

City of
South Perth



STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW
2007

STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW 2007

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Local Government Act 1995

CITY OF SOUTH PERTH

STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW 2007

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other relevant powers, the Council of the City of South Perth resolved on 27 February 2007 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

- (1) This local law may be cited as the City of South Perth Standing Orders Local Law 2007.
- (2) In the clauses that follow, this local law is referred to as “these Standing Orders”.

1.2 Commencement

By virtue of section 3.14 of the Act, these Standing Orders come into operation 14 days after the date of their publication in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Application and intent

- (1) These Standing Orders provide rules and guidelines which apply to the conduct of meetings of the Council and its committees and to meetings of electors.
- (2) All meetings are to be conducted in accordance with the Act, the Regulations and these Standing Orders.
- (3) These Standing Orders are intended to result in—
 - (a) better decision-making by the Council and committees;
 - (b) the orderly conduct of meetings dealing with Council business;
 - (c) better understanding of the process of conducting meetings; and
 - (d) the more efficient and effective use of time at meetings.

1.4 Interpretation

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

“**absolute majority**” has the meaning given to it in the Act;

“absolute majority –

- (a) in relation to a council, means a majority comprising enough of the members for the time being of the council for their number to be more than 50% of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of member of the council;
- (b) in relation to any other body, means a majority comprising enough of the persons for the time being constituting the body for their number to be more than 50% of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) on the body;”

[Section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

“75% majority” has the meaning given to it in the Act;

75% majority, in relation to a council, means a majority comprising enough of the members for the time being of the council for their number to be at least 75% of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of member of the council.

[Section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

“Act” means the Local Government Act 1995;

“agenda briefing” means an agenda briefing that is open to the public and that has been called by the Mayor or the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with a decision of Council;

“CEO” means the Chief Executive Officer of the City;

“City” means the City of South Perth;

“committee” means a committee of the Council established under section 5.8 of the Act;

“committee meeting” means a meeting of a committee;

“Council” means the Council of the City;

“employee” means an employee of the City;

“Mayor” means the Mayor of the City or other Presiding Member at a Council meeting under section 5.6 of the Act;

“meeting” means a meeting of the Council or a committee, as the context requires;

“Member” has the meaning given to it in the Act;

“member, in relation to the council of a local government, means –

- (a) an elector mayor or president of the local government; or
- (b) a councillor on the council (including a councillor who holds another office under section 2.17(2)(a) or (b) as well as the office of councillor);”

[Section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

“Presiding Member” means—

- (a) in respect of the Council, the person presiding under section 5.6 of the Act; and
- (b) in respect of a committee, the person presiding under sections 5.12, 5.13, and 5.14 of the Act;

“Regulations” means the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996;

“simple majority” means more than 50% of the members present and voting; and,

“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 in these Standing Orders, the terms and expressions used in these Standing Orders are to have the meaning given to them in the Act and Regulations.
- (3) A reference to “local government” in these Standing Orders is a reference to the City of South Perth.

1.5 Repeal

- (1) The City of South Perth Standing Orders Local Law 1999, published in the Government Gazette on 5 July 1999, is repealed.
- (2) The City of South Perth Standing Orders Local Law 2002, published in the Government Gazette on 22 November 2002, is repealed.

PART 2—ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

2.1 Establishment of committees

- (1) The establishment of committees is dealt with in the Act.

A local government may establish* committees of 3 or more persons to assist the council and to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the local government that can be delegated to committees.

** Absolute majority required.*

[Section 5.8 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

- (2) A Council resolution to establish a committee under section 5.8 of the Act is to include—
 - (a) the terms of reference of the committee;
 - (b) the number of council members, employees and other persons to be appointed to the committee;
 - (c) the names or titles of the council members and employees to be appointed to the committee;
 - (d) the names of other persons to be appointed to the committee or an explanation of the procedure to be followed to determine the appointments; and
 - (e) details of the delegation of any powers or duties to the committee under section 5.16 of the Act.
- (3) These Standing Orders are to apply to the conduct of committee meetings.

2.2 Types of committees

The types of committees are dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.9 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

2.3 Delegation of some powers and duties to certain committees

The delegation of some powers and duties to certain committees is dealt with in the Act.

Under and subject to section 5.17, a local government may delegate* to a committee any of its powers and duties other than this power of delegation.

* *Absolute majority required.*

[Section 5.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

2.4 Limits on delegation of powers and duties to certain committees

The limits on the delegation of powers and duties to certain committees are dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.17 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

2.5 Appointment of committee members

The appointment of committee members is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.10 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

2.6 Tenure of committee membership

Tenure of committee membership is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.11 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

2.7 Resignation of committee members

The resignation of committee members is dealt with in the Regulations.

[Regulation 4 of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*]

2.8 Register of delegations to committees

The register of delegations to committees is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.18 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

2.9 Committees to report

A committee—

- (a) is answerable to the Council; and
- (b) is to report on its activities when, and to the extent, required by the Council.

PART 3—CALLING AND CONVENING MEETINGS

3.1 Ordinary and special Council meetings

(1) Ordinary and special Council meetings are dealt with in the Act.

“(1)	A council is to hold ordinary meetings and may hold special meetings.
(2)	Ordinary meetings are to be held not more than 3 months apart.
(3)	If a council fails to meet as required by subsection (2) the CEO is to notify the Minister of that failure.”
[Section 5.3 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>]	

(2) An ordinary meeting of the Council, held on a monthly basis or otherwise as determined by the Council, is for the purpose of considering and dealing with the ordinary business of the Council.

(3) A special meeting of the Council is held for the purpose of considering and dealing with Council business that is urgent, complex in nature, for a particular purpose or confidential.

3.2 Calling Council meetings

The calling of Council meetings is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.4 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>]
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3.3 Convening Council meetings

(1) The convening of a Council meeting is dealt with in the Act.

