Standing Orders Local Law

Local Government Act 1995

Council Adopted - 16 October 2000
Government Gazette - 20 October 2000 No. 218
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Amendments

Council Adoption	Government Gazette	Effective Date
25 July 2016 CS54/7/16	26 August 2016 No.154	9 September 2016

LG303

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

City of Armadale

STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW

Under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1995, the Council of the City of Armadale hereby records having resolved on the 16th day of October 2000, to adopt the Model Local Law (Standing Orders) 1998 published in the *Government Gazette* on 3 April 1998 with such modifications as are here set out:

Extract from the Government Gazette (No. 218)
Of 20 October 2000

Amended *Government Gazette* (No 154) on 26 August 2016

Local Government Act 1995

City of Armadale

Standing Orders Local Law

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

City of Armadale - Standing Orders Local Law 2000

Part 1 - Preliminary

1.1 Citation

This Local Law may be cited as the City of Armadale Standing Orders Local Law 2000.

In the clauses to follow, this Local Law is referred to as "the Standing Orders."

1.2 Application

All meetings of the Council or a committee and other matters as prescribed are to be conducted in accordance with the Act, the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 and these Standing Orders.

1.3 Interpretation

(1) In these Standing Orders unless the context otherwise requires:

"absolute majority" has the meaning given to it in the Act;

"Act" means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

"CEO" means the Chief Executive Officer or Acting Chief Executive Officer for the time being of the City of Armadale;

"committee" means a committee of the Council;

"Council" means the Council of the City of Armadale;

"member" has the meaning given to it in the Act;

"presiding member" means the presiding member of a committee or the deputy presiding member, or a member of the committee when performing a function of the presiding member in accordance with the Act.

"Regulations" means the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*;

"simple majority" is more than 50% of the members present and voting.

"substantive motion" means an original motion or an original motion as amended, but does not include an amendment or a procedural motion.

(2) Unless otherwise defined herein the terms and expressions used in the Standing Orders are to have the meaning given to them in the Act and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996.

1.4 Repeal

The Standing Orders of the City of Armadale published in the Government Gazette on 3 August 1973 as amended by publication in the Government Gazettes of 21 April 1978, 24 December 1980, 26 June 1981, 10 June 1983, 22 June 1984, 10 July 1987, 20 October 1989, 16 March 1990, 19 April 1991, 23 August 1991, 3 September 1994, and 24 November 1995, are repealed.

Part 2 - Calling Meetings

2.1 Calling Committee Meetings

A meeting of a committee is to be held -

(a) if called for in a verbal or written request to the CEO by the presiding member of the committee, setting out the date and purpose of the proposed meeting;

(b) if called for by at least 1/3 of the members of the committee in a notice to the CEO, setting out the date and purpose of the proposed meeting; or

(c) if so decided by the Council or committee.

2.2 Notice of Special Council Meetings

(1) Subject to subclause (2), the CEO is to convene a special meeting of the Council by giving each Council member at least 72 hours' notice of the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting.

(2) Where in the opinion of the Mayor, there is a need to meet urgently, the CEO may give a lesser period of notice of a special meeting than mentioned in subclause (1).

Part 3 - Business of the Meeting

3.1 Business to be Specified on Notice Paper

(1) No business, other than that specified in the agenda, is to be transacted at any ordinary meeting of the Council without the approval of the person presiding or a decision of the Council.

(2) No business is to be transacted at a special meeting of the Council other than that given in the notice as the purpose of the meeting.

(3) No business, other than that specified in the agenda, is to be transacted at a committee meeting or given in the notice as the purpose of the meeting, without the approval of the Presiding Member or a decision of the committee.

(4) No business is to be transacted at an adjourned meeting of the Council or a committee other than that -

(a) specified in the notice of the meeting which had been adjourned; and

(b) which remains unresolved;

except in the case of an adjournment to the next ordinary meeting of the Council or the committee, when the business unresolved at the adjourned meeting is to have precedence at that ordinary meeting.

3.2 Order of Business

(1) Unless otherwise decided by the Council the order of business at any ordinary meeting of the Council is to be as follows -

a) Declaration of opening / Announcement of visitors
b) Record of attendance / Apologies / Leave of absence (previously approved)
c) Advice of Response to previous public questions taken on notice
d) Public question time
e) Applications for leave of absence
f) Petitions
g) Confirmation of minutes
h) Announcements by the person presiding without discussion
i) Questions by members of which due notice has been given, without discussion

j) Reports

k) Motions of which previous notice has been given

l) Urgent business approved by the person presiding or by decision

m) Matters for referral to Standing Committees, without discussion

n) Matters requiring confidential consideration

o) Closure

(2) Unless otherwise decided by the members present, the order of business at any special meeting of the Council or at a committee meeting is to be the order in which that business stands in the agenda of the meeting.

(3) Notwithstanding subclauses (1) and (2) in the order of business for any meeting of the Council or a committee, the provisions of the Act and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 relating to the time at which public question time is to be held are to be observed.

