



Waitakere City Council
Te Taiāo o Waitakere



WAITAKERE CITY COUNCIL

STANDING ORDERS

Adopted by Council: 14 July 2003
(Minute No. 1474/2003)

Amended by Council on: 25 August 2004
(Minute No. 1561/2004)

Amended by Council on: 28 October 2004
(Minute No. 1886/2004)

Also covers amendments pursuant to the Local Government Official Information
and Meetings Amendment Act 2004

A1

CONTENTS

	PAGE
GENERAL	1
100 Adoption	1
101 Scope and General	1
102 Definitions	1
PART 1 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS	4
1 Introduction	4
2 First Meeting of the Local Authority Following Election	4
3 Chairperson to Preside at Meetings	5
4 Quorum at Meetings	6
5 Voting at meetings	6
6 Voting Systems for Certain Appointments	7
7 Appointment of Committees	7
8 Joint Committees	8
9 Membership of Committees and Subcommittees	9
10 Powers of Delegation	10
11 Proceedings Not Invalidated by Vacancies or Irregularities	11
12 Provisions as to Meetings	11
13 Notification of Ordinary Meetings to Members	12
14 Extraordinary Meetings	12
15 Public at Meetings, Access to Order Papers etc	13
16 Reasons to Exclude Public	16
17 Application of Standing Orders to Public Excluded Session	17
18 Use of Public Excluded Information	17
PART 2 MEETING PROCEDURES	19
19 Application of Standing Orders	19
20 Suspension of Standing Orders	19
21 Conduct of Meetings	19
22 Quorum at Meetings	22
23 Failure of a Quorum	22
24 Leave of Absence and Apologies	23
25 Order of Business	23
26 Rules of Debate	25
27 Motions and Amendments	27
28 Notices of Motion	29
29 Repeat Notices of Motion	30
30 Procedural Motions to Terminate or Adjourn Debate	31
31 Points of Order	32
32 Voting	33
33 Qualified Privilege	34
34 Maintenance of Public Order at Meetings	34
35 Minutes of Proceedings	35
36 Minute Books	35
37 Deputations and Presentations	36
38 Petitions	36
39 Questions	37
40 Duration of Attendance at Meeting	38
41 Obligation to Provide Members with Information	38
42 Inspection of Financial Records	39
43 Expenditure	39
44 Use of Common Seal	40

A2

Standing Orders

APPENDIX.A	 GROUND TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC FROM MEETINGS	41
APPENDIX B	 MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS	43
APPENDIX C	 TABLE OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS.....	44
APPENDIX D	 POWERS OF THE CHAIRPERSON	46
INDEX.....		50

GENERAL

100 Adoption

These Standing Orders were adopted at the meeting of Council on Monday, 14 July 2003 and by the Community Boards on:

New Lynn Community Board	Monday,	4 August 2003
Waitakere Community Board	Tuesday,	5 August 2003
Massey Community Board	Wednesday,	6 August 2003
Henderson Community Board	Thursday,	4 September 2003

101 Scope and General

These Standing Orders apply to all meetings of this Local Authority and Community Boards. It incorporates provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991 as they affect the provisions of the Standing Orders.

These Standing Orders are presented in two parts. Part 1 covers constitutional and legislative matters, and Part 2 relates to meeting procedures.

102 Definitions

In these Standing Orders, unless inconsistent with the context:

Act means the Local Government Act 2002.

Agenda has the same meaning a "Order Paper"

Chairperson means the Mayor or Chairperson of the Local Authority and also includes any person acting as the Mayor or Chairperson of the Local Authority or any Committee or Subcommittee or Community Board of the Local Authority.

Chief Executive means the Chief Executive of Waitakere City Council appointed under section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002, and includes any person acting as Chief Executive or other Officer so authorised by the Local Authority.

Committee includes, in relation to a Local Authority:

- (a) a Committee comprising all the members of that Local Authority;
- (b) a standing Committee or special Committee appointed by that Local Authority;
- (c) a joint Committee appointed under clause 30 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002;
- (d) any Subcommittee of a Committee described in items (a), (b) or (c) of this definition;
- (e) a subordinate decision making body.

Community Board means a Community Board of the Local Authority as defined in Section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002, [s. 5 Local Government Act 2002.]

Extraordinary Meeting has the same meaning as defined in clause 22 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Local Authority means the Waitakere City Council and its Community Boards and extends where the context requires to include any Committee and any special tribunals or any person given authority to conduct hearings under sections 33, 34, 117, 146 or 202 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Meeting means any first, ordinary, or Extraordinary Meeting of the Local Authority; and any meeting of any Committee, standing Committee, special Committee or Subcommittee of the Local Authority; and any meeting of any Community Board.

Mayor means the Mayor of Waitakere City Council elected under the Local Electoral Act 2001, and includes any person acting as the Mayor.

Member means any person elected or appointed to the Local Authority or to any Committee, and includes the Mayor and the Chairperson of any Committee.

Minutes mean any minutes or other record of the proceedings of any meeting of the Local Authority and its Committees and Subcommittees and Community Boards.

Order Paper means the agenda listing items for consideration at a meeting together with reports and other attachments relating to those items.

Ordinary Meeting means any meeting publicly notified by the Local Authority in accordance with sections 46(1) and (2) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Public in the case of the Local Authority means people who are not elected members of the Council or appointed members of the Committee or are not Officers of the Council.

Public in the case of a Community Board means people who are not elected members of the Council, not elected members of that Community Board or are not Officers of the Council.

Public Excluded Information includes:

- (a) Information, which is currently before a public excluded session, is proposed to be considered at a public excluded session, or had previously been considered at a public excluded session (other than information subsequently released by the Local Authority as publicly available information); and
- (b) Any minutes or portions of minutes of public excluded sessions (other than those subsequently released by the Local Authority as publicly available information).

Public Excluded Session refers to those meetings or parts of meetings from which the public is excluded by the Local Authority as provided for in the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Publicly Notified means notified to members of the public by notice contained in some newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority.

Quasi Judicial means undertaking a hearing involving the consideration of issues requiring the evaluation of evidence, the assessment of legal argument and /or the application of legal principles.

Working Day means a day of the week other than:

- a) a Saturday, a Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday; Anzac Day, the Sovereign's Birthday, and Labour Day; and
- b) a day in the period commencing with 25 December in a year and ending with 2 January in the following year; and
- c) if 1 January falls on a Friday, the following Monday; and
- d) if 1 January falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, the following Monday and Tuesday; and
- e) the day upon which a notice is served and the day on which the meeting is to be held.

A6

PART 1

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND
LEGISLATIVE MATTERS**

PART 1 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

1 Introduction

Requirement for Adoption of Standing Orders

1.1

"A Local Authority must adopt a set of Standing Orders for the conduct of its meetings and those of its Committees. The Standing Orders of a Local Authority must not contravene any provisions of [the Local Government Act 2002], the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act."

[cl. 27(1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA]

Alteration of Standing Orders

1.2

"After the adoption of the first Standing Orders of the Local Authority, an amendment of the Standing Orders or the adoption of a new Standing Orders requires, in every case, a vote of not less than 75% of the members present."

[cl. 27(3), Schedule 7, LGA].

Temporary Suspension of Standing Orders

1.3

"A Local Authority or Committee may temporarily suspend Standing Orders during a meeting by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting, and the reason for the suspension must be stated in the resolution of suspension."

[cl. 27(4), Schedule 7, LGA]

All Members to Abide by Standing Orders

1.4

"A member of a Local Authority must abide by the Standing Orders adopted under clause 27 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act]."

[cl. 16(1), Schedule 7, LGA]

2 First Meeting of the Local Authority Following Election

Meeting Called by Chief Executive

2.1

"The first meeting of a Local Authority following a Triennial General Election of members must be called by the Chief Executive as soon as practicable after the results of the election are known. The Chief Executive must give the persons elected to the Local Authority not less than 7 days' notice of the meeting. [However] if an emergency exists, the Chief Executive may give notice of the meeting as soon as practicable. The Chief Executive (or, in the absence of the Chief Executive, a nominee of that Officer) must chair the meeting until the Mayor or Chairperson has made and attested the declaration required under clause 14 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act]."

[cl. 21(1) - (4), Schedule 7, LGA]

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Business to be Conducted

2.2

"The business that must be conducted at the meeting must include:

- (a) the making and attesting of the declarations required of the Mayor (if any); and members under clause 14 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act]; and**
- (b) the election of the Chairperson (if any) and the making and attesting of the declaration required of the Chairperson under clause 14 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act]; and**
- (c) a general explanation, given or arranged by the Chief Executive, of -**
 - (i) the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987; and**
 - (ii) other laws affecting members, including - the appropriate provisions of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968; and sections 99, 105 and 105A of the Crimes Act 1961; and the Secret Commissions Act 1910; and the Securities Act 1978; and**
- (d) the fixing of the date and time of the first ordinary meeting of the Local Authority, or the adoption of a schedule of ordinary meetings; and**
- (e) the election of the Deputy Mayor or Deputy Chairperson in accordance with clause 17 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act]."**

[cl. 21(5), Schedule 7, LGA]

Members to Give Notice of Addresses

2.3

Every member of a Local Authority must give to the Chief Executive a residential or business address together with, if desired, an email, facsimile or other address within the district of the Local Authority to which notices and material relating to meetings and Local Authority business may be sent or delivered.

3 Chairperson to Preside at Meetings

Mayor or Chairperson of Local Authority to Preside

3.1

"The Mayor or Chairperson of the Local Authority must preside at each meeting of the Local Authority at which he or she is present unless the Mayor or Chairperson vacates the chair for a particular meeting ... If the Mayor or Chairperson of a Local Authority is absent from a meeting, the Deputy Mayor or Deputy Chairperson (if any) of the Local Authority must preside ... If a Deputy Mayor or Deputy Chairperson has not been appointed, or the Deputy Mayor or Deputy Chairperson are also absent, the members of the Local Authority that are present must elect 1 of their number to preside at that meeting, and that person may exercise at that meeting the responsibilities, duties, and powers of the Deputy Chairperson."

[cl. 26(1), (5) & (6), Schedule 7, LGA]

Chairperson of Committee to Preside 3.2
"The Chairperson of a Committee must preside at each meeting of the Committee at which he or she is present unless the Chairperson vacates the chair for a particular meeting ... [If] the Chairperson of a Committee is absent from a meeting, the Deputy Chairperson (if any) of the Committee must preside ... If a Deputy Chairperson has not been appointed, or if the Deputy Chairperson is also absent, the members of the Committee that are present must elect 1 of their number to preside at that meeting, and that person may exercise at that meeting the responsibilities, duties, and powers of the Deputy Chairperson."
[cl. 26(2), (5) & (6), Schedule 7, LGA]

Mode of Address for Chairperson 3.3
The person in the chair is to be addressed in such terms as denotes the statutory office of that person, the choice of mode of address being as determined by that person.

4 Quorum at Meetings

Requirement for a Quorum 4.1
"A meeting is constituted if a quorum is present whether or not all of the members present are voting or entitled to vote."
[cl. 23(1), Schedule 7, LGA]

Quorum to be Present Throughout Meeting 4.2
"Business may not be transacted at any meeting unless at least a quorum of members is present during the whole of the time at which the business is transacted."
[cl. 23(2), Schedule 7, LGA]

Definition of Quorum 4.3
"The quorum at a meeting of a Local Authority consists of half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even, or a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is odd."
[cl. 23(3), Schedule 7, LGA]

Quorum at Committee Meetings 4.4
"The quorum at any meeting of a Committee -
(a) Shall be not less than two members of the Committee (as determined by the Local Authority or Committee that appoints the Committee); and
(b) In the case of a Committee other than a Subcommittee, shall include at least one member of the Local Authority."
[cl. 23(3), Schedule 7, LGA]

5 Voting at Meetings

Acts and Decisions of the Local Authority by Majority Vote at Meetings 5.1
"Unless otherwise provided in [the Local Government Act] or in any Standing Orders, - the acts of a Local Authority must be done, and the questions before the Local Authority must be decided, at a meeting by vote and the majority of members that are present."
[cl. 24(1), Schedule 7, LGA]

A10

- Chairperson has Casting Vote** **5.2**
The Chairperson at any meeting has a deliberative vote and, in case of equality of votes, also has a casting vote.
[cl. 24(1), Schedule 7, LGA]
- Equality of Vote** **5.3**
"To avoid doubt, in the case of equality of vote, the question is defeated and the status quo is preserved."
[cl. 24 (2), Schedule 7, LGA]

6 Voting Systems for Certain Appointments

- Appointment of Deputy Mayor and Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons of Committees** **6.1**
"[This Standing Order applies to] -
(a) the election or appointment of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of a regional Council; and
(b) the election or appointment of the Deputy Mayor; and
(c) the election or appointment of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of a Committee; and
(d) the election or appointment of a representative of a Local Authority.
A Local Authority or a Committee (if the Local Authority has so directed) must determine by resolution that a person [to whom this Standing Order applies] be elected or appointed by a system of voting that requires that -
(a) the person to be elected or appointed receives the votes of a majority of the members of the Local Authority or Committee present and voting; and
(b) if more than 1 round of voting is required, the least successful candidate in a round of voting may not be a candidate in the next round of voting.
If the system of voting described [above] is adopted ... every equality of votes that is not to be determined by a further round of voting must be determined by lot in the manner that the Local Authority or Committee determines."
[cl. 25, Schedule 7, LGA]

7 Appointment of Committees

- Appointment of Committees,** **7.1**
"A Local Authority may appoint the Committees, Subcommittees, and other subordinate decision making bodies that it considers appropriate ... and a Committee may appoint the Subcommittees that it considers appropriate unless it is prohibited from doing so by the Local Authority."

