

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

City of Fremantle

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AMENDMENT LOCAL LAW 2022

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and by all other powers, the Council of the City of Fremantle resolved on 25 May 2022 to make the following local law.

1. Citation

This local law may be cited as the *City of Fremantle Local Government Property Amendment Local Law 2022*.

2. Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

3. Principal Local Law amended

This local law amends the *City of Fremantle Local Government Property Local Law 2002* as published in the *Government Gazette* on 11 November 2002 and as amended on 12 March 2019 and 12 February 2021.

4. New clause 5.4A—

After clause 5.3, insert—

5.4A prohibited fishing activities

- (1) A person must not fish for sharks—
 - (a) by means of any fishing line that contains any metal wire or chain within one metre of any hook;
 - (b) with use of blood or berley as a lure;
 - (c) with use of a device such as a spear gun, hand spear, hawaiian sling or other like device.

5. Clause 9.3(1)

In clause 9.3(1)(c) delete “*Association Incorporations Act 1987*” and replace with “*Associations Incorporations Act 2015*”.

6. Schedule 1 amended

Delete Schedule 1 and insert—

SCHEDULE 1 PENALTIES			
ITEM	CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	MODIFIED PENALTY \$
1	2.4	Failure to comply with determination	125
2	3.6(1)	Failure to comply with conditions of permit	125
3	3.13(1)	Failure to obtain a permit	125
4	3.14(3)	Failure to obtain permit to camp outside a facility	125
5	3.15(1)	Failure to obtain permit for liquor	125
6	3.16	Failure of permit holder to comply with responsibilities	125
7	4.2(1)	Behaviour detrimental to property	125
8	4.3(1)	Taking or injuring any fauna	125
9	4.3(3)	Removing or damaging any flora	125
10	4.4	Under influence of liquor or prohibited drug	125
11	4.6(2)	Failure to comply with sign on local government property	125
12	5.3	Failure to comply with sign or direction on beach	125
13	5.4A	Undertaking prohibited fishing activities	500
14	5.4	Unauthorised entry to fenced or closed local government property	125
15	5.6	Failure to comply with direction of controller or notice on golf course	125
16	6.1(1)	Unauthorised entry to function on local government property	125
17	7.3	Unauthorised use of any part of jetty which is closed or under repair or construction	125
18	7.4	Mooring of boats in unauthorised manner	125
19	7.5	Unauthorised mooring of a boat to jetty	125
20	7.6	Failure to remove moored boat on direction of authorised person	125
21	7.7	Launching of boat from jetty without consent	125

22	7.8	Mooring when not ready to load or discharge cargo, at times not permitted or for longer than permitted	125
23	7.9	Unlawful storing of goods on jetty	125
24	7.10	Removing goods from jetty during other than permitted hours	125
25	7.11	Failure to remove cargo on jetty on direction of authorised person	125
26	7.12	Unauthorised deposit of bulk cargo on jetty	125
27	7.14	Fishing from jetty or bridge so as to obstruct a boat or another person	125
28	10.1	Failure to comply with notice	250

Dated 2 June 2022.

The common seal of the City of Fremantle was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

HANNAH FITZHARDINGE, Mayor.
GLEN DOUGALL, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF WANNEROO

ANIMALS AMENDMENT LOCAL LAW 2022

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995*, and all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Wanneroo resolved on the 10 May 2022 to make the following local law.

1. Citation

This local law may be cited as the *City of Wanneroo Animals Amendment Local Law 2022*.

2. Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

3. Principal local law

This local law amends the *City of Wanneroo Animals Local Law 2021*, published in the *Government Gazette* on 27 October 2021.

4. Clause 1.4 amended

After the definition of “*commercial lot*” insert “*Council* has the meaning given to it in the Act;”.

5. Clause 3.5(1) amended

In clause 3.5(1) delete the words “local government” and replace with “Council”.

6. Clause 3.6 amended

Clause 3.6 is amended as follows—

- (a) In subclause (1) delete the words “local government’s” and replace with “Council’s”.
- (b) In subclause (2)(a) delete the words “local government” and replace with “Council”.
- (c) In subclause (3) delete the words “local government” and replace with “Council”.
- (d) In subclause (4) delete the words “local government” and replace with “Council”.
- (e) In subclause (5) delete the words “local government” and replace with “Council”.
- (f) In subclause (6) delete the words “local government” and replace with “Council”.

7. Clause 3.10 amended

Clause 3.10 is amended as follows—

- (a) In subclause (1) delete the words “local government” and replace with “Council”.
- (b) In subclause (3) delete the words “local government” and replace with “Council”.

8. Schedule—Prescribed Offences amended

In Item 24, delete the reference “4.3(1)” and replace with “4.3(2)”.

In Item 25, delete the reference “4.3(2)” and replace with “4.3(3)”.

Dated 27 May 2022.

The Common Seal of the City of Wanneroo was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of -

B.TREBY, Deputy Mayor.
M.DICKSON, Acting Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF WANNEROO

STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW 2021

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Wanneroo resolved on 10 May 2022 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Title

This local law is the *City of Wanneroo Standing Orders Local Law 2021*.

1.2 Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Application and intent

- (1) This local law provide rules that 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 this local law.
- (3) This local law is intended to result in—
 - (a) better decision making by the council and its committees;
 - (b) the orderly conduct of meetings dealing with council business;
 - (c) better understanding of the process of conducting meetings;
 - (d) more efficient and effective use of time at meetings.

1.4 Repeal

The *City of Wanneroo Standing Orders Local Law 2008* is repealed.

1.5 Definitions

- (1) In this local law, unless the contrary intention appears—
 - absolute majority** has the meaning given to it in the Act;
 - Act** means the *Local Government Act 1995*;
 - CEO** means the chief executive officer of the City;
 - City** means the City of Wanneroo;
 - Code of Conduct** means the Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates Code of Conduct
 - Council** means the council of the City;
 - Councillor** has the meaning given to it in the Act;
 - meeting** means a meeting of the council;
 - member** has the meaning given to it in the Act;
 - presiding person** means the person presiding under section 5.6 of the Act.
 - Regulations** means the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*;
 - resolution** means a decision of council made by the appropriate majority;
 - schedule** means the Schedule to this local law;
 - substantive motion** means an original motion, or an original motion as amended, but does not include an amendment motion or a procedural motion.
- (2) Unless otherwise defined, the terms used in this local law has the meaning given to them in the Act and Regulations.

PART 2—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

2.1 Ordinary and special council meetings

- (1) Ordinary and special council meetings are dealt with in the Act.
- (2) An ordinary meeting of the council held 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.

2.2 Calling council meetings

The calling of meetings is dealt with in the Act.

2.3 Convening council meetings

The convening of a council meeting is dealt with in the Act.

2.4 Calling committee meetings

A meeting of a committee is to be held—

- (1) if called for in a verbal or written request to the CEO by the Mayor or the presiding person of the committee, advising the date and purpose of the proposed meeting;
- (2) 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
- (3) in accordance with a decision of the council or the committee.

2.5 Public notice of meetings

- (1) Public notice of meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.
- (2) When a meeting is adjourned to a day and hour other than the next ordinary meeting, notice of the resumption of the adjourned meeting, if time permits, is to be given to each member specifying the nature of the business to be transacted.

2.6 Public access to agendas and supporting documentation

Public access to agendas and supporting information is dealt with in the Regulations.

2.7 Public access to unconfirmed minutes of meetings

Public access to unconfirmed minutes of meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

2.8 Presiding person

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

2.9 Quorum

The quorum for meetings is dealt with in the Act.

2.10 Reduction of a 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.

2.11 Reduction of quorum for committee meetings

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

2.12 Procedure if quorum not present

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

2.13 Lapse of quorum

- (1) If at any time during a meeting a quorum is not present—
 - (a) the presiding person is immediately to suspend the proceedings of the meeting for a period of up to 15 minutes;
 - (b) a record is to be taken of all those who have spoken on the subject under consideration at the time of the suspension and is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting;
 - (c) if a quorum is not present at the expiry of the suspension period under paragraph (a), the presiding person may either adjourn the meeting to some future time or date or may extend the extension period for a further period of up to 30 minutes; and
 - (d) if a quorum is not present at the expiry of the extended period of suspension under paragraph (c), the presiding person is to adjourn the meeting to a later time on the same day or to another day.
- (2) If the debate on a motion is interrupted at a meeting, which is suspended due to a quorum not being present—
 - (a) the debate is to be resumed at the resumption of the meeting at the point where it was interrupted; and
 - (b) the members who have spoken on the motion before the suspension must not speak again at the resumption of the meeting—except the mover who retains the right of reply.

2.14 Names to be recorded

At any meeting—

- (a) at which there is not a quorum present to begin the meeting; or
- (b) which is suspended or adjourned for want of a quorum,

the names of the members then present are to be recorded in the minutes.

PART 3—BUSINESS AT MEETINGS

3.1 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 person 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 the officer's reports at that ordinary meeting.

3.2 Order of business

(1) Unless the council decides otherwise, the order of business at an ordinary meeting of the council is to be as follows—

- (a) Opening
- (b) Attendances, apologies and leave of absence
- (c) Public question time
- (d) Confirmation of minutes
- (e) Announcements by the presiding person without discussion
- (f) Questions from members
- (g) Petitions
- (h) Declarations of Interest
- (i) Reports
- (j) Motions of which previous notice has been given
- (k) Urgent business
- (l) Matters for which the meeting may be closed
- (m) Date and location of the next meeting
- (n) Closure

(2) Unless otherwise decided by the council or committee, the items of business for a meeting of the council or committee are to be considered in the sequence that they are listed in the agenda.

(3) The council or a committee may pass an adoption by exception resolution under clause 5.2.

(4) At the resumption of an adjourned meeting the only business to be transacted is that which remains outstanding on the agenda of the adjourned meeting.

3.3 Grant of leave of absence

(1) The grant of leave of absence is dealt with in the Act.

(2) A member who requests a leave of absence need not put the request in writing but must state the period of leave and the reasons for the request.

3.4 Public question time for the public at meetings

Public question time at meetings is dealt with in the Act and Regulations.

3.5 Question time for the public at certain meetings

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

3.6 Minimum question time for the public

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

3.7 Procedures for question time for the public

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

3.8 Other procedures for question time for the public

(1) A member of the public who wishes to ask a question during question time must—

- (a) first state their name and address;
- (b) direct the questions to the presiding person;
- (c) ask the question briefly and concisely;
- (d) limit any preamble to matters directly relevant to the question; and
- (e) ensure that the question is not accompanied by any expression of opinion, statement of fact or other comment, except so far as may be necessary to explain the question.

(2) A question may be taken on notice by the council or committee for later response.

3.9 Confirmation of minutes

(1) The requirements for keeping minutes of meetings and the content of minutes are dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

(2) When minutes are confirmed, the only discussion permitted is that relating to the accuracy of the minutes as a record of the proceedings.

3.10 Announcements by presiding person without discussion

At any meeting of the council the presiding person may announce or raise any matter of interest or affecting the City and there is not to be any discussion on the matter.

3.11 Questions from members

- (1) (a) The item of business “Questions from Members” is to provide members with an opportunity to raise questions with the Mayor and the council.
(b) Questions are to relate only to the business of the council.
(c) A member asking questions may address the council for a maximum of 3 minutes.
- (2) (a) A minimum of 15 minutes is to be allowed to the item “Questions from Members”.
(b) If there are insufficient questions to fill the allocated time then the presiding person is to move on to the next item.
- (3) (a) Whenever possible, questions are to be submitted in writing at least 30 hours prior to the start of the meeting.
(b) Questions submitted in writing are to be dealt with first.
- (4) (a) At an ordinary meeting, only questions relating to matters affecting the council are to be answered.
(b) At a special meeting, only questions relating to the purpose of the meeting are to be answered.
(c) Questions may be taken on notice and responded to after the meeting.
- (5) The presiding person is to control the item “Questions from Members” and is to ensure that any member writing to ask a question is given a fair and equal opportunity to do so.
- (6) If a question is directed to a member or an employee who has an interest in the subject matter of the question then the member or employee is to declare the interest and allow another member or employee to respond to the question.

3.12 Petitions

- (1) A petition received by a member or the CEO is to be presented to the next ordinary council meeting.
- (2) Any petition to the council is—
 - (a) as far as practicable to be prepared in the form prescribed in the Schedule;
 - (b) to be addressed to the council and forwarded to a member or the CEO; and
 - (c) to state the name and address of the person to whom correspondence in respect of the petition may be served.
- (3) Once a petition is presented to the council, a motion may be moved to receive the petition and refer it to the CEO for action.

3.13 Disclosure of financial and proximity interests

The requirements for disclosure of any interest as defined in section 5.60 of the Act are dealt with in Part 5 of the Act.

3.14 Disclosure of interest affecting impartiality

The disclosure of interests affecting impartiality is dealt with by the *Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021*.