(4) Notwithstanding subclause (1), the CEO may include in an appropriate place within the order of business on the agenda of a Council or committee meeting any matter which must be decided, or which he or she considers is appropriate to be decided, by that meeting.

3.3 Public Question Time

The procedure for Public Question Time is dealt with in the Act.

3.4 Petitions

(1) A petition, in order to be effective, is to -

(a) be addressed to the Mayor;

(b) be made by electors of the district;

(c) state the request on each page of the petition;

(d) contain the names, addresses and signatures of the electors making the request, and the date each elector signed;

(e) contain a summary of the reasons for the request;

(f) state the name of the person upon whom, and an address at which, notice to the petitioners can be given;

(g) be in the form prescribed by the Act and Local Government (Constitution) Regulations 1996 if it is -

(i) a proposal to change the method of filling the office of Mayor;

(ii) a submission about changes to wards, the name of a district or ward or the number of councillors for a district or ward.

(2) Every petition shall be respectful and temperate in its language and shall be presented to the Council by a member only.

(3) On the presentation of a petition, the member of Council presenting same shall confine himself to the reading of the prayer therein only, and the only motions that shall be in order shall be that such petition be received and if necessary that it be referred to a Committee, or if the subject matter thereof is dealt with in any Order of the Day be referred for consideration in connection therewith

3.5 Confirmation of Minutes

(1) When minutes of a meeting are submitted to an ordinary meeting of the Council or committee for confirmation, if a member is dissatisfied with the accuracy of the minutes, then he or she is to -

(a) state the item or items with which he or she is dissatisfied; and

(b) propose a motion clearly outlining the alternative wording to amend the minutes.

(2) Discussion of any minutes, other than discussion as to their accuracy as a record of the proceedings, is not permitted.

3.6 Announcements by the Person Presiding Without Discussion

(1) At any meeting of the Council or a committee the person presiding may announce or raise any matter of interest or relevance to the business of the Council or committee, or propose a change to the order of business.

(2) Any member may move that a change in order of business proposed by the person presiding not be accepted and if carried by a majority of members present, the proposed change in order is not to take place.

3.7 Matters for which Meeting May be Closed

For the convenience of members of the public, the Council or committee may identify by decision any matter on the agenda of the meeting to be discussed behind closed doors, and that matter is to be deferred for consideration as the last item of the meeting.

3.8 Motions of which Previous Notice has been Given

(1) Unless the Act, Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 or these Standing Orders otherwise provide, a member may raise at a meeting such business as he or she considers appropriate, in the form of a motion, of which notice has been given in writing to the CEO.

(2) A notice of motion under subclause (1) is to be given at least four (4) clear working days before the meeting at which the motion is moved.

(3) A notice of motion is to relate to the good government of persons in the district.

(4) The CEO -

(a) with the concurrence of the Mayor, may exclude from the notice paper any notice of motion deemed to be out of order; or

(b) may on his or her own initiative make such amendments to the form but not the substance thereof as will bring the notice of motion into due form; and

(c) may under his or her name provide relevant and material facts and circumstances pertaining to the notice of motion on such matters as policy, budget and law.

(5) A motion of which notice has been given is to lapse unless -

(a) the member who gave notice thereof, or some other member authorised by him or her in writing moves the motion when called on; or

(b) the Council on a motion agrees to defer consideration of the motion to a later stage or date.

(6) If a notice of motion is given and lapses in the circumstances referred to in subclause (5)(a), notice of motion in the same terms or the same effect is not to be given again for at least 3 months from the date of such lapse.

3.9 Questions by Members of which Due Notice has been given.

(1) A question on notice is to be given by a member in writing to the CEO at least four (4) clear working days before the meeting at which it is raised.

(2) If the question referred to in subclause (1) is in order, the answer is, so far as is practicable, to be included in written form in the agenda of the meeting, or otherwise tabled at that meeting.

(3) Every question and answer is to be submitted as briefly and concisely as possible and no discussion is to be allowed thereon, unless with the consent of the person presiding.

3.10 Urgent Business Approved By the Person Presiding or by Decision

(1) Subject to subclauses (2) and (3), in cases of extreme urgency or other special circumstance, matters may, with the consent of the person presiding, or by decision of the members present, be raised without notice and decided by the meeting.

(2) Before a matter may be raised under subclause (1) the person presiding or a member otherwise seeking to raise the matter is to state why the matter is considered to be of extreme urgency or other special circumstance.

(3) If a member of the council or committee as the case requires, objects to a matter being raised without notice, any decision of the council or committee in regard to that matter does not have effect unless it has been made by an absolute majority.

3.11 Deputations

(1) A deputation seeking to be received by the Council or a committee is to apply in writing to the CEO who is to forward the written request to the Mayor, or the Presiding Member as the case may be.