All

Discharge or Reconstitution of Committees

7.2

“Unless expressly provided otherwise in an Act -

- (a) a Local Authority may discharge or reconstitute a Committee or Subcommittee or other subordinate decision-making body; and
- (b) a Committee may discharge or reconstitute a Subcommittee.

A Committee, Subcommittee or other subordinate decision-making body is, unless the Local Authority resolves otherwise, deemed to be discharged on the coming into office of the members of the Local Authority elected or appointed at, or following, the triennial General Election of members next after the appointment of the Committee, Subcommittee, or other subordinate decision-making body.”

[cl. 30(5) & (7), Schedule 7, LGA]

Committees Subject to Direction of Local Authority

7.3

“A Committee or other subordinate decision-making body is subject in all things to the control of the Local Authority, and must carry out all general and special directions of the Local Authority given in relation to the Committee or other body or the affairs of the Committee or other body. A Subcommittee is subject in all things to the control of the Committee that appointed it, and must carry out all general and special directions of the Committee given in relation to the Subcommittee or its affairs ... Nothing in this [standing order] entitles a Local Authority or Committee to rescind or amend a decision made under a delegation authorising the making of a decision by a Committee, a Subcommittee, or another subordinate decision-making body.”

[cl. 30(3), (4) & (6), Schedule 7, LGA]

8 Joint Committees

Appointment of Joint Committees

8.1

“A Local Authority may appoint a joint Committee with another Local Authority or other public body. ”

[cl.30(1), Schedule 7, LGA]

Status of Joint Committees

8.2

“A joint Committee ... is deemed to be both a Committee of the Local Authority and a Committee of the other Local Authority or public body (subject to the law applicable to the Committees of that other Local Authority or public body).”

[cl.30(8), Schedule 7, LGA]

Powers and Responsibilities of Joint Committees

8.3

“So far as the joint Committee is a Committee of the Local Authority, [Part 1 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act] applies to that joint Committee except that the powers to discharge any individual member and appoint another in his or her stead must be exercisable by the Local Authority or public body that made the appointment. The power conferred on the Local Authority under [Part 1 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act] to appoint a Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson of a Committee does not apply to a joint Committee appointed under [clause 30 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act], but the joint Committee may appoint and remove its own Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.”

[cl.30(9) & (10), Schedule 7, LGA]

9 Membership of Committees and Subcommittees

- Appointment or Discharge of Committee Members and Subcommittee Members** **9.1**
A Local Authority may at any time appoint or discharge any member of a Committee other than a Subcommittee and unless directed otherwise by the Local Authority, a Committee may at any time appoint or discharge any member of a Subcommittee appointed by the Committee. [cl. 31(1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA]
- Elected Members on Committees and Subcommittees** **9.2**
A Local Authority or Committee may appoint to any Committee or Subcommittee any person who is not a member of the Local Authority if, in the opinion of the Local Authority, that person has knowledge that will assist the work of the Committee or Subcommittee. However, no employee of a Local Authority acting in the course of his or her employment may act as a member of any Committee unless that Committee is a Subcommittee. At least one member of every Committee, other than a Subcommittee, shall be an elected member of the Local Authority.
- Local Authority May Replace Members if Committee not Discharged** **9.3**
"If a Local Authority resolves that a Committee, Subcommittee, or other subordinate decision-making body is not to be discharged under clause 30 (7) [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act], the Local Authority may replace the members of that Committee, Subcommittee or other subordinate decision-making body after the next Triennial General Election of members."
[cl. 31(5), Schedule 7, LGA]
- Minimum Numbers on Committees and Subcommittees** **9.4**
"The minimum number of members is -
(a) 3 for a Committee, and
(b) is 2 for a Subcommittee."
[cl. 31(6), Schedule 7, LGA]
- Mayor or Chairperson of Local Authority an Ex-officio Member** **9.5** The Mayor or Chairperson of the Local Authority may be appointed an ex-officio member of any Committee but is not entitled to ex-officio membership of a Community Board or a quasi judicial Committee.

10 Powers of Delegation

Delegations to Committees, Subcommittees, Subordinate Decision-Making Bodies, Community Boards, Members and Officers

10.1

“Unless expressly provided otherwise in [the Local Government Act], or in any other Act, for the purposes of efficiency and effectiveness in the conduct of a Local Authority’s business, a Local Authority may delegate to a Committee or other subordinate decision-making body, Community Board, or member or Officer of the Local Authority any of its responsibilities, duties, or powers except -

- (a) the power to make a rate; or
- (b) the power to make a bylaw; or
- (c) the power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the long-term Council community plan; or
- (d) the power to adopt a long-term Council community plan, Annual Plan, or annual report; or
- (e) the power to appoint a Chief Executive; or
- (f) the power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under [the Local Government Act] in association with the long-term Council community plan or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement; or
- (g) the power to warrant enforcement Officers.

A Committee or other subordinate decision-making body, Community Board, or member or Officer of the Local Authority may delegate any of its responsibilities, duties, or powers to a Subcommittee or person, subject to any conditions, limitations, or prohibitions imposed by the Local Authority or by the Committee or body or person that makes the delegation.”

[cl.32(1) & (3), Schedule 7, LGA]

Use of Delegated Powers

10.2

“A Committee, Subcommittee, other subordinate decision-making body, Community Board or member or Officer of the Local Authority to which or to whom any responsibilities, powers or duties are delegated may, without confirmation by the Local Authority or Committee or body or person that made the delegation, exercise or perform them in the like manner and with the same effect as the Local Authority could itself have exercised or performed them.”

[cl 32(4) Schedule 7, LGA]

Delegations Related to Bylaws and Other Regulatory Matters

10.3

“A Local Authority may delegate to any Local Authority, organisation, or person the enforcement, inspection, licensing, and administration related to bylaws and other regulatory matters.”

[cl 32(5) Schedule 7, LGA]

A14

11 Proceedings Not Invalidated by Vacancies or Irregularities

Proceedings Not Invalidated by Vacancies or Irregularities	11.1 “An act or proceeding of a Local Authority or Committee, or of a person acting as a member of a Local Authority or Committee, is not invalidated by a vacancy in the membership of the Local Authority or Committee at the time of that act or proceeding, or the subsequent discovery of some defect in the election or appointment of the person acting as a member of the Local Authority or Committee, or that that person was or is incapable of being a member.” [cl. 29, Schedule 7, LGA]
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12 Provisions as to Meetings

General Provisions

Meetings to be Held	12.1 The Local Authority shall hold such meetings as are necessary for the good government of its district. [cl. 19(1), Schedule 7, LGA]
Right to Attend Meetings	12.2 Every member of a Local Authority or of any Committee of a Local Authority, unless lawfully excluded or excluded under Standing Order 12.6, has the right to attend any meeting of the Local Authority or Committee. [cl. 19(2), Schedule 7, LGA]]
Calling, Public Notification and Conduct of Meetings	12.3 “A meeting of a Local Authority must be called and conducted in accordance with [Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act]; and Part VII of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987; and the Standing Orders adopted by the Local Authority.” [cl. 19(3), Schedule 7, LGA]
Order Paper to be Sent to Members	12.4 In the case of each meeting to which Standing Order 12.1 applies, an agenda with all relevant attachments must be sent to every member not less than two clear working days before the day appointed for the meeting.

Special Provisions

Members not Present at Commencement	12.5 On any occasion that the Local Authority, Committee or Community Board is acting in a quasi-judicial capacity only these members who are present at the outset of the hearing may subsequently attend or take part in any discussion or vote relating to that hearing.
Committee Membership	12.6 Standing order 12.2 does not apply to Committees appointed to act in a matter requiring the exercise of a quasi-judicial capacity.

Meetings Not Invalid Because Notice Not Received 12.7
"A meeting of a Local Authority is not invalid if notice of that meeting was not received, or not received in due time, by a member of the Local Authority unless -
(a) it is proved that the person responsible for giving notice of the meeting acted in bad faith or without reasonable care; and
(b) the member concerned did not attend the meeting.
A member of a Local Authority may waive any requirement regarding the giving of notice of a meeting to that member."
[cl. 20, Schedule 7, LGA]

Minutes of Proceedings 12.8
"A Local Authority must keep minutes of its proceedings. Minutes of proceedings duly entered and authenticated as prescribed by the Local Authority are prima facie evidence of those proceedings."
[cl. 28, Schedule 7, LGA]

13 Notification of Ordinary Meetings to Members

Period for Notice in Writing 13.1
"The Chief Executive shall give notice in writing to each of the members of the time and place of the meeting -
(a) not less than 14 days before the meeting; or
(b) where the Local Authority has adopted a schedule of ordinary meetings, not less than 14 days before the first meeting on the schedule."
[cl. 19(5), Schedule 7, LGA]

Schedule of Ordinary Meetings 13.2
"If a Local Authority adopts a schedule of ordinary meetings -
(a) the schedule may cover such future period as the Local Authority considers appropriate and may be amended from time to time; and
(b) notification of the schedule or any amendment shall constitute notification of every meeting on the schedule or amendment."
[cl. 19(6), Schedule 7, LGA]

Cancellation of Scheduled Meetings 13.3
If it is necessary to cancel a scheduled meeting, all reasonable effort will be taken to notify elected members and the public as soon as is practicable of the cancellation and the reasons.

14 Extraordinary Meetings

Calling of Extraordinary Meetings 14.1
"If a resolution or requisition specifies the time and place at which the meeting is to be held and the general nature of the business to be brought before the meeting, a meeting may be called by -
(a) a resolution of the Local Authority; or
(b) a requisition in writing delivered to the Chief Executive and signed by -
(i) the Mayor or Chairperson; or
(ii) not less than one-third of the total membership of the Local Authority (including vacancies)."
[cl. 22(1), Schedule 7, LGA]

- Calling of Extraordinary Meetings at Earlier Time** 14.2
"If the business to be dealt with requires a meeting to be held at a time earlier than is allowed by the notice requirements specified [in Standing Order 14.3], a meeting may be called by -
(a) the Mayor or Chairperson or,
(b) if the Mayor or Chairperson are unavailable, the Chief Executive."
[cl. 22(2), Schedule 7, LGA]
- Notification of Extraordinary Meetings to Members** 14.3
"Notice in writing of the time and place of the meeting called under [Standing Order 14.1] and of the general nature of business must be given by the Chief Executive to each member of the Local Authority at least 3 working days before the day appointed for the meeting, or if the meeting is called by a resolution, within such lesser period of notice that is specified in the resolution, being not less than 24 hours."
[cl. 22(3), Schedule 7, LGA]
- Notification of Extraordinary Meetings Held at Earlier Time** 14.4
"Notice of the time and place of a meeting called under [Standing Order 14.2] and of the matters in respect of which the meeting is being called must be given by the person calling the meeting or by another person on that person's behalf, by whatever means is reasonable in the circumstances, to each member of the Local Authority and to the Chief Executive at least 24 hours before the time appointed for the meeting."
[cl. 22(4) Schedule 7, LGA]
- Public notice of Resolutions of Extraordinary Meeting** 14.5
"(1) A Local Authority must, as soon as practicable, publicly notify any resolution passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Local Authority unless -
(a) the resolution was passed at a meeting or part of a meeting from which the public was excluded; or
(b) the Extraordinary Meeting was publicly notified at least 5 working days before the day on which the meeting was held.
(2) For the purposes of this section, **resolution** means the resolution on the matter or matters for which the Extraordinary Meeting was held."
[s. 51A, LGOIMA Amendment Act 2004]

15 Public at Meetings, Access to Order Papers etc.

- Meetings Normally to be Open** 15.1
"Except as otherwise provided by [Part VII of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act] every meeting of a Local Authority shall be open to the public ... For the purposes of [Part VII of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act] bona fide members of the news media shall be deemed to be members of the public, and shall be entitled to attend any meeting or any part of a meeting for the purpose of reporting the proceedings for any news media."
[ss. 47 & 49(a), LGOIMA]]

A17

Information to be Available to Public

15.2

All information provided to members at Local Authority and Committee meetings must be available to the public and news media unless any item included in the agenda refers to any matter to be considered by the Local Authority when the meeting is not likely to be open to the public.
[s. 5 & 49, LGOIMA]

Public Notification About Ordinary Meetings

15.3

All meetings scheduled for the following month shall be publicly notified not more than 14 days and not less than five days before the end of every month, together with the dates on which and the times and places at which those meetings are to be held. Where any meeting is to be held on or after the 21st day of the month, such meetings may instead be publicly notified not more than 10 nor less than five working days before the day on which the meeting is to be held.
[s. 46, LGOIMA]

Public Notification About Extraordinary Meeting

15.4

Where an Extraordinary Meeting of a Local Authority is called and notice of that meeting cannot be given in the manner required or permitted by Standing Order 15.3 as appropriate, the Local Authority must publicly notify or otherwise advertise that meeting and the general nature of business to be transacted at that meeting as soon as practicable before the day on which the meeting is to be held.
[s. 46(3), LGOIMA]

Public Notification About Extraordinary Meeting

15.5

Where any Extraordinary Meeting of a Local Authority is called and notice of that meeting cannot be given in the manner required or permitted by Standing Orders 15.3 - 15.4 as appropriate for a scheduled or Extraordinary Meeting, the Local Authority or person calling the meeting must publicly notify the meeting and the business to be transacted at the meeting as is reasonable in the circumstances.
[s. 46(4), LGOIMA]

Public Notification Additional Requirements

15.6

The Chief Executive is to make any other arrangement for the notification of meetings including Extraordinary Meeting as the Local Authority may from time to time determine.