3.15 Reports

- (1) The functions of the CEO including to advise the council and implement decisions are dealt with in the Act.
- (2) The CEO may prepare or cause to be prepared any report that in the CEO’s opinion requires consideration by the council, including any report of a late or urgent nature.

3.16 Motions of which previous notice has been given

- (1) Unless the Act, Regulations or this local law otherwise provide, a member may raise at a meeting any business that the member considers appropriate, in the form of a motion, of which notice has been given in writing to the CEO.
- (2) Subject to sub clause (3) a notice of motion under subclause (1) is to be signed by the member and given to the CEO at least 7 clear days before the meeting at which it is to be moved.
- (3) A notice of motion must relate to a matter for which the council is responsible.
- (4) The requirement to give notice of a motion under subclause (1) does not apply where the proposed motion is relevant to—
 - (a) a recommendation made by or contained in a report on the agenda; or
 - (b) a notice of motion that appears on the agenda,

and is moved after the motion has been dealt with.

- (5) A notice of motion lapses unless the member who gave the notice or some other member authorised in writing by the member who gave the notice, moves the motion at the meeting at which it is to be considered

- (6) Where a notice of motion is given and lapses in circumstances referred to under sub clause (5), 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 the lapse.

- (7) A notice of motion of which the subject matter does not relate to a matter affecting the City, may be ruled out of order by the presiding person.

- (8) Where a notice of motion under subclause (1) contains any word or words which—
- (a) reflect adversely on the character or actions of a member, officer or other person; or
 - (b) impute any motive to any member or officer; or
 - (c) are offensive or insulting,
- then the CEO—
- (d) after consultation with the mayor, may reject the motion; or
 - (e) after consultation with the member who submitted the motion, may amend the form but not the substance of the motion so as to delete the offensive or insulting word or words.
- (9) If a notice of motion is rejected under subclause (8), the CEO is to provide the reason for its exclusion to all members as soon as practicable.
- (10) Where, prior to a meeting, a member has given notice of motion in accordance with this clause or a member has given notice of a revocation motion in accordance with clause 6.1 and
- (a) the member is present at the meeting, the member must read the motion or revocation motion to the meeting; or
 - (b) the member is not present at the meeting, the CEO must read the motion or revocation motion to the meeting.

3.17 Urgent business

- (1) In a case of extreme urgency or other special circumstances, a matter may, on a motion that is carried by the meeting, be raised without notice and decided by the meeting.
- (2) In sub clause (1), a case of extreme urgency or other special circumstance means a matter—
- (a) that could not reasonably be dealt with at the next ordinary meeting of the council; and
 - (b) it was not reasonable for the notice to be given.

3.18 Meeting closure

At the conclusion of all business or when otherwise determined by the meeting, the presiding person is to declare the meeting closed and state the closing time.

PART 4—CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

4.1 Official titles to be used

Members, when referring to others, must refer to them by their titles of mayor, deputy mayor, councillor, or in the case of an employee by the employee's title.

4.2 Seating

- (1) At the first meeting following each ordinary election, the CEO is to allocate a seat in the council chamber to each member.
- (2) Each member must occupy his or her allocated position when present at a meeting of the council.
- (3) The council may, at any time, reallocate a seat in the council chamber to each member.
- (4) The CEO is to sit immediately to the right of the mayor.
- (5) For the avoidance of doubt, a member must not sit in the public gallery during a meeting.

4.3 Distinguished visitor seating

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

4.4 Media attendance and seating

Media representatives are permitted to attend meetings of the council and be seated in that part of the Council Chamber or meeting room that may be set aside for their use, but must leave the meeting during any period when the meeting is closed to the public.

4.5 Members who wish to speak

A member who wishes to speak at a council or committee meeting—

- (1) must indicate his or her intention to speak by raising his or her hand, or by any other method determined by the council or committee; and
- (2) when invited by the presiding person to speak, and unless otherwise determined by the council or committee, must address the meeting through the presiding person.

4.6 Order of speakers

- (1) At a council meeting, where 2 or more members of the council indicate, at the same time, their intention to speak, the presiding person is to decide which member is entitled to be heard first.
- (2) At a committee meeting, the presiding person is first to invite committee members to speak followed, at the discretion of the presiding person, by other members and attendees.
- (3) A decision of the presiding person under this clause is not open to discussion or dissent.

4.7 Members not to interrupt

A member must not—

- (a) make any noise or disturbance or converse in a loud manner whilst any other member is addressing a meeting;
- (b) interrupt another member who is speaking other than to—
 - (i) raise a point of order;
 - (ii) to call attention to the absence of a quorum;
 - (iii) to make a personal explanation under clause 4.12; or
 - (iv) to move a procedural motion.

4.8 No reopening of discussion

A member must not reopen a discussion on any council or committee decision, except to move that the decision be revoked or changed.

4.9 No member to cross the floor

When the presiding person is putting any motion, a member must not cross the floor, and whilst any other member is speaking, must not pass between the speaker and the presiding person or pass behind the presiding person.

4.10 Presiding person may participate in discussion

The presiding person may participate in the discussion of any motion before the meeting provided that the presiding person addresses the meeting before the right of reply is exercised.

4.11 Relevance to debate

When addressing a meeting on any motion or other business, members must confine their remarks to the motion or other business and not digress.

4.12 Personal explanation

- (1) A member must not speak at any meeting, except on the matter then before the council, unless it is to make a personal explanation.
- (2) A member wishing to make a personal explanation of matters referred to by any other member then speaking, is entitled to be heard—
 - (a) immediately if the member then speaking consents at the time; or
 - (b) at the conclusion of the speech if the member then speaking declines to give way.
- (3) A member of the council permitted to make a personal explanation must confine comments to a succinct statement relating to a specific part of the former speech that may have been misunderstood and the member is not to refer to matters not strictly necessary for that purpose and is not to seek to strengthen his or her former argument by adding new matters or by replying to other members.

4.13 Ruling on questions of personal explanation

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

4.14 Point of order

- (1) A member may direct the presiding person's attention to a breach of this local law by any other member and is to specify the grounds of the breach.
- (2) A member expressing a difference of opinion with, or contradicting, a speaker is not to be recognised as raising a point of order.
- (3) The presiding person is to decide all points of order and the decision of the presiding person is final unless in any particular case, the council then resolves that a different ruling is to be substituted for the ruling given by the presiding person.
- (4) A motion, amendment or other business ruled to be out of order, is to be no longer discussed and requires no resolution.
- (5) Where anything said or done by a member is ruled out of order, the presiding person may require the member to make an explanation, retraction or apology as the case may be.

4.15 Preservation of order—council members

- (1) The presiding person is to preserve order at all times and may call any member to order whenever in the presiding person's opinion, there is cause to do so.
- (2) Any member who acts in breach of this clause may be ruled by the presiding person to be out of order.
- (3) Where a member persists in any conduct which the presiding person deems is out of order, or refuses to make any explanation, retraction or apology required by the presiding person, then the presiding person may direct the member to refrain from taking any further part in the debate of the item, other than by recording the member's vote and the member must comply with that direction.

4.16 Prevention of Disturbance

A member or an employee—

- (a) must ensure that hand held mobile devices are turned to silent during meetings of council and committees of council;

- (b) must only use hand held mobile devices sparingly and discreetly during meetings; and
- (c) must not, during a confidential session, use hand held mobile devices other than to refer to council meeting papers.

4.17 Preservation of order—members of the public

- (1) Any member of the public addressing the council is to extend due courtesy and respect to the council and the processes under which they operate and must take direction from the presiding person whenever called upon to do so.
- (2) A person observing a meeting, must not 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) Where a person is considered by the presiding person or the council to be in breach of sub clauses (1) or (2) the presiding person or the council may direct the offending person to leave the meeting room and the person must immediately comply with that direction.
- (4) A person failing to comply with a direction given under subclauses (1) or (3) may, by order of the presiding person, be removed by the police from the meeting room.

4.18 Serious disorder

- (1) If the presiding person is of the opinion that by reason of serious disorder or otherwise, the business of the meeting cannot effectively be continued, the presiding person may adjourn the meeting for a period of not less than 5 minutes but no more than 15 minutes.
- (2) On resumption, the debate is to continue at the point at which the meeting was adjourned.
- (3) If, having once adjourned the meeting, the presiding person is again of the opinion that the business of the meeting cannot effectively be continued the presiding person may adjourn the meeting to another date.

PART 5—MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

5.1 Recommendations in reports

- (1) Where a motion, if carried, would be significantly different from the relevant written recommendation of an employee (but not a motion to only note the matter or to return the recommendation for further consideration), the written reasons are to be recorded in the minutes for that meeting.
- (2) A recommendation made by or contained in a report may, but need not be, moved.
- (3) A motion may be moved that a recommendation made by or contained in a report be referred back for further consideration.

5.2 Adoption by exception resolution

- (1) In this clause adoption by exception resolution means—
 - (a) a resolution of the council that has the effect of adopting, for each of a number of specifically identified reports, the committee or employee recommendation as the council resolution; and
 - (b) a resolution of a committee that has the effect of adopting, for each of a number of specifically identified reports, the employee recommendation as the committee resolution.
- (2) The council or a committee may pass an adoption by exception resolution.
- (3) An adoption by exception resolution may not be used for a matter—
 - (a) that requires an absolute majority;
 - (b) in which an interest has been disclosed;
 - (c) that is a matter on which a member wishes to make a statement; or
 - (d) that is a matter on which a member wishes to move a motion that is different to the recommendation.

5.3 Motions

- (1) A member proposing a primary motion or amendment must state its substance before addressing the meeting and if so required by the presiding person must put the motion or amendment in writing.
- (2) The presiding person or the meeting by resolution, may require a complicated motion to be divided into 2 or more motions.

5.4 No opposition to motions

- (1) On a motion being moved and seconded, the presiding person may then ask the meeting if any member opposes it.
- (2) If no member signifies opposition to the motion the presiding person may then take the vote without debate.
- (3) If a member signifies opposition to a motion, the motion shall be dealt with according to this local law.

5.5 Motions to be seconded

- (1) Subject to subclause (2) a motion or amendment is not to be discussed or put to the vote unless seconded.
- (2) A nomination to any position is not required to be seconded.

(3) A member seconding a motion is to be taken to have reserved the right to speak on the motion later in the debate.

5.6 Withdrawing motions

A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the mover, with the consent of the council, and no member is to speak on it after it has been withdrawn.

5.7 One motion at a time

Only one motion is to be debated at any one time.

5.8 Limitation on members speaking

(1) Only the mover of a motion or an amendment may speak twice on the same motion or the same amendment.

(2) The mover of a motion or an amendment—

- (a) is to speak to that motion or amendment first, after it has been seconded; and
- (b) has the right of reply and in exercising that right is to confine the reply to previous speakers' comments and not introduce any new matters.

(3) A member must not speak on any motion or an amendment after the mover has replied.

(4) A member may only speak on a motion or an amendment, or reply, for a period of 5 minutes, unless an extension of time is granted by the council by simple majority without debate, but is not to exceed 10 minutes in total.

(5) The council may suspend the operation of this clause during debate on a motion.

5.9 Questions during debate

(1) Subject to clause 5.8 (Limitation on members speaking) a member may ask a question at any time during the debate on a motion or an amendment before the mover of the motion or amendment has replied.

(2) A member who asks one or more questions will not be taken to have spoken on the matter.

5.10 Amendments

(1) A member may move an amendment to a primary motion, at any time during debate on the motion, except—

- (a) when the mover has been called by the presiding person to exercise the right of reply; or
- (b) during debate on a procedural motion.

(2) A member who wishes to move an amendment—

- (a) is to state the substance of the motion before speaking to it; and
- (b) is to put the amendment in writing; if—
 - (i) in the opinion of the presiding person, the amendment is significantly different to the relevant written recommendation of a committee or an employee (including a person who, under a contract for services with the City, provides advice or a report on the matter); or
 - (ii) he or she is otherwise required to do so by the presiding person.

(3) The written terms of the motion or amendment are to be given to the CEO who is to ensure that they are recorded in the minutes.

(4) Every amendment is to be relevant and not negate the motion in respect of which it is moved.

(5) An amendment to a motion is to take only one of the following forms—

- (a) that certain words be omitted;
- (b) that certain words be omitted and others substituted or added; or
- (c) that certain words be added.

(6) Only one amendment is to be discussed at a time, but as often as an amendment is lost, another amendment may be moved before the primary motion is put to the vote.

(7) Where an amendment is carried, one further successful amendment to the primary motion, as amended, and no more, may be carried.

(8) Where an amendment is carried, the primary motion as amended is, for all purposes of subsequent debate and subject only to sub clause (4), to be treated as a primary motion.

PART 6—REVOCATION MOTIONS

6.1 Revocation motions

(1) The requirements for support of a motion for revocation or change of a council decision are dealt with in the Act and Regulations.