(2) The Mayor if the request is to attend a Council meeting, or the Presiding Member of the committee, if the request is to attend a meeting of a committee, may either approve the request, in which event the CEO is to invite the deputation to attend a meeting of the Council or committee as the case may be, or may instruct the CEO to refer the request to the Council or committee to decide by simple majority whether or not to receive the deputation.

(3) A deputation invited to attend a Council or committee meeting-

(a) is not to exceed five persons, only two of whom may address the Council or committee, although others may respond to specific questions from the members; and

(b) is not to address the Council or committee for a period exceeding 15 minutes without the agreement of the Council or the committee as the case requires.

3.12 Grievance Issue

Notwithstanding anything contrary in these Standing Orders, a member of the Council who feels aggrieved by anything, which may have transpired since the last ordinary meeting of the Council, and relating to the good government of persons in the district, may raise that issue; provided that a member first seeks the advice of the person presiding and, provided that the issue does not relate to an employee of Council.

3.13 Procedure on Grievance Issue

A grievance under Clause 3.12 is to be raised immediately after the minutes of the last ordinary meeting of the Council are confirmed and takes precedence over all other business of the meeting.

Part 4 - Public Access to Agenda Documents

4.1 Inspection Entitlement

Members of the public have access to agenda documents in the terms set out in Regulation 14 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996.

4.2 Confidentiality of Information Withheld

(1) Information withheld by the CEO from members of the public under Regulation 14.2, of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, is to be -

(a) identified in the agenda of a Council or committee meeting under the item “Matters for which meeting may be closed”; and

(b) marked “confidential” in the agenda.

(2) A member of the Council or a committee or an employee of the Council in receipt of confidential information is not to disclose such information to any person other than a member of the Council or the committee or an employee of the Council to the extent necessary for the purpose of carrying out his or her duties.

(3) Subclause (2) does not apply where a member or officer discloses the information to his or her lawyer or government officer for the purpose of seeking advice in order to lawfully fulfil his or her role and responsibilities

Penalty $5,000

Part 5 - Disclosure of Financial Interests

5.1 Disclosures by Employees

(1) If an employee within the meaning of section 5.70 of the Act, presents a written report to a meeting, on a matter in which the employee has an interest, the nature of the interest is to be disclosed at the commencement of the report.

(2) If such an employee makes a verbal report to a meeting on a matter in which the employee has an interest, the employee is to preface his or her advice to the meeting by verbally disclosing the nature of the interest.

Part 6 - Quorum

6.1 Quorum to be Present

The Council or a committee is not to transact business at a meeting unless a quorum is present.

6.2 Loss of Quorum During a Meeting

(1) If at any time during the course of a meeting of the Council or a committee a quorum is not present -

(a) in relation to a particular matter because of a member or members leaving the meeting after disclosing a financial interest,

the matter is adjourned until either -

(i) a quorum is present to decide the matter; or

(ii) the Minister allows a disclosing member or members to preside at the meeting or to participate in discussions or the decision making procedures relating to the matter under section 5.69 of the Act; or

(b) because of a member or members leaving the meeting for reasons other than disclosure of a financial interest, the person presiding is to suspend the proceedings of the meeting for a period of up to ten minutes, and if a quorum is not present at the end of that time, the meeting is deemed to have been adjourned and the person presiding is to reschedule it to some future time or date having regard to the period of notice which needs to be given under the Act, Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, or the Standing Orders when calling a meeting of that type.

(2) Where debate on a motion is interrupted by an adjournment under subclause (1) (b) -

(a) the debate is to be resumed at the next meeting at the point where it was so interrupted; and

(b) in the case of a Council meeting

(i) the names of members who have spoken on the matter prior to the adjournment are to be recorded in the minutes; and

(ii) the provisions of clause 9.5 apply when the debate is resumed.

Part 7 - Keeping of Minutes

7.1 Content of Minutes

In addition to the matters contained in Regulation 11 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, the content of minutes of a meeting of the Council or a committee is to include a record of the numbers voting for and against each motion put to the vote and, where an application for approval is declined or the authorisation of a licence, permit, or certificate is otherwise withheld or cancelled, the reasons for the decision.

7.2 Preservation of Minutes

Minutes including the agenda of each Council and committee meeting are to be kept as a permanent record of the activities of the local government and are to be transferred to the States Records Office, in accordance with the retention and disposal policy determined by that office from time to time.

Part 8 - Conduct of Persons at Council and Committee Meetings

8.1 Official Titles to be Used

Members of the Council are to speak of each other in the Council or committee by their respective titles of Mayor or councillor. Members of the Council, in speaking of or addressing employees, are to designate them by their respective official titles.

8.2 Members to Occupy Own Seats

A member is not to be considered as being present unless the member occupies his or her designated place within the Council Chamber or Committee Room.

In the case of a Council meeting, places to be designated by a decision of Council and in the case of Committee meetings, places to be designated by a decision of the appropriate Committee.

8.3 Leaving Meetings

During the course of a meeting of the Council or a committee no member is to enter or leave the meeting without first advising the person presiding, in order to facilitate the recording in the minutes of the time of entry or departure.