Meetings not Invalid Because not Publicly Notified

15.7

"No meeting of any Local Authority is invalid merely because that meeting was not publicly notified in accordance with [Standing Orders 15.3 - 15.5]."
[s. 46(5), LGOIMA]

Public Notice of Meetings not Notified

15.8

"Where a Local Authority becomes aware that any meeting has not been publicly notified in accordance with [Standing Orders 15.3 - 15.5], the Local Authority shall, as soon as practicable, give public notice that the meeting was not so notified, and shall in that notice state the general nature of the business transacted at that meeting and give the reasons why that meeting was not so notified."
[s. 46(6), LGOIMA]

- Availability of Agendas and Reports** **15.9**
- "(1) Any member of the public may, without payment of a fee, inspect, during normal office hours, within a period of at least two working days before every meeting, all agendas and associated reports circulated to members of the Local Authority and relating to that meeting.
- (2) The agendas -
- (a) Shall be available for inspection at the public offices of the Local Authority, (including service delivery centres) and the public libraries under the authority's control; and
- (b) Shall be accompanied by either
- (i) The associated reports; or
- (ii) A notice specifying the places at which the associated reports may be inspected.
- (3) The associated reports shall be available for inspection at the public offices of the Local Authority.
- (4) Any member of the public may take notes from any agenda or report inspected by that member of the public.
- (5) Every member of the public who inspects an agenda or report made available and who requests a copy of any part of any such agenda or report and tenders the prescribed amount (if any) shall be given such a copy as soon as practicable.
- (6) Where a meeting is an Extraordinary Meeting called pursuant to a resolution of the Local Authority, the agenda and any associated reports shall be made available as soon as is reasonable in the circumstances."

[s. 46A, LGOIMA]

- Exclusion From Reports to be Discussed with Public Excluded** **15.10**
- The Chief Executive may exclude from the reports made available, such reports or items from reports that are reasonably expected to be discussed with the public excluded. These items are to be indicated on each agenda.

- Availability of Agendas and Reports for Meetings of Community Boards** **15.11**
- Where agendas and associated reports are for meetings of Community Boards, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this section that they be available for public viewing at the main office of the Local Authority and those service delivery centres and public libraries, if any, under the control of the Local Authority situated within the community.

- Agenda to be Made Available to Public Who are at Meetings** **15.12**
- Additional copies of the agenda and further particulars indicating the nature of the items to be discussed shall be available at meetings in sufficient numbers to enable any spare copies to be provided for members of the public to take away with them on payment of the prescribed amount (if any).

[s. 49, LGOIMA]

- List of Committee Members Publicly Available** **15.13**
- The members of each Committee are to be named on the relevant order paper.

- Public Entitled to Inspect Minutes** **15.14**
- The public are entitled without charge to inspect, take notes from, or receive copies of, minutes of any meeting or part of any meeting from which the public was not excluded.

[s. 51, LGOIMA]

Requests for Minutes of Meetings in Closed Session **15.15**
The Chief Executive shall consider any request for the minutes of a meeting or part thereof from which the public was excluded as a request for official information in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.
[s. 51, LGOIMA]

16 Reasons to Exclude Public

Lawful Reasons to Exclude Public **16.1**
A Local Authority may by resolution exclude the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting only on one or more of the grounds specified in section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (see Appendix A).
[s. 48, LGOIMA]

Form of Resolutions to Exclude Public **16.2**
Any resolution to exclude the public shall be in the form set out in Schedule 2A to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and state the general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing that resolution in relation to that matter, and the grounds on which the resolution is based.

Motion to Exclude Public to be Put With the Public Present **16.3**
Every motion to exclude the public shall be put at a time when the meeting is open to the public, and copies of the text of that resolution shall be available to any member of the public who is present. The resolution then forms part of the minutes of the Local Authority.
[s. 48(4), LGOIMA]

Provision for Persons to Remain After Public Excluded **16.4**
A resolution in accordance with Standing Order 16.3 may provide for one or more specified persons to remain after the public has been excluded if those persons have, in the opinion of the Local Authority, knowledge that will assist the authority. Any such resolution is required to state the knowledge possessed by those persons which will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed and how it is relevant to the matter. No such resolution is necessary in respect of the attendance of the Chief Executive and relevant staff during a public excluded session.

Release of Public Excluded Information **16.5**
A Local Authority may provide for the release to the public of information, which has been considered during the public excluded part of a meeting.

A20

17 Application of Standing Orders to Public Excluded Session

Standing Orders to Apply	17.1 Standing Orders apply to meetings or parts of meetings from which the public has been excluded.
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18 Use of Public Excluded Information

Public Excluded Business not to be Disclosed	18.1 Subject to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, no member or Officer is permitted to disclose to any person, other than a member or Officer, any information which has been or is to be presented to any meeting from which the public is properly excluded, or where it is proposed that the public be properly excluded, or where it is proposed that the public be properly excluded, nor shall any discussion, deliberations or decisions be divulged following any such meeting except by way of release of information by the Local Authority.
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A21

PART 2

MEETING PROCEDURES

A22

PART 2 MEETING PROCEDURES

19 Application of Standing Orders

All Members to Abide by Standing Orders **19.1**
"A member of a Local Authority must abide by the Standing Orders adopted under clause 27 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act]."
[cl. 16(1), Schedule 7, LGA]

Additional to or Substitution of Standing Orders **19.2**
Notwithstanding the generality of Standing Order 19.1, for any quasi-judicial proceedings, the Local Authority may adopt meeting procedures and practices additional to, or in substitution of these Standing Orders for the conduct of the business to be transacted.

NOTE - Committees appointed to hear applications under the Resource Management Act have powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908.
[s. 4, RMA]

20 Suspension of Standing Orders

Temporary Suspension **20.1**
A Local Authority or Committee may temporarily suspend one or more Standing Orders during a meeting by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting. The reason for the suspension and the specific order(s) suspended must be stated in the resolution of suspension.
[cl. 27(4), Schedule 7, LGA]

21 Conduct of Meetings

Mode of Address for Chairperson **21.1**
The person in the chair is to be addressed in such terms as denotes the statutory office of that person, the choice of mode of address being as determined by that person.

Chairperson to Decide **21.2**
The Chairperson is to decide all questions where these Standing Orders make no provision or insufficient provision, and all points of order, and any member who refuses to obey any order or ruling of the Chairperson will be held guilty of contempt (see also Standing Orders 19.1 and 31.6).

Chairperson Rising **21.3**
Whenever the Chairperson rises during a debate any member then speaking or offering to speak is to be seated, and members are to be silent so that the Chairperson may be heard without interruption.

Members to Speak in Places and Address the Chair **21.4**
Members granted the right to speak at meetings are to address the Chairperson, and may not leave their place while speaking without the leave of the Chairperson. Members may remain seated when speaking at Extraordinary Meeting of the Council and at Committee meetings.

Priority of Speakers

21.5

When two or more members seek the right to speak, the Chairperson is to name the member who has the right to speak first, provided that the following members shall have precedence, where in order, when they state their intention to:

- (a) Raise a point of order (see Standing Order 31.1), including any request to obtain a time extension for the previous speaker;
- (b) Move a motion to terminate or adjourn the debate (see Standing Order 30.1); or
- (c) Make a point of explanation or request an indulgence of the Chairperson (see Standing Order 26.13).

Speeches in English or Maori

21.6

A member may address the Chairperson in English or Maori. The Chairperson may order that a speech be translated and printed in another language. A member must give prior notice, not less than 2 working days before the meeting, to the Chairperson if he or she intends to address the Chairperson in Maori, when the normal business of the Committee is conducted in English, or in English when the normal business of the Committee is conducted in Maori.

NOTE - In the case of Te Taumata Runanga where the business is normally conducted in both languages this Standing Order will not apply.

Duration of Meetings and Time Limits

21.7

Unless pursuant to a resolution to continue, no meeting may continue for more than six hours or beyond 10.30 pm, and any business on the order paper not dealt with must be adjourned to the next ordinary meeting or Extraordinary Meeting.

Reporting of Meetings

21.8

When a meeting of a Local Authority is open to the public the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) Bona fide members of the news media (including newspaper, radio and television) shall be entitled to attend any meeting or any part of a meeting for the purpose of reporting the proceedings for any news media.
[s. 49(a) LGOIMA]
- (b) Any member of the public who is not a bona fide member of the news media shall obtain the consent of the meeting to the use of recording devices or photographic equipment such as cameras.
- (c) Any recording of meetings shall be carried out in an unobtrusive manner, and shall not be distracting to members.
- (d) Any recording of meetings shall be notified to the Chairperson at the commencement of the meeting.
- (e) No member may use, or be associated with the use of, a recording device without the knowledge of the meeting and the consent of the Chairperson.

Disorderly Members to Withdraw

21.9

Members called to order by the Chairperson are to resume their seats and/or stop speaking, as the case may be. Should any member refuse to obey, such member may be directed by the Chairperson to withdraw from the meeting. Upon such direction, any such member is to withdraw and shall not be permitted to return during the meeting, or any period of that meeting that the Chairperson may determine (see Appendix D).

Members Not to be Disrespectful	21.10 No member of the Local Authority at any meeting may be disrespectful in speech or use offensive or malicious language, including in reference to the Local Authority, any other member, or any Officer or employee of the Local Authority. In addition, no member may impute improper motives or make offensive remarks about the private affairs of any other member of the Local Authority or its staff.
Retraction of, or Apology for, Offensive or Malicious Language	21.11 The Chairperson may call upon any member or speaker to withdraw any offensive or malicious expression and may require the member to apologise for the expression.
Withdrawal From Meeting	21.12 Any member who refuses to withdraw the expression or apologise, if required by the Chairperson, can be directed to withdraw from the meeting for a time specified by the Chairperson.
Disorder in Meeting	21.13 The Chairperson may require any member whose conduct is disorderly or who is creating a disturbance to withdraw immediately from the meeting for a time specified by the Chairperson.
Adjournment of Meeting Following Disorder	21.14 Should the disorder continue, the Chairperson shall have the right to adjourn the meeting for a time specified by the Chairperson. At the end of that period the meeting shall resume and decide without debate the question as to whether the meeting shall proceed or be adjourned. The Chairperson may also take such action in relation to disorder from other sources or in the event of an emergency.
Contempt to be Recorded in Minutes	21.15 Where the meeting resolves to find the member in contempt that resolution shall be recorded in the minutes.
Removal from Meeting	21.16 "A member of the Police, or an Officer or employee of the Local Authority, may, at the request of the Chairperson, remove or exclude a member from a meeting if that member is required to leave the meeting by a ruling made under the Standing Orders and that member refuses or fails to leave the meeting, or having left the meeting, attempts to re-enter without the permission of the Chairperson." [cl. 16(2), Schedule 7, LGA]
Cellphones	21.17 No person may have an activated cellphone in their possession whilst attending any meeting.
Consuming of Food	21.18 That the consuming of food during meetings not be permitted except at the discretion of the Chairperson.

22 Quorum at Meetings

- Requirement for a Quorum** **22.1**
"A meeting shall be duly constituted if a quorum is present whether or not all of the members present are voting or entitled to vote."
[cl. 23(1), Schedule 7, LGA]
- Quorum to be Present Throughout Meeting** **22.2**
"No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least a quorum of members is present during the whole of the time at which the business is transacted."
[cl. 23(2), Schedule 7, LGA]
- Definition of Quorum at Council and Community Board Meetings** **22.3**
"The quorum at any meeting of a Local Authority shall consist of half the members (including vacancies) if the number of members is even, and a majority if the number is odd."
[cl. 23(3), Schedule 7, LGA]
- Quorum at Committee Meetings** **22.4**
"The quorum at any meeting of a Committee -
(a) shall be not less than 2 members of the Committee, as determined by the Local Authority or Committee that appoints the Committee; and
(b) in the case of a Committee (other than a Subcommittee), shall include at least one member of the Local Authority."
[cl. 23(3), Schedule 7, LGA]

23 Failure of a Quorum

- Meeting Lapses if No Quorum** **23.1**
If a meeting is short of a quorum at its commencement, or falls short of a quorum during the course of the meeting, the business is to stand suspended and, if no quorum is present within 15 minutes, the Chairperson is to vacate the chair and the meeting shall lapse.
- Lapsed Business** **23.2**
The business remaining to be disposed of following the lapsing of a meeting is to stand adjourned until the next ordinary meeting unless the Chairperson fixes an earlier meeting which is notified by the Chief Executive.
- Minutes to Record Failure of Quorum** **23.3**
If a meeting lapses by reason of failure of a quorum, the names of the members then in attendance, and the fact of the lapse, are to be recorded by the Chief Executive.
- Hearings Committee** **23.4**
For the purposes of hearings before Council's Hearings Committee, the commencement time of a meeting shall be deemed to be the scheduled commencement time of the first hearing meeting that proceeds to a hearing on that day.

24 Leave of Absence and Apologies

- Granting Leave of Absence** **24.1**
The Local Authority may grant leave of absence to a member from an ordinary meeting or other meetings of the Local Authority or its Committees upon application by the member.
- Apologies at Meetings** **24.2**
If a member has not obtained leave of absence an apology may be tendered on behalf of the member and the apology may be accepted or declined by the Local Authority. Acceptance of the apology shall be deemed to be a granting of leave of absence for that meeting.
- Recording of Apologies** **24.3**
The Chairperson of each meeting will invite apologies at the beginning of each meeting, including apologies for lateness and early departure, and these and subsequent apologies during the meeting will be recorded in the minutes, including whether they were accepted or declined, and the time of arrival and departure of all members.
- Absence Without Leave** **24.4**
An extraordinary vacancy shall be created where any member is absent without leave from four consecutive ordinary meetings of the Local Authority or Community Board.
[cl. 5, Schedule 7, LGA]

25 Order of Business

- Order of Business** **25.1**
The order of business is to be determined by the Local Authority.
- Order Paper** **25.2**
The Chief Executive is to prepare for each meeting an order paper listing and attaching information on the items of business to be brought before the meeting so far as is known. At the meeting the business is to be dealt with in the order in which it stands on the order paper unless the meeting or the Chairperson accord precedence to any business set down on the order paper for consideration.
- Confidential Items** **25.3**
The Chief Executive shall place on a confidential agenda any matters for which the Chief Executive considers the Local Authority or Committee of the Local Authority is likely to wish to exclude the public in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, provided that an indication of the subject matter likely to be considered in exclusion of the public shall be placed on the order paper available to the public.
- Report from the Mayor or Chairperson** **25.4**
The Mayor or Chairperson shall, by report, have the right to direct the attention of the Local Authority or duly appointed Committee to any matter or subject within the role or function of the Local Authority or the Committee.
- Report from Community Board Chairperson** **25.5**
The Chairperson of the Community Board, shall by written report, have the right to direct the attention of the Community Board to any matter or subject within the role or function of the Community Board.

