended by Res. 602 1990, Amended by Res. 633 1990, Amended

by Res. 664 1991 Amended by Res. 685 1992, Amended by Res. 754 §3, 1994, Amended by Res. 931, §1, 2002, Amended by Res. 940, §1 2002.)

ENACTED ORDINANCES, RESOLUTION AND MOTIONS

RULE 24. An enacted ordinance is a legislative act prescribing general, uniform, and permanent rules of conduct relating to the corporate affairs of the municipality. Council action shall be taken by ordinance when required by law, or to prescribe permanent rules of conduct which continue in force until repealed, or where such conduct is enforced by penalty. An enacted resolution is an administrative act which is a formal statement of policy concerning matters of special or temporary character. Council action shall be taken by resolution when required by law and in those instances where an expression of policy more formal than a motion is desired. An enacted motion is a form of action taken by the Council to direct that a specific action be taken on behalf of the municipality. A motion, once approved and entered into the record, is the equivalent of a resolution in those instances where a resolution is not required by law. (Res. 525 §1, 1988).

RESOLUTIONS

RULE 25. A resolution may be put to its final passage on the same day on which it was introduced. The title of each resolution shall in all cases be read prior to its passage; provided, should a Councilmember request that the entire resolution or certain of its sections be read, such requests shall be granted. Printed copies shall be made available upon request to any person attending a Council meeting. (Res. 525 §1, 1988).

ORDINANCES

RULE 26. The procedure for ordinances are as follows:

(a) A Councilmember may, in open session, request of the Presiding Officer that the Council study the wisdom of enacting a particular ordinance. The Presiding Officer then may assign the proposed ordinance to a specific committee of the committee of the whole for consideration. The committee shall report its findings to the Council.

(b) All ordinances shall have two separate readings. At each reading the title of an ordinance shall in all cases be read prior to its passage; provided that should a Councilmember request that the entire ordinance or certain of its sections be read, such requests shall be granted. Printed copies shall be made available upon request to any person attending a Council meeting.

(c) The provision requiring two separate readings of an ordinance may be temporarily suspended at any meeting of the Council by a majority vote of all members present.

(d) If a Motion to pass an ordinance to a second reading fails, the ordinance shall be considered lost.

(e) Any ordinance repealing any portion of the DMMC shall also repeal the respective portions of the underlying ordinance(s).

(f) Any ordinance amending any portion of the DMMC shall also amend the respective portions of the underlying ordinance(s). (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

PERMISSION REQUIRED TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL

RULE 27. Persons other than Councilmembers and administration shall be permitted to address the Council upon introduction by the Presiding Officer or the chair of the appropriate Council committee. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

RECONSIDERATION

RULE 28. Any action of the Council, including final action on applications for changes in land use status; but excluding a reconsideration of any action previously reconsidered, motions to adjourn, motions to suspend the rules, an affirmative vote to lay on the table or to take from the table, or a vote electing to office one who is present and does not decline; shall be subject to a motion to reconsider. Such motions can only be made by a member of the prevailing side on the original action. A motion to reconsider must be made no later than the next succeeding regular Council meeting. A motion to reconsider is debatable only if the action being reconsidered is debatable. Upon passage of a motion to reconsider, the subject matter is returned to the table anew at the next regular Council meeting for any action the Council deems advisable. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS, PREPARATION, INTRODUCTION AND FLOW OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS AND MOTIONS

RULE 29. Ordinances and resolutions shall be prepared, introduced, and proceed in the manner described on the flow chart attached hereto as Exhibit "A", and by this reference incorporated herein. Prior to final passage of all ordinances, resolutions or motions, such documents or proposals shall be designated as DRAFTS as follows:

(a) PROPOSED DRAFTS shall contain the name of the group, organization, committee or individual originating, initiating or sponsoring the proposal prior to the first presentation to the City Council where a vote is taken directing some official action or further consideration.