8.4 Adverse Reflection

(1) No member of the Council or a committee is to reflect adversely upon a decision of the Council or committee except on a motion that the decision be revoked or changed.

(2) No member of the Council, or a committee, or member of the public is to use offensive or objectionable expressions in reference to any member, employee of the Council, or any other person.

Penalty $1,000

(3) No member of the Council, or a committee, or member of the public is to reflect adversely on the character or actions of a member, officer or any other person participating in the meeting.

(4) If a member of the Council or committee specifically requests, immediately after their use, that any particular words used by a member be recorded in the minutes, the person presiding is to cause the

words used to be taken down and read to the meeting for verification and to then be recorded in the minutes.

8.5 Recording of Proceedings

No person is to use any electronic, visual or audio recording device or instrument to record the proceedings of the Council or a committee without the permission of the person presiding.

8.6 Prevention of Disturbance

(1) Any member of the public addressing the Council or a committee is to extend due courtesy and respect to the Council or committee and the processes under which they operate and must take direction from the person presiding whenever called upon to do so.

Penalty $1,000

(2) No person observing a meeting, is to create a disturbance at a meeting, by interrupting or interfering with the proceedings, whether by expressing approval or dissent, by conversing or by any other means.

(3) A person must ensure that his or her mobile telephone or audible pager is not switched on or used during any meeting of the Council or a committee.

(4) A person shall not behave in a manner that is contrary to section 75 of the *Criminal Code*.

Penalty $1,000

8.7 Distinguished Visitors

If a distinguished visitor is present at a meeting of the Council or a committee, the person presiding may invite such person to sit beside the person presiding or at the Council table.

8.8 Protection of Employees

(1) For the purpose of this clause, “complaint” means any expression of censure or dissatisfaction raised with the object, whether expressed or implied, of having remedial or disciplinary action taken against the employee concerned.

(2) If at a meeting of the Council or a committee, a complaint is received from a member of the Council or any other person about the ability, character or integrity of any employee or of any act or omission of an employee, and the person making the complaint has provided or is prepared to provide details of the complaint in writing and sign the complaint, the Council or committee may –

(a) if the complaint is about the CEO, direct the signed written complaint to the Mayor who is to refer the complaint to the committee deemed most appropriate by the Mayor to investigate and report upon the matter; or

(b) if the complaint is about any other employee, refer the signed written complaint to the CEO, who is to investigate the matter and report any action taken by him or her to the Council or committee.

(3) Where a complaint is received by the Council or a committee and becomes the subject of an investigation and report under subclause (2), the employee about whom the complaint is made, is to be given the opportunity to answer the complaint in writing.

Part 9 - Conduct of Members During Debate

9.1 Members to Rise

Every member of the Council wishing to speak is to indicate by show of hands or other method agreed upon by the Council. When invited by the person presiding to speak, members are to rise and address the Council through the person presiding, provided that where any member of the Council is unable to stand by reason of sickness or disability he or she may sit while speaking.

9.2 Priority

In the event of two or more members of the Council or a committee wishing to speak at the same time, the person presiding is to decide which member is entitled to be heard first. The decision is not open to discussion or dissent.

9.3 The Person Presiding to Take Part in Debates

Unless otherwise prohibited by the Act, and subject to compliance with procedures for the debate of motions contained in these Standing Orders, the person presiding may take part in a discussion of any matter before the Council or committee as the case may be.

9.4 Relevance

(1) Every member of the Council or of a committee is to restrict his or her remarks to the motion or amendment under discussion, or to a personal explanation or to a point of order.

(2) The presiding member, at any time, may –

(a) call the attention of the meeting to any irrelevant or repetitious remarks by a member, and

(b) direct that member, if speaking, to discontinue his or her speech

(3) A member must comply with the direction of the presiding member under subclause (2) by immediately ceasing to speak.

9.5 Limitation of Number of Speeches

No member of the Council is to address the Council more than once on any motion or amendment before the Council except the mover of a substantive motion, in reply, or to a point of order, or in explanation.

9.6 Limitation of Duration of Speeches

All addresses are to be limited to a maximum of ten minutes. Extension of time is permissible only with the agreement of a simple majority of members present.

9.7 Members Not to Speak After Conclusion of Debate

No member of the Council or a committee is to speak to any question after it has been put by the person presiding.

9.8 Members Not to Interrupt

No member of the Council or a committee is to interrupt another member of the Council or committee whilst speaking unless:

(a) to raise a point of order;

(b) to call attention to the absence of a quorum;

(c) to make a personal explanation under clause 10.16; or

(d) to move a motion under clause 11(1)(e).

9.9 Re-Opening Discussion on Decisions

No member of the Council or a committee is to re-open discussion on any decision of the Council or committee, except for the purpose of moving that the decision be revoked or changed.