Report from Community Board Members

25.6

Provision is made on the Community Board agenda for members should they so wish, to submit a report on their activities during the month in regard to matters within the scope and delegation of the Board. (However, to comply with the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act, no decision may be made on matters raised in Board Members' Reports.)

Minor Items not on the Agenda May be Discussed

25.7

"Subject to 25.7A, where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting, that item may be dealt with at that meeting if -

- (a) the Local Authority by resolution so decides; and
- (b) the presiding member explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public, -
 - (i) the reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
 - (ii) the reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

25.7A

Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting -

- (a) that item may be discussed at that meeting if -
 - (ii) that item is a minor matter relating to the General Business of the Local Authority; and
 - (iii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
- (b) no resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the Local Authority for further discussion."

[ss. 46A(7) & 46A(7A), LGOIMA]

Public Forum at Council Meetings

25.8

Where the Local Authority so determines a period of up to 30 minutes, may be set aside for a public forum at the commencement of ordinary meetings of the Local Authority, which are open to the public. Each speaker during the public forum section of a meeting may speak for five minutes on any matter that has not been delegated to a Community Board.

NOTE - The public forum procedure does not apply in respect of any hearing, including the hearing of submissions, where the Local Authority, Committee or Subcommittee sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.

Public Forum Community Board Meetings

25.9

Where the Community Board so determines, time may be set aside for a public forum at the commencement of ordinary meetings of the Community Board, which are open to the public. Each speaker during the public forum section of a meeting may speak for five minutes on any matter that has been delegated to a Community Board.

NOTE - The public forum procedure does not apply in respect of any hearing, including the hearing of submissions, where the Community Board sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.

- Questions of Speakers During Public Forum** **25.10**
With the permission of the Chairperson, members may ask questions of speakers during the period reserved for public forum. If permitted by the Chairperson, questions by members are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.
- 26 Rules of Debate**
- Reserving Speech** **26.1**
A member may second a motion or amendment without speaking to it, reserving the right to speak later in the debate.
- Irrelevant Matter and Needless Repetition** **26.2**
In speaking to any motion or amendment, members are to confine their remarks strictly to such motion or amendment, and shall not introduce irrelevant matters or indulge in needless repetition. In this matter, the Chairperson's ruling is final and not open to challenge.
- Limitation on Speakers** **26.3**
If three speakers have spoken consecutively in support of, or in opposition to a motion, the Chairperson may call for a speaker to the contrary. If no such speaker is forthcoming and after the mover has had the right of reply, the motion shall be put. Members speaking shall, if so called upon by the Chairperson, announce whether they are speaking in support of, or against the motion or amendment being debated.
- Taking Down Words** **26.4**
When any member objects to words used and desires them to be recorded in the minutes, the Chairperson may so order them to be recorded, provided such objection be made at the time the words were used and not after any other members have spoken (see Standing Order 31.4).
- Reading of Speeches** **26.5**
Members may not read their speeches, except with the permission of the Chairperson, but may refresh their memory by reference to notes.
- Time Limits on Speakers** **26.6**
The following time limits apply to members speaking at Local Authority meetings, unless extended by a majority vote of members present:
(a) movers of motions when speaking to the motion, ten minutes;
(b) movers of motions, when exercising their right of reply, five minutes;
(c) other members, not more than five minutes.
(See also Standing Order 27.6.)
- Member Speaking More than Once** **26.7**
A member may not speak more than once to a motion at a Council meeting. (For the avoidance of any doubt this does not apply to meetings of a Committee.)
- Restating of Motion** **26.8**
Members may request the Chairperson to restate the motion for their information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt.

Right of Reply

26.9

The mover of an original motion (not an amendment) has a right of reply. After the mover has commenced such reply, or has intimated the wish to forego this right, or having spoken to an amendment to the motion and the Chairperson has intimated an intention to put the motion, no other member of the Local Authority may speak on the motion. Movers in reply are not to introduce any new matter and shall confine themselves strictly to answering previous speakers.

When Right of Reply May be Exercised

26.10

The right of reply is governed as follows:

- (a) where no amendment has been moved, the mover may reply at the conclusion of the discussion on the motion;
- (b) if there is an amendment, the mover of the original motion may make such reply at the conclusion of the debate on such amendment, and this reply exhausts their rights as mover of the original motion (see Standing Order 26.9), provided that the mover may reserve such right of reply. The mover may, however, take part in the discussion upon subsequent amendments.

NOTE - A right of reply can be exercised at either the end of the debate on an original motion or at the end of the debate on an amendment. Only the mover of an original motion has a right of reply and that right can only be used once. In addition to a right of reply, the mover of an original motion may reserve a right of reply and speak once to an original motion and once to each amendment without losing that right of reply.

Speaking Only to Relevant Matters

26.11

Members may speak to any matter before the meeting or upon a motion or amendment to be proposed by themselves, or upon a point of order arising out of debate, but not otherwise.

Personal Explanation

26.12

Notwithstanding Standing Order 26.7, members may make a personal explanation with the permission of the Chairperson, but such matters may not be debated.

Explanation of Previous Speech

26.13

With the permission of the Chairperson, explanation of some material part of a previous speech, in the same debate, may be given by a member who has already spoken, but new matters may not be introduced.

27 Motions and Amendments

- Requirement for a Secunder** **27.1**
All motions and amendments moved in debate (including notices of motion) must be seconded, and thereupon the Chairperson shall state the matter raised and propose it for discussion.
- Withdrawal of Motions and Amendments** **27.2**
Once motions or amendments have been seconded and put to the meeting by the Chairperson they cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the majority of the members present and voting. A motion to which an amendment has been moved and seconded cannot be withdrawn until the amendment is withdrawn or lost.
- Substituted Motion by Amendment** **27.3**
The meeting may allow a motion, which is subject to an amendment, to be withdrawn and replaced by the amendment as the substituted motion, provided the mover and seconder of the original motion agree to the withdrawal of the original motion. In such circumstances, members who have spoken to the original motion may speak again to the substituted motion.
- Motions in Writing** **27.4**
The Chairperson may require movers of motions or amendments to provide them in writing signed by the mover.
- Motions Expressed in Parts** **27.5**
The Chairperson or any member may require a motion expressed in parts to be decided part by part.
- Alteration Once Moved** **27.6**
When a motion has been moved and seconded, then proposed by the Chairperson for discussion, an amendment may be moved or seconded by any member who has not spoken to the motion, whether an original motion or a substituted motion. The mover or seconder of a motion for the adoption of the report of a Committee who desires to amend any item in the report may also propose or second an amendment.
- Amendments and Motions not Seconded** **27.7**
Amendments and motions which are proposed but not seconded, are not in order and are not entered in the minutes.
- Further Amendments** **27.8**
No further amendment shall be allowed until the first amendment is disposed of, although members may give notice to the Chairperson of their intention to move further amendments and the tenor of their content.
- Where Amendment Lost** **27.9**
Where an amendment is lost, another may be moved and seconded by any members who have not spoken to the motion, whether an original motion or substituted motion. Movers of previous amendments which were lost are regarded as having spoken to the motion only and are entitled to speak to the new amendment, but are not entitled to move or second the new amendment.

Where Amendment Carried	27.10 Where an amendment is carried, the motion as amended becomes the substantive motion, and any member, other than previous movers or seconders in the debate, may then propose a further amendment.
Amendments Relevant	27.11 Every proposed amendment must be relevant to the motion under discussion and not be in similar terms to an amendment, which has been lost.
Direct Negatives Not Allowed	27.12 No amendment, which amounts to a direct negative, is to be allowed which, if carried, would have the same effect as negating the motion.
Procedure Until Resolution	27.13 The procedures in Standing Orders 27.6 and 27.8 shall be repeated until a resolution is adopted.
Flow Chart of Motions and Amendments	27.14 A flow chart illustrating the process regarding motions and amendments is included in these Standing Orders as Appendix B.
Revocation or Alteration of Resolutions	27.15 A notice of motion for the revocation or alteration of all or part of a previous resolution of the Local Authority is to be given to the Chief Executive by the member intending to move such a motion. (a) Such notice is to set out: (i) the resolution or part thereof which it is proposed to revoke or alter; (ii) the meeting date when it was passed; and (iii) the motion, if any, that is intended to be moved in substitution thereof. (b) Such notice is to be given to the Chief Executive at least 5 clear working days before the meeting at which it is proposed to consider such a motion and is to be signed by not less than one third of the members of the Local Authority, including vacancies. (c) The Chief Executive shall then give members at least 2 clear working days notice in writing of the intended motion and of the meeting at which it is proposed to move such.
Restriction on Action to be Taken on Previous Resolution	27.16 Where a notice of motion has been given in terms of Standing Order 27.15 no action which is irreversible shall be taken under the resolution which is proposed for revocation or alteration until the proposed notice of motion has been dealt with by the Local Authority, provided that if, in the opinion of the Chairperson: (a) the practical effect of the delay would be equivalent to a revocation of the resolution, or if; (b) by reason of repetitive notices the effect of the notice is an attempt by a minority to frustrate the will of the Local Authority; then, in either case, action may be taken as though no such notice to the Chief Executive had been given or signed.
Revocation or Alteration of Resolution at Same Meeting	27.17 If, during the course of a meeting of the Local Authority, fresh facts or information are received concerning a matter already resolved at the meeting, the previous resolution may be revoked or altered by the consent of 75% of the members then present and voting.

Local Authority May Revoke or alter Any Previous Resolution **27.18**
A Local Authority meeting may, on a recommendation contained in a report by the Chairperson or Chief Executive, or the report of any Committee, revoke or alter all or part of resolutions previously passed at meetings. At least two clear working days notice of any meeting to consider such a proposal shall be given to members, accompanied by details of the proposal to be considered.

Restating the Motion **27.19**
The Chairperson may, immediately prior to any division or vote being taken, request the Chief Executive to restate the motion upon which the division is to be taken.

No Speakers After Reply or Question Put **27.20**
Members shall not speak on any motion once the mover has commenced replying or where the Chairperson has commenced putting the question.

Reflections on Resolutions **27.21**
In speaking in any debate no member shall unduly criticise the validity of any resolution of the Local Authority except by a notice of motion to amend or revoke the same.

28 Notices of Motion

Notices of Motion to be in Writing **28.1**

- (a) Any member wishing to raise a matter for debate within the jurisdiction of the Council, other than business covered by delegated powers of Committees, may do so by notice of motion.
- (b) A notice of motion shall be in writing signed by the member proposing to move it, stating the meeting at which it is proposed that the notice of motion be considered, and shall be delivered to the principal administration Officer at least 5 clear days before such meeting.
- (c) Subject to 28.2 the Chief Executive shall, on receipt of the notice of motion in accordance with paragraph (b) of this order, include it in the order paper for the specified meeting.

Refusal of Notice of Motion **28.2**
The Chairperson may direct the Chief Executive to refuse to accept any notice of motion which:

- (a) is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or
- (b) is not related to the role or functions of the Local Authority; or
- (c) contains an ambiguity or a statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution, and where the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the Chief Executive may make; or
- (d) is concerned with matters, which are already subject of reports or recommendations from a Committee to the meeting concerned.

Mover of Notice of Motion **28.3**
Notices of motion shall not proceed in the absence of the mover, unless moved by another member authorised in writing by the mover to do so.

- Alteration of Notice of Motion** **28.4**
Only the mover, with the consent of the meeting, may alter a notice of motion. No member other than the mover of the notice of motion can move an amended motion.
- When Notices of Motion Lapse** **28.5**
Notices of motion not moved on being called for by the Chairperson shall lapse.
- Referral of Notices of Motion to Committees** **28.6**
Any notice of motion referring to any matter ordinarily dealt with by a Committee of the Local Authority may be referred to that Committee by the Chief Executive.

29 Repeat Notices of Motion

- First Repeat Where Notice of Motion Rejected** **29.1**
When a motion which is the subject of a notice of motion has been considered and rejected by the Local Authority, no similar notice of motion which, in the opinion of the Chairperson, is substantially the same in purport and effect shall be accepted within the next six months unless signed by not less than one third of all members, including vacancies.
- Second Repeat Where Notice of Motion Rejected** **29.2**
If such a repeat notice of motion as provided for in Standing Order 29.1 is also rejected by the Local Authority, any further notice prior to the expiration of the original period of six months needs to be signed by a majority of all members, including vacancies.
- No Repeats Where Notice of Motion Agreed** **29.3**
Where a notice of motion has been considered and agreed by the Local Authority, no notice of any other motion, which is, in the opinion of the Chairperson, to the same effect may be put again whilst such original motion stands.