(b) COUNCIL DRAFTS shall be documents or proposals which have been presented in open session and voted on by the City Council when the resultant Council action was other than passage or a vote to cease further consideration. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

COUNCIL RELATIONS WITH BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND COUNCIL CITIZEN ADVISORY BODIES

RULE 30. All statutory boards and commissions and Council citizen advisory bodies shall provide the Council with copies of minutes of all meetings. Communications from such boards, commissions and bodies to the City Council shall be made in the form of a motion and recorded in the minutes. Any such communication shall be officially acknowledged by the Council and

receipt noted in the minutes. The procedure for acknowledging such receipt shall be as follows. Any member of the Council may bring such communication to the Presiding Officer's attention under the agenda item "Committee and Board Reports." The presiding Officer shall state: "So noted for the record", and thereafter the Clerk shall make an appropriate notation in the minutes. Should any member of the Council determine that any such communication be officially answered by the Council, the Presiding Officer shall place the matter on the agenda under New Business for the current meeting or any subsequent meeting. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

COMPLAINTS AND SUGGESTIONS TO COUNCIL

RULE 31. When citizen complaints or suggestions are brought before the City Council not on an agenda, the Presiding Officer shall first determine whether the issue is legislative or administrative in nature and then:

(a) If legislative, and a complaint about the letter or intent of legislative acts or suggestions for changes to such acts, and if the Council finds such complaint suggests a change to an ordinance or resolution of the City, the Council may refer the matter to a committee, Administration or the Council of the whole for study and recommendation.

(b) If administrative and a complaint regarding administrative staff performance, administrative execution of legislative policy or administrative policy within the authority of the City Manager, the Presiding Officer should then refer the complaint directly to the City Manager for his/her review if said complaint has not been so reviewed. The City Council may direct that the City Manager brief or report to the Council when his/her response is made. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLAINTS MADE DIRECTLY TO INDIVIDUAL COUNCILMEMBERS

RULE 32. When administrative policy or administrative performance complaints are made directly to individual Councilmembers, the Councilmember may then refer the matter directly to the City Manager for his/her view and/or action. The individual Councilmember may request to be informed of the action or response made to the complaint. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

FILLING COUNCIL VACANCIES

RULE 33. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Councilmember, the Council will follow the procedures outlined in RCW 35A.13.020. In order to fill the vacancy with the most qualified person available until an election is held, the Council will widely distribute and publish a notice of the vacancy, the procedure and any application form for applying. The Council will draw up an application form which contains relevant information to answer set questions posed by the Council. The application forms will be used in conjunction with an interview of each candidate to aid the Council's selection of the new Councilmember. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

**PHOTOGRAPHS, MOTION PICTURES, VIDEO TAPE --
PERMISSION REQUIRED FOR ARTIFICIAL ILLUMINATION**

RULE 34. No photographs, motion pictures, or video tapes that require the use of flash bulbs, electronic flashes, flood lights, or similar artificial illumination shall be made at City Council Meetings without the consent of the Presiding Officer or a majority of the Council. (Res. 525 S1, 1988).

AUDIO RECORDINGS OF MEETINGS

RULE 35. All meetings of the City Council held in the Des Moines City Service Center at 21630 11th Avenue South shall be recorded by the City Clerk on an audio recording device. (Res. 657, 1991).

VIDEO RECORDING AND BROADCAST

RULE 36. All regular meetings of the City Council held in the Des Moines City Service Center at 21630 11th Avenue South are recorded on video tape and such tapes are cablecast within the City. (Res. 772, 1994).

REFERENCES TO DES MOINES MUNICIPAL CODE (DMMC) AND
REVISED CODE OF WASHINGTON (RCW)

DMMC 2.56.010 Council Meetings - City Hall Location.

All meetings of the City Council shall be held at 21630 11th Avenue South, which is designated as the location of the City Hall, except that, when necessary, the City Council may hold meetings at other places.

DMMC 2.56.020 Council Meetings - Time.

The regular meetings of the City Council shall be held each and every Thursday, with the meetings convening at seven-thirty p.m.; provided, that when the regular meeting date falls on a legal holiday, as defined in DMMC 1.01.055, the meeting shall be cancelled and the City Council shall not meet. The Presiding Officer may cancel any regular meeting at his/her discretion as the business of the City Council requires; provided, that the Presiding Officer shall not cancel regular meetings to be held on the second or fourth Thursday of the month. Cancellation of any regular meeting to be held on the second or fourth Thursday of the month shall be by motion regularly passed by the City Council; provided, however, that the City Council shall meet at least once each month as required by RCW 35A.13.170.

RCW 35A.12.060 Forfeiture of Office.

A Mayor or Councilman shall forfeit his office, creating a vacancy, if he ceases to have the qualifications prescribed for such office by law, charter, or ordinance, or if he is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude or an offense involving a violation of his oath of office. A Councilman also shall forfeit his office if he fails to attend three consecutive regular meetings of the Council without being excused by the Council.