Part 10 - Procedures for Debate of Motions

10.1 Permissible Motions on Report Recommendations

A recommendation contained in a report to Council may be adopted without amendment or modification, failing which, it may be -

(a) rejected by the Council and replaced by an alternative decision; or

(b) amended or modified and adopted with such amendment or modification; or

(c) referred back to a committee or Council for further consideration.

10.2 Motions To be Stated and Spoken to

Any member of the Council or a committee who moves a substantive motion or amendment to a substantive motion is to state the substance of the motion and may immediately speak to it.

10.3 Unopposed Business

(1) Upon a motion being moved and spoken to, the person presiding may ask the meeting if any member opposes it.

(2) If no member signifies opposition to the motion the person presiding may declare the motion in subclause (1) carried without debate and without taking a vote on it.

(3) A motion carried under subclause (2) is to be recorded in the minutes as a unanimous decision of the Council or committee.

(4) If a member signifies opposition to a motion the motion is to be dealt with according to this Part.

(5) This clause does not apply to any motion or decision to revoke or change a decision which has been made at a Council or committee meeting which must have the support required under Regulation 10 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996.

10.4 Opposed Business – Order of Debate

(1) If a member signifies opposition to a motion, the person presiding is to ask if there is a seconder to the motion.

(2) If there is no seconder, the person presiding is to declare the motion has lapsed for want of a seconder.

(3) If there is a seconder, the seconder is then to speak to the motion or forfeit the right to speak on that motion at that meeting.

(4) The member who signified opposition to the motion, or if he declines, another member, may then speak against the motion.

(5) Speeches then alternate for and against the motion where alternate views remain.

(6) The mover then exercises the right of reply which closes debate.

10.5 Only One Substantive Motion Considered

When a substantive motion is under debate at any meeting of the Council or a committee, no further substantive motion is to be accepted.

10.6 Breaking Down of Complex Questions

The person presiding may order a complex question to be broken down and put in the form of several motions, which are to be put in sequence.

10.7 Limit of Debate

The person presiding may offer the right of reply and put the motion to the vote if he or she believes sufficient discussion has taken place even though all members may not have spoken.

10.8 Member May Seek Clarification

Subject to clause 10.20 (d), any member may require the question or matter under discussion to be read or to be otherwise clarified during a debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member whilst speaking.

10.9 Consent of Seconder Required to Accept Alteration of Wording

The mover of a substantive motion may not alter the wording of the motion without the consent of the seconder.

10.10 Order of Amendments

Any number of amendments may be proposed to a motion, but when an amendment is moved to a substantive motion, no second or subsequent amendment is to be moved or considered until the first amendment has been withdrawn or lost.

10.11 Amendments Must Not Negate Original Motion

No amendment to a motion can be moved which negates the original motion or the intent of the original motion.

10.12 Mover of Motion Not to Speak on an Amendment

On an amendment being moved, any member may speak to the amendment, provided that if the person who moved the substantive motion does choose to speak to the amendment, the right of reply is forfeited by that person.

10.13 Substantive Motion

If an amendment to a substantive motion is carried, the motion as amended then becomes the substantive motion, on which any member may speak and any further amendment may be moved.

10.14 Withdrawal of Motion and Amendments

Council or a committee may, without debate, grant leave to withdraw a motion or amendment upon request of the mover of the motion or amendment and with the approval of the seconder provided that there is no voice expressed to the contrary view by any member, in which case discussion on the motion or amendment is to continue.

10.15 Limitation of Withdrawal

Where an amendment has been proposed to a substantive motion, the substantive motion is not to be withdrawn, except by consent of the majority of members present, until the amendment proposed has been withdrawn or lost.

10.16 Personal Explanation

No member is to speak at any meeting of the Council or a committee, except upon the matter before the Council or committee, unless it is to make a personal explanation. Any member of the Council or committee who is permitted to speak under these circumstances is to confine the observations to a succinct statement relating to a specific part of the former speech which

may have been misunderstood. When a member of the Council or committee rises to explain, no reference is to be made to matters unnecessary for that purpose.

10.17 Personal Explanation - When Heard

A member of the Council or a committee wishing to make a personal explanation of matters referred to by any member of the Council or committee then speaking, is entitled to be heard immediately if the member of the Council or committee then speaking consents at the time, but if the member of the Council or committee who is speaking declines to give way, the explanation is to be offered at the conclusion of that speech.

10.18 Ruling on Questions of Personal Explanation

The ruling of the person presiding on the admissibility of a personal explanation is final unless a motion of dissent with the ruling is moved before any other business proceeds.

10.19 Right of Reply

(1) The mover of a substantive motion has the right of reply. After the mover of the substantive motion has commenced the reply, no other member is to speak on the question.

(2) The right of reply is to be confined to rebutting arguments raised by previous speakers and no new matter is to be introduced.