30 Procedural Motions to Terminate or Adjourn Debate

- Members May Move Procedural Motions to Terminate or Adjourn Debate**
- 30.1** Any member who has not spoken on the matter under debate may move any one of the following procedural motions to terminate or adjourn debate, but not so as to interrupt a member speaking:
- (a) **Adjournment of Meeting** - That the meeting be adjourned to the next ordinary meeting, unless an alternative time and place is stated; or
 - (b) **Adjournment of Business** - That the item of business being discussed be adjourned to a time and place to be stated; or
 - (c) **Closure** - That the motion under debate be now put (a "closure motion"); or
 - (d) **Next Business** - That the meeting move directly to the next business, superseding the item under discussion; or
 - (e) **Deferment of Business** - That the item of business being discussed does lie on the table, and not be further discussed at that meeting; or
 - (f) **Refer to Committee** - That the item of business being discussed be referred (or referred back) to the relevant Committee of the Local Authority.
- Chairperson May Accept Closure Motions**
- 30.2** The Chairperson may accept a closure motion if there have been not fewer than two speakers for and two speakers against the motion, or, if there are no such speakers, in the Chairperson's opinion, it is reasonable to do so.
- Procedural Motions to Terminate or Adjourn Debate to Take Precedence**
- 30.3** Procedural motions to terminate or adjourn debate take precedence over other business, other than points of order, and will, if seconded, be put to the vote immediately without discussion or debate.
- Voting on Procedural Motions to Terminate or Adjourn Debate**
- 30.4** All procedural motions to terminate or adjourn debate shall be determined by a majority of those members present and voting. If lost, a further procedural motion to terminate or adjourn debate may not be moved by any member within the next 15 minutes.
- Closure Motion to be Put if No Further Speaker**
- 30.5** Notwithstanding Standing Order 30.4 a closure motion shall be put if there is no further speaker in the debate.
- Closure Motion on Amendment**
- 30.6** When an amendment to a motion is under debate, a closure motion relates to the amendment and not to the motion.
- Right of Reply Following Closure**
- 30.7** If a closure motion is carried, the mover of the motion then under debate is entitled to the right of reply, and the motion or amendment under debate is then to be put.
- Debate on Items Previously Adjourned**
- 30.8** The debate on adjourned items of business is to be resumed with the mover of such adjournment being entitled to speak first in the debate. Members who have already spoken in the debate may not speak again.

Adjourned Items Taken First	30.9 Adjourned items of business are to be taken first at the subsequent meeting in the class of business to which they belong.
Other Business Not Superseded	30.10 The carrying of any motion to adjourn a meeting will not supersede other business before the meeting remaining to be disposed of, and such other business is to be considered at the next meeting to which they have been adjourned under the item "Adjourned Business".
Referral or Referred Back to Committee	30.11 Business referred, or referred back, to a specified Committee is to be considered at the next ordinary meeting of that Committee, unless otherwise specified.
Table of Procedural Motions	30.12 A table of procedural motions is included in these Standing Orders as Appendix C.
31 <u>Points of Order</u>	
Members Rising to Points of Order	31.1 Any member may rise to speak to a point of order upon any breach of these Standing Orders and the member previously speaking is to be seated and stop, speaking.
Stating Subject Matter of Point of Order	31.2 The member rising is to state without explanation precisely the subject matter of the point of order.
Points of Order During Division	31.3 No point of order shall be raised during a division except by the permission of the Chairperson.
Types of Points of Order	31.4 The following are recognized as substance for points of order: (a) where disorder is drawn to the attention of the Chairperson; or (b) use of disrespectful, offensive or malicious language; or (c) discussion of a question not before the Local Authority; or (d) misrepresentation of any statement made by a member or by an Officer or employee of the Local Authority; or (e) the breach of any standing order; or (f) request that words objected to be recorded in the minutes.
Contradiction Not Point of Order	31.5 Rising to express a difference of opinion or to contradict a statement of a previous speaker does not constitute a point of order.
Decision of Chairperson Final	31.6 The Chairperson may decide on any point of order immediately after it has been raised by any member, or may first hear further argument before deciding. The ruling of the Chairperson upon any point of order is not open to any discussion and shall be final.

32 Voting

Decisions to be Decided by Majority Votes

32.1

The acts of a Local Authority must be done, and the question before the Local Authority must be decided, at a meeting by:

- a) vote; and
 - b) the majority of members that are present and voting.
- [cl. 24(1), Schedule 7, LGA]

Chairperson Has Casting Vote

32.2

The Chairperson at any meeting has a deliberative vote and, in case of equality of votes, also has a casting vote.

[cl. 24(4)(b), Schedule 7, LGA]

Equality of Vote

32.3

In any case where there is an equality of votes (and the Chairperson at the meeting does not exercise the casting vote conferred under clause 32.2) the Act or question is defeated and the status quo is preserved.

[cl. 24(2)(b), Schedule 7, LGA]

Open Voting

32.4

An act or question coming before the Local Authority must be done or decided by open voting.

[cl. 24(3), Schedule 7, LGA02]

Members May Not Abstain

32.5

At any meeting all members present shall, unless disabled by law from so doing, vote upon the question before the meeting.

Method of Voting

32.6

The method of voting shall be as follows:

- (a) The Chairperson in putting the motion shall call for an expression of opinion on the voices or take a show of hands, the result of either of which, as announced by the Chairperson, shall be conclusive unless such announcement is questioned immediately by any member, in which event the Chairperson shall call a division.
- (b) The Chairperson or any member may call for a division instead of or after receiving opinion on the voices and taking a show of hands.

Division

32.7

When a division is called, the Chief Executive shall take down the names of the members voting for and against the motion and hand the list to the Chairperson who shall declare the result.

Second Division

32.8

The Chairperson may call a second division where there is confusion or error in the original division, unless the same can be otherwise corrected.

Pecuniary Interest

32.9

No members shall vote or take part in the discussion of any matter at any meeting where they, directly or indirectly, have any pecuniary interest as defined in law, other than an interest in common with the public.

[s. 6(1), Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act]

- Declaration of Pecuniary Interest** **32.10**
Every member present when any matter is raised on which they directly or indirectly have a pecuniary interest, apart from any interest in common with the public, is under a duty to fully declare any such interest to the meeting. This disclosure and the subsequent abstention of such member from both discussion and voting on the item are to be recorded in the minutes.
[s. 6(1), Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act]
- Action Following Declaration of a Pecuniary Interest** **32.11**
Members who have declared a pecuniary interest in matters to be discussed under Standing Order 32.9 must leave the table and should consider leaving the meeting room for the full duration of discussion on such matters.
- Recording Vote Against** **32.12**
In any case where a presiding member has called for an expression of opinion on a motion and announced the result, any member shall be entitled to request that their vote against the motion recorded.

33 Qualified Privilege

- Qualified Privilege Relating to Agenda and Minutes** **33.1**
Where a meeting of any Local Authority is open to the public during the proceedings or any part thereof, and a member of the public is supplied with a copy of the agenda or order paper for the meeting or any part of the minutes of that meeting are provided, the publication of any defamatory matter included in the agenda or order paper or in the minutes shall be privileged unless the publication is proved to be made with ill will or taking advantage of the publication.
[s. 52, LGOIMA]
- Qualified Privilege Relating to Oral Statements** **33.2**
Any oral statement made at any meeting of a Local Authority in accordance with the rules that have been adopted by that Local Authority for the guidance and order of its proceedings shall be privileged, unless the statement is proved to be made with ill will or taking advantage of the publication.
[s. 53, LGOIMA]
- Qualified Privilege Additional to Any Other Provisions** **33.3**
The privilege conferred by Standing Order 33.2 is in addition to, and not in substitution for, or derogation of any other privilege, whether absolute or qualified, that applies, by virtue of any other enactment or rule of law, to the proceedings of any Local Authority.

34 Maintenance of Public Order at Meetings

- Chairperson May Require Members of the Public to Leave Meeting** **34.1**
The Chairperson presiding at any meeting of the Local Authority may require any member of the public to leave the meeting if it is believed on reasonable grounds that the behaviour of any member of the public is likely to prejudice the orderly conduct of the meeting if that person is permitted to remain.
[s. 50, LGOIMA]

Removal of Members of Public **34.2**
If any member of the public who is required in accordance with Standing Order 34.1 to leave a meeting refuses or fails to leave the meeting or, having left the meeting, attempts to re-enter the meeting without the permission of the Chairperson, any Police Officer or employee of the Council may, at the request of the Chairperson, remove or exclude that member of the public from the meeting.

35 Minutes of Proceedings

Minutes to be Evidence of Proceedings **35.1**
"A Local Authority must keep minutes of its proceedings. Minutes of proceedings duly entered and authenticated as prescribed by a Local Authority are prima facie evidence of those proceedings."
[cl. 28, Schedule 7, LGA]

Keeping of Minutes **35.2**
The Chief Executive or his/her designated representative shall keep the minutes of meetings. The minutes shall record the date, time and venue of the meeting; the names of those members and Officers present; identification of the Chairperson; apologies tendered; arrival and departure times; any failure of a quorum; a list of speakers under public forum and the topics they cover; a list of items considered; resolutions pertaining to those items; any objections to words used; all divisions taken; names of any members voting against a motion if requested; declarations of pecuniary interest; contempt, censure and removal of any members; resolutions to exclude members of the public; and the time that the meeting concludes or adjourns (see Standing Orders 16.3, 21.14, 23.3, 24.3, 26.4, 32.4, and 32.9).

Approval of Minutes **35.3**
The minutes and proceedings of every meeting shall be circulated to members and considered at the next meeting succeeding, and, if approved by that meeting, or when amended as directed by that meeting, shall be signed by the Chairperson of such succeeding meeting.

No Discussion on Minutes **35.4**
No discussion shall arise on the substance of minutes at the succeeding meeting, except as to their correctness.

36 Minute Books

Inspection of Minute Books **36.1**
The minute books of the Local Authority shall be kept by the Chief Executive and be open to inspection in accordance with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the Local Government Act 2002 (see Standing Order 15.14).
[s. 51, LGOIMA]

Minutes of Last Meeting Before Election **36.2**
The Chairperson and the Chief Executive shall be responsible for confirming the correctness of the minutes of the last meeting of a Local Authority prior to the next election of members.

37 Deputations and Presentations

- Deputations Where Heard** **37.1**
Deputations may be received by the Local Authority or any of its Committees provided an application for admission setting forth the subject has been lodged with the Chief Executive at least five clear days before the date of the meeting concerned and has been subsequently approved by the Chairperson. The Chairperson may refuse requests for deputations, which are repetitious or offensive.
- Urgency or Major Public Interest** **37.2**
Notwithstanding Standing Order 37.1, where in the opinion of the Chairperson the matter which is the subject of a deputation is one of urgency or major public interest, the Chairperson may determine that the deputation be received by the Local Authority.
- Deputations and Presentations in English or Maori** **37.3**
A deputation or presentation to a Local Authority or any of its Committees may be made in English or Maori. Prior arrangement with the Chairperson should be sought at least two working days before the meeting if the address is not in English. The Chairperson may order that any speech or document presented be translated and/or printed in another language.
- Procedures for Deputations** **37.4**
Except with the approval of the Local Authority or Committee, not more than two members of a deputation may address the meeting. After a presentation is received members may put to the deputation any question pertinent to the subject heard, but no member shall express an opinion upon or discuss the subject until the deputation has completed making its submissions and answering questions (see Standing Order 33.2 regarding qualified privilege).
- Termination of Presentation if Disrespectful** **37.5**
The Chairperson may terminate a presentation in progress which is disrespectful or offensive, or where the Chairperson has reason to believe that statements have been made with malice (see Order Standing 33.2 regarding qualified privilege).
- Time Limit on Presentation** **37.6**
Unless the meeting determines otherwise in any particular case, a limit of 10 minutes is placed on a speaker making a presentation, or five minutes each if there are two members of the deputation addressing the meeting.

38 Petitions

- Form of Petitions** **38.1**
Every petition presented to the Local Authority or to any of its Committees must comprise less than 500 words and not be disrespectful, nor use offensive language or make statements made with malice (see Standing Orders 33.1 and 33.2 regarding qualified privilege).

- Petition Where Presented by Members** **38.2**
Any member of the Local Authority who presents a petition on behalf of the petitioners is to confine himself/herself to reading the petition and the statement of the parties from which it comes, and the number of signatures attached to it.
- Petition in English or Maori** **38.3**
A petition presented to a Local Authority or any of its Committees may be in English or Maori. Prior arrangement with the Chairperson should be sought at least two working days before the meeting if the petition is not in English. The Chairperson may order that any petition be translated and/or printed in another language.
- Petition Where Presented by Petitioner** **38.4**
Where a petitioner presents a petition, unless the Local Authority determines otherwise, a limit of five minutes is placed on that person. If the Chairperson has reason to believe that the petitioner is disrespectful or offensive, or has made statements with malice, the Chairperson will terminate presentation of the petition.
[see Standing Orders 33.1 and 33.2 regarding qualified privilege]
- 39 Questions**
- Questions to Officers During Debate** **39.1**
In the course of any debate at any Local Authority meeting, any member may, at the Chairperson's discretion, ask any question of the relevant Officer on any matter under debate. Such questions are to be directed through the chair.
- Question Time at Meeting** **39.2**
Any member of the Local Authority may at any ordinary meeting of the Local Authority at the appointed time, put a question to the Mayor as Chairperson of the Local Authority, or through the Mayor to the Chairperson of any standing or special Committee, or to any officer of the Local Authority concerning any matter relevant to the role or functions of the Local Authority concerning any matter that does not appear on the order paper, nor arises from any Committee report or recommendation submitted to that meeting. Standing Orders 33.1 and 33.2 (relating to qualified privilege) shall apply to the question put and any reply.
- Members to Try and Obtain Information Beforehand** **39.3**
Before putting a question, a member shall, in the first instance, endeavour to obtain the relevant information from the appropriate Local Authority, officer or the Chairperson of the Committee concerned. In the event of the information sought not being forthcoming, or the member not being satisfied with the answer, the member then has the right to raise the matter by way of a question at an ordinary meeting of the Local Authority, provided that the Mayor as Chairperson may refer a question to an appropriate Committee.
- Questions to be in Writing** **39.4**
Such questions shall be in writing and handed to the Mayor as Chairperson prior to the commencement of the meeting at which they are to be asked.
- Questions May be Deferred** **39.5**
If an answer to the question cannot be given at that meeting it shall, at the discretion of the Mayor as Chairperson, be placed on the order paper for the next Local Authority meeting.

