

- (c) Meetings. The Council shall hold regular meetings. The Council shall determine the location and frequency of its meetings, but the Council must meet at least quarterly within the Commonwealth. The chairperson may call special meetings as needed.
- (1) Quorum. A quorum is required for the Council to take an official action.
 - (A) A quorum exists if a majority of the voting members are present, including at least one judge of the Superior Court.
 - (B) If the elected judge is unavailable to attend a meeting, the presiding judge, or the acting presiding judge, may designate an associate judge of the Superior Court to serve during the elected judge's unavailability.
 - (2) Majority Vote Required. A majority vote of the members present shall be required for the Council to act. However, the Council may require a supermajority vote in certain instances.
 - (3) Meetings Generally Public. Meetings are generally open to the public.
 - (A) Notice. Notice of the time and location of a meeting shall be made public at least one week prior to a meeting, except in the case of a special meeting called by the chairperson when circumstances necessitate a shorter notice period. The notice shall include a copy of the meeting agenda.
 - (B) Exclusion of Public or Non-voting Members.
 - (i) The Council may, by majority vote, exclude the public during discussion of confidential matters.
 - (ii) The Council may, by unanimous vote, exclude any or all non-voting members during discussion of confidential matters.
- (d) Resolutions. The Council may pass binding resolutions regarding any topic over which the Council is authorized to act. The Council's authority shall include, among other things:
- (1) promulgating rules governing Council business;
 - (2) setting judicial branch administrative policies and procedures and overseeing court managers responsible for effectuating such policies and procedures;
 - (3) recommending court rules to the Supreme Court for submission to the legislature;
 - (4) reviewing proposed legislation and suggesting new legislation affecting the judicial branch; and
 - (5) performing such other functions as provided by law.