“(1)	The CEO is to convene an ordinary meeting by giving each council member at least 72 hours' notice of the date, time and place of the meeting and an agenda for the meeting.
(2)	The CEO is to convene a special meeting by giving each council member notice, before the meeting, of the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting.”
[Section 5.5 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>]	

(2) Subject to subclause (3), the CEO is to give at least 72 hours' notice, for the purposes of section 5.5 of the Act, in convening a special meeting of the Council.

(3) Where, in the opinion of the Mayor or at least one-third of the Members, there is a need to meet urgently, the CEO may give a lesser period of notice of a special Council meeting.

3.4 Calling committee meetings

The CEO is to call a meeting of any committee when requested by the Mayor, the Presiding Member of a committee or any two members of that committee.

3.5 Public notice of meetings

Public notice of meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

“(1)	At least once each year a local government is to give local public notice of the dates on which and the time and place at which –
(a)	the ordinary council meetings; and
(b)	the committee meetings that are required under the Act to be open to members of the public or that are proposed to be open to members of the public, are to be held in the next 12 months.
(2)	A local government is to give local public notice of any change to the date, time or place of a meeting referred to in subregulation (1).
(3)	Subject to subregulation (4), if a special meeting of a council is to be open to members of the public then the local government is to give local public notice of the date, time, place and purpose of the special meeting.
(4)	If a special meeting of a council is to be open to members of the public but, in the CEO's opinion, it is not practicable to give local public notice of the matters referred to in subregulation (3), then the local government is to give public notice of the date, time, place and purpose of the special meeting in the manner and to the extent that, in the CEO's opinion, is practicable.”
[Regulation 12 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996]	

PART 4—PRESIDING MEMBER AND QUORUM

Division 1: Who presides

4.1 Who presides

Who presides at a Council meeting is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.6 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

4.2 When the Deputy Mayor can act

When the Deputy Mayor can act is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.34 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

4.3 Who acts if no Mayor

Who acts if there is no Mayor is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.35 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

4.4 Election of Presiding Members of committees

The election of Presiding Members of committees and their deputies is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.12(1) of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

4.5 Election of Deputy Presiding Members of committees

The election of Deputy Presiding Members of committees is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.12(2) of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

4.6 Functions of Deputy Presiding Members

The functions of Deputy Presiding Members are dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.13 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

4.7 Who acts if no Presiding Member

Who acts if no Presiding Member is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.14 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

Division 2—Quorum

4.8 Quorum for meetings

The quorum for meetings is dealt with in the Act.

[Section 5.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

4.9 Reduction of quorum for Council meetings

The power of the Minister to reduce the number for a quorum and certain majorities is dealt with in the Act.

“(1) The Minister may reduce the number of offices of member required for a quorum at a council meeting specified by the Minister if there would not otherwise be a quorum for the meeting.

(2) The Minister may reduce the number of offices of member required at a council meeting to make a decision specified by the Minister if the decision is one which would otherwise be required to be made by an absolute majority and a sufficient number of members would not otherwise be present at the meeting.”

[Section 5.7 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

4.10 Reduction of quorum for committee meetings

The reduction of a quorum for committee meetings is dealt with in the Act.

“The local government may reduce* the number of offices of committee member required for a quorum at a committee meeting specified by the local government if there would not otherwise be a quorum for the meeting.

*Absolute majority required.”

[Section 5.15 of the *Local Government Act 1995*]

4.11 Procedure where no quorum to begin a meeting

The procedure where there is no quorum to begin a meeting is dealt with in the Regulations.

“If a quorum has not been established within the 30 minutes after a council or committee meeting is due to begin then the meeting can be adjourned –

(a) in the case of a council, by the mayor or president or if the mayor or president is not present at the meeting, by the deputy mayor or deputy president; or

(b) in the case of a committee, by the presiding member of the committee or if the presiding member is not present at the meeting, by the deputy presiding member; or

(c) if no person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), as the case requires, is present at the meeting, by a majority of members present; or

(d) if only one member is present, by that member; or

(e) if no member is present or if no member other than the CEO is present, by the CEO or a person authorised by the CEO.”

[Regulation 8 of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*]

4.12 Procedure where quorum not present during a meeting

If at any time during a meeting a quorum is not present, the Presiding Member is—

(a) immediately to suspend the proceedings of the meeting for a period of up to 15 minutes; and

(b) if a quorum is not present at the expiry of that period, the Presiding Member is to adjourn the meeting to some future time or date.

4.13 Names to be recorded

At any meeting—

(a) at which there is not a quorum present; or

(b) which is adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the Members then present are to be recorded in the minutes.

PART 5—BUSINESS OF A MEETING

5.1 Business to be specified

- (1) No business is to be transacted at any ordinary meeting of the Council other than that specified in the agenda, without the approval of the Presiding Member or 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) Subject to subclause (4), no business is to be transacted at an adjourned meeting of the Council other than that—
 - (a) specified in the notice of the meeting which had been adjourned; and
 - (b) which remains unresolved.
- (4) Where a meeting is adjourned to the next ordinary meeting of the Council then, unless the Council resolves otherwise, the business unresolved at the adjourned meeting is to be dealt with before considering Reports (Item 10) at that ordinary meeting.

5.2 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—
 1. Declaration of Opening/Announcement of Visitors
 2. Disclaimer
 3. Announcements from the Presiding Member
 4. Attendance
 - 4.1 Apologies
 - 4.2 Approved leave of absence
 5. Declaration of interest
 6. Public Question Time
 - 6.1 Response to previous public questions taken on notice
 - 6.2 Public question time
 7. Confirmation of minutes and tabling of notes of briefings and other meetings under clause 19.1
 8. Presentations
 - 8.1 Petitions
 - 8.2 Presentations
 - 8.3 Deputations
 - 8.4 Council delegates reports
 - 8.5 Conference delegates reports

9. Method of dealing with agenda business
10. Reports
11. Applications for leave of absence
12. Motions of which previous notice has been given
13. Questions from Members
 - 13.1 Response to previous question from Members taken on notice
 - 13.2 Questions from Members
14. New business of an urgent nature introduced by decision of the meeting
15. Meeting closed to public
 - 15.1 Matters for which the meeting may be closed
 - 15.2 Public reading of resolutions that may be made public
16. Closure

- (2) Unless otherwise decided by the Council, the order of business at any special meeting of the Council is to be the order in which that business stands in the agenda of the meeting.
- (3) In determining the order of business for any meeting of the Council, the provisions of the Act and Regulations relating to the time at which public question time is to be held are to be observed.
- (4) The CEO is to decide the order of business in relation to any matters not otherwise dealt with under this local law.