Questions to be Concise **39.6**
Questions and answers shall be submitted as briefly and concisely as possible. No discussion shall be allowed upon any question or upon the answer.

40 Duration of Attendance at Meeting

40.1
The meeting allowance (if any) payable to a member of the Local Authority, Committee or Community Board is contingent upon their presence over a period of time comprising one half of the meeting duration or 90 minutes, whichever is the lesser.

40.2
In the case of a meeting called to consider Resource Consent applications, the meeting allowance (if any) payable to a member of the Committee is contingent upon the members attendance during the entire hearing for which the member is able to be present; provided that only one meeting allowance is payable in respect of any one day.

41 Obligation to Provide Members with Information

Chief Executive to Decide on Supply of Information **41.1**
The Chief Executive shall supply public excluded information, required by members in the performance of their particular duties as members, to them. Where the Chief Executive is uncertain that public excluded information should be supplied in any particular case, the matter shall be referred to the Mayor for direction (see 3.5.1).

Information to be Used Properly **41.2**
No information obtained by any member, including pursuant to Standing Order 41.1, shall be used for any purpose other than for the proper discharge of duties as a member.

Reporting of Information Misuse **41.3**
Where the Mayor of the Local Authority has reasonable grounds for believing that public excluded information provided to any member has been misused, the Mayor may report this and any proposed action to the Local Authority.

Rights of Members to Request and Use Information **41.4**
The requirements of 4.3.1 are in addition to the rights of members to make separate and individual requests for information in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. Such requests for information may include requests for information that had previously been supplied to that member as public excluded information to be released as publicly available information. Where such information is made available to that member as publicly available information the member has the right to use such information in the same way as if that member were a member of the public.

A42

42 Inspection of Financial Records

42.1

Unless otherwise directed by resolution of the Local Authority, the accounts submitted to any Local Authority meeting for approval shall be able to be inspected by any members and any members may request a copy.

43 Expenditure

Expenditure Not Provided For

43.1

No Committee or officer of the Council shall authorise the expenditure of any amount, unless provision for such expenditure is included in the Annual Plan or is resolved by Council to be met by way of transfer within the estimates.

Additional Expenditure

43.2

When it is found necessary to incur expenditure additional to that provided in the estimates as approved by Council or for which finance is not available under any loan raised by the Council, a report thereon shall be submitted to the Committee concerned and if such Committee is of the opinion that the proposed additional expenditure is warranted or necessary then it shall recommend accordingly to the Committee of Council with the relevant delegated authority.

Approval of Additional Expenditure

43.3

That Committee, after consideration of such recommendation may submit the same to Council for approval or may refer the recommendation back to the Committee submitting same for further investigations or consideration. In submitting any recommendation to Council for approval, this Committee shall state whether the amount of expenditure is to be paid out of the General Account of the Council, or out of the Committee's approved estimates, by way of a transfer, or whether it is recommended that a loan be raised to meet such expenditure.

Manager to Report on Likely Excess Expenditure

43.4

It shall be the duty of the Director: Finance to report to the relevant Committee when it appears likely that any amount authorised to be expended by the Council is likely to be exceeded.

Manager to Report Excess Expenditure

43.5

Managers of the respective corporate units of the Council shall assist the Director: Finance by advising him in writing at the earliest opportunity of any fact coming to their attention and which is likely to cause any expenditure approved by Council to be exceeded.

Quarterly Statements of Receipts and Payments

43.6

The Director: Finance shall, at least, at three monthly intervals submit to the relevant Committee a summary of receipts and expenditure of the Council. Such statement shall show the amounts in comparison to the estimate set in the Annual Plan.

Manager to Report on Investments

43.7

It shall be the duty of the Director: Finance to report to each ordinary meeting of the relevant Committee the balance of all Investment Accounts, whether General or Special, and the basis of investment of such Funds, which shall be in accordance with any Council policy in that regard.

A43

44 Use of Common Seal

Custody of Common Seal

44.1

The Legal Services Manager shall hold the common seal of the corporation, and shall be responsible for the custody and use of same.

Affixing of Seal

44.2

The seal shall not be affixed to any document unless by resolution of the Council, however, that the seal may also be affixed:

- (a) where the document is a matter of routine (such as withdrawal of caveat, caveators consent, warrant to defend, completion certificate, memorandum of priority, consent to assignment, or bond for subdivision contribution); or
- (b) where the document has resulted from a specific decision of Council recorded by resolution, and the terms, condition and effect of the document is in accordance with that Council decision.

Who is to Attest at Fixing of Seal

44.3

The affixing of the seal on each occasion shall be attested as soon as practicable by any two of the following:

Mayor, or Deputy Mayor or Councillor;
Chief Executive, or the Acting Chief Executive in his absence;
Director: Corporate and Civic Services.

Certificate That a Document is in Order

44.4

A Certificate, that any document is in order for sealing, must be submitted by the Officer who has been involved with its preparation and that certificate will be taken as conclusive proof to that effect, so as to enable those authorised by Council to affix their signatures to the document to do so. An Officer named in Standing Order 44.3 who gives such a certificate may not then subsequently attest affixing of the common seal.

Permanent Register Book

44.5

A permanent Register Book shall be maintained by the Legal Services Manager recording all documents to which the seal shall be so affixed whether by resolution of Council or pursuant to the proviso contained in Clause 4.6.2 and a schedule detailing the particular of such documents in their consecutive order shall be submitted by the Legal Services Manager to the Ordinary meeting of the relevant Committee next occurring after such date of execution thereof.

AHH

APPENDIX.A GROUNDS TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC FROM MEETINGS

A Local Authority may by resolution exclude the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting only on one or more of the following grounds:

A1 Extracts from Sections 6 and 7 Local Government Official Meetings and Information Act.

Section 6 - the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting "would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where such disclosure would be likely:

- (a) To prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial; or
- (b) To endanger the safety of any person."

Section 7 - the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where "the withholding of the information is necessary to:

- (a) Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons; or
- (b) Protect information where the making available of the information:
 - (i) Would disclose a trade secret; or
 - (ii) Would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information; or
- (c) In the case only of an application for a Resource Consent, or water conservation order, or a requirement for a designation or heritage order, under the Resource Management Act 1991, to avoid serious offence to tikanga Maori, or to avoid the disclosure of the location of waahi tapu; or
- (d) Protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information:
 - (i) Would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied; or
 - (ii) Would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest; or
- (e) Avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public; or
Maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through:
 - (i) The protection of such members, Officers, employees, and persons from improper pressure or harassment; or
- (f) Maintain legal professional privilege; or
- (g) Enable the Local Authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities; or
- (i) Enable the Local Authority holding the information to cant' on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); or
- (j) Prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage."

A2 Other Grounds (Section 48 Local Government Official Meetings Act)

Section 48(1) --"the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information, the public disclosure of which would:

- (a) Be contrary to the provisions of a specified enactment; or
- (b) Constitute contempt of Court or of the House of Representatives."

A45

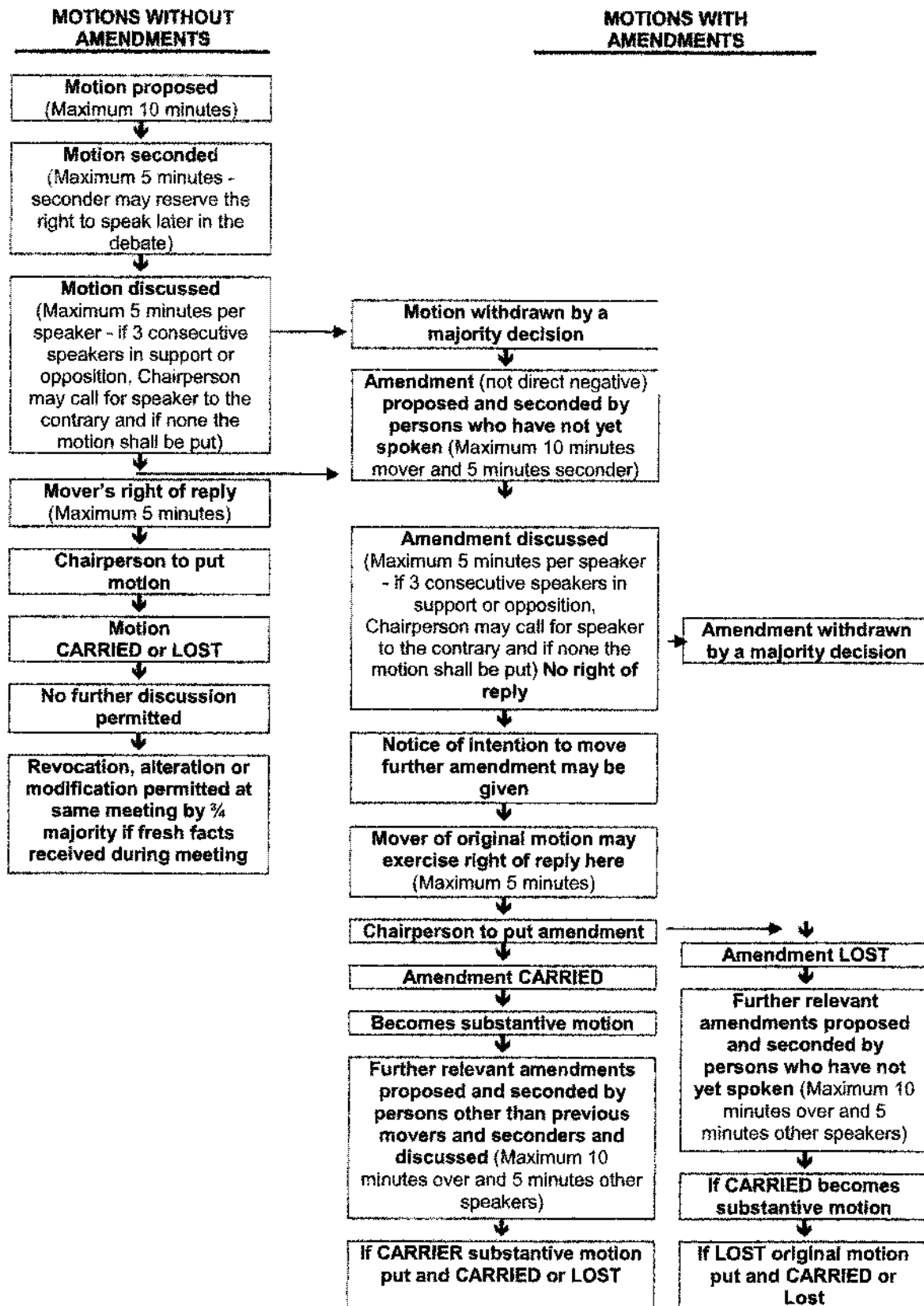
Section 48(1)(c) - "That the purpose of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is to consider a recommendation made to the Local Authority by an Ombudsman under section 30(1) or section 38(3) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (in the case of a Local Authority named or specified in the First Schedule to this Act)."

Section 48(2) - "the exclusion of the public from the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is necessary to enable the Local Authority to deliberate in private on its decision or recommendation in:

- (a) Any proceedings before a Local Authority where:
 - (i) A right of appeal lies to any Court or Tribunal against the final decision of the Local Authority in those proceedings; or
 - (ii) The Local Authority is required, by any enactment, to make a recommendation in respect of the matter that is the subject of those proceedings; and
- (c) Any proceedings of a Local Authority in relation to any application or objection under the Marine Farming Act 1971.

A46

APPENDIX B MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS



A47

APPENDIX C TABLE OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

(See Standing Orders 30.1 to 30.12 and 31.1 to 31.6)

Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled to reply?	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair.	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair.	Remarks
(a) "That the meeting be adjourned to the next ordinary meeting, or to a stated time and place."	No	Yes	No	As to time and date only.	No	No	No	Yes - 15 Minutes.	If carried, debate on the original motion and amendment are adjourned.	If carried, debate on the original motion and procedural motion are adjourned.	On resumption of debate, the mover of the adjournment speaks first. Members who have already spoken in the debate may not speak again.
(b) "That the item of business being discussed be adjourned to a stated time and place."	No	Yes	No	As to time and date only.	No	No	No	Yes - 15 Minutes.	If carried, debate on the original motion and amendment are adjourned.	If carried, debate on the original motion and procedural motion are adjourned.	
(c) "That the motion under debate be now put (closure motion)."	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes - 15 Minutes.	If carried, only the amendment is put.	If carried, only the procedural motion is put.	The mover of the motion under debate is entitled to exercise a right of reply before the motion or amendment under debate is put.

A48

Standing Orders



Waikare City Council
27 January 2007

Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled to reply?	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair.	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair.	Remarks
(d) "That the meeting move directly to the next business, superseding the item under discussion."	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes - 15 Minutes.	if carried, debate on the original motion and amendment are adjourned.	if carried, debate on the original motion and procedural motion are adjourned.	
(e) "That the item of business being discussed does lie on the table and not be further discussed at this meeting."	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes - 15 Minutes.	if carried, the original motion and amendment are both laid on the table.	Motion not in order.	
(f) "That the item of business being discussed be referred to the relevant Committee."	No	Yes	No	As to Committee, time for reporting back etc only.	No	No	No	Yes - 15 Minutes.	if carried, the original motion and all amendments are referred to the Committee.	if carried the procedural motion is deemed disposed of.	
(g) "Points of order."	No - but may rule against.	No	Yes - at discretion of Chairperson.	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Point of order takes precedence.	Point of order takes precedence.	See Standing Orders 31.1 to 31.6.