RCW 35A.13.020 Election of Councilmen - Eligibility - Terms - Vacancies - Forfeiture of Office - Council Chairman.

In council-manager code cities, eligibility for election to the Council, the manner of electing councilmen, the numbering of council positions, the terms of councilmen, the occurrence and the filling of vacancies, the grounds for forfeiture of office, and appointment of a mayor pro tempore shall be governed by the corresponding provisions of RCW 35A.12.030, 35A.12.040, 35A.12.050, 35A.12.060 and 35A.12.065 relating to the council of a code city organized under the mayor-council plan: *Provided*, that in council-manager cities where all council positions are at-large positions, the city council may, pursuant to RCW 35A.13.033, provide that the person elected to council position one on or after September 8, 1975, shall be the Council chairman and shall carry out the duties prescribed by RCW 35A.13.030, as now or hereafter amended.

RCW 42.30.080 Special Meetings.

A special meeting may be called at any time by the presiding officer of the governing body of a public agency or by a majority of the members of the governing body by delivering personally or by mail written notice to each member of the governing body; and to each local newspaper of general circulation and to each local radio or television station which has on file with the governing body a written request to be notified of such special meeting or of all special meetings. Such notice must be delivered personally or by mail at least twenty-four hours before the time of such meeting as specified in the notice. The call and notice shall specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted. Final disposition shall not be taken on any other matter at such meetings by the governing body. Such written notice may be dispensed with as to any

member who at or prior to the time the meeting convenes files with the clerk or secretary of the governing body a written waiver of notice. Such waiver may be given by telegram. Such written notice may also be dispensed with as to any member who is actually present at the meeting at the time it convenes. The notices provided in this section may be dispensed with in the event a special meeting is called to deal with an emergency involving injury or damage, when time requirements of such notice would make notice impractical and increase the likelihood of such injury or damage.

RCW 42.30.090 Adjournments.

The governing body of a public agency may adjourn any regular, adjourned regular, special or adjourned special meeting to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment. Less than a quorum may so adjourn from time to time. If all members are absent from any regular or adjourned regular meeting the clerk or secretary of the governing body may declare the meeting adjourned to a stated time and place. He shall cause a written notice of the adjournment to be given in the same manner as provided in RCW 42.030.080 for special meetings, unless such notice is waived as provided for special meetings. Whenever any meeting is adjourned a copy of the order or notice of adjournment shall be conspicuously posted immediately after the time of the adjournment on or near the door of the place where the regular, adjourned regular, special or adjourned special meeting was held. When a regular or adjourned regular meeting is adjourned as provided in this section, the resulting adjourned regular meeting is a regular meeting for all purposes. When an order of adjournment of any meeting fails to state the hour at which the adjourned meeting is to be held, it shall be held at the hour specified for regular meetings by ordinance, resolution, bylaw, or other rule.

RCW 42.30.110 Executive Sessions.

(1) Nothing contained in this chapter may be construed to prevent a governing body from holding an executive session during a regular or special meeting.

- (a) To consider matters affecting national security;
- (b) To consider the selection of a site or the acquisition of real estate by lease or purchase when public knowledge regarding such consideration would cause a likelihood of increased price;
- (c) To consider the minimum price at which real estate will be offered for sale or lease when public knowledge regarding such consideration would cause a likelihood of decreased price. However, final action selling or leasing public property shall be taken in a meeting open to the public;
- (d) To review negotiations on the performance of publicly bid contracts when public knowledge regarding such consideration would cause a likelihood increased costs;
- (e) To consider, in the case of an export trading company, financial and commercial information supplied by private persons to the export trading company;
- (f) To receive and evaluate complaints or charges brought against a public officer or employee. However, upon the request of such officer or employee, a public hearing or a meeting open to the public shall be conducted upon such complaint or charge;
- (g) To evaluate the qualifications of an applicant for public employment or to review the performance of a public employee. However, subject to RCW 42.30.140(4), discussion by a governing body of salaries, wages, and other conditions of employment to be generally applied within the agency shall occur in a meeting open to the public, and when the governing body elects to take final action hiring, setting the salary or an individual employee or class of employees,

or discharging or disciplining an employee, that action shall be taken in a meeting open to the public;