(2) In this clause—

- (a) **“relevant meeting”**, where used in relation to a revocation motion, means—
 - (i) the ordinary or special meeting specified in the notice of the revocation motion; or
 - (ii) if that meeting is adjourned before the motion is announced by the presiding person, then at the resumption of the adjourned meeting; or

- (iii) if that meeting is closed before the motion is announced by the presiding person, then at the next ordinary meeting or a special meeting convened to consider those matters not considered prior to the closure of the meeting; or
 - (iv) if the motion is deferred by the council to another meeting of the council, then at that other meeting,
as the case may be;
- (b) **“revocation motion”** means a motion to revoke or change a decision made at a council meeting.
- (3) This clause does not apply to the change of a decision unless the effect of the change would be that the decision would be revoked or would become substantially different.
- (4) A member wishing to move a revocation motion at a meeting of the council must give to the CEO notice of the revocation motion, which is to—
 - (a) be in writing;
 - (b) specify the decision proposed to be revoked or changed;
 - (c) include a reason or reasons for the revocation motion;
 - (d) be signed by the number of members required by law to support the motion to revoke or change the decision referred to in the revocation motion;
 - (e) specify the date of the ordinary or special meeting of the council, as the case may be, which next follows the expiry of 7 clear days after the notice is given to the CEO;
 - (f) be given to the CEO not less than 7 clear days prior to the date of the ordinary or special meeting specified in the notice.
- (5) (a) If, at the relevant meeting, the member who gave the notice of the revocation motion, is present, then the presiding person is to call on that member to move the revocation motion.
 (b) If that member is not present or, being present, does not move the revocation motion when called upon to do so by the presiding person, then notwithstanding clause 3.16 any member of the council may move the revocation motion.
- (6) Where notice of a revocation motion is given in accordance with the requirements of this clause, then the CEO must not implement or continue to implement, the decision the subject of the revocation motion until—
 - (a) the revocation motion is not supported by the number of members of the council required by law to support the motion;
 - (b) no member of the council moves the revocation motion;
 - (c) the motion is moved but not seconded; or
 - (d) the motion is moved and seconded but is not made by the kind of majority required by law,
at the relevant meeting.
- (7) A notice of revocation motion given in accordance with the requirements of this clause is to lapse when—
 - (a) the revocation motion is not supported by the number of members of the council required by law to support the motion;
 - (b) no member of the council moves the revocation motion;
 - (c) the motion is moved but not seconded; or
 - (d) the motion is moved and seconded but is not made by the kind of majority required by law,
at the relevant meeting.
- (8) Subclauses (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) of clause 3.16 do not apply where the motion is a revocation motion.
- (9) For the avoidance of doubt subclauses (6), (7), (8) and (9) of clause 3.16 are to apply where the motion is a revocation motion.
- (10) A motion that a revocation motion be deferred is only to be carried by the decision of an absolute majority.

6.2 Voting

- (1) Voting at meetings is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

6.3 Method of taking vote

In taking the vote on any motion, the presiding person—

- (1) Is to put the motion, first in the affirmative, and then in the negative;
- (2) May put the motion 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;
- (3) 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
- (4) Subject to this clause, is to declare the result.

PART 7—PROCEDURAL MOTIONS AND MOTIONS CONCERNING BEHAVIOUR UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT

7.1 Permissible procedural motions

In addition to proposing a properly worded amendment to a primary motion, a member may, at the conclusion of a speech of any other member or on the conclusion of any business, move any of the following procedural motions without notice, and if seconded, the procedural motion is to be dealt with immediately—

- (a) that the motion be deferred;
- (b) that the meeting do now adjourn;
- (c) that the motion be now put;
- (d) that the meeting be now closed;
- (e) that the council sit behind closed doors;
- (f) that the limitation on members speaking be suspended or that the limitation be resumed;
- (g) that the ruling by the presiding person be disagreed with.

7.2 No debate on procedural motions

(1) The mover of a motion referred to in each of paragraphs (a), (b), (d) and (f) of clause 7.1 may speak to the motion for not more than 5 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 referred to in paragraph (c) of clause 7.1 must not speak to the motion, the seconder must not speak other than to formally second the motion, and there is to be no debate on the motion.

7.3 Procedural motions—closing debate—who may move

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

(2) At the same meeting, a member must not move more than one procedural motion, except a motion referred to in paragraph (a), (e) or (f) of clause 7.1.

7.4 Procedural motions—right of reply on primary motion

The carrying of a procedural motion, which closes debate on the primary motion or amendment and forces a decision on the primary motion or amendment does not deny the right of reply to the mover of the primary motion or amendment.

7.5 The motion be deferred—effect of motion

(1) If a motion “that the motion be deferred” is carried, then all debate on the primary motion and any amendment is to cease and the motion or amendment is to be resubmitted for consideration at a time and date specified in the motion.

(2) A member who moves “that the motion be deferred” must briefly state the reasons for the deferral when moving.

(3) A motion that the motion be deferred is not to be moved in respect of the election of a presiding person or the mayor.

7.6 The meeting do now adjourn—effect of motion

(1) If a motion “that the meeting do now adjourn” is carried then the meeting is to stand adjourned to a time and date specified in the motion, or where no time and date is specified, to such time and date as the presiding person declares.

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

- (a) the debate is to be resumed at the date and time specified as required in subclause (1) and at the point where it was so interrupted; and
- (b) the names of members who have spoken on the matter prior to the adjournment are to be recorded in the minutes; and
- (c) the provisions of clause 5.8 apply when the debate is resumed.

7.7 The motion be now put—effect of motion

(1) If a motion “that the motion be now put”, is carried during discussion of a primary motion or amendment then the presiding person is to immediately put the matter under consideration without further debate (subject to clause 7.4).

(2) If the motion “that the motion be now put” is lost then debate is to continue.

7.8 Meeting be now closed—effect of motion

(1) If a motion “that the meeting be now closed”, is carried, then—

- (a) the presiding person is to forthwith close the meeting, and no further business may be transacted; and
- (b) any business outstanding on the agenda for that meeting is to be carried forward to the agenda for the next ordinary meeting of the council.

(2) If the motion “that the meeting be now closed” 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 5.8 apply when the outstanding business is resumed.

7.9 Council sit behind closed doors—effect of motion

- (1) The requirements for meetings to be open to the public and the reason that meetings may be closed are dealt with in the Act.
- (2) The council, in one or more of the circumstances dealt with in the Act or the Regulations, may at any time, by resolution, decide to close to members of the public a meeting or part of a meeting.
- (3) If a resolution under sub clause (2) is carried, the presiding person, in consultation with the CEO, will determine who of the CEO or any employee of the City present at the meeting, is to leave meeting.
- (4) Subject to subclause (3), the meeting is to be closed to the public until the council resolves to open the meeting to members of the public.
- (5) Upon the public again being admitted to the meeting the presiding person is to cause the motions passed by the council whilst it was proceeding behind closed doors to be read out including the details of any voting recorded.
- (6) A person failing to comply with a direction made under subclause (3) may, by order of the presiding person, be removed by the police from the meeting room.

7.10 Limitation on members speaking be suspended or be resumed—effect of motion

- (1) If a motion “that the limitation on members speaking be suspended” is carried then the operation of clause 5.8 is suspended.
- (2) If a motion “that the limitation on members speaking be resumed” is carried then the operation of clause 5.8 is no longer suspended.

7.11 Ruling by the presiding person be disagreed with—effect of motion

If a motion “that the ruling by the presiding person be disagreed”, is carried then the ruling of the presiding person about which this motion was moved, is to have no effect and the meeting is to proceed accordingly.

7.12 Motions concerning behaviour under Division 3 of the Code of Conduct

- (1) A motion concerning a complaint about a breach of Division 3 of the Code of Conduct shall—
- (a) be moved by the member who made the complaint; or
 - (b) if the complaint was made by a person who is not a member, moved by any member.
- (2) If a motion moved under subclause (1) lapses for want of a mover or seconder, the complaint is taken to have been dismissed.
- (3) There is to be no debate on a motion moved and seconded under subclause (1).
- (4) A motion moved and seconded under subclause (1) cannot be amended.
- (5) If a motion under subclause (1) is moved and seconded then lost, the complaint is taken to have been dismissed.
- (6) If the motion moved and seconded under subclause (1) is carried, the person who moved the motion shall then move a motion in relation to whether further action is warranted.
- (7) If a motion moved under subclause (6) lapses for want of a seconder, council is taken to have determined that no further action is warranted in respect of the breach and no further motion may be moved.
- (8) If a motion moved under subclause (6) is seconded there is to be no debate on the motion.
- (9) A motion moved and seconded under subclause (6) cannot be amended.

PART 8—CONDUCT OF MEMBERS

8.1 Dealing with Proponents

- (1) In this clause—
- “**Proponent**” means a proponent of a Proposal and includes a person who represents the interests of a Proponent;
- “**Proposal**” means—
- (a) a proposed subdivision of land;
 - (b) a proposed development of land;
 - (c) a proposal involving the exercise of discretion under a planning scheme or under a planning policy or structure plan adopted under a planning scheme;
 - (d) a proposed change to a planning scheme including a proposed change to the zoning of land; or
 - (e) a proposed change to a planning policy or structure plan adopted under a planning scheme.
- (2) This clause applies where a Proposal is, or is likely, to be considered by the council.
- (3) A member must—
- (a) not make any statements or express any views to a Proponent or a person interested in a Proposal which purports to be on behalf of the council or the City;
 - (b) be alert to the motives and interests of a Proponent;
 - (c) be aware of which person, organisation or company that the Proponent is representing;

- (d) not give any undertaking to a Proponent or any person interested in the Proposal;
- (e) not do or say anything which could be viewed as giving a Proponent preferential treatment;
- (f) ensure that persons interested in a Proposal are treated fairly and consistently;
- (g) be alert to attempts by Proponents and parties interested in a Proposal to encourage members to consider matters which are extraneous or irrelevant to the merits of the decision under consideration; and
- (h) be careful in dealings with a Proponent or a person interested in a Proposal who is a former councillor or former employee of the City and make sure that the person is not given or appear to be given favourable or preferential treatment.

8.2 No adverse reflection

- (1) A member must not reflect adversely upon a decision of the council except on a motion that the decision be revoked or changed.
- (2) A member must not use an objectionable expression in reference to any other member.
- (3) A member may request that any words used by a member, be recorded in the minutes immediately after their use.

8.3 Withdrawal of offensive language

- (1) A member who uses an expression which, in the opinion of the presiding person—
 - (a) reflects adversely on the character or actions of another member; or
 - (b) imputes any motive to any other member; or
 - (c) is offensive or insulting,

must, when directed by the presiding person, unreservedly withdraw the expression and make an unconditional apology.

- (2) Where a member fails to comply with a direction of the presiding person under subclause (1), the presiding person may refuse to hear the member further on the matter then under discussion and call on the next speaker.

8.4 No participation in public question or public statement time

- (1) A member must not ask a question or make a statement during public question time.
- (2) A member must not sit in the public gallery during a meeting.

PART 9—MISCELLANEOUS

9.1 Representation on public bodies

When the council is required to appoint or nominate a member/person to a public body, written notice of the vacancy or need for the appointment or nomination is to be given to all members and the council is by resolution to determine the appointment or nomination.

9.2 Improper use of information

The improper use of information is dealt with in the Act.

9.3 Meetings of electors

The requirements for meetings of the electors are dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

9.4 Recording of Proceedings

Unless otherwise decided by the meeting—

- (a) The CEO is to ensure that an audio recording is taken of the proceedings of each meeting; and
- (b) Unless with the written authorisation of the presiding person, a person is not to use any electronic, visual or audio recording device or instrument to record the proceedings of a meeting.

9.5 Giving a document to a member

A person, other than a member or an employee, must not give to a member, during a council or committee meeting or within 30 minutes before the commencement of the meeting, any correspondence or other document relating to a matter to be considered by the meeting.

9.6 Cases not provided for in the standing orders

Where there is no provision or insufficient provision is made in this local law, the presiding person is to determine the procedure to be observed.

PART 10—ENFORCEMENT

10.1 Penalty for Breach

A person who breaches a provision of these Standing Orders commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1,000

10.2 Who can prosecute

Who can prosecute is dealt with in the Act.

SCHEDULE

PETITION TO THE CITY OF WANNEROO

To the Mayor and/or CEO of the City of Wanneroo

We, the undersigned, do formally request Council's consideration (*insert details*)—

--

Name, address and contact details of the person to which correspondence in respect of this petition should be addressed (*the **Submitter***)—

--

The names and addresses of the petitioners are as follows—

	Full Name	Address	Signature	Date
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

Dated 27 May 2022.

The Common Seal of the City of Wanneroo was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

B.TREBY, Deputy Mayor.
M.DICKSON, Acting Chief Executive Officer.