10.20 Right of Reply Provisions

The right of reply is governed by the following provisions:

(a) if no amendment is moved to the substantive motion, the mover may reply at the conclusion of the discussion on the motion;

(b) if an amendment is moved to the substantive motion the mover of the original motion is to either take the right of reply at the conclusion of the vote on any amendment or at the conclusion of debate on the amended motion;

(c) the mover of any amendment does not have a right of reply;

(d) once the right of reply has been taken, there can be no further discussion, nor any other amendment and the original motion or the original motion as amended is immediately put to the vote.

Part 11 - Procedural Motions

11.1 Permissible Procedural Motions

In addition to proposing a properly worded amendment to a substantive motion, it is permissible for a member to move the following procedural motions:

(a) that the Council (or committee) proceed to the next business;

(b) that the question be adjourned;

(c) that the Council (or committee) now adjourn;

(d) that the question be now put;

(e) that the member be no longer heard;

(f) that the ruling of the person presiding be disagreed with;

(g) that the Council (or committee) meet behind closed doors, if the meeting or part of the meeting to which the motion relates is a matter in respect of which the meeting may be closed to members of the public under section 5.23 of the Act.

11.2 No Debate on Procedural Motions

(1) The mover of a motion stated in each of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (f) and (g) of clause 11.1 may speak to the motion for not more than five minutes, the seconder is not to speak other than to formally second the motion, and there is to be no debate on the motion.

(2) The mover of a motion stated in each of paragraphs (d) and (e) of Clause 11.1 may not speak to the motion, the seconder is not to speak other than to formally second the motion, and there is to be no debate on the motion.

11.3 Procedural Motions - Closing Debate - Who May Move

No person who has moved, seconded, or spoken for or against the substantive motion, or any amendment may move any procedural motion which, if carried, would close the debate on the substantive motion or amendment.

11.4 Procedural Motions - Right of Reply on Substantive Motion

The carrying of a procedural motion which closes debate on the substantive motion or amendment and forces a decision on the substantive motion or

amendment does not deny the right of reply to the mover of the substantive motion.

Part 12 - Effect of Procedural Motions

12.1 Council (or Committee) to Proceed to the Next Business - Effect of Motion

The motion "that the Council (or committee) proceed to the next business", if carried, causes the debate to cease immediately and for the Council (or committee) to move to the next business of the meeting. No decision will be made on the substantive motion being discussed, nor is there any requirement for the matter to be again raised for consideration.

12.2 Question to be Adjourned - Effect of Motion

(1) The motion "that the question be adjourned", if carried, causes all debate on the substantive motion or amendment to cease but to continue at a time stated in the motion.

(2) If the motion is carried at a meeting of the Council -

(a) the names of members who have spoken on the matter are to be recorded in the minutes; and

(b) the provisions of clause 9.5 apply when the debate is resumed.

12.3 Council (or Committee) to Now Adjourn - Effect of Motion

(1) The motion "that the Council (or committee) now adjourn", if carried, causes the meeting to stand adjourned until it is re-opened at which time the meeting continues from the point at which it was adjourned, unless the person presiding or a simple majority of members upon vote, determine otherwise.

(2) Where debate on a motion is interrupted by an adjournment under subclause (1) -

(a) the debate is to be resumed at the next meeting at the point where it was so interrupted; and

(b) in the case of a Council meeting

(i) the names of members who have spoken on the matter prior to the adjournment are to be recorded in the minutes; and

(ii) the provisions of clause 9.5 apply when the debate is resumed.

12.4 Question to be Put - Effect of Motion

(1) The motion "that the question be now put", if carried during discussion of a substantive motion without amendment, causes the person presiding to offer the right of reply and then immediately put the matter under consideration without further debate.

(2) This motion, if carried during discussion of an amendment, causes the person presiding to put the amendment to the vote without further debate.

(3) This motion, if lost, causes debate to continue.

12.5 Member to be No Longer Heard - Effect of Motion

The motion "that the member be no longer heard", if carried, causes the person presiding to not allow the speaker against whom the motion has been moved to speak to the current substantive motion or any amendment relating to it, except to exercise the right of reply if the person is the mover of the substantive motion.

12.6 Ruling of the Person Presiding Disagreed With - Effect of Motion

The motion "that the ruling of the person presiding be disagreed with", if carried, causes the ruling of the person presiding about which this motion was moved, to have no effect and for the meeting to proceed accordingly.

12.7 Council (or Committee) to Meet Behind Closed Doors - Effect of Motion

(1) Subject to any deferral under clause 3.7 or other decision of the Council or committee, this motion, if carried, causes the general public and any officer or employee the Council or committee determines, to leave the room.

(2) While a decision made under this clause is in force the operation of clause 9.5**,** limiting the number of speeches a member of the Council may make, and clause 10.4, Opposed Business - Order of Debate, are suspended unless the Council decides otherwise.

(3) Upon the public again being admitted to the meeting the person presiding, unless the Council or committee decides otherwise, is to cause the motions passed by the Council or committee whilst it was

proceeding behind closed doors to be read out including the vote of a member or members to be recorded in the minutes under section 5.21 of the Act.