(h) To evaluate the qualifications of a candidate for appointment to elective office. However, any interview of such candidate and final action appointing a candidate to elective office shall be in a meeting open to the public;

(i) To discuss with legal counsel representing the agency matters relating to agency enforcement actions, or to discuss with legal counsel representing the agency litigation or potential litigation to which the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity is, or is likely to become, a party, when public knowledge regarding the discussion is likely to result in an adverse legal or financial consequence to the agency;

(j) To consider, in the case of the state library commission or its advisory bodies, western library network prices, products, equipment, and services, when such discussion would be likely to adversely affect the network's ability to conduct business in a competitive economic climate. However, final action on these matters shall be taken in a meeting open to the public.

(2) Before convening in executive session, the presiding officer of a governing body shall publicly announce the purpose for excluding the public from the meeting place, and the time when the executive session will be concluded. The executive session may be extended to a stated later time by announcement of the presiding officer.

RCW 42.30.140 Chapter Controlling - Application.

If any provision of this chapter conflicts with the provisions of any other statute, the provisions of this chapter shall control: *Provided*, that this chapter shall not apply to:

(1) The proceedings concerned with the formal issuance of an order granting, suspending, revoking, or denying any license, permit, or certificate to engage in any business, occupation or profession or to any disciplinary proceedings involving a member of such business, occupation or profession, or to receive a license for a sports activity or to operate any mechanical device or motor vehicle where a license or registration is necessary; or

(2) That portion of a meeting of a quasi-judicial body which relates to a quasi-judicial matter between named parties as distinguished from a matter having general effect on the public or on a class or group; or

(3) Matters governed by Title 34 RCW, the administrative procedure act, except as expressly provided in RCW 34.04.025; or

(4) That portion of a meeting during which the governing body is planning or adopting the strategy or position to be taken by such governing body during the course of any collective bargaining, professional negotiations, grievance or mediation proceedings, or reviewing the proposals made in such negotiations or proceedings while in progress.

RCW 42.36.010 Local Land Use Decisions.

Application of the appearance of fairness doctrine to local land use decisions shall be limited to the quasi-judicial actions of local decision-making bodies as defined in this section. Quasi-judicial actions of local decision-making bodies are those actions of the legislative body, planning commission, hearing examiner, zoning adjuster, board of adjustment, or boards which determine the legal rights, duties, or privileges of specific parties in a hearing or other contested case proceeding. Quasi-judicial actions do not include the legislative actions adopting, amending, or revising comprehensive, community, or neighborhood plans or other land use planning documents or the adoption

of area-wide zoning ordinances or the adoption of a zoning amendment that is of area-wide significance.

RCW 42.36.040 Public Discussion by Candidate for Public Office.

Prior to declaring as a candidate for public office or while campaigning for public office as defined by RCW 42.17.020 (5) and (25) no public discussion by expression of an opinion by a person subsequently elected to a public office, on any pending or proposed quasi-judicial actions, shall be a violation of the appearance of fairness doctrine.

RCW 42.36.050 Campaign Contributions.

A candidate for public office who complies with all provisions of applicable public disclosure and ethics laws shall not be limited from accepting campaign contributions to finance the campaign, including outstanding debts; nor shall it be a violation of the appearance of fairness doctrine to accept such campaign contributions.

RCW 42.36.060 Quasi-judicial Proceedings - Ex Parte Communications Prohibited, Exceptions.

During the pendency of any quasi-judicial proceeding, no member of a decision-making body may engage in ex parte communications with opponents or proponents with respect to the proposal which is the subject of the proceeding unless that person:

- (1) Places on the record the substance of any written or oral ex parte communications concerning the decision of action; and
- (2) Provides that a public announcement of the content of the communication and of the parties' rights to rebut the substance of the communication shall be made at each hearing where action is considered or taken on the subject to which the communication related. This prohibition does not preclude a member of a decision-making body from seeking in a public hearing specific information or data from such parties relative to the decision if both the request and the results are a part of the record. Nor does such prohibition preclude correspondence between a citizen and his or her elected official if any such correspondence is made a part of the record when it pertains to the subject matter of a quasi-judicial proceeding.