PERTH, MONDAY, 16 MAY 2022 No. 66 SPECIAL

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP

ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES AND TRADING LOCAL LAW 2022

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP****ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES AND
TRADING LOCAL LAW 2022****TABLE OF CONTENTS****Part 1—Preliminary**

- 1.1 Citation
- 1.2 Definitions
- 1.3 Application

Part 2—Activities on Thoroughfares and Public Places*Division 1—General*

- 2.1 General prohibitions
- 2.2 Activities allowed with a permit—general
- 2.3 No possession and consumption of liquor on thoroughfare

Division 2—Vehicle crossing

Subdivision 1—Temporary crossings

- 2.4 Permit required

Subdivision 2—Redundant vehicle crossings

- 2.5 Removal of redundant crossing

Division 3—Verge treatments

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

- 2.6 Definition
- 2.7 Application

Subdivision 2—Permissible verge treatments

- 2.8 Permissible verge treatments
- 2.9 Only permissible verge treatments to be installed
- 2.10 Obligation of owner or occupier
- 2.11 Notice to owner or occupier

Subdivision 3—Existing verge treatments

- 2.12 Transitional provision

Subdivision 4—Parking or driving on verges or crossovers

- 2.13 Parking or driving on verges or crossovers

Subdivision 5—Public Works

- 2.14 Power to carry out public works on verge

Division 4—Property numbers

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

- 2.15 Definition

Subdivision 2—Assignment and marking of numbers

- 2.16 Assignment of numbers

Division 5—Fencing

- 2.17 Public place—Item 4(1) of Division 1, Schedule 3.1 of the Act

Division 6—Signs erected by the local government

- 2.18 Signs
- 2.19 Transitional

Division 7—Driving on a closed thoroughfare

- 2.20 No driving on closed thoroughfare

Part 3—Advertising Signs on Thoroughfares*Division 1—Preliminary*

- 3.1 Definition

Division 2—Permit

- 3.2 Advertising signs and portable direction signs
- 3.3 Matters to be considered in determining application for permit

Division 3—Conditions on permit

- 3.4 Conditions on portable sign
- 3.5 Conditions on election sign

Part 4—Obstructing Animals, Vehicles or Shopping Trolleys*Division 1—Animals and vehicles*

- 4.1 Leaving animal or vehicle in public place or on local government property
- 4.2 Prohibitions relating to animals

Division 2—Shopping Trolleys

- 4.3 Definition
- 4.4 Shopping trolley to be marked
- 4.5 Person not to leave trolley in public place
- 4.6 Retailer to remove abandoned trolley
- 4.7 Retailer taken to own trolley

Part 5—Roadside Conservation*Division 1—Preliminary*

- 5.1 Definition
- 5.2 Application

Division 2—Flora roads

- 5.3 Declaration of flora road
- 5.4 Construction works on flora road
- 5.5 Signposting of flora roads
- 5.6 Driving only on carriageway of flora roads

Division 3—Special environmental areas

- 5.7 Designation of special environmental areas
- 5.8 Marking of special environmental areas

Division 4—Planting in thoroughfares

- 5.9 Permit to plant
- 5.10 Relevant considerations in determining application

Division 5—Clearance of vegetation

- 5.11 Permit to clear
- 5.12 Application for permit

Division 6—Fire management

- 5.13 Permit to burn thoroughfare
- 5.14 Application for permit
- 5.15 When application for permit can be approved
- 5.16 Prohibitions on burning

Division 7—Firebreaks

- 5.17 Permit for firebreaks on thoroughfares
- 5.18 When application for permit cannot be approved

Division 8—Commercial wildflower harvesting on thoroughfares

- 5.19 General prohibition on commercial wildflower harvesting
- 5.20 Permit for revegetation projects

Part 6—Trading in Thoroughfares and Public Places*Division 1—Stallholders and traders*

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

- 6.1 Definition

Subdivision 2—Permits

- 6.2 Stallholder's permit
- 6.3 Trader's permit
- 6.4 No permit required to sell newspaper
- 6.5 Relevant considerations in determining application for permit
- 6.6 Conditions of permit

- 6.7 Exemptions from requirement to pay fee or to obtain a permit
 Subdivision 3—Conduct of stallholders and traders
- 6.8 Conduct of stallholders and traders
 Division 2—Street entertainers
 Subdivision 1—Preliminary
- 6.9 Definition
 Subdivision 2—Permits
- 6.10 Permit required to perform
- 6.11 Variation of permitted area and permitted time
- 6.12 Duration of permit
- 6.13 Cancellation of permit
- 6.14 Obligation of permit holder
 Division 3—Outdoor eating facilities on public places
- 6.15 Definition
- 6.16 Permit required to conduct Facility
- 6.17 Matters to be considered in determining application
- 6.18 Obligation of permit holder
- 6.19 Removal of Facility unlawfully conducted
- 6.20 Use of Facility by public
- 6.21 Temporary removal of Facility may be requested

Part 7—Permits

Division 1—Applying for a permit

- 7.1 Application for permit
- 7.2 Decision on application for permit

Division 2—Conditions

- 7.3 Conditions which may be imposed on a permit
- 7.4 Imposing conditions under a policy
- 7.5 Compliance with and variation to conditions

Division 3—General

- 7.6 Duration of permit
- 7.7 Renewal of permit
- 7.8 Transfer of permit
- 7.9 Production of permit
- 7.10 Cancellation of permit

Part 8—Objections and Appeals

- 8.1 Application of Part 9 Division 1 of the Act

Part 9—Miscellaneous Notices

- 9.1 Notice to redirect or repair sprinkler
- 9.2 Hazardous plants
- 9.3 Notice to repair damage to thoroughfare
- 9.4 Notice to remove thing unlawfully placed on thoroughfare

Part 10—Enforcement

Division 1—Notices given under this local law

- 10.1 Offence to fail to comply with notice
- 10.2 Local government may undertake requirements of notice

Division 2—Offences and penalties

Subdivision 1—General

- 10.3 Offences
 Subdivision 2—Infringement notices and modified penalties
- 10.4 Prescribed offences
- 10.5 Forms

Schedule 1—Prescribed Offences

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF GNOWANGERUP

ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES AND
TRADING LOCAL LAW 2022

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Gnowangerup resolved on 27th April 2022 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Gnowangerup Activities In Thoroughfares and Public Places and Trading Local Law 2022*.

1.2 Definitions

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

applicant means a person who applies for a permit;

authorised person means a person authorised by the local government under section 9.10 of the Act to perform any of the functions of an authorised person under this local law;

built-up area has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

bulk rubbish container means a bin or container designed or used for holding a substantial quantity of rubbish and which is unlikely to be lifted without mechanical assistance, but does not include a bin or container used in connection with the local government's regular domestic rubbish collection service;

carriageway has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

CEO means the chief executive officer of the local government;

commencement day means the day on which this local law comes into operation;

Council means the council of the local government;

crossing means a crossing giving access from a public thoroughfare to—

- (a) private land; or
- (b) a private thoroughfare serving private land;

district means the district of the local government;

footpath has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

garden means any part of a thoroughfare planted, developed or treated, otherwise than as a lawn, with one or more plants;

intersection has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

kerb includes the edge of a carriageway;

lawn means any part of a thoroughfare which is planted only with grass, or with a similar plant, but will include any other plant provided that it has been planted by the local government;

liquor has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

local government means the Shire of Gnowangerup;

local government property means anything except a thoroughfare—

- (a) which belongs to the local government;
- (b) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or
- (c) which is an 'otherwise unvested facility' within section 3.53 of the Act;

lot has the meaning given to it in the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;

owner or occupier in relation to land does not include the local government;

permissible verge treatment means any one of the 4 treatments described in clause 2.8(2), and includes any reticulation pipes and sprinklers;

permit means a permit issued under this local law;

permit holder means a person who holds a valid permit;

person does not include the local government;

premises for the purpose of the definition of "public place" in both this clause and clause 6.1, means a building or similar structure, but does not include a carpark or a similar place;

public place includes any thoroughfare or place which the public are allowed to use, whether or not the thoroughfare or place is on private property, but does not include—

- (a) premises on private property from which trading is lawfully conducted under a written law; and

(b) local government property;

Regulations means the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*;

sign includes a notice, flag, mark, structure or device on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols;

thoroughfare has the meaning given to it in the Act, but does not include a private thoroughfare which is not under the management control of the local government;

local planning scheme means a Local Planning Scheme of the local government made under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*;

townsite means all townsites within the district which are—

(a) constituted under section 26(2) of the *Land Administration Act 1997*;

(b) referred to in clause 37 of Schedule 9.3 of the Act.

vehicle includes—

(a) every conveyance and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise; and

(b) an animal being ridden or driven, but excludes—

(c) a mobility scooter or any device designed for use by a physically impaired person on a footpath; and

(d) a pram, a stroller or a similar device;

verge means that part of a thoroughfare between the carriageway and the land which abuts the thoroughfare but does not include any footpath.

1.3 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

PART 2—ACTIVITIES ON THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES

Division 1—General

2.1 General prohibitions

A person shall not—

(a) plant any plant (except grasses or a similar plant) on a thoroughfare within 10m of an intersection;

(b) damage a lawn or a garden or remove any plant or part of a plant from a lawn or a garden unless—

(i) the person is the owner or the occupier of the lot abutting that portion of the thoroughfare and the lawn or the garden or the particular plant has not been installed or planted by the local government; or

(ii) the person is acting under the authority of a written law;

(c) plant any plant (except grass or a similar plant) on a thoroughfare so that it is within 2m of a carriageway;

(d) place on any footpath any fruit, fruit skins or other substance or fluid (whether vegetable or otherwise, but not water) which may create a hazard for any person using the footpath;

(e) unless at the direction of the local government, damage, remove or interfere with any signpost, direction plate, guidepost, notice, shelter, shed, fence or any structure erected on a thoroughfare by the local government or a person acting under the authority of a written law;

(f) play or participate in any game or sport so as to cause danger to any person or thing or impede the movement of vehicles or persons on a thoroughfare; or

(g) within a mall, arcade or verandah of a shopping centre, ride any bicycle, skateboard, rollerblades or similar device.

2.2 Activities allowed with a permit—general

(1) A person shall not, without a permit—

(a) dig or otherwise create a trench through or under a kerb or footpath;

(b) subject to Division 3 of this Part, throw, place or deposit any thing on a verge except for removal by the local government under a bulk rubbish collection, and then only in accordance with the terms and conditions and during the period of time advertised in connection with that collection by the local government;

(c) cause any obstruction to a vehicle or a person using a thoroughfare as a thoroughfare;

(d) cause any obstruction to a water channel or a water course in a thoroughfare;

(e) throw, place or drain offensive, noxious or dangerous fluid onto a thoroughfare;

(f) damage a thoroughfare;

(g) light any fire or burn any thing on a thoroughfare other than in a stove or fireplace provided for that purpose or under a permit issued under clause 5.13;

(h) fell any tree onto a thoroughfare;

- (i) unless installing, or in order to maintain, a permissible verge treatment—
 - (i) lay pipes under or provide taps on any verge; or
 - (ii) place or install any thing on any part of a thoroughfare, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any gravel, stone, flagstone, cement, concrete slabs, blocks, bricks, pebbles, plastic sheeting, kerbing, wood chips, bark or sawdust;
 - (j) provide, erect, install or use in or on any building, structure or land abutting on a thoroughfare any hoist or other thing for use over the thoroughfare;
 - (k) on a public place use anything or do anything so as to create a nuisance;
 - (l) place or cause to be placed on a thoroughfare a bulk rubbish container; or
 - (m) interfere with the soil of, or anything in a thoroughfare or take anything from a thoroughfare.
- (2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.

2.3 No possession and consumption of liquor on thoroughfare

- (1) A person shall not consume any liquor or have in her or his possession or under her or his control any liquor on a thoroughfare unless—
- (a) that is permitted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* or under another written law; or
 - (b) the person is doing so in accordance with a permit.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the liquor is in a sealed container.

Division 2—Vehicle crossing

Subdivision 1—Temporary crossings

2.4 Permit required

- (1) Where it is likely that works on a lot will involve vehicles leaving a thoroughfare and entering the lot, the person responsible for the works shall obtain a permit for the construction of a temporary crossing to protect the existing carriageway, kerb, drains and footpath, where—
- (a) a crossing does not exist; or
 - (b) a crossing does exist, but the nature of the vehicles and their loads is such that they are likely to cause damage to the crossing.
- (2) The “person responsible for the works” in subclause (1) is to be taken to be—
- (a) the person named on the building permit issued under the *Building Act 2011*, if one has been issued in relation to the works; or
 - (b) the registered proprietor of the lot, if no building permit has been issued under the *Building Act 2011* in relation to the works.
- (3) If the local government approves an application for a permit for the purpose of subclause (1), the permit is taken to be issued on the condition that until such time as the temporary crossing is removed, the permit holder shall keep the temporary crossing in good repair and in such a condition so as not to create any danger or obstruction to persons using the thoroughfare.

Subdivision 2—Redundant vehicle crossings

2.5 Removal of redundant crossing

- (1) Where works on a lot will result in a crossing no longer giving access to a lot, the crossing is to be removed and the kerb, drain, footpath, verge and any other part of the thoroughfare affected by the removal are to be reinstated to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (2) The local government may give written notice to the owner or occupier of a lot requiring her or him to—
- (a) remove any part of or all of a crossing which does not give access to the lot; and
 - (b) reinstate the kerb, drain, footpath, verge and any other part of the thoroughfare, which may be affected by the removal,

within the period of time stated in the notice, and the owner or occupier of the lot shall comply with that notice.