5.3 Motions of which previous notice has been given

- (1) Unless the Act, Regulations 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 and which has been included on the agenda.
- (2) A notice of motion under subclause (1) is to be given at least 7 clear working days before the meeting at which the motion is moved.
- (3) A notice of motion is to relate to the good governance of the district.
- (4) The CEO—
 - (a) may, with the concurrence of the Mayor, exclude from the agenda paper any notice of motion deemed to be, or likely to involve, a breach of any of these Standing Orders or any other written law;
 - (b) will inform Members on each occasion that a notice has been excluded and the reasons for that exclusion;
 - (c) may, after consultation with the Member where this is practicable, make such amendments to the form but not the substance as will bring the notice of motion into due form; and

- (d) may provide to the Council 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 of it, or some other Member authorised by the originating Member 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 under subclause (5), notice of a motion in the same terms or to the same effect is not to be given again for at least 3 months from the date of such lapse.

5.4 New business of an urgent nature

- (1) In cases of extreme urgency or other special circumstances, matters may, on a motion by the Presiding Member that is carried by the meeting, be raised without notice and decided by the meeting.
- (2) In subclause (1), ‘cases of extreme urgency or other special circumstances’ means matters that have arisen after the preparation of the agenda that are considered by the Presiding Member to be of such importance and urgency that they are unable to be dealt with administratively by the City and must be considered and dealt with by the Council before the next meeting.

5.5 Adoption by exception resolution

- (1) In this clause ‘adoption by exception resolution’ means a resolution of the Council that has the effect of adopting, for a number of specifically identified reports, the employee recommendation as the Council resolution.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), the City may pass an adoption by exception resolution.
- (3) An adoption by exception resolution may not be used for a matter—
 - (a) that requires a 75% majority or a special majority;
 - (b) in which an interest has been disclosed;
 - (c) that has been the subject of a petition or deputation;
 - (d) that is a matter on which a Member wishes to make a statement; or
 - (e) that is a matter on which a Member wishes to move a motion that is different to the recommendation.

PART 6—PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6.1 Meetings generally open to the public

Meetings being generally open to the public is dealt with in the Act.

6.2 Meetings not open to the public

- (1) The CEO may, at any time, recommend that a meeting or part of a meeting be closed to members of the public.
- (2) The Council or a committee, in one or more of the circumstances dealt with in the Act, may at any time, by resolution, decide to close a meeting or part of a meeting.
- (3) If a resolution under subclause (2) is carried—
 - (a) the Presiding Member is to direct everyone to leave the meeting except—
 - (i) the Members;
 - (ii) the CEO;
 - (iii) any employee specified by the Presiding Member; and
 - (iv) any other person whose role is to advise the meeting specified by the Presiding Member or the CEO;
 - (b) the meeting is to be closed to the public until, at the conclusion of the matter justifying the closure of the meeting to the public, the Council or the committee, by resolution, decides otherwise.
- (4) A person who fails to comply with a direction under subclause (3)(a) may, by order of the Presiding Member, be removed from the meeting.
- (5) While the resolution under subclause (2) remains in force, the operation of clause 8.9 is to be suspended until the Council or the committee, by resolution, decides otherwise.
- (6) A resolution under this clause may be made without notice.
- (7) Unless the Council resolves otherwise, once the meeting is reopened to members of the public, the Presiding Member is to ensure that any resolution of the Council made while the meeting was closed is to be read out including a vote of a Member to be included in the minutes.

6.3 Question time for the public

Question time for the public is dealt with in the Act.

6.4 Question time for the public at certain meetings

Question time for the public at certain meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

6.5 Minimum question time for the public

Minimum question time for the public is dealt with in the Regulations.

6.6 Procedures for question time for the public

Procedures for question time for the public are dealt with in the Regulations.

6.7 Other procedures for question time for the public

- (1) In this clause—
 - (a) a “person” means a member of the public; and
 - (b) a question includes a part of a question (so that a question in 3 parts is to be treated as being 3 questions).
 - (2) Unless the Presiding Member determines otherwise, a person may ask up to 3 questions at a meeting.
 - (3) A maximum of 3 minutes is allotted for each person to ask up to 3 questions, including any contextual or opening statement.
 - (4) A person who wishes to ask a question at a meeting must—
 - (a) before the commencement of the meeting, complete a question form provided by the City and place the completed question form in the question tray provided by the City; and
 - (b) be present at the meeting when the question is asked.
 - (5) A completed question form must include—
 - (a) The name and residential or contact address of the person who wishes to ask the question; and
 - (b) the terms of no more than 3 questions that the person wishes to ask.
- Note—a question form that does not include the residential or contact address of the person is to be treated as correspondence—see clause 6.7(7) below.
- (6) In cases of disability or other extenuating circumstances—
 - (a) the City, if requested to do so, is to assist a person to complete a question form; and
 - (b) in the absence of that assistance, the Presiding Member may permit a person to ask a question that was not included on a question form.
 - (7) The Presiding Member may decide that a question is out of order, and is not to be recorded or responded to—
 - (a) if the same or similar question was asked at a previous meeting, a response was provided and the person is directed to the minutes of the meeting at which the response was provided;
 - (b) if it is not in the form of a question, or, having regard to its content and length, is essentially a statement or expression of opinion rather than a question;
 - (c) if, in respect of a Council meeting, the question does not relate to a matter affecting the City;
 - (d) if, in respect of a special meeting of the Council, the question does not relate to the purpose of the meeting;