A49

APPENDIX D POWERS OF THE CHAIRPERSON

This Standing Order is intended to separately set out the Chairperson's powers, which are contained in various parts of the Standing Orders.

The provisions in these Standing Orders are authoritative. The relevant Standing Orders are referred to in brackets.

D1 Chairperson to Decide All Questions

The Chairperson is to decide all questions where these Standing Orders make no provision or insufficient provision. The Chairperson's ruling is final and not open to debate.
(See Standing Order 21.1.)

D2 Chairperson to Decide Points of Order

The Chairperson is to decide any point of order and may do so immediately after it has been raised or may first hear further argument before deciding. The ruling of the Chairperson upon any point of order is not open to any discussion and is final. No point of order may be raised during a division except by permission of the Chairperson.
(See Standing Orders 31.3 and 31.6.)

D3 Minor Items Not on the Agenda May be Discussed

Minor items not on the agenda may be dealt with at that meeting if so resolved by the Local Authority and the Chairperson explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public the reason why the item was not listed on the agenda and the reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting. No resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of the Local Authority for further discussion.
(See Standing Order 25.5.)

D4 Mayor / Chairperson's Report

The Mayor / Chairperson, by report, has the right to direct the attention of the Local Authority or duly appointed Committee to any matter or subject within the role or function of the Local Authority.
(See Standing Order 25.4.)

D5 Chairperson's Voting

The Chairperson at any meeting has a deliberative vote and, in the case of equality of votes, also has a casting vote.
(See Standing Order 32.2.)

D6 Motion in Writing

The Chairperson may require the mover of any motion or amendment to submit it in writing signed by the mover.
(See Standing Order 27.4.)

D7 Motion in Parts

The Chairperson may require any motion expressed in parts to be decided part by part.
(See Standing Order 27.5.)

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D8 Notice of Motion

The Chairperson may direct the Chief Executive to refuse to accept any notice of motion which:

- (a) Is disrespectful; or
- (b) Contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or
- (c) Is not within the scope of the role or functions of the Local Authority; or
- (d) Contains an ambiguity or statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution; and the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the Chief Executive may have made; or
- (e) Is concerned with matters which are already the subject of reports or recommendations from a Committee to the meeting concerned.

Where a notice of motion has been considered and agreed by the Local Authority, no notice of any other motion which is, in the opinion of the Chairperson, to the same effect may be put again whilst such original motion stands.

(See Standing Orders 28.2 and 29.3.)

D9 Action on Previous Resolutions

If in the opinion of the Chairperson the practical effect of a delay in taking action on a resolution which is subject to a notice of motion, until the proposed notice of motion has been dealt with by the Local Authority, would be equivalent to revocation of the resolution, or if repetitive notices of motion are considered by the Chairperson to be an attempt by a minority to frustrate the will of the Local Authority, action may be taken as though no such notice had been given.

(See Standing Order 27.16.)

D10 Repeat notice of Motion

If in the opinion of the Chairperson, a notice of motion is substantially the same in purport and effect to any previous notice of motion which has been considered and rejected by the Local Authority, no such notice of motion may be accepted within six months of consideration of the first notice of motion unless signed by not less than one third of the members of the Local Authority, including vacancies.

(See Standing Order 29.1.)

D11 Revocation or Alteration of Previous Resolution

A Chairperson may recommend in a report to the Local Authority the revocation or alteration of all or part of any resolution previously passed, and the Local Authority meeting may act on such recommendation.

(See Standing Order 27.18.)

D12 Chairperson May Call a Meeting

The Chairperson:

- (a) May call a meeting to dispose of the business to be transacted following the lapsing of a meeting due to failure of a quorum if such business cannot be delayed until the next ordinary meeting;
- (b) May requisition a Extraordinary Meeting to be held at a specified time and place in order to conduct specified business;
- (c) Or Chief Executive may also call an Extraordinary Meeting to deal with matters that require a meeting to be held at shorter notice than can be given to enable a Extraordinary Meeting to be held.

(See Standing Orders 23.2, 14.1 and 14.3.)

D13 Irrelevant Matter and Tedious Repetition

The Chairperson's ruling preventing members when speaking to any motion or amendment from introducing irrelevant matter or indulging in needless repetition is final and not open to challenge.

(See Standing Order 26.2.)

D14 Taking Down Words

The Chairperson may order words used and objected to by any member to be recorded in the minutes, provided such objection is made at the time the words are used and not after any other members have spoken.

(See Standing Order 26.4.)

D15 Reading of Speeches

The Chairperson may permit members who request permission to do so to read their speeches.

(See Standing Order 26.5.)

D16 Explanations

The Chairperson may permit members to make a personal explanation in addition to speaking to a motion, and members who have already spoken to explain some material part of a previous speech in the same debate.

(See Standing Orders 26.12 and 26.13.)

D17 Chairperson Rising

Whenever the Chairperson rises during a debate any member then speaking or offering to speak is to be seated and members are to be silent so that the Chairperson may be heard without interruption.

(See Standing Order 21.2.)

D18 Members May Leave Places

The Chairperson may permit members to leave their place while speaking.

(See Standing Order 21.3.)

D19 Priority of Speakers

The Chairperson will determine the order in which members may speak when two or more members indicate their wish to speak.

(See Standing Order 21.4.)

D20 Minutes

The Chairperson is to sign the minutes and proceedings of every meeting once confirmed. The Chairperson and Chief Executive are responsible for confirming the correctness of the minutes of the last meeting of a Local Authority prior to the next election of members.

(See Standing Orders 35.1 and 36.2.)

D21 Questions of Speakers

The Chairperson may permit members to ask questions of speakers under public forum for the purpose of obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.

(See Standing Order 48.4.)

D22 Withdrawal of Offensive or Malicious Expressions

- (a) The Chairperson may call upon any member to withdraw any offensive or malicious expression and may require the member to apologize for the expression.
(See Standing Order 21.10.)
- (b) Any member who refuses to withdraw the expression or apologise, if required by the Chairperson, can be directed to withdraw from the meeting for a time specified by the Chairperson.
(See Standing Order 21.11.)

D23 Chairperson's Rulings

Any member who refuses to accept a ruling of the Chairperson may be required by the Chairperson to withdraw from the meeting for a specified time.
(See Standing Orders 21.1 and 21.8.)

D24 Disorderly Behaviour

The Chairperson may:

- (a) Require any member or member of the public whose conduct is disorderly or who is creating a disturbance to withdraw immediately from the meeting for a time specified by the Chairperson. (See Standing Orders 21.12 and 34.1.)
- (b) Ask the meeting to hold in contempt any member whose conduct is grossly disorderly and where the meeting resolves to find the member in contempt, that resolution shall be recorded in the minutes.
(See Standing Orders 21.13 and 21.14.)

D25 Failure to Leave Meeting

If a member or member of the public who is required in accordance with a Chairperson's requirement to leave the meeting refuses or fails to do so, or having left the meeting attempts to re-enter without the permission of the Chairperson, any constable or employee of the Council may, at the Chairperson's request, remove or exclude the member from the meeting.
(See Standing Orders 21.15 and 34.2.)

INDEX

	Order No	Page
A		
Absence		
Leave of	24.1, 24.2	23, 23
Without leave	24.4	23
Address, mode of	3.3	6
Addresses, members to notify places of	2.3	5
Adjourned items		
Debate on	30.8	31
Taken first	30.9	32
Adjournment		
Failure of a quorum	23, 23.3, 35.2, App. D12(a)	22, 22, 35, 47
Following disorder	21.13	21
Procedural motions to adjourn	30, 30.1, 30.3, 30.4, 30.12	31, 31, 31, 31, 32
Agenda		
Availability for Community Boards	15.11	15
Available to public	15.9, 15.12	15, 15
Confidential	25.3	23
Definition of	102	1
Qualified privilege	33	34
Alteration of		
Motion	27.3, 27.6, 28.4	27, 27, 30
Standing Orders	1.2	4
Amendments		
Direct negatives not allowed	27.12	28
Flow chart	27.14	28
Procedure until resolution	27.13	28
Relevance of	27.11	28
Right of reply	26.10	26
When not seconded	27.7	27
Where carried	27.10	28
Where lost	27.9	27
Withdrawal of	27.2	27
Substituted motion by	27.3	27
Apologies	24.2, 24.3, 35.2	23, 23, 35
Appointment of		
Committees and Subcommittees	7, 7.1, 9.1	7, 7, 9
Chairperson	6.1	7
Joint Committees	8.1	8
Attendance of		
Members	23, 24	22, 23
Public	34	34
B		
Breaches of order		
By public	34	34
Business		
Adjourned by failure of quorum	23, 23.3, 35.2	22, 22, 35
Adjourned items, debate of	30.8	31
Chairperson's recommendation	25.4, 25.5	23, 24
Confidential terms	25.3	23
Discussion of minor items	25.7	24
Lapsed	23.2	22
Order of	25, 25.1, 25.2	23, 23, 23
Referral of	28.6, 30.11	29, 31

A54

Standing Orders

	Order No	Page
C		
Casting vote	5.2, 32.2	7, 32
Cellphones	21.16	20
Chairperson		
Accept closure motion	30.2	31
Censure by	21.15	21
Debate, rising during	21.2	19
Decide all questions	21.1	19
Decide points of order	21.1, 31.6, App. D2	19, 32, 46
Decides priority of speakers	21.4, App. D20	20, 48
Definition of	102	1
Deputation	37	36
Approved by	37.1	35
Disorderly members directed to withdraw	21.8	21
Ex-officio member	9.5	9
Mode of address	4.3	7
Of Local Authority	9.5	9
Presiding at meetings	4	6
Public, required to leave	34.1	34
Report of	25.4, 27.18	23, 29
Rising during debate	21.2	19
Chief Executive		
Convene Extraordinary Meeting	14.3	12
Convene first meeting	2.1	4
Definition of	102	1
Deputations lodged with	37.1	36
Minute books, to keep	36, 36.1	36, 36
Minutes, to confirm	35, 36.2	35, 35
Notices of motion	28	29
Provide notice to members	12.4, 15.6	10, 14
Recording of votes	32.7	33
Closed session, request for minutes of	15.15	16
Closure motion	30.1, 30.2, 30.5, 30.7	31, 31, 31, 31
On amendment	30.6	31
Committees		
Appointment of	7, 7.1	7
Appointment of Joint	10.1	9
Chairperson, ex-officio member of	9.5	9
Definition of	102	1
Delegation to	8.1	8
Delegation to Subcommittees	8.3	8
Discharge or reconstitution of	7.2	7
Elected members on	9.2	9
Extraordinary Meetings of	14.3	113
Joint	10.1	10
Membership of	10.3	10
Status of	10.2	10
Membership of	9.1	9
Minimum numbers on	9.3	9
Names to be available to public	15.13, 35.2	15, 34
Powers of delegation	8	8
Extraordinary Meetings of	14.2	12
Subject to direction of Local Authority	7.3	7
Tenure of	9.4	8
Use of delegated powers	8.2	8
Common Seal	44, 44.1, 44.2, 44.3, 44.4	39, 39, 40, 40
Community Boards		

A55

Standing Orders

	Order No	Page
Availability of agendas and reports	15.11	15
Conduct of meetings	21, 34.1	19, 34
Contempt, members guilty of	21.1, 21.14	19, 21
D		
Debate		
On items previously adjourned	30.8	31
Procedural motions to terminate or adjourn	30	30
Questions to Officers during	39.1	37
Rules of	26	25
Delegated powers, use of	8.2	8
Delegation		
Committee use of	8.2	8
Powers of	8	8
To Committees	8.1	8
To Subcommittees	8.3	8
Deputations		
In English or Maori	37.3	35
Procedures	37.4	35
Termination of	37.5	35
Time limit on	37.6	36
Where heard	37.1	36
Deputy Chairperson		
Appointment of	6.1, 10.3	7, 9
Election of	3, 3.1	5, 5
Direct negative	27.12	27
Disclosure of proceedings	18, App. A	17, 41
Disorder		
By public	34	34
By members	21.8, 21.12	20, 21
Division	32.6	33
Of motions	27.5, 32.7	27, 33
Restating the motion before	27.19	28
Second	32.7	33
Duration of attendance of meeting	40, 40.1, 40.2	38, 38, 38
E		
Election of Chairperson	2.1, 6.1	4, 7
Election of Deputy Chairperson	3, 3.1	5, 5
Equality of votes	5.3, 32.3,	7, 33
Extraordinary Meetings	14.3, 14.4, 15.5	13, 13, 14
Definition of	102	1
Public notice of resolutions of	14.5	13
See also Meetings		
Error in taking division	32.7	33
Ex-officio member	9.5	9
Exclusion of public	16, 25.3	15, 23
Exclusion of reports	15.10	15
Explanations	2.2, 21.4, 26.12, 26.13, App. D16	5, 20, 26, 26, 48
Expenditure	43, 43.1, 43.2, 43.3, 43.4, 43.5, 43.6, 43.7	38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38
F		
First meeting		
Business conducted	2	4
Called by Chief Executive	2.2	5
	2.1	4