Division 3—Verge treatments

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

2.6 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

acceptable material means any material which will create a hard surface or is approved by the local government.

2.7 Application

This Division only applies to townsites.

Subdivision 2—Permissible verge treatments

2.8 Permissible verge treatments

- (1) An owner or occupier of land which abuts on a verge may on that part of the verge directly in front of her or his land install a permissible verge treatment.

(2) The permissible verge treatments are—

- (a) the planting and maintenance of a lawn;
- (b) the planting and maintenance of a garden provided that—
 - (i) clear sight visibility is maintained at all times for a person using the abutting thoroughfare in the vicinity of an intersection or bend in the thoroughfare or using a driveway on land adjacent to the thoroughfare for access to or from the thoroughfare; and
 - (ii) where there is no footpath, a pedestrian has safe and clear access of a minimum width of 2m along that part of the verge immediately adjacent to the kerb;
- (c) the installation of an acceptable material; or
- (d) the installation over no more than one third of the area of the verge (excluding any vehicle crossing) of an acceptable material in accordance with paragraph (c), and the planting and maintenance of either a lawn or a garden on the balance of the verge in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b).

2.9 Only permissible verge treatments to be installed

(1) A person shall not install or maintain a verge treatment which is not a permissible verge treatment.

(2) The owner and occupier of the lot abutting a verge treatment referred to in subclause (1) are each to be taken to have installed and maintained that verge treatment for the purposes of this clause and clause 2.10.

2.10 Obligations of owner or occupier

An owner or occupier who installs or maintains a permissible verge treatment shall—

- (a) keep the permissible verge treatment in a good and tidy condition and ensure, where the verge treatment is a garden or lawn, that a footpath on the verge and a carriageway adjoining the verge is not obstructed by the verge treatment;
- (b) not place any obstruction on or around the verge treatment; and
- (c) not disturb a footpath on the verge.

2.11 Notice to owner or occupier

The local government may give a notice in writing to the owner or the occupier of a lot abutting on a verge to make good, within the time specified in the notice, any breach of a provision of this Division.

Subdivision 3—Existing verge treatments

2.12 Transitional provision

(1) In this clause—

former provisions means the local law of the local government which permitted certain types of verge treatments, whether with or without the consent of the local government, and which was repealed by this local law.

(2) A verge treatment which—

- (a) was installed prior to the commencement day; and
- (b) on the commencement day is a type of verge treatment which was permitted under and complied with the former provisions,

is to be taken to be a permissible verge treatment for so long as the verge treatment remains of the same type and continues to comply with the former provisions.

Subdivision 4—Parking and driving on verges or crossovers

2.13 Parking or driving on verges or crossovers

A person shall not park or drive any vehicle on a verge or crossover without prior permission of the property owner or occupier of the property adjoining the verge or crossover.

Subdivision 5—Public works

2.14 Power to carry out public works on verge

Where the local government or an authority empowered to do so under a written law disturbs a verge, the local government or the authority—

- (a) is not liable to compensate any person for that disturbance;
- (b) may backfill with sand, if necessary, any garden or lawn; and
- (c) is not liable to replace or restore any—
 - (i) verge treatment and, in particular, any plant or any acceptable material or other hard surface; or
 - (ii) sprinklers, pipes or other reticulation equipment.

Division 4—Property numbers

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

2.15 Definition

In this Division, unless the context requires otherwise—

Number means a number of a lot with or without an alphabetical suffix indicating the address of the lot by reference to a thoroughfare.

Subdivision 2—Assignment and marking of numbers

2.16 Assignment of numbers

The local government may assign a Number to a lot in the district and may assign another Number to the lot instead of that previously assigned.

*Division 5—Fencing***2.17 Public place—Item 4(1) of Division 1, Schedule 3.1 of Act**

The following places are specified as a public place for the purpose of item 4(1) of Division 1 of Schedule 3.1 of the Act—

- (a) a public place, as that term is defined in clause 1.2; and
- (b) local government property.

*Division 6—Signs erected by the local government***2.18 Signs**

- (1) A local government may erect a sign on a public place specifying any conditions of use which apply to that place.
- (2) A person shall comply with a sign erected under subclause (1).
- (3) A condition of use specified on a sign erected under subclause (1) is to be for the purpose of giving notice of the effect of a provision of this local law.

2.19 Transitional

Where a sign erected on a public place has been erected under a local law of the local government repealed by this local law, then on and from the commencement day, it is to be taken to be a sign erected under clause 2.17 if—

- (a) the sign specifies a condition of use relating to the public place which gives notice of the effect of a provision of this local law; and
- (b) the condition of use specified is not inconsistent with any provision of this local law.

*Division 7—Driving on a closed thoroughfare***2.20 No driving on closed thoroughfare**

- (1) A person shall not drive or take a vehicle on a closed thoroughfare unless—
 - (a) that is in accordance with any limits or exceptions specified in the order made under section 3.50 of the Act; or
 - (b) the person has first obtained a permit.
- (2) In this clause—
closed thoroughfare means a thoroughfare wholly or partially closed under section 3.50 or 3.50A of the Act.

PART 3—ADVERTISING SIGNS ON THOROUGHFARES*Division 1—Preliminary***3.1 Definition**

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

advertising sign means a sign used for the purpose of advertisement and includes an “election sign”;

direction sign means a sign which indicates the direction of another place, activity or event, but does not include any such sign erected or affixed by the local government or the Commissioner of Main Roads;

election sign means a sign or poster which advertises any aspect of a forthcoming Federal, State or Local Government election; and

portable direction sign means a portable free standing direction sign; and

portable sign means a portable free standing advertising sign.

*Division 2—Permit***3.2 Advertising signs and portable direction signs**

- (1) A person shall not, without a permit—
 - (a) erect or place an advertising sign on a thoroughfare; or
 - (b) post any bill or paint, place or affix any advertisement on a thoroughfare.
- (2) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a permit is not required in respect of a portable direction sign which neither exceeds 500mm in height nor 0.5m² in area, provided that the sign is placed or erected on a thoroughfare on an infrequent or occasional basis only to direct attention to a place, activity or event during the hours of that activity or event.
- (3) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a person shall not erect or place an advertising sign—
 - (a) on a footpath;
 - (b) over any footpath where the resulting vertical clearance between the sign and the footpath is less than 2.5m;

- (c) on or within 3m of a carriageway;
- (d) in any other location where, in the opinion of the local government, the sign is likely to obstruct lines of sight along a thoroughfare or cause danger to any person using the thoroughfare; or
- (e) on any natural feature, including a rock or tree, on a thoroughfare, or on any bridge or the structural approaches to a bridge.

3.3 Matters to be considered in determining application for permit

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 3.2(1), the local government is to have regard to—

- (a) any other written law regulating the erection or placement of signs within the district;
- (b) the dimensions of the sign;
- (c) other advertising signs already approved or erected in the vicinity of the proposed location of the sign;
- (d) whether or not the sign will create a hazard to persons using a thoroughfare; and
- (e) the amount of the public liability insurance cover, if any, to be obtained by the applicant.

Division 3—Conditions on permit

3.4 Conditions on portable sign

If the local government approves an application for a permit for a portable sign, the application is to be taken to be approved subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the portable sign shall—
 - (i) not exceed 1m in height;
 - (ii) not exceed an area of 1m² on any side;
 - (iii) relate only to the business activity described on the permit;
 - (iv) contain letters not less than 200mm in height;
 - (v) not be erected in any position other than immediately adjacent to the building or the business to which the sign relates;
 - (vi) be removed each day at the close of the business to which it relates and not be erected again until the business next opens for trading;
 - (vii) be secured in position in accordance with any requirements of the local government;
 - (viii) be placed so as not to obstruct or impede the reasonable use of a thoroughfare or access to a place by any person; and
 - (ix) be maintained in good condition;
- (b) no more than one portable sign shall be erected in relation to the one building or business.

3.5 Conditions on election sign

If the local government approves an application for a permit for the erection or placement of an election sign on a thoroughfare, the application is to be taken to be approved subject to the sign—

- (a) being erected at least 30m from any intersection;
- (b) being free standing and not being affixed to any existing sign, post, power or light pole, or similar structure;
- (c) being placed so as not to obstruct or impede the reasonable use of a thoroughfare, or access to a place by any person;
- (d) being placed so as not to obstruct or impede the vision of a driver of a vehicle entering or leaving a thoroughfare or crossing;
- (e) being maintained in good condition;
- (f) not being erected until the election to which it relates has been officially announced;
- (g) being removed within 24 hours of the close of polls on voting day;
- (h) not being placed within 100m of any works on the thoroughfare;
- (i) being securely installed;
- (j) not being an illuminated sign;
- (k) not incorporating reflective or fluorescent materials; and
- (l) not displaying only part of a message which is to be read with other separate signs in order to obtain the whole message.

PART 4—OBSTRUCTING ANIMALS, VEHICLES OR SHOPPING TROLLEYS

Division 1—Animals and vehicles

4.1 Leaving animal or vehicle in public place or on local government property

(1) A person shall not leave an animal or a vehicle, or any part of a vehicle, in a public place or on local government property so that it obstructs the use of any part of that public place or local government property, unless that person has first obtained a permit or is authorised to do so under a written law.

(2) A person will not contravene subclause (1) where the animal is secured or tethered for a period not exceeding 1 hour.

(3) A person will not contravene subclause (1) where the vehicle is left for a period not exceeding 24 hours.

4.2 Prohibitions relating to animals

(1) In subclause (2), “owner” in relation to an animal includes—

- (a) an owner of it;
- (b) a person in possession of it;
- (c) a person who has control of it; and
- (d) a person who ordinarily occupies the premises where the animal is permitted to stay.

(2) An owner of an animal shall not—

- (a) allow the animal to enter or remain for any time on any thoroughfare except for the use of the thoroughfare as a thoroughfare and unless it is led, ridden or driven;
- (b) allow an animal which has a contagious or infectious disease to be led, ridden or driven in a public place; or
- (c) train or race the animal on a thoroughfare.

(3) An owner of a horse shall not lead, ride or drive a horse on a thoroughfare in a built-up area, unless that person does so under a permit or under the authority of a written law.

Division 2—Shopping trolleys

4.3 Definition

In this Division—

retailer means a proprietor of a shop in respect of which shopping trolleys are provided for the use of customers of the shop; and

shopping trolley means a wheeled container or receptacle supplied by a retailer to enable a person to transport goods.

4.4 Shopping trolley to be marked

A retailer shall clearly mark its name or its trading name on any shopping trolley made available for the use of customers.

4.5 Person not to leave trolley in public place

A person shall not leave a shopping trolley in a public place other than in an area set aside for the storage of shopping trolleys.

4.6 Retailer to remove abandoned trolley

(1) If a shopping trolley is found in a public place, other than in an area set aside for the storage of shopping trolleys, the local government may advise (verbally or in writing) a retailer whose name is marked on the trolley of the location of the shopping trolley.

(2) A retailer shall remove a shopping trolley within 24 hours of being so advised under subclause (1), unless the retailer—

- (a) requests the local government to collect and deliver the shopping trolley to the retailer; and
- (b) pays any fee for that collection and delivery (imposed and determined under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act) within the period specified by the local government.

PART 5—ROADSIDE CONSERVATION

Division 1—Preliminary

5.1 Definition

In this Part—

MRWA means Main Roads Western Australia;

specially protected flora has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*;

threatened flora has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*;

Roadside Conservation Committee means the Roadside Conservation Committee appointed by the responsible Minister; and

special environmental area means an area designated as such under clause 5.7.

5.2 Application

This Part does not apply to the townsite.

Division 2—Flora roads

5.3 Declaration of flora road

The local government may declare a thoroughfare which has, in the opinion of the local government, high quality roadside vegetation to be a flora road.

5.4 Construction works on flora roads

Construction and maintenance work carried out by the local government on a flora road is to be in accordance with the “Handbook of Environmental Practice for Road Construction and Road Maintenance Works” (April 2005) prepared by the Roadside Conservation Committee.

5.5 Signposting of flora roads

The local government may signpost flora roads with the standard MRWA ‘flora road’ sign.

5.6 Driving only on carriageway of flora roads

(1) A person driving or riding a vehicle on a flora road shall only drive or ride the vehicle on the carriageway.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply where—

- (a) conditions on the thoroughfare do not reasonably permit a vehicle to remain on the carriageway;
- (b) there is no carriageway; or
- (c) an exemption from the application of subclause (1) has been obtained from the local government.

*Division 3—Special environmental areas***5.7 Designation of special environmental areas**

The local government may designate a thoroughfare, or any part of a thoroughfare, as a special environmental area which—

- (a) has specially protected flora or threatened flora; or
- (b) in the opinion of the local government, has environmental, aesthetic or cultural significance.