- (e) if, in respect of a committee meeting, the question does not relate to a function of the committee;
 - (f) if the question uses an offensive or objectionable expression or is defamatory;
 - (g) if the question, including any opening statement exceeds the time allotted by subclause 6.7(3).
- (8) If, in the opinion of the Presiding Member, a question requires further research or a response cannot be given at the meeting, or if a question form does not contain the name and residential or contact address of the person who wishes to ask the question—
- (a) the Presiding Member may determine that the question is to be treated as ‘correspondence’ or is to be taken on notice;
 - (b) the CEO, unless of the opinion that a response would divert a substantial and unreasonable portion of the City’s resources away from its other functions, is to ensure that a written response is given as soon as practicable after the meeting to the person who asked the question; and
 - (c) if a question is treated as correspondence, the question, but not the response, is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- (9) Unless subclause (7) or (8) applies—
- (a) the Presiding Member is either to read out each question or to ensure that each question is displayed electronically in a form (which may be summarised by the CEO) that may be viewed by members of the public attending the meeting;
 - (b) the Presiding Member is to respond personally or is to ask another Member or an employee to respond to the question; and
 - (c) a summary of the question and response is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- (10) A response to a question is not to be the subject of any discussion, except that if, in the opinion of a Member, false information or any adverse reflection is contained in any question asked or comments made by any member of the public, then, through the Presiding Member the Member may correct or clarify the matter.
- (11) The Presiding Member may extend question time for up to 15 minutes after the end of the minimum time for questions if there are members of the public present who wish to ask questions and have not been given an opportunity to do so.

6.8 Distinguished visitors

If a distinguished visitor is present at a meeting of the Council, the Presiding Member may acknowledge the presence of the distinguished visitor at an appropriate time during the meeting, and the presence of that visitor shall be recorded in the minutes.

6.9 Petitions

- (1) A petition 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 name, address and signature of each elector making the request, and the date each elector signed;
 - (e) contain a summary of the reasons for the request; and
 - (f) state the name of the person to whom, and an address at which, notice to the petitioners can be given.
- (2) Upon receiving a petition, the City is to submit the petition to the relevant employee to be included in his or her deliberations and report on the matter that is the subject of the petition, subject to subclause (3).
- (3) At any meeting, the Council is not to vote on any matter that is the subject of a petition presented to that meeting, unless—
 - (a) the matter is the subject of a report included in the agenda; and
 - (b) the Council has considered the issues raised in the petition.

6.10 Presentations

- (1) In this clause, a “presentation” means the acceptance of a gift or an award by the Council on behalf of the City or the community.
- (2) A presentation may be made to the Council at a meeting only with the prior approval of the CEO.

6.11 Participation at committee meetings

- (1) In this clause a reference to a person is to a person who—
 - (a) is entitled to attend a committee meeting;
 - (b) attends a committee meeting; and
 - (c) is not a member of that committee.
- (2) Without the consent of the Presiding Member, no person is to address a committee meeting.
- (3) The Presiding Member of a committee may allow a person to make an oral submission to the committee for up to 3 minutes.
- (4) A person addressing the committee with the consent of the Presiding Member is to cease that address immediately after being directed to do so by the Presiding Member.
- (5) A person who fails to comply with a direction of the Presiding Member under subclause (4) may, by order of the Presiding Member, be removed from the committee room.
- (6) The Council may make a policy dealing with the circumstances in which a person may be given consent to address a committee meeting.

6.12 Council may meet to hear public submissions

- (1) Where an item on the agenda at a Council meeting is contentious and is likely be the subject of a number of deputations at an agenda briefing, the Council may resolve to meet at another time to provide a greater opportunity to be heard.
- (2) The CEO and the Mayor shall set the time and date of the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (3) Where the Council resolves to meet to provide the opportunity to be heard under subclause (1), the Presiding Member shall—
 - (a) instruct the CEO to provide local public notice of the time and date when the Council will meet to provide an opportunity to be heard;
 - (b) provide a written invitation to attend the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard to all members of the public who have applied to make a deputation on the issue; and
 - (c) cause minutes to be kept of the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (4) A meeting held under subclause (1) shall be conducted only to hear submissions. The council shall not make resolutions at a meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (5) At a meeting held under subclause (1), each person making a submission shall be provided with the opportunity to fully state his or her case.
- (6) A member of the public shall be limited to 10 minutes in making an oral submission, but this period may be extended at the discretion of the Presiding Member.
- (7) Once every member of the public has had the opportunity to make a submission the Presiding Member is to close the meeting.
- (8) The CEO is to ensure that a report is included on the agenda of the next Council meeting summarising each submission made at the meeting.
- (9) The Council must not resolve on the matter that is the subject of a meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard until it has received the CEO's report under subclause (8).

6.12A Deputations

- (1) Subject to clause 6.12, unless otherwise determined by the Presiding Member, deputations are only permitted to be heard at agenda briefings.
- (2) A person or a group of people not exceeding five persons, may apply in writing to be received by the Council to present a deputation to Council on an item on the agenda for an ordinary council meeting, by completing and submitting, at least 24 hours before the scheduled agenda briefing, a conforming 'Request for a Deputation to Address Council' form.
- (3) The Presiding Member may approve or deny a request to present a deputation.

- (4) Unless otherwise determined by the Presiding Member:
 - (a) if a request to present a deputation by a group of people is accepted by the Presiding Member, only two of the members of the group may deliver the deputation; and
 - (b) a deputation must not exceed 10 minutes.
- (5) The Presiding Member, in his or her absolute discretion, will determine the order in which deputation are to be heard.

6.13 Public Inspection of agenda materials

The right of the public to inspect the documents referred to, and in accordance with, regulation 14 of the Regulations may be exercised at the Civic Centre, Sir Walter Murdoch Libraries Civic Centre and Manning Branches and on the City's website.