REFERENCES TO
RESOLUTION NO. 753 POLICIES GOVERNING CITY COUNCIL PARTICIPATION IN
PUBLIC CONTRACTS

1. Interlocal Agreements. Chapter 39.34 RCW requires the governing bodies of participating public agencies to take appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or otherwise before interlocal agreements may enter into force. All interlocal agreements should appear on the consent calendar, subject to removal in accordance with the City Council Rules of Procedure.
2. Franchise Agreements. Franchise agreements such as CATV, Puget Power, water, sewer, and the like require City Council approval. Franchise agreements shall be referred to an Ad Hoc Council Committee for study and recommendation prior to presentation to the City Council for approval.
3. Public Works (Small Works Roster). Under current state law, code cities of a population of 20,000 or greater are required to go to bid on public work projects if the cost of the public work exceeds \$20,000 for a single craft or trade or \$35,000 for a multiple craft or trade. Code cities with a population of 20,000 or greater are permitted to adopt a small works roster for a public work of \$100,000 or less. The City Council has adopted the small works roster. All public work contracts between \$35,000 and \$100,000 shall be subject to the approval of the City Council and shall be referred to the Council Committee of origin for study and recommendation, and if there is no committee of origin, shall be considered by the Council as a whole.
4. Public Works (Subject to Bid). Public work projects exceeding \$100,000 are subject to bid laws and shall be processed in accordance with the Revised Code of Washington. After opening of bids, results shall be submitted to the Council Committee of origin for study and recommendation prior to being presented to the City Council for approval and if there is no Council Committee of origin, shall be considered by the Council as a whole. Action taken by the City Council in awarding the bid and directing the City Manager to sign contracts should include authority granted to the City Manager to expend funds in the amount of the bid award plus ten percent.
5. Purchase of Supplies, Material, Equipment, and Non-Professional Services. For Code cities of a population of 20,000 or greater there are no bidding requirements for purchases of supplies, material, equipment, or services which are not purchased in connection with a public work. For such purchases, the City Manager shall adopt written guidelines, subject to City Council approval, to ensure that purchases are made at the lowest possible price from a responsible vendor.
6. Architectural and Engineering Services. Chapter 39.80 RCW provides that in selecting architect and engineer consultants the City shall conduct discussions with one or more firms and shall select the firm deemed the most highly qualified to provide the services required for the proposed project. The Attorney General of the State of Washington has issued an opinion precluding cities from considering price when selecting architects and engineers, except for a final price negotiation after the most qualified architect or engineer has been selected. The following process shall govern awarding of contracts to architects or engineers:
 - a. The City Manager shall advertise the architectural and engineering requirements;
 - b. The City Manager shall thereafter enter into discussion with several firms and select the most qualified architect or engineer;

c. The City Manager shall then negotiate the scope of work and price with the architect or engineer selected; and

d. If the contract amount does not exceed \$20,000 and has been previously budgeted, the City Manager shall be authorized to sign a contract for such services without approval by the City Council or any committee thereof. If the contract amount exceeds \$20,000, the Contract should appear on the consent calendar, subject to removal in accordance with the City Council Rules of Procedure.

7. Leases of City Real Property. Leases of City real property are subject to review and approval by the City Council. The Mayor shall have discretion to submit any such lease to a standing or ad hoc committee for study and recommendation prior to being presented to the city Council for approval.

8. Contracts for General Professional Services. Contracts for general professional services, which do not involve architects or engineers, are not subject to the bid laws of the State of Washington. Examples of such services are computer consultants, financial consultants, management consultants, and the like. The process for awarding general professional services contracts shall be as follows:

a. The City Manager shall research the persons and firms that are available to such professional services, taking into consideration recommendations from any source.