5.8 Marking of special environmental areas

The local government is to mark and keep a register of each thoroughfare, or part of a thoroughfare, designated as a special environmental area.

*Division 4—Planting in thoroughfares***5.9 Permit to plant**

A person shall not plant any plant or sow any seeds in a thoroughfare without first obtaining a permit.

5.10 Relevant considerations in determining application

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.9, the local government is to have regard to—

- (a) existing vegetation within that part of the thoroughfare in which the planting is to take place; and
- (b) the diversity of species and the prevalence of the species which are to be planted or sown.

*Division 5—Clearance of vegetation***5.11 Permit to clear**

A person shall not clear and maintain in a cleared state, the surface of a thoroughfare within 1.5m of that person’s land without first obtaining a permit and any other approvals which may be required under any written law.

5.12 Application for permit

In addition to the requirements of clause 7.1(2), a person making an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.11 shall submit a sketch plan clearly showing the boundary of the person’s land and the portions of the thoroughfare joining that person’s land which are to be cleared.

*Division 6—Fire management***5.13 Permit to burn thoroughfare**

A person shall not burn part of a thoroughfare without first obtaining a permit or unless acting under the authority of any other written law.

5.14 Application for permit

In addition to the requirements of subclause 7.1(2), an application for a permit for the purposes of clause 5.13 shall—

- (a) include a sketch plan showing the portions of a thoroughfare which are proposed to be burned; and
- (b) advise of the estimated fire intensity and the measures to be taken to protect upper storey vegetation from the burn.

5.15 When application for permit can be approved

The local government may approve an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.13 only if the burning of the particular part of the thoroughfare will—

- (a) reduce a fire hazard and alternative means of reducing that hazard, such as slashing or the use of herbicides, are considered by the local government to be not feasible or more detrimental to native flora and fauna than burning; or

- (b) in the opinion of the local government, be beneficial for the preservation and conservation of native flora and fauna.

5.16 Prohibitions on burning

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this local law, an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.13 is not to be approved by the local government—

- (a) for burning between 31 August and 1 May of the following year where the intensity of the burn could damage native flora and fauna; or
- (b) in any year to any person for any part of a thoroughfare which is on the opposite side of the carriageway to that portion of the thoroughfare for which a permit to burn has been approved in the same year, except in instances where an immediate fire hazard is present.

Division 7—Firebreaks

5.17 Permit for firebreaks on thoroughfares

A person shall not construct a firebreak on a thoroughfare without first obtaining a permit.

5.18 When application for permit cannot be approved

- (1) The local government is not to approve an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.17 where the thoroughfare is less than 20m wide.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the firebreak is, in the opinion of the local government, desirable for the protection of roadside vegetation.

Division 8—Commercial wildflower harvesting on thoroughfares

5.19 General prohibition on commercial wildflower harvesting

Subject to clause 5.20, a person shall not commercially harvest native flora on a thoroughfare.

5.20 Permit for revegetation projects

- (1) A person shall not collect seed from native flora on a thoroughfare without first obtaining a permit.
- (2) The local government may approve an application for a permit under subclause (1) only where—
- (a) the seed is required for a revegetation project in any part of the district; and
- (b) the thoroughfare, or the relevant part of it, is not a special environmental area.
- (3) Unless the local government specifically provides to the contrary on a permit, if the local government approves an application for a permit for the purpose of subclause (1) it is to be taken to be approved subject to the following conditions—
- (a) the collection of the seed is to be carried out so as not to endanger the long time survival of the native flora on the thoroughfare; and
- (b) any licence or approval which may be required under any other written law is to be obtained by the applicant.

PART 6—TRADING ON THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES

Division 1—Stallholders and traders

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

6.1 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

Competition Principles Agreement means the Competition Principles Agreement executed by each State and Territory of the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth of Australia on 11 April 1995;

public place includes—

- (a) any thoroughfare or place which the public are allowed to use whether or not the thoroughfare or place is on private property; and
- (b) local government property,

but does not include premises on private property from which trading is lawfully conducted under a written law;

stall means a movable or temporarily fixed structure, stand or table in, on or from which goods or services are sold, hired or offered for sale or hire;

stallholder means a person in charge of a stall;

stallholder's permit means a permit issued to a stallholder;

trader means a person who carries on trading;

trader's permit means a permit issued to a trader; and

trading includes—

- (a) the selling or hiring of, the offering for sale or hire of or the soliciting of orders for goods or services in a public place;
- (b) displaying goods in any public place for the purpose of—
- (i) offering them for sale or hire;
- (ii) inviting offers for their sale or hire;

- (iii) soliciting orders for them; or
- (iv) carrying out any other transaction in relation to them; and
- (c) the going from place to place, whether or not public places, and—
 - (i) offering goods or services for sale or hire; or
 - (ii) inviting offers or soliciting orders for the sale or the hire of goods or services,but does not include—
- (d) the delivery of pre-ordered goods or services to the purchaser of those goods or services or to the person nominated by the purchaser of those goods or services whether or not payment for those goods or services is accepted on delivery; or
the taking of further orders for goods or services from the purchaser of those pre-ordered goods or services or from the person nominated by the purchaser of those pre-ordered goods or services when those orders are taken at the same time as a previous order is being delivered, whether or not payment is made for those goods or services at the time of taking the order;
- (e) the setting up of a stall or the conducting of a business at a stall under the authority of a stallholder's permit;
- (f) the selling or the offering for sale of goods and services to, or the soliciting of orders for goods and services from a person who sells those goods or services;
- (g) the selling or the offering for sale or hire by a person of goods of her or his own manufacture or services which he or she provides; and
- (h) the selling or hiring or the offering for sale or hire of—
 - (i) goods by a person who represents a manufacturer of the goods; or
 - (ii) services by a person who represents a provider of the services, which are only sold directly to consumers and not through a shop.

Subdivision 2—Permits

6.2 Stallholder's permit

- (1) A person shall not conduct a stall on a public place unless that person is—
 - (a) the holder of a valid stallholder's permit; or
 - (b) an assistant specified in a valid stallholder's permit.
- (2) Every application for a stallholder's permit shall—
 - (a) state the full name and address of the applicant;
 - (b) specify the proposed number of assistants to be engaged by the applicant in conducting the stall, as well as their names and addresses if already engaged;
 - (c) specify the proposed location of the stall;
 - (d) specify the period of time for which the permit is sought, together with the proposed days and hours of operation;
 - (e) specify the proposed goods or services to be sold or hired or offered for sale or hire from the stall; and
 - (f) be accompanied by an accurate plan and description of the proposed stall.

6.3 Trader's permit

- (1) A person shall not carry on trading unless that person is—
 - (a) the holder of a valid trader's permit; or
 - (b) an assistant specified in a valid trader's permit.
- (2) Every application for a trader's permit shall—
 - (a) state the full name and address of the applicant;
 - (b) specify the proposed number of assistants, if any, to be engaged by the applicant in trading, as well as their names and addresses if already engaged;
 - (c) specify the location or locations in which the applicant proposes to trade;
 - (d) specify the period of time for which the permit is sought, together with the proposed days and hours of trading;
 - (e) specify the proposed goods or services which will be traded; and
 - (f) be accompanied by an accurate plan and description of any proposed structure or vehicle which may be used by the applicant in trading.

6.4 No permit required to sell newspaper

Notwithstanding any other provision of this local law, a person who sells, or offers for sale, a newspaper only is not required to obtain a permit.

6.5 Relevant considerations in determining application for permit

- (1) In determining an application for a permit for the purposes of this Division, the local government is to have regard to—
 - (a) any relevant policies of the local government;
 - (b) the desirability of the proposed activity;
 - (c) the location of the proposed activity;

- (d) the principles set out in the Competition Principles Agreement; and
 - (e) such other matters as the local government may consider to be relevant in the circumstances of the case.
- (2) The local government may refuse to approve an application for a permit under this Division on any one or more of the following grounds—
- (a) that the applicant has committed a breach of any provision of this local law or of any written law relevant to the activity in respect of which the permit is sought;
 - (b) that—
 - (i) the applicant is an undischarged bankrupt or is in liquidation;
 - (ii) the applicant has entered into any composition or arrangement with creditors; or
 - (iii) a manager, an administrator, a trustee, a receiver, or a receiver and manager has been appointed in relation to any part of the applicant's undertakings or property;

6.6 Conditions of permit

- (1) If the local government approves an application for a permit under this Division subject to conditions, those conditions may include—
- (a) the place, the part of the district, or the thoroughfare to which the permit applies;
 - (b) the days and hours during which a permit holder may conduct a stall or trade;
 - (c) the number, type, form and construction, as the case may be, of any stand, table, structure or vehicle which may be used in conducting a stall or in trading;
 - (d) the goods or services in respect of which a permit holder may conduct a stall or trade;
 - (e) the number of persons and the names of persons permitted to conduct a stall or trade;
 - (f) the requirement for personal attendance at the stall or the place of trading by the permit holder and the nomination of assistants, nominees or substitutes for the permit holder;
 - (g) whether and under what terms the permit is transferable;
 - (h) any prohibitions or restrictions concerning the—
 - (i) causing or making of any noise or disturbance which is likely to be a nuisance to persons in the vicinity of the permit holder;
 - (ii) the use of amplifiers, sound equipment and sound instruments;
 - (iii) the use of signs; and
 - (iv) the use of any lighting apparatus or device;
 - (i) the manner in which the permit holder's name and other details of a valid permit are to be displayed;
 - (j) the care, maintenance and cleansing of the stall or any structure used for trading and the place of the stall or any structure;
 - (k) the vacating of the place of a stall or trading when the stall is not being conducted or trading is not being carried on;
 - (l) the acquisition by the stallholder or trader of public risk insurance;
 - (m) the period for which the permit is valid; and
 - (n) the designation of any place or places where trading is wholly or from time to time prohibited by the local government.
- (2) Where a permit holder by reason of illness, accident or other sufficient cause is unable to comply with this local law, the local government may at the request of that permit holder authorise another person to be a nominee of the permit holder for a specified period, and this local law and the conditions of the permit shall apply to the nominee as if he or she was the permit holder.

6.7 Exemptions from requirement to pay fee or to obtain a permit

- (1) In this clause—

charitable organisation means an institution, association, club, society or body whether incorporated or not, the objects of which are of a charitable, benevolent, religious, cultural, educational, recreational, sporting or other like nature and from which any member does not receive any pecuniary profit except where the member is an employee or the profit is an honorarium; and

commercial participant means any person who is involved in operating a stall or in conducting any trading activity for personal gain or profit.

- (2) The local government may waive any fee required to be paid by an applicant for a stallholder's permit or a trader's permit on making an application for or on the issue of a permit, or may return any such fee which has been paid, if the stall is conducted or the trading is carried on—
- (a) on a portion of a public place adjoining the normal place of business of the applicant; or
 - (b) by a charitable organisation that does not sublet space to, or involve commercial participants in the conduct of a stall or trading, and any assistants that may be specified in the permit are members of that charitable organisation.
- (3) The local government may exempt a person or a class of persons, whether or not in relation to a specified public place, from the requirements of this Division.

Subdivision 3—Conduct of stallholders and traders

6.8 Conduct of stallholders and traders

- (1) A stallholder while conducting a stall or a trader while trading shall—
- (a) display her or his permit to do so in a conspicuous place on the stall, vehicle or temporary structure or if there is no stall, vehicle or temporary structure, carry the permit with her or him while conducting a stall or trading;
 - (b) not display a permit unless it is a valid permit; and
 - (c) when selling goods by weight, carry and use for that purpose, scales tested and certified in accordance with the provisions of the *National Measurement Act 1960 (Cth)*.
- (2) A stallholder or trader shall not—
- (a) deposit or store any box or basket containing goods on any part of a thoroughfare so as to obstruct the movement of pedestrians or vehicles;
 - (b) act in an offensive manner;
 - (c) use or cause to be used any apparatus or device including any flap or shelf, whereby the dimensions of a stall, vehicle or structure are increased beyond those specified in the permit; or
 - (d) in the case of a trader, carry on trading from a public place, unless there is adequate parking for customers' vehicles reasonably close to the place of trading.

Division 2—Street entertainers

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

6.9 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

perform includes to play a musical instrument, sing, mime, dance, give an acrobatic or aerobic display or entertain, but does not include public speaking;

permit means a permit issued for the purpose of clause 6.10;

permitted area means the area or areas, specified in a permit, in which the permit holder may perform; and

permitted time means the time or times, specified in a permit, during which the permit holder may perform.

Subdivision 2—Permits

6.10 Permit required to perform

A person shall not perform in a public place without a permit.

6.11 Variation of permitted area and permitted time

- (1) The local government may by notice in writing to a permit holder vary—
- (a) the permitted area;
 - (b) the permitted time; or
 - (c) both the permitted area and the permitted time, shown on a permit.
- (2) The local government may direct a permit holder to move from one permitted area to another permitted area, if more than one area is specified in a permit.