6.14 Confidentiality of information withheld

The right of the public to inspect the documents referred to, and in accordance with, regulation 14 of the Regulations may be exercised at the Civic Centre, all City libraries and on the City's website.

6.15 Recording of proceedings

A person is not to use any electronic, visual or vocal recording device or instrument to record the proceedings of the Council without the permission of the Presiding Member.

6.16 Prevention of disturbance

- (1) A reference in this clause to a person is to a person other than a member.
- (2) A person addressing the Council or a committee shall extend due courtesy and respect to the Council and the processes under which it operates and shall comply with any direction by the Presiding Member.
- (3) A person present or observing at a meeting shall not create a disturbance or engage in inappropriate or disruptive behavior at a meeting, including but not limited to the following behavior:
 - (a) interrupting or interfering with the proceedings, whether by expressing approval or dissent, by conversing or by any other means;
 - (b) booing or making other offensive noises;
 - (c) expressing contemptuous laughter or making derisive comments at decisions or during debate;
 - (d) refusing to give up the floor to allow other members of the public to ask questions, or demanding to ask questions before others in contradiction of an order by the Presiding Member;
 - (e) using abusive, inflammatory and / or derogatory language when addressing Council with a question or making a statement;
 - (f) asking unnecessary repetitive questions; or

- (g) behaving aggressively or in a threatening manner towards either elected members, council staff or members of the public.
- (4) A person shall 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.
- (5) The Presiding Member may warn a person who fails to comply with this clause.
- (6) If—
 - (a) after being warned, the person again acts contrary to this clause, or to these Standing Orders; or
 - (b) a person refuses or fails to comply with a direction by the Presiding Member, the Presiding Member may expel the person from the meeting by ordering him or her to leave the meeting room.
- (7) A person who is ordered to leave the meeting room and fails to do so may, by order of the Presiding Member, be removed from the meeting room and, if the Presiding Member orders, from the premises.

PART 7—QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

- (1) Members may ask questions relating to an item on the notice paper or on matters related to the good government of persons in the district.
- (2) A Member requesting general information from an employee at a Council meeting may ask a question without notice and with the consent of the Presiding Member, may ask one or more further questions of that employee or another employee present at the meeting.
- (3) Where possible the employee shall endeavour to answer the question to the best of his or her knowledge and ability, however, if the information is unavailable or the answer requires research or investigation, the employee may ask that—
 - (i) the question be placed on notice for the next meeting of Council; and
 - (ii) the answer to the question be given to the Member who asked it within 14 days.
- (4) Every question and answer—
 - (i) is to be brief and concise; and
 - (ii) is not to be accompanied by argument, expression of opinion or statement of facts, except to the extent necessary to explain the question or answer.
- (5) In answering any question, an employee may qualify his or her answer and may at a later time in the meeting or at a subsequent meeting alter, correct, add to or otherwise amend the original answer.

PART 8—CONDUCT OF MEMBERS

8.1 Members to be in their proper places

- (1) At the first meeting held after each election day, the CEO is to allot, alphabetically by ward, a position at the Council table to each Member.
- (2) Each Member is to occupy his or her allotted position at each Council meeting.

8.2 Respect to the Presiding Member

After the business of a Council has been commenced, a Member is not to enter or leave the meeting without first paying due respect to the Presiding Member.

8.3 Titles to be used

A speaker, when referring to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor or Presiding Member, or a Member or employee, is to use the title of that person's office.

8.4 Advice of entry or departure

During the course of a meeting of the Council, a Member is not to enter or leave the meeting without first advising the Presiding Member, in order to facilitate the recording in the minutes of the time of entry or departure.

8.5 Members to indicate their intention to speak

A Member of the Council who wishes to speak is to indicate his or her intention to speak by raising his or her hand or by another method agreed by the Council.

8.6 Priority of speaking

- (1) Where two or more Members indicate, at the same time, their intention to speak, the Presiding Member is to decide which Member is entitled to be heard first.
- (2) A decision of the Presiding Member under subclause (1) is not open to discussion or dissent.
- (3) A Member is to cease speaking immediately after being asked to do so by the Presiding Member.

8.7 Presiding Member may take part in debates

The Presiding Member may take part in a discussion of any matter before the Council, subject to compliance with these Standing Orders.

8.8 Relevance

- (1) A Member is to restrict his or her remarks to the motion or amendment under discussion, or to a personal explanation or point of order.
- (2) The Presiding Member, at any time, may—
 - (a) call the attention of the meeting to—
 - (i) any irrelevant, repetitious, offensive or insulting language by a Member; or

- (ii) any breach of order or decorum by a Member; and
 - (b) direct that Member, if speaking, to discontinue his or her speech.
- (3) A Member is to comply with the direction of the Presiding Member under subclause (2) by immediately ceasing to speak.

8.9 Speaking twice

A Member is not to address the Council more than once on any motion or amendment except—

- (a) as the mover of a substantive motion, to exercise a right of reply;
- (b) to raise a point of order; or
- (c) to make a personal explanation.

8.10 Duration of speeches

- (1) A Member is not to speak on any matter for more than 5 minutes without the consent of the Council which, if given, is to be given without debate.
- (2) An extension under this clause cannot be given to allow a Member's total speaking time to exceed 10 minutes.

8.11 No speaking after conclusion of debate

A Member is not to speak on any motion or amendment—

- (a) after the mover has replied; or
- (b) after the question has been put.

8.12 No interruption

A Member is not to interrupt another Member who is 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 8.13; or
- (d) to move a procedural motion that the Member be no longer heard (see clause 11(1)(e) .

8.13 Personal explanations

- (1) A Member who wishes to make a personal explanation relating to a matter referred to by another Member who is then speaking is to indicate to the Presiding Member his or her intention to make a personal explanation.
- (2) The Presiding Member is to determine whether the personal explanation is to be heard immediately or at the conclusion of the speech by the other Member.
- (3) A Member making a personal explanation is to confine his or her observations to a succinct statement relating to a specific part of the speech at which he or she may have been misunderstood.