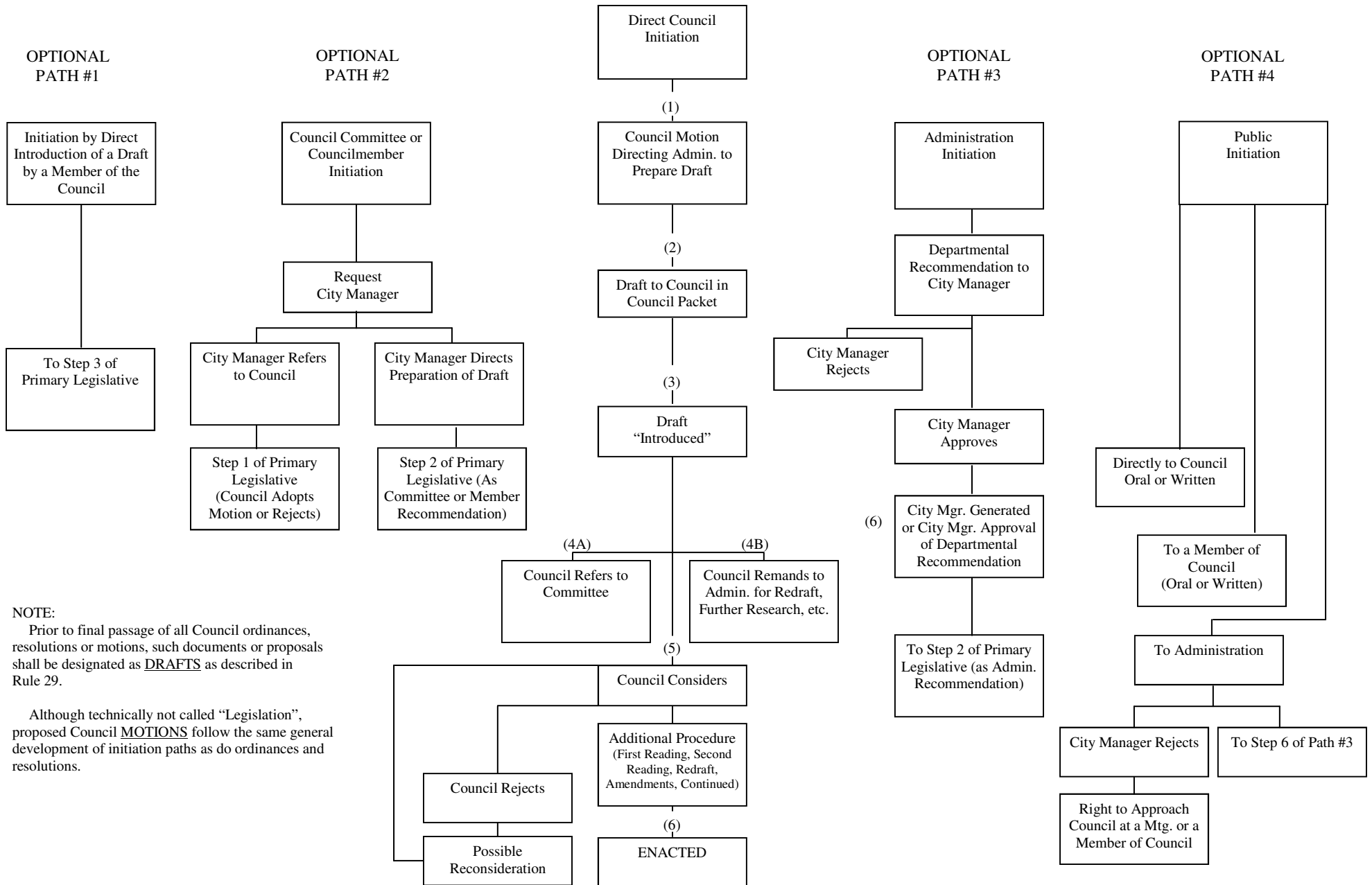
b. The City Manager shall then negotiate a contract with the party selected, including scope of work and price.

c. If the contract amount does not exceed \$20,000 and has been previously budgeted, the City Manager shall be authorized to sign a contract for such services without the approval by the City Council or any committee thereof. If the contract amount exceeds \$20,000, the contract should appear on the consent calendar, subject to removal in accordance with the City Council Rules of Procedure.

9. Administrative Contracts. Administrative contracts are contracts which do not fall into any other category described in this rule, and are for services previously budgeted by the City Council. Examples of administrative contracts are agreements with the Sexual Assault Center, VanGo, Senior Nutrition, D.A.W.N., and the like. The City Manager is authorized to execute administrative contracts, and the same shall not be subject to approval by the City Council or any committee thereof.

EXHIBIT "A" TO RESOLUTION NO. 525
LEGISLATIVE PROCESS (ORDINANCES & RESOLUTIONS)

PRIMARY LEGISLATIVE PATH



NOTE:
 Prior to final passage of all Council ordinances, resolutions or motions, such documents or proposals shall be designated as DRAFTS as described in Rule 29.

Although technically not called "Legislation", proposed Council **MOTIONS** follow the same general development of initiation paths as do ordinances and resolutions.