6.12 Duration of permit

A permit is valid for a period of 3 months after the date on which it is issued unless it is sooner cancelled under this local law.

6.13 Cancellation of permit

The CEO may cancel a permit if in her or his opinion the volume of sound caused by the permit holder in connection with the performance adversely affects the enjoyment, convenience or comfort of other persons in a public place, or if, in her or his opinion, or in the opinion of an authorised person, the performance otherwise constitutes a nuisance.

6.14 Obligations of permit holder

A permit holder shall not in a public place—

- (a) perform wearing dirty, torn or ragged clothing;
- (b) act in an offensive manner; or
- (c) place, install, erect, play or use any musical instrument or any device which emits music, including a loud speaker or an amplifier—
 - (i) other than in the permitted area; and
 - (ii) unless the musical instrument or device is specified in the permit.

*Division 3—Outdoor eating facilities on public places***6.15 Definition**

In this Division—

Facility means an outdoor eating Facility or establishment on any part of a public place, but does not include such a Facility or establishment on private land;

permit holder means the person to whom a permit has been issued for the purpose of clause 6.16; and

public place has the meaning given to it in clause 6.1.

6.16 Permit required to conduct Facility

A person shall not establish or conduct a Facility without a permit.

6.17 Matters to be considered in determining application

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 6.16, the local government may consider in addition to any other matter it considers relevant, whether or not—

- (a) the Facility is conducted in conjunction with and as an extension of food business which abut on the Facility, and whether the applicant is the person conducting such food premises;
- (b) any abutting food business registered in accordance with the *Food Act 2008* and whether the use of the premises is permitted under the local planning scheme;
- (c) users of the Facility will have access to proper and sufficient sanitary and ablutionary conveniences;
- (d) the Facility would—
 - (i) obstruct the visibility or clear sight lines at an intersection of thoroughfares of any person; or
 - (ii) impede pedestrian access; and
- (e) the tables, chairs and other equipment to be used may obstruct or impede the use of the public place for the purpose for which it was designed.

6.18 Obligations of permit holder

(1) The permit holder for a Facility shall—

- (a) ensure that the Facility is conducted at all times in accordance with the provisions of this local law.
- (b) ensure that the eating area is kept in a clean and tidy condition at all times; and
- (c) maintain the chairs, tables and other structures in the eating area in a good, clean and serviceable condition at all times.

(2) Whenever, in the opinion of the local government, any work is required to be carried out to a Facility, the local government may give a notice to the permit holder for the Facility to carry out that work within the time limited by the notice.

(3) In subclause (2), “work” includes the removal, alteration, repair, reinstatement or reconstruction of any part of a public place arising from or in connection with the setting up or conduct of a Facility.

6.19 Removal of Facility unlawfully conducted

Where a Facility is conducted without a permit, or in contravention of a condition of a permit, any tables, chairs, umbrellas or other equipment may be removed by an authorised person and impounded in accordance with the Act.

6.20 Use of Facility by public

(1) A person shall not occupy a chair or otherwise use the equipment in a Facility the subject of a permit unless the person uses them for the purpose of consuming food or drinks provided by the Facility.

(2) A person shall leave a Facility when requested to do so by the permit holder.

6.21 Temporary removal of Facility may be requested

(1) The permit holder for a Facility is to temporarily remove the Facility when requested to do so on reasonable grounds by an authorised person or a member of the Police Service or an emergency service.

(2) The permit holder may replace the Facility removed under subclause (1) as soon as the person who directed her or him to remove it allows it to be replaced.

PART 7—PERMITS

Division 1—Applying for a permit

7.1 Application for permit

(1) Where a person is required to obtain a permit under this local law, that person shall apply for the permit in accordance with subclause (2).

(2) An application for a permit under this local law shall—

- (a) be in the form determined by the local government;
- (b) be signed by the applicant;
- (c) provide the information required by the form; and
- (d) be forwarded to the CEO together with any fee imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.

(3) The local government may require an applicant to provide additional information reasonably related to an application before determining an application for a permit.

(4) The local government may require an applicant to give local public notice of the application for a permit.

(5) The local government may refuse to consider an application for a permit which is not in accordance with subclause (2).

7.2 Decision on application for permit

(1) The local government may—

- (a) approve an application for a permit unconditionally or subject to any conditions; or
- (b) refuse to approve an application for a permit.

(2) If the local government approves an application for a permit, it is to issue to the applicant a permit in the form determined by the local government.

(3) If the local government refuses to approve an application for a permit, it is to give written notice of that refusal to the applicant.

(4) Where a clause of this local law refers to conditions which may be imposed on a permit or which are to be taken to be imposed on a permit, the clause does not limit the power of the local government to impose other conditions on the permit under subclause (1)(a).

(5) Where a clause of this local law refers to the grounds on which an application for a permit may be or is to be refused, the clause does not limit the power of the local government to refuse the application for a permit on other grounds under subclause (1)(b).

Division 2—Conditions

7.3 Conditions which may be imposed on a permit

The local government may approve an application for a permit subject to conditions relating to—

- (a) the payment of a fee;
- (b) the duration and commencement of the permit;
- (c) the commencement of the permit being contingent on the happening of an event;
- (d) the rectification, remedying or restoration of a situation or circumstance reasonably related to the application;
- (e) the approval of another application for a permit which may be required by the local government under any written law;
- (f) the area of the district to which the permit applies;
- (g) where a permit is issued for an activity which will or may cause damage to a public place, the payment of a deposit or bond against such damage;
- (h) the obtaining of public risk insurance in an amount and on terms reasonably required by the local government; and
- (i) the provision of an indemnity from the permit holder indemnifying the local government in respect of any injury to any person or any damage to any property which may occur in connection with the use of the public place by the permit holder.

7.4 Imposing conditions under a policy

(1) In this clause—

policy means a policy of the local government adopted by the Council containing conditions subject to which an application for a permit may be approved under clause 7.2(1)(a).

(2) Under clause 7.2(1)(a) the local government may approve an application subject to conditions by reference to a policy.

(3) The local government is to give a copy of the policy, or the part of the policy, which is relevant to the application for a permit, with the form of permit referred to in subclause 7.2(2).

(4) An application for a permit is to be taken not to have been approved subject to the conditions contained in a policy until the local government gives the permit holder a copy of the policy or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application.

(5) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act shall apply to a policy and for that purpose a policy is to be taken to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

7.5 Compliance with and variation of conditions

(1) Where an application for a permit has been approved subject to conditions, or where a permit is to be taken to be subject to conditions under this local law, the permit holder shall comply with each of those conditions.

(2) The local government may vary the conditions of a permit upon the request of the permit holder, and the permit holder shall comply with those conditions as varied.

Division 3—General

7.6 Duration of permit

A permit is valid for one year from the date on which it is issued, unless it is—

- (a) otherwise stated in this local law or in the permit; or
- (b) cancelled under clause 7.10.

7.7 Renewal of permit

(1) A permit holder may apply to the local government in writing prior to expiry of a permit for the renewal of the permit.

- (2) The provisions of—
- (a) this Part; and
 - (b) any other provision of this local law relevant to the permit, which is to be renewed, shall apply to an application for the renewal of a permit with all the necessary changes required.

7.8 Transfer of permit

- (1) An application for the transfer of a valid permit is to—
- (a) be made in writing;
 - (b) be signed by the permit holder and the proposed transferee of the permit;
 - (c) provide such information as the local government may require to enable the application to be determined; and
 - (d) be forwarded to the CEO together with any fee imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (2) The local government may approve an application for the transfer of a permit, refuse to approve it or approve it subject to any conditions.
- (3) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a permit, the transfer may be effected by—
- (a) an endorsement on the permit signed by the CEO; or
 - (b) issuing to the transferee a permit in the form determined by the local government.
- (4) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a permit, it is not required to refund any part of any fee paid by the former permit holder.

7.9 Production of permit

A permit holder is to produce to an authorised person her or his permit immediately upon being required to do so by that authorised person.

7.10 Cancellation of permit

- (1) Subject to clause 8.1, a permit may be cancelled by the local government if the permit holder has not complied with a—
- (i) condition of the permit; or
 - (ii) provision of any written law which may relate to the activity regulated by the permit.
- (2) On the cancellation of a permit the permit holder—
- (a) shall return the permit as soon as practicable to the local government; and
 - (b) is to be taken to have forfeited any fees paid in respect of the permit.

PART 8—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

8.1 Application of Part 9 Division 1 of Act

When the local government makes a decision—

- (a) under clause 7.2(1); or
- (b) as to whether it will renew, vary, or cancel a permit,

a right of review in accordance with the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and regulation 33 of the Regulations apply to that decision.

PART 9—MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

9.1 Notice to redirect or repair sprinkler

Where a lawn or a garden is being watered with a sprinkler which is on the lawn or the garden, in a manner which causes or may cause an inconvenience or obstruction to any person using a thoroughfare, the local government may give a notice to the owner or the occupier of the land abutting on the lawn or the garden, requiring the owner or the occupier or both to move or alter the direction of the sprinkler or other watering equipment.

9.2 Hazardous plants

- (1) Where a plant in a garden creates or may create a hazard for any person using a thoroughfare, the local government may give a notice to the owner or the occupier of the land abutting on the garden to remove, cut, move or otherwise deal with that plant so as to remove the hazard.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the plant was planted by the local government.

9.3 Notice to repair damage to thoroughfare

Where any portion of a thoroughfare has been damaged, the local government may by notice to the person who caused the damage, order the person to repair or replace that portion of the thoroughfare to the satisfaction of the local government.

9.4 Notice to remove thing unlawfully placed on thoroughfare

Where anything is placed on a thoroughfare in contravention of this local law, the local government may by notice in writing to the owner or the occupier of the property which abuts on that portion of the thoroughfare where the thing has been placed, or such other person who may be responsible for the thing being so placed, require the relevant person to remove the thing.

PART 10—ENFORCEMENT

Division 1—Notices given under this local law

10.1 Offence to fail to comply with notice

Whenever the local government gives a notice under this local law requiring a person to do anything, if the person fails to comply with the notice, the person commits an offence.

10.2 Local government may undertake requirements of notice

Where a person fails to comply with a notice referred to in clause 10.1, the local government may do the thing specified in the notice and recover from that person, as a debt, the costs incurred in so doing.

Division 2—Offences and penalties

Subdivision 1—General

10.3 Offences

(1) Any person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything which under this local law that person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.

(2) Any person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

Subdivision 2—Infringement notices and modified penalties

10.4 Prescribed offences

(1) An offence against a clause specified in Schedule 1 is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act.

(2) The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 1.

10.5 Forms

Unless otherwise specified, for the purposes of this local law—

- (a) where a vehicle is involved in the commission of an offence, the form of the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*;
- (b) the form of the infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*; and
- (c) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*.

SCHEDULE 1 PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

ITEM	CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	MODIFIED PENALTY \$
1	2.1(a)	Plant (except grass or similar plant) on thoroughfare within 10m of intersection	150
2	2.1(b)	Damaging lawn or garden	150
3	2.1(c)	Plant (except grass) on thoroughfare within 2m of carriageway	150
4	2.1(d)	Placing hazardous substance on footpath	150
5	2.1(e)	Damaging or interfering with signpost or structure on thoroughfare	350
6	2.1(f)	Playing games so as to impede vehicles or persons on thoroughfare	150
7	2.1(g)	Riding of skateboard or similar device on mall or verandah of shopping centre	150
8	2.2(1)(a)	Digging a trench through a kerb or footpath without a permit	150
9	2.2(1)(b)	Throwing or placing anything on a verge without a permit	150
10	2.2(1)(c)	Causing obstruction to vehicle or person on thoroughfare without a permit	150
11	2.2(1)(d)	Causing obstruction to water channel on thoroughfare without a permit	250
12	2.2(1)(e)	Placing or draining offensive fluid on thoroughfare without a permit	250