(4) A person who is a Council member, a committee member, or an employee is not to publish, or make public any of the discussion taking place on a matter discussed behind closed doors, but this prohibition does not extend to the actual decision made as a result of such discussion and other information properly recorded in the minutes.

Penalty $5,000

Part 13 - Making Decisions

13.1 Question - When Put

(1) When the debate upon any question is concluded and the right of reply has been exercised the person presiding shall immediately put the question to the Council or the committee, and, if so desired by any member of the Council or committee, shall again state it.

(2) A member must not leave the meeting when the presiding member is putting any motion.

13.2 Question - Method of Putting

If a decision of the Council or a committee is unclear or in doubt, the person presiding shall put the motion or amendment as often as necessary to determine the decision from a show of hands or other method agreed upon so that no voter's vote is secret, before declaring the decision.

Part 14 - Implementing Decisions

14.1 Requirements to Revoke or change Decisions

The requirements to revoke or change a decision made at a meeting are dealt with in regulation 10 of the Regulations.

14.2 Limitations on Powers to Revoke or Change Decisions

(1) Subject to subclause (2), the Council or a committee is not to consider a motion to revoke or change a decision -

(a) where, at the time the motion is moved or notice is given, any action has been taken under clause 16.3 to implement the decision; or

(b) where the decision is procedural in its form or effect.

(2) The Council or a committee may consider a motion to revoke or change a decision of the kind described in subclause (l)(a) if the motion is accompanied by a written statement of the legal and financial consequences of carrying the motion.

14.3 Implementing a Decision

(1) In this clause-

(a) "authorisation" means a licence, permit, approval or other means of authorising a person to do anything.

(b) "implement", in relation to a decision, includes -

(i) communicate notice of the decision to a person affected by, or with an interest in, the decision; and

(ii) take any other action to give effect to the decision.

(c) "valid notice of revocation motion" means a notice of motion to revoke or change a decision that complies with the requirements of the Act, Regulations and the Local Laws and may be considered, but has not yet been considered, by the Council or a committee as the case may be.

(2) Subject to subclause (4), and unless a resolution is made under subclause (3), a decision made at a meeting is not to be implemented by the CEO or any other person until the afternoon of the first business day after the commencement of the meeting at which the decision was made.

(3) The Council or a committee may, by resolution carried at the same meeting at which a decision was made, direct the CEO or another person to take immediate action to implement the decision.

(4) A decision made at a meeting is not to be implemented by the CEO or any other person -

(a) if, before commencing any implementation action, the CEO or that person is given a valid notice of revocation motion, and

(b) unless and until the valid notice of revocation motion has been determined by the Council or the committee as the case may be.

(5) The CEO is to ensure that members of the public attending the meeting are informed by an appropriate notice that a decision to grant an authorisation -

(a) is to take effect only m accordance with this clause, and

(b) cannot be acted upon by the person who has been granted the authorisation unless and until the decision has been implemented in accordance with this clause.

Part 15 - Preserving Order

15.1 The Person Presiding to Preserve Order

The person presiding is to preserve order, and may call any member or other person in attendance to order, whenever, in his or her opinion, there is cause for so doing.

15.2 Demand for Withdrawal

A member or any person in attendance at a meeting of the Council or a committee may be required by the person presiding, or by a decision of the Council or committee, to apologise and unreservedly withdraw any expression which is considered to reflect offensively on another member or an employee, and if the member declines or neglects to do so, the person presiding may refuse to hear the member further upon the matter then under discussion and call upon the next speaker.

15.3 Points of Order - When to Raise - Procedure

Upon a matter of order arising during the progress of a debate, any member may raise a point of order including interrupting the speaker. Any member who is speaking when a point of order is raised, is to immediately stop speaking and be seated while the person presiding listens to the point of order.

15.4 Points of Order - When Valid

The following are to be recognised as valid points of order:

(a) that the discussion is of a matter not before the Council or committee;

(b) that offensive or insulting language is being used;

(c) drawing attention to the violation of any written law, or policy of the Local Government, provided that the member making the point of order states the written law or policy believed to be breached.

15.5 Points Of Order - Ruling

The person presiding is to give a decision on any point of order which is raised by either upholding or rejecting the point of order.

15.6 Points of Order - Ruling Conclusive, Unless Dissent Motion is Moved

The ruling of the person presiding upon any question of order is final, unless a majority of the members support a motion of dissent with the ruling.

15.7 Points of Order Take Precedence

Notwithstanding anything contained in these Standing Orders to the contrary, all points of order take precedence over any other discussion and until decided, suspend the consideration and decision of every other matter.

15.8 Precedence of Person Presiding

(1) When the person presiding rises during the progress of a debate, any member of the Council or committee then speaking, or offering to speak, is to immediately sit down and every member of the Council or committee present shall preserve strict silence so that the person presiding may be heard without interruption.