8.14 No reopening of discussion

A Member is not to reopen discussion on any Council decision, except to move that the decision be revoked or changed (see Part 16).

8.15 Adverse reflection

- (1) A Member is not to reflect adversely on a decision of the Council except on a motion that the decision be revoked or changed (see Part 16).
- (2) A Member is not—
 - (a) to reflect adversely on the character or actions of another Member or employee;
or
 - (b) to impute any motive to a Member or employee,unless the meeting resolves, without debate, that the question then before the meeting cannot otherwise be adequately considered.
- (3) A Member is not to use offensive or objectionable expressions in reference to any Member, employee or other person.
- (4) If a Member specifically requests, immediately after their use, that any particular words used by a Member be recorded in the minutes—
 - (a) the Presiding Member is to cause the words used to be taken down and read to the meeting for verification; and
 - (b) the Council may, by resolution, decide to record those words in the minutes.

8.16 Withdrawal of offensive language

- (1) A Member who, in the opinion of the Presiding Member, uses an expression which—
 - (a) in the absence of a resolution under clause 8.15—
 - (i) reflects adversely on the character or actions of another Member or employee; or
 - (ii) imputes any motive to a Member or employee; or
 - (b) is offensive or insulting,must, when directed by the Presiding Member, withdraw the expression and make a satisfactory apology.
- (2) If a Member fails to comply with a direction of the Presiding Member under subclause (1), the Presiding Member may refuse to hear the Member further on the matter then under discussion and call on the next speaker.

PART 9—PRESERVING ORDER

9.1 Presiding Member to preserve order

- (1) The Presiding Member is to preserve order, and, whenever he or she considers necessary, may call any Member to order.
- (2) When the Presiding Member speaks during a debate, any Member then speaking, or indicating that he or she wishes to speak, is immediately to sit down and every Member present is to preserve strict silence so that the Presiding Member may be heard without interruption.
- (3) Subclause (2) is not to be used by the Presiding Member to exercise the right provided in clause 8.7, but to preserve order.

9.2 Point of order

- (1) A Member may object, by way of a point of order, only to a breach of—
 - (a) any of these Standing Orders; or
 - (b) any other written law.
- (2) Despite anything in these Standing Orders to the contrary, a point of order—
 - (a) takes precedence over any discussion; and
 - (b) until determined, suspends the consideration or discussion of any other matter.

9.3 Procedures on a point of order

- (1) A Member who is addressing the Presiding Member is not to be interrupted except on a point of order.
- (2) A Member interrupted on a point of order is to resume his or her seat until—
 - (a) the Member raising the point of order has been heard; and
 - (b) the Presiding Member has ruled on the point of order,and, if permitted, the Member who has been interrupted may then proceed.

9.4 Calling attention to breach

A Member may, at any time, draw the attention of the Presiding Member to any breach of these Standing Orders.

9.5 Ruling by the Presiding Member

- (1) The Presiding Member is to rule on any point of order which is raised by either upholding or rejecting the point of order.
- (2) A ruling by the Presiding Member on a point of order—
 - (a) is not to be the subject of debate or comment; and
 - (b) is to be final unless the majority of Members then present and voting, on a motion moved immediately after the ruling, dissent from the ruling.

- (3) Subject to a motion of dissent being carried under subclause (2), if the Presiding Member rules that—
 - (a) any motion, amendment or other matter before the meeting is out of order, it is not to be considered further; and
 - (b) a statement made or act done by a Member is out of order, the Presiding Member may require the Member to make an explanation, retraction or apology.

9.6 Continued breach of order

If a Member—

- (a) persists in any conduct that the Presiding Member had ruled is out of order; or
- (b) refuses to make an explanation, retraction or apology required by the Presiding Member under clause 9.5(3),

the Presiding Member may direct the Member to refrain from taking any further part in that meeting, other than by voting, and the Member is to comply with that direction.

9.7 Right of Presiding Member to adjourn

- (1) For the purpose of preserving or regaining order, the Presiding Member may adjourn the meeting for a period of up to 15 minutes.
- (2) On resumption, the debate is to continue at the point at which the meeting was adjourned.
- (3) If, at any one meeting, the Presiding Member adjourns the meeting more than once for the purpose of preserving or regaining order, the second or subsequent adjournment may be to a later time on the same day or to another day.

PART 10—DEBATE OF SUBSTANTIVE MOTIONS

10.1A Alternative motions

- (1) Members are to submit any proposed alternative motions to an officer recommendation that is contained in an officer report, to the CEO by 12 noon on the day before each Council meeting, so that the alternative motion can be distributed to other elected members to give them an opportunity to reflect on the proposed alternative motion.
- (2) An alternative motion submitted under subclause (1) must not conflict with the stated purpose of a Council meeting.
- (3) An alternative motion must relate to the subject matter of the officer recommendation, but may suggest a course of action different from the course of action stated in the officer recommendation.

10.1 Motions to be stated and in writing

Any Member who wishes to move a substantive motion or an amendment to a substantive motion—

- (a) is to state the substance of the motion before speaking to it; and
- (b) if required by the Presiding Member, is to put the motion or amendment in writing.

10.2 Motions to be supported

- (1) A substantive motion or an amendment to a substantive motion is not open to debate until it has been seconded.
- (2) A motion to revoke or change a decision made at a Council meeting is not open to debate unless the motion has the support required under regulation 10 of the Regulations.

10.3 Unopposed business

- (1) Immediately after a substantive motion has been moved and seconded, the Presiding Member may ask the meeting if any Member opposes it.
- (2) If no Member opposes the motion, the Presiding Member may declare it carried without debate and without taking a vote.
- (3) A motion declared carried under this clause is to be recorded in the minutes as a unanimous decision of the Council.
- (4) If a Member opposes a motion, the motion is to be dealt with under this Part.
- (5) This clause does not apply to a motion to revoke or change a decision which has been made at a Council meeting (see Part 16).