ITEM	CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	MODIFIED PENALTY \$
13	2.2(1)(g)	Lighting a fire on a thoroughfare without a permit	350
14	2.2(1)(h)	Felling tree onto thoroughfare without a permit	150
15	2.2(1)(i)	Installing pipes or stone on thoroughfare without a permit	150
16	2.2(1)(j)	Installing a hoist or other thing on a structure or land for use over a thoroughfare without a permit	350
17	2.2(1)(k)	Creating a nuisance on a thoroughfare without a permit	150
18	2.2(1)(l)	Placing a bulk rubbish container on a thoroughfare without a permit	150
19	2.2(1)(m)	Interfering with anything on a thoroughfare without a permit	150
20	2.3(1)	Consumption or possession of liquor on thoroughfare	150
21	2.4(1)	Failure to obtain permit for temporary crossing	250
22	2.5(2)	Failure to comply with notice to remove crossing and reinstate kerb	350
23	2.9(1)	Installation of verge treatment other than permissible treatment	250
24	2.10	Failure to maintain permissible verge treatment or placement of obstruction on verge	150
25	2.11	Failure to comply with notice to rectify default	150
26	2.13	Parking or driving on a verge or crossover without permission of the property owner or occupier of the property immediately adjoining the verge or crossover	150
27	2.18(2)	Failure to comply with sign on public place	150
28	2.20(1)	Driving or taking a vehicle on a closed thoroughfare	350
29	3.2(1)	Placing advertising sign or affixing any advertisement on a thoroughfare without a permit	150
30	3.2(3)	Erecting or placing of advertising sign in a prohibited area	150
31	4.1(1)	Animal or vehicle obstructing a public property or local government property	150
32	4.2(2)(a)	Animal on thoroughfare when not led, ridden or driven	150
33	4.2(2)(b)	Animal on public place with infectious disease	150
34	4.2(2)(c)	Training or racing animal on thoroughfare in built-up area	150
35	4.2(3)	Horse led, ridden or driven on thoroughfare in built-up area	150
36	4.5	Person leaving shopping trolley in public place other than trolley bay	150
37	4.6(2)	Failure to remove shopping trolley upon being advised of location	150
38	5.6(1)	Driving a vehicle on other than the carriageway of a flora road	250
39	5.9	Planting in thoroughfare without a permit	250
40	5.11	Failure to obtain permit to clear a thoroughfare	500
41	5.13	Burning of thoroughfare without a permit	500
42	5.17	Construction of firebreak on thoroughfare without a permit	500
43	5.19	Commercial harvesting of native flora on thoroughfare	500
44	5.20(1)	Collecting seed from native flora on thoroughfare without a permit	350
45	6.2(1)	Conducting of stall in public place without a permit	350
46	6.3(1)	Trading without a permit	350
47	6.8(1)(a)	Failure of stallholder or trader to display or carry permit	150
48	6.8(1)(b)	Stallholder or trader not displaying valid permit	150
49	6.8(1)(c)	Stallholder or trader not carrying certified scales when selling goods by weight	150
50	6.8(2)	Stallholder or trader engaged in prohibited conduct	150
51	6.10	Performing in a public place without a permit	150
52	6.11(2)	Failure of performer to move onto another area when directed	150
53	6.14	Failure of performer to comply with obligations	150

ITEM	CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	MODIFIED PENALTY \$
54	6.16	Establishment or conduct of outdoor eating Facility without a permit	350
55	6.18	Failure of permit holder of outdoor eating Facility to comply with obligations	150
56	6.20(1)	Use of equipment of outdoor eating Facility without purchase of food or drink from Facility	100
57	6.20(2)	Failure to leave outdoor eating Facility when requested to do so by permit holder	100
58	7.5	Failure to comply with a condition of a permit	150
59	7.9	Failure to produce permit on request of authorised person	150
60	10.1	Failure to comply with notice given under local law	500

Dated 5 May 2022.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Gnowangerup was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

CR FIONA GAZE, Shire President.
BOB JARVIS, Chief Executive Officer.



PERTH, WEDNESDAY, 18 MAY 2022 No. 68 SPECIAL

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF LEONORA

MEETING PROCEDURES LOCAL LAW 2022

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF LEONORA

MEETING PROCEDURES LOCAL LAW 2022

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other relevant powers, the Council of the Shire of Leonora resolved on 26 April 2022 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Leonora Meeting Procedures Local Law 2022*.

1.2 Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Application and intent

- (1) These Local Laws 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 Local Laws.
- (3) These Local Laws 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 Local Laws 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 of the Local Government;
 - 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 Shire of Leonora;
 - Local Government** means the Shire of Leonora;
 - President** means the President of the Local Government 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;
 - 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 Local Laws, the terms and expressions used in these Local Laws are to have the meaning given to them in the Act and Regulations.

1.5 Repeal

The *Shire of Leonora Standing Orders Local Law 1998* published in the *Government Gazette* on 28 July 1998 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.
- (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, officers and other persons to be appointed to the committee;
 - (c) the names or titles of the council members and officers 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 Local Laws are to apply to the conduct of committee meetings.

2.2 Types of committees

The types of committees are dealt with in the Act.

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.

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.

2.5 Appointment of committee members

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

2.6 Tenure of committee membership

Tenure of committee membership is dealt with in the Act.

2.7 Resignation of committee members

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

2.8 Register of delegations to committees

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

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.
- (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.

3.3 Convening Council meetings

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

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.

4.2 When the Deputy President can act

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

4.3 Who acts if no President

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

4.4 Election of Presiding Members of committees

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

4.5 Election of Deputy Presiding Members of committees

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

4.6 Functions of Deputy Presiding Members

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

4.7 Who acts if no Presiding Member

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

Division 2—Quorum**4.8 Quorum for meetings**

The quorum for meetings is dealt with in the Act.

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.

4.10 Reduction of quorum for committee meetings

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

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.

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 Notice
3. Council Meeting Information Notes
4. Announcements from the Presiding Member
5. Record of Attendance / Apologies / Leave of Absence
 - 5.1 Attendance
 - 5.2 Apologies
 - 5.3 Approved leave of absence
6. Declarations of interest
 - 6.1 Declarations of Financial Interests
 - 6.2 Declarations of Proximity Interests
 - 6.3 Declarations of Impartiality Interests
7. Public Question Time
 - 7.1 Response to previous public questions taken on notice

- 7.2 Public question time
- 8. Confirmation of minutes of previous meetings
- 9. Presentations
 - 9.1 Petitions
 - 9.2 Presentations
 - 9.3 Deputations
 - 9.4 Delegates' reports
- 10. Reports
 - 10.1 Reports of Committees
 - 10.2 Chief Executive Officer Reports
 - 10.3 Deputy Chief Executive Officer Reports
 - 10.4 Environmental Health Officer Reports
 - 10.5 Elected Members Reports
- 11. Applications for leave of absence
- 12. Motions of which previous notice has been given
- 13. Questions from Members without notice
- 14. New business of an urgent nature introduced by decision of the meeting
 - 14.1 Elected Members
 - 14.2 Officers
- 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. State Council Agenda
- 17. Next Meeting
- 18. Closure of Meeting

(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.

5.3 Motions of which previous notice has been given

(1) Unless the Act, Regulations or these Local Laws 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 8 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 President, exclude from the notice paper any notice of motion deemed to be, or likely to involve, a breach of any of these Local Laws 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 Local Government and must be considered and dealt with by the Council before the next meeting.

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; and
 - (iii) any Officer specified by the Presiding Member; and
 - (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) A member of the public who raises a question during question time, is to state his or her name and address.
- (2) A question may be taken on notice by the Council for later response.
- (3) When a question is taken on notice the CEO is to ensure that—
 - (a) a response is given to the member of the public in writing; and
 - (b) a summary of the response is included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Council.
- (4) Where a question relating to a matter in which a relevant person has an interest is directed to the relevant person, the relevant person is to—
 - (a) declare that he or she has an interest in the matter; and
 - (b) allow another person to respond to the question.
- (5) Each member of the public with a question is entitled to ask up to 2 questions before other members of the public will be invited to ask their questions.
- (6) Where a member of the public provides written questions then the Presiding Member may elect for the questions to be responded to as normal business correspondence.
- (7) The Presiding Member may decide that a public question shall not be responded to where—
 - (a) the same or similar question was asked at a previous meeting, a response was provided and the member of the public is directed to the minutes of the meeting at which the response was provided;
 - (b) the member of the public uses public question time to make a statement, provided that the Presiding Member has taken all reasonable steps to assist the member of the public to phrase the statement as a question; or
 - (c) the member of the public asks a question that is offensive or defamatory in nature, provided that the Presiding Member has taken all reasonable steps to assist the member of the public to phrase the question in a manner that is not offensive or defamatory.
- (8) A member of the public shall have two minutes to submit a question.
- (9) The Council, by resolution, may agree to extend public question time.

(10) Where an answer to a question is given at a meeting, a summary of the question and the answer is to be included in the minutes.

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 Deputations

- (1) Any person or group wishing to be received as a deputation by the Council is to either—
 - (a) apply, before the meeting, to the CEO for approval; or
 - (b) with the approval of the Presiding Member, at the meeting, address the Council.
- (2) The CEO may either—
 - (a) approve the request and invite the deputation to attend a meeting of the Council; or
 - (b) refer the request to the Council to decide by simple majority whether or not to receive the deputation.
- (3) Unless the council resolves otherwise, a deputation invited to attend a Council meeting—
 - (a) is not to exceed 5 persons, only 2 of whom may address the Council, although others may respond to specific questions from Members;
 - (b) is not to address the Council for a period exceeding 10 minutes without the agreement of the Council; and,
 - (c) additional members of the deputation may be allowed to speak with the leave of the Presiding Member.
- (4) Any matter which is the subject of a deputation to the Council is not to be decided by the Council until the deputation has completed its presentation.

6.10 Petitions

- (1) A petition is to—
 - (a) be addressed to the President;
 - (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 Local Government is to submit the petition to the relevant officer to be included in his or her deliberations and report on the matter that is the subject of the petition.
- (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.

6.11 Presentations

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

6.12 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.

6.13 Council may meet to hear public submissions

- (1) Where an item on the agenda at a Council meeting is contentious and is likely to be the subject of a number of deputations, the Council may resolve to meet at another time to provide a greater opportunity to be heard.

(2) The CEO and the President 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 under clause 6.9 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).

6.14 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 during normal business hours at the local governments offices and on the local government's website.

6.15 Confidentiality of information withheld

(1) Information withheld by the CEO from the public under regulation 14(2) of the Regulations is to be—

- (a) identified in the agenda of a Council meeting under the item "Matters for which meeting may be closed";
- (b) marked "*Confidential*" in the agenda; and
- (c) kept confidential by Officers and Members until the Council resolves otherwise.

(2) A member or an officer in receipt of confidential information under subclause (1) or information that is provided or disclosed during a meeting or part of a meeting that is closed to the public is not to disclose any of that information to any person other than another member or an officer 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.

6.16 Recording of proceedings

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

(2) The Presiding Member is to notify a meeting immediately after its commencement if he/she has given permission for it to be recorded under subclause (1).

6.17 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 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 observing a meeting shall not 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.

(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.

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

PART 7—QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

7.1 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 Officer 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 Officer or another Officer present at the meeting.

(3) Where possible the Officer 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 Officer 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 Officer 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 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 President, Deputy President or Presiding Member, or a Member or Officer, 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 or entry or departure.

8.5 Members to indicate their intention to speak

(1) A member who wishes to speak at a Council meeting—

- (i) Must indicate his or her intention to speak by raising his or her hand, or by any other method determined by the Council; and
- (ii) When invited by the Presiding Member to speak, and unless otherwise determined by the Council, must stand and address the meeting through the Presiding Member.

(2) A member who is unable to stand conveniently because of sickness or disability may sit while speaking.

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 Local Laws.

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 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), unless the meeting resolves without debate that the matter before the meeting cannot otherwise be adequately considered.
- (2) A Member is not—
- (a) to reflect adversely on the character or actions of another Member or Officer; or
 - (b) to impute any motive to a Member or Officer,
- 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 insulting expressions in reference to any Member, Officer 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 Officer; or
 - (ii) imputes any motive to a Member or Officer; 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 Local Laws; or
- (b) any other written law.

(2) Despite anything in these Local Laws 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 Local Laws.

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 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 the matter under discussion, 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

10.1 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, or substitute words to the substantive motion.

10.11 Amendment must not negate original motion

An amendment to a substantive motion cannot negate the original motion or the intent of the original motion.

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.
- (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

Disclosure of interests is dealt with in 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 Council; 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) may accept a vote on the voices or may require a show of hands; and,
- (d) is, subject to this clause, to declare the result.

(2) If a Member calls for a show of hands, the result of the vote is to be determined on the count of raised hands.

(3) If a member of council or a committee specifically requests that there be recorded—

- (a) his or her vote; or,
- (b) the vote of all members present,

on a matter voted on at a meeting of the council or committee, the person presiding is to cause the vote or votes, as the case may be, to be recorded in the minutes.

(4) If a Member calls for a division—

- (a) those voting in the affirmative are to pass to the right of the Chair; and
- (b) those voting in the negative are to pass to the left of the Chair.

(5) For every division, the CEO is to 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 Local Government 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 Local Laws—

- (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 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 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 LOCAL LAWS

17.1 Suspension of Local Laws

- (1) A Member may at any time move that the operation of one or more of the provisions of these Local Laws 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 Local Laws do not apply

- (1) In situations where—
- (a) one or more provisions of these Local Laws have been suspended; or
 - (b) a matter is not regulated by the Act, the Regulations or these Meeting Procedures,
- 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 Local Laws

The Presiding Member is to decide questions of order, procedure, debate, or otherwise in cases where these Local Laws, 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 Local Laws.

18.8 Participation of non-electors

A person who is not an elector of the Local Government 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 Local Laws commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1,000.00 and a daily penalty of \$100.00.

19.2 Who can prosecute

Who can prosecute is dealt with in the Act.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Leonora was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

CR PETER CRAIG, President.
JIM EPIS, Chief Executive Officer.

Dated 26 April 2022.