Penalty $500

(2) Subclause (1) is not to be used by the person presiding to exercise the right provided in clause 9.3, but to preserve order.

15.9 Right of the Person Presiding to Adjourn Without Explanation to Regain Order

(1) If a meeting ceases to operate in an orderly manner, the person presiding may use discretion to adjourn the meeting for a period of up to fifteen minutes without explanation, for the purpose of regaining

order. Upon resumption, debate is to continue at the point at which the meeting was adjourned. If, at any one meeting, the person presiding has cause to further adjourn the meeting, such adjournment may be to a later time on the same day or to any other day.

(2) Where debate of a motion is interrupted by an adjournment under sub-clause (1), in the case of a Council meeting -

(a) the names of members who have spoken in the matter prior to the adjournment are to be recorded; and

(b) the provisions of clause 9.5 apply when the debate is resumed.

Part 16 - Adjournment of Meeting

16.1 Meeting May be Adjourned

The Council or a committee may decide to adjourn any meeting to a later time on the same day, or to any other day.

16.2 Limit to Moving Adjournment

No member is to move or second more than one motion of adjournment during the same sitting of the Council or committee.

16.3 Unopposed Business - Motion for Adjournment

On a motion for the adjournment of the Council or committee, the person presiding, before putting the motion, may seek leave of the Council or committee to proceed to the transaction of unopposed business.

16.4 Withdrawal of Motion for Adjournment

A motion or an amendment relating to the adjournment of the Council or a committee may be withdrawn by the mover, with the consent of the seconder, except that if any member objects to the withdrawal, debate of the motion is to continue.

16.5 Time To Which Adjourned

The time to which a meeting is adjourned for want of a quorum, by the person presiding to regain order, or by decision of the Council, may be to a specified hour on a particular day or to a time which coincides with the conclusion of another meeting or event on a particular day.

Part 17 - Committees of the Council

17.1 Establishment and Appointment of Committees

A committee is not to be established except on a motion setting out the proposed functions of the committee and either -

(a) the names of the Council members, employees and other persons to be appointed to the committee; or

(b) the number of Council members, employees and other persons to be appointed to the committee and a provision that they be appointed by a separate motion.

17.2 Appointment of Deputy Committee Members

(1) The Council may appoint one or more persons to be the deputy or deputies, as the case may be, to act on behalf of a member of a committee whenever that member is unable to be present at a meeting thereof and where two or more deputies are so appointed they are to have seniority in the order determined by the Council.

(2) Where a member of a committee does not attend a meeting thereof a deputy of that member, selected according to seniority, is entitled to attend that meeting in place of the member and act for the member, and while so acting has all the powers of that member.

17.3 Presentation of Committee Reports

When the report or recommendations of a committee are placed before the Council, the adoption of recommendations of the committee is to be moved by -

(a) the Presiding Member of the Committee if the Presiding Member is a Council member and is in attendance; or

(b) a Council member who is a member of the committee, if the Presiding Member of the Committee is not a Council member, or is absent; or

(c) otherwise, by a Council member who is not a member of the committee.

17.4 Reports of Committees - Questions

When a recommendation of any committee is submitted for adoption by the Council, any member of the Council may direct questions directly relating to the recommendation through the person presiding to the Presiding Member or to any member of the committee in attendance.

17.5 Standing Orders Apply to Committees

Where not otherwise specifically provided, these Standing Orders apply generally to the proceedings of committees, except that the following Standing Orders do not apply to the meeting of a committee-

a) Clause 9.1, in respect of the requirement to rise;

b) Clause 9.5, limitation on the number of speeches;

c) Clause 10.4 Opposed Business – Order of Debate.

Part 18 - Meeting of Electors

18.1 Procedure for Electors' Meetings

In exercising his or her discretion to determine the procedure to be followed at an electors' meeting, the presiding member is to have regard to these Standing Orders

18.2 Participation of Non-Electors

A person who is not an elector of the district of the City of Armadale must not take part m any discussion at an electors' meeting unless the meeting, by resolution, permits him or her to do so.

Part 19 - Administrative Matters

19.1 Suspension of Standing Orders

(1) The Council or a committee may decide, by simple majority vote, to suspend temporarily one or more of the Standing Orders.

(2) The mover of a motion to suspend temporarily any one or more of the Standing Orders is to state the clause or clauses to be suspended, and the purpose of the suspension.

19.2 Cases not Provided for in Standing Orders

The person presiding is to decide questions of order, procedure, debate, or otherwise in cases where these Standing Orders and the Act and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 are silent. The decision of

the person presiding in these cases is final, except where a motion is moved and carried under clause 11.1 (f).

Part 20 - Common Seal

20.1 The Council's Common Seal

(1) The CEO is to have charge of the common seal of the Local Government, and is responsible for the safe custody and proper use of it.

(2) The CEO is to record in a register each date on which the common seal of the Local Government was affixed to a document, the nature of the document, and the parties to any agreement to which the co1mmon seal was affixed.