10.4 Only one substantive motion at a time

When a substantive motion is under debate at a meeting of the Council, no further substantive motion is to be accepted. The Council is not to consider more than one substantive motion at any time.

10.5 Order of call in debate

The Presiding Member is to call speakers to a substantive motion in the following order—

- (a) the mover to state the motion;
- (b) a seconder to the motion;
- (c) the mover to speak to the motion;
- (d) the seconder to speak to the motion;
- (e) a speaker against the motion;
- (f) a speaker for the motion;
- (g) other speakers against and for the motion, alternating where possible; and
- (h) mover takes right of reply which closes debate.

10.6 Limit of debate

The Presiding Member may offer the right of reply and put a substantive motion to the vote if he or she believes that sufficient discussion has taken place even though all Members may not have spoken.

10.7 Member may require question to be read

A Member may require the question or matter under discussion to be read at any time during a debate, but not so as to interrupt any other Member who is speaking.

10.8 Consent of seconder required for alteration

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

10.9 Order of amendments

Any number of amendments may be proposed to a substantive 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, carried or lost.

10.10 Form of an amendment

An amendment must add, delete, rearrange or substitute words to the substantive motion.

10.11 Unacceptable amendments

An amendment to a substantive motion must not —

- (a) be intended to defeat the substantive motion it seeks to amend;
- (b) negate or contradict the substantive motion or the intent of the substantive motion it seeks to amend;
- (c) be intended to prevent the meeting coming to a decision on the matter the subject of the substantive motion;
- (d) raise a point already disposed of by an earlier vote at the meeting; or
- (e) be inconsistent with an amendment already agreed to when voted on.

10.12 Relevance of amendments

Each amendment is to be relevant to the motion in respect of which it is moved.

10.13 Mover of motion may speak on amendment

Any Member may speak during debate on an amendment.

10.14 Effect of an amendment

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.

10.15 Withdrawal of motion or amendment

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), the Council may, without debate, grant leave to withdraw a motion or amendment on the request of the mover of the motion or amendment and with the approval of the seconder.
- (2) 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 Right of reply

- (1) The mover of a substantive motion has the right of reply.
- (2) The mover of any amendment to a substantive motion has a right of reply.
- (3) The right of the reply may only be exercised—
 - (a) where no amendment is moved to the substantive motion—at the conclusion of the discussion on the motion; or
 - (b) where one or more amendments have been moved to the substantive motion—at the conclusion of the discussion on the substantive motion and any amendments.
- (4) After the mover of the substantive motion has commenced the reply—
 - (a) no other Member is to speak on the question;
 - (b) there is to be no further discussion on, or any further amendment to, the motion.
- (5) The right of the reply is to be confined to rebutting arguments raised by previous speakers and no new matter is to be introduced.
- (6) At the conclusion of the right of reply, the substantive motion, or the substantive motion as amended, is immediately to be put to the vote.

PART 11—PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

11.1 Permissible procedural motions

In addition to the right to move an amendment to a substantive motion (under Part 10), a Member may move the following procedural motions—

- (a) that the meeting proceed to the next item of business;
- (b) that the debate be adjourned;
- (c) that the meeting now adjourn;
- (d) that the question be now put;
- (e) that the Member be no longer heard;
- (f) that the ruling of the Presiding Member be disagreed with;
- (g) that the meeting be closed to the public (see clause 6.2).

11.2 No debate

- (1) The mover of a motion specified in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (f) or (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 specified in paragraph (d) or (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 Who may move

No person who has moved, seconded, or spoken for or against the substantive motion, or any amendment to the substantive motion, 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.

11.5 Meeting to proceed to the next business

The motion “that the meeting proceed to the next business”, if carried, has the effect that—

- (a) the debate on the substantive motion or amendment ceases immediately;
- (b) no decision is made on the substantive motion;
- (c) the Council moves to the next item of business; and
- (d) there is no requirement for the matter to be raised again for consideration.

11.6 Debate to be adjourned

A motion “that the debate be adjourned”—

- (a) is to state the time to which the debate is to be adjourned; and
- (b) if carried, has the effect that all debate on the substantive motion or amendment ceases immediately, but continues at the time stated in the motion.

11.7 Meeting now adjourn

- (1) A Member is not to move or second more than one motion of adjournment during the same sitting of the Council.
- (2) Before putting the motion for the adjournment of the Council, the Presiding Member may seek leave of the Council to deal first with matters that may be the subject of an adoption by exception resolution (see clause 5.5).
- (3) A motion “that the meeting now adjourn”—
 - (a) is to state the time and date to which the meeting is to be adjourned; and

- (b) if carried, has the effect that the meeting is adjourned to the time and date specified in the motion.
- (4) A meeting adjourned under subclause (3) is to continue from the point at which it was adjourned, unless the Presiding Member or the Council determines otherwise.

11.8 Question to be put

- (1) If the motion “that the question be now put”, is carried during debate on a substantive motion without amendment, the Presiding Member is to offer the right of reply and then put the motion to the vote without further debate.
- (2) If the motion “that the question be now put” is carried during discussion of an amendment, the Presiding Member is to put the amendment to the vote without further debate.
- (3) This motion, if lost, causes debate to continue.

11.9 Member to be no longer heard

If the motion “that the member be no longer heard”, is carried, the speaker against whom the motion has been moved cannot speak further on the current substantive motion, or any amendment relating to it, except to exercise the right of reply if he or she is the mover of the substantive motion.

11.10 Ruling of the Presiding Member to be disagreed with

If the motion “that the ruling of the Presiding Member be disagreed with”, is carried, that ruling is to have no effect and the meeting is to proceed accordingly.

PART 12—DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

12.1 Disclosure of interests

Members and Officers must deal with all interests and potential conflicts of interest in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

PART 13—VOTING

13.1 Question—when put

- (1) Immediately after the debate on any question is concluded and the right of reply has been exercised, the Presiding Member—
 - (a) is to put the question to the meeting; and
 - (b) if requested by any Member, is to again state the terms of the question.
- (2) A Member is not to leave the meeting when the Presiding Member is putting any question.

13.2 Voting

Voting is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

13.3 Majorities required for decisions

The majorities required for decisions of the Council and committees are dealt with in the Act.

13.4 Method of taking vote

- (1) In taking the vote on any motion or amendment the Presiding Member—
 - (a) is to put the question, first in the affirmative, and then in the negative;
 - (b) may put the question in this way as often as may be necessary to enable him or her to determine whether the affirmative or the negative has the majority of votes;
 - (c) is to count and determine the votes of Members in any way (such as electronically or by a show of hands) that enables a record to be taken of each member's vote; and
 - (d) subject to this clause, is to declare the result.
- (2) The CEO is ensure that the minutes record—
 - (a) the name of each member who voted; and (b) whether he or she voted in the affirmative or negative.

PART 14—MINUTES OF MEETINGS

14.1 Keeping of minutes

The keeping and confirmation of minutes are dealt with in the Act.

14.2 Content of minutes

- (1) The content of minutes is dealt with in the Regulations.
- (2) In addition to the matters required by regulation 11, the minutes of a Council meeting is to include, where an application for approval is refused or the authorisation of a licence, permit or certificate is withheld or cancelled, the reasons for the decision.

14.3 Public inspection of unconfirmed minutes

The public inspection of unconfirmed minutes is dealt with in the Regulations.

14.4 Confirmation of minutes

- (1) When minutes of an ordinary meeting of the Council are distributed for consideration prior to their confirmation at the next meeting, if a Member is dissatisfied with the accuracy of the minutes, the Member may provide the City with a written copy of the alternative wording to amend the minutes no later than 7 clear working days before the next ordinary meeting of the Council.

- (2) At the next ordinary meeting of the Council, the Member who provided the alternative wording shall, at the time for confirmation of minutes—
 - (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.
- (3) Members must not discuss items of business contained in the minutes, other than discussion as to their accuracy as a record of the proceedings.

PART 15—ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING

15.1 Meeting may be adjourned

The Council may adjourn any meeting—

- (a) to a later time on the same day; or
- (b) to any other time on any other day, including a time which coincides with the conclusion of another meeting or event.

15.2 Effect of adjournment

Where any matter, motion, debate or meeting is adjourned under these Standing Orders—

- (a) the names of Members who have spoken on the matter prior to the adjournment are to be recorded in the minutes;
- (b) debate is to be resumed at the next meeting at the point where it was interrupted; and
- (c) the provisions of clause 8.9 [speaking twice] apply when the debate is resumed.

PART 16—REVOKING OR CHANGING DECISIONS

16.1 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.

16.2 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 (1)(a) if the motion is accompanied by a written statement of the legal and financial consequences of carrying the motion.

16.3 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; and
 - (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 these Standing Orders 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 in 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 17—SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

17.1 Suspension of Standing Orders

- (1) A Member may at any time move that the operation of one or more of the provisions of these Standing Orders be suspended.
- (2) A Member moving a motion under subclause (1) is to state the reasons for the motion but no other discussion is to take place.

(3) A motion under subclause (1) which is—

- (a) seconded; and
- (b) carried by an absolute majority,

is to suspend the operation of the clause or clauses to which the motion relates for the duration of the meeting, unless the meeting earlier resolves otherwise.

17.2 Where Standing Orders do not apply

(1) In situations where—

- (a) one or more provisions of these Standing Orders have been suspended; or
- (b) a matter is not regulated by the Act, the Regulations or these Standing Orders, the Presiding Member is to decide questions relating to the conduct of the meeting.

(2) The decision of the Presiding Member under subclause (1) is final, except where a motion is moved and carried under clause 11.10.

17.3 Cases not provided for in Standing Orders

The Presiding Member is to decide questions of order, procedure, debate, or otherwise in cases where these Standing Orders, the Act or the Regulations are silent. The decision of the Presiding Member in these cases is final, except where a motion is moved and carried under clause 11.10.

PART 18—MEETINGS OF ELECTORS

18.1 Electors' general meetings

Electors' general meetings are dealt with in the Act.

18.2 Matters for discussion at electors' general meetings

The matters to be discussed at electors' general meetings are dealt with in the Regulations.

18.3 Electors' special meetings

Electors' special meetings are dealt with in the Act.

18.4 Requests for electors' special meetings

Requests for electors' special meetings are dealt with in the Regulations.

18.5 Convening electors' meetings

Convening electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act.

18.6 Who presides at electors' meetings

Who presides at electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act.

18.7 Procedure for electors' meetings

- (1) The procedure for electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.
- (2) 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.

18.8 Participation of non-electors

A person who is not an elector of the City shall not take part in any discussion at an electors' meeting unless the meeting, by resolution, permits the person do so.

18.9 Voting at electors' meetings

Voting at electors' meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

18.10 Minutes of electors' meetings

Minutes of electors' meetings are dealt with in the Act.

18.11 Decisions made at electors' meetings

Decisions made at electors' meetings are dealt with in the Act.

PART 19—ENFORCEMENT

19.1 Penalty for breach

A person who breaches a provision of these Standing Orders commits an offence.
Penalty: \$5,000.00 and a daily penalty of \$500.00.

19.2 Who can prosecute

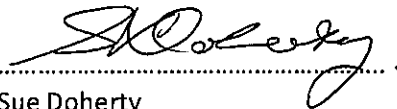
Who can prosecute is dealt with in the Act.

Dated 9 September 2018

Dated 9 September 2018

The Common Seal of the
City of South Perth was affixed
by the authority of a resolution
of Council in the presence of

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)
)
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Sue Doherty
Mayor



Geoff Glass
Chief Executive Officer