A56

Standing Orders

	Order No	Page
Notice of addresses	2.3	5
Food - consuming of	21.17	21
Form of petitions	38.1	36
Further amendments	27.8	27
G		
General provisions	12	11
Guilty of contempt	21.1, 21.14	19, 21
H		
Hearings Committee	23.4	22
I		
Information		
Available to public	15.2	13
Public excluded, release of	16.5	16
Public excluded, use of	18	17
Withholding of	App. A	41
Inspection of financial records	42, 42.1	38, 38
Irregularities	11.1	11
Irrelevant matters	26.2	25
Items previously adjourned	30.8	31
J		
Joint Committees	8	8
L		
Lapse of meeting	23.2	22
Lapse of notice of motion	28.5	30
Lapsed business	23.2	22
Leave of absence		
Granting	24.1	23
Limit		
On time of meeting	21.6	20
On time of speeches	26.3, 26.6, 37.6, 38.4	25, 25, 36, 37
List of members	15.13	15
Local Authority		
Appointment of Committees	7.1	7
Chairperson ex-officio member	9.5	9
Definition of	102	1
Exclusion of public by	16.1, 16.2, 16.3	16, 16, 16
First meeting	2	4
Business conducted	2.2	5
Called by Chief Executive	2.1	4
Notice of addresses	2.3	5
Power of delegation	8.1, 8.2, 8.3	8, 8, 8
M		
Maintenance of order	34	34
Majority to decide	32.1	33
Matters		
Irrelevant	26.2	25
Referred to Committees	30.11	32
Mayor, installation of	2.1	4
Meetings		
Absence at	24.1	23
Adjournment of	21.13	21
Apologies	24, 24.2	23, 23

A57

Standing Orders

	Order No	Page
Apologies, recording of	24.3	23
Application of Standing Orders	17, 19	17, 19
Attendance of members	23, 24	22, 23
Cancellation	13.3	12
Chairperson's report	25.4, App. D4	23, 46
Chairperson rising	21.2, App. D17	19, 48
Chairperson to decide conduct	21.1	19
Chairperson to preside	4.1, 4.2	6, 6
Conduct of	12.2, 21	11, 19
Definition of	102	1
Deputations	37	36
Disorder in	21.13, 34	21, 34
Disorderly members of public to withdraw	34.1	34
Disorderly members to withdraw	21.8	20
Duration of meetings	21.6	22
Emergency	14, 14.3	12, 12
Notification of	14.4, 15.5	13, 14
Public notice of resolutions of	14.5	13
First after election	2, 2.1	4, 4
General provisions	12	11
Information available to public	15.2	13
Leave of absence from	24, 24.1	23, 23
Maintenance of public order at	34	34
Members not to be disrespectful	21.9	21
Minute books	36	35
Minutes of	35, 35.2	35, 35
In closed session	15.15	16
Motion to exclude public	16.1, 16.2	16, 16
Not invalid, notice not received	12.5, 12.6	10, 10
Not invalid, not publicly notified	15.7	14
Notice in writing	13.1	12
Open	15.1	13
Order of business	25	23
Order paper	15, 25.2	13, 23
Ordinary meeting	13	12
Definition of	102	2
Notification of	13	12
Public notification	15.3	14
Schedule of	13.2	12
Petitions	38, 38.1	36, 36
Precedence of business	30.3	30
Priority of speakers	21.4, App. D19	19, 48
Procedural motions to terminate		
or adjourn debate	30	31
Public at	15	13
Public excluded session	16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 17	16, 16, 16, 16, 17
Definition of	102	2
Public notice	15.8	14
Public order, maintenance of	34	34
Public to be notified	12.3	11
Emergency	15.5	14
Ordinary meetings	15.3	14
Special	15.4	14
Qualified privilege	33	34
Questions	39	37
Quorum	5, 22	6, 22
Failure of	23	22
At Committees	5.4, 22.4	6, 22

A58

Standing Orders

	Order No	Page
Recording devices	21.7	20
Removal from	21.15	21
Resolution to exclude public	16.1, 16.2	16, 6
Right to attend	12.3	11
Special	14.1	12
Definition of	102	1
Notification of	14.2, 15.4, 15.6	13, 14, 14
Speeches in English or Maori	21.5	20
Time and place of	12.4, 13.1, 14.1,	11, 12, 12
Time limit of	21.6	20
Use of recording device in	21.7	20
Members		
Apologies from	24.2, 24.3	23, 23
Apology for offensive language	21.10, App. D22	21, 49
Appointment or discharge of	9.1	8
Attendance at meetings	23	22
Contempt, censure and removal of	21.16, 35.2	21, 35
Definition of	102	2
Disorderly	21.8	20
Elected an Committees and Subcommittees	9.2	9
Excluded information for	16.5, 18, 18.1	16, 17, 17
Guilty of contempt	21.1, 21.14	19, 21
Leave of absence by	24, 24.1	23, 23
May not abstain	32.5	33
Keeping of Minutes	35.2	35
Not to be disrespectful	21.9	21
Not to speak	27.20	29
Notices of meetings	12.5	11
Order papers to	12.6	11
Pecuniary interest of	32.8	33
Priority of speakers	21.4, App. D19	20, 48
Questions	39	36
Reading of speeches	26.5, App. D15	25, 48
Retraction of offensive language	21.10, App. D22	21, 49
Right of reply	26.6, 26.9, 26.10, 30.7	25, 26, 26, 31
Rising to points of order	31.1	31
Speaking more than once	26.7	26
Time limits on speech	26.3, 26.6, 37.6, 38.4	25, 25, 36, 37
To speak in places	21.3	19
Use of recording device by	21.8	20
Membership of Committees and Subcommittees	9	8
Minute books	36	35
Access of public to	36.1	35
Inspection of	36.1	35
Keeping of	36	35
Minutes		
Available to public	15.2, 36.1	13, 35
Closed session	15.15	16
Defamatory matter in	33.1	34
Definition of	102	2
Evidence of proceedings	35.1	35
Keeping of	35.2	354
Last meeting before election	36.2	35
No discussion of	35.4	35
Chief Executive to keep	35.2	35
Public entitled to inspect	15.14, 36.1	15, 35
Qualified privilege	33	34
Recording	35.1	35
Contempt, censure and removal	21.14, 35.2	21, 35

A59

Standing Orders

	Order No	Page
Declaration of pecuniary interest	32.10	34
Failure of quorum	23.3	22
Specified words	26.4	25
Vote against recorded	32.12	34
Mode of address of Chairperson	33	6
Motions		
Alteration of notice	28.4	30
Once removed	27.6	27
Amendments	27, 27.1	27, 27
Closure	30.1, 30.2	31, 31
Division of	27.5, 32.7	27, 33
Flow chart	27.14	28
In writing	27.4, App. D7	27, 46
Mover of notice	28.3	29
Notices of	28	29
Notices of, in writing	28.1	29
Notices of, lapse	28.5	30
Procedure for	27	27
Procedure until resolution	27.13	28
Procedural, to terminate or adjourn debate	30	31
Members who may move	30.1	31
Take precedence	30.3	31
Voting on	30.4	31
Refusal of notice	28.2	29
Repeat notices of	29, 29.1	31, 31
Reserving right to speak in	26.1	25
Restating	26.8	25
Restating before division	27.19	29
Substituted by amendment	27.3	27
Withdrawal of	27.2	27
N		
News media		
Information available to	15.2	13
Notice not received	12.6	11
Notices		
Public notification of meetings	15.3	13
To members of meetings	12.5	11
Notices of motion		
Agreed, no repeats	29.3	30
Alteration of	28.4	30
In writing	28.1	30
Movers to be present	28.3	29
Referral to Committee	28.6	30
Refusal of	28.2	29
Rejected, first repeat	29.1, 29.2	30, 30
Rejected, second repeat	29, 29.2	30, 30
Repeat	29	30
Revocation or alteration of resolution	27.15, 27.18, App. D11	28, 29, 47
O		
Objectionable language	21.10	21
Objections to words used	26.4	25
Obligation to provide members with information	41, 41.1, 41.2, 41.3, 41.4	38, 38, 38, 38, 38
Offensive words	21.9, 21.10	21, 21
Officers, questions to	39.1	37
Open voting	32.4	33

A60

Standing Orders

	Order No	Page
Oral statements		
Qualified privilege	33, 33.2	34, 34
Order		
Of business	25, 25.1	23, 23
Paper	25.2	23
Points of	31	32
Order paper	25.2	23
Preparation of	25.2	23
Public access to	15	13
Sent to members	12.5	11
Ordinary meetings		
Definition of	102	2
Notification of	13	11
See also Meetings		
P		
Pecuniary interest	32.8	34
Declaration of	32.9	34
Reasons for leaving room	32.10	34
Personal matters, explanation of	26.12	26
Petitions		
Forms of	38.1	36
Presented by members	38.2	36
Presented by petitioner	38.4	37
Points of order	31	32
Powers of delegation	10	10
Committee use of	10.2	10
To Committees	10.1	10
To Subcommittees	10.3	10
Preparation of order paper	25.2	23
Presentations	37	36
In English or Maori	37.3	35
Termination of	37.5	35
Time limit	37.6	36
Press - see News media		
Previous speech, explanation of	26.13	26
Priority of speaker	21.4, App. D19	20, 48
Privilege, qualified	33	34
Procedural motions	30	31
Proceedings not invalidated	11	9
Public		
Able to know text of motion to exclude	16.2, 16.3	16, 16
Agenda to be available to	15.12	15
Entitled to inspect minutes	15.14, 36.1	15, 35
Excluded information	16.5, 18	16, 17
Definition of	102	2
Excluded session		
Definition of	102	2
Standing Orders	17	176
Exclusion from proceedings	16, 18.1, 25.3	15, 23
Information available to	15.2	13
Maintenance of order at meetings	34	34
Members, to leave meeting	34.1, App. D25	34, 49
Notification of meetings	15.3	14
Removal of members of	34.2	35
Request for minutes from closed sessions	15.15	16
Public Forum		
Council	25.8	24
Community Board's	25.9	24

A61

Standing Orders

	Order No	Page
Questions of speakers during public forum	25.10	26
Publicly notified		
Definition of	102	2
Q		
Qualified privilege	33	34
Quasi-judicial		
Definition	102	2
Special Procedures	12.5, 12.6	11, 11
Questions	39	37
Decided by majority	32.1	32
To Officers	39.1	337
Quorum		
At meetings	4	6
Committee meetings	4.4	6
Failure of	23, 23.3	22
Lapsed business	23.2	22
Local Authority meeting	22.3	22
Minutes to record failure of	23.3	22
Required at meetings	4.1, 4.2	6, 6
R		
Raising point of order	31	32
Reading of speech not allowed	26.5	25
Recording device, use of	21.7	20
Recording vote against	32.12	34
Reference to private affairs	21.9	21
Refusal of notice of motion	28.2	29
Relevancy of amendment	27.11	28
Repetition	26.2	25
Reply, right of	26.6, 26.9, 26.10, 30.7	25, 26, 26, 31
When may be exercised	26.10	26
Report		
Available to public	15.9	15
Chairperson's	25.4, App. D4	23, 46
Exclusion from	15.10	15
Reserving speech	26.1	25
Resolutions		
Reflections on	27.21	29
Restriction on action	27.16	28
Revocation or alteration of	27.15, 27.16, 27.17, 27.18	28, 28, 29, 29
To exclude public	16.2, 16.3	16, 16
To go into public excluded session	17	17
Restating the motion	26.8	25
Before division	27.19	29
Revocation of resolution	27.15, 27.17, 27.18	28, 29, 29
Right of reply	26.6, 26.9, 26.10, 30.7	25, 26, 26, 31
Rising to point of order	31.1	32
Rules of debate	13	25
Ruling, Chairperson's final	App. D13, App. D23	48, 48
Seal	44, 44.1, 44.2, 44.3, 44.4	39, 38, 40, 40, 40
Second division, taking of	32.7	33
Seconder	27.1	27
Short of a quorum	23.1	22
Signing of minutes	App. D20	48
Speakers		
Limitation on	26.3, 26.6, 37.6, 38.4	25, 25, 36, 37

A62

Standing Orders

	Order No	Page
Priority of Speaking	21.4	19
Not more than once	26.7	26
Only to relevant matters	26.11	26
Reserving speech	26.1	25
Right of reply	26.6, 26.9, 26.10, 30.7	25, 26, 26, 31
Time limits	26.3, 26.6, 37.6, 38.4	25, 25, 36, 37
To point of order	31.1	32
To speak in places	21.3	19
Special Committees		
Appointment of	7.1	7
See also Committees		
Extraordinary Meeting/Extraordinary Meetings		
Definition of	102, 14.1	1, 12
See also Meetings		
Special Provisions	12.5, 12.6	11, 11
Speech, reserving right to	26.1	25
Speeches	21.5, 26, 26.5	20, 25, 25
Standing Committees		
Appointment of	7	7
See also Committees		
Standing Orders		
ADditional to	19.2	19
Adoption of	1.1	4
Alteration of	1.2	4
Application of	17, 19	16, 19
Committees	19.1	19
Public excluded session	17, 17.1	17, 17
Substitution of	19.2	19
Temporary suspension	20	19
Subcommittees		
Appointment of	7.1	7
Delegation by Committee	8.3	10
Discharge or reconstitution of	7.2	7
Membership of	9	9
Minimum numbers on	9.3	9
Substituted motion	27.3	27
Suspension of Standing Orders	20	19
T		
Taking down words	26.4, App. D15	25, 48
Tedious repetition not allowed	26.2, App. D13	25, 48
Time limit		
Of meeting	21.6	21
Of speeches	26.3, 26.6, 37.6, 38.4	25, 25, 36, 37
On presentation	37.6	36
U		
Use of common seal	44, 44.1, 44.2, 44.3, 44.4, 44.5	39, 39, 40, 40, 40
Use of recording device	21.7	20
V		
Vacancies	11.1	1
Voting		
Abstention by members	32.5	33
Decisions, by majority	32.1	33
Method of	32.6	33
On procedural motions	30.4	31

A63

Standing Orders

	Order No	Page
On suspension of Standing Orders	20	19
Systems for certain appointments	6	7
W		
Withdrawal of motion or amendment	27.2	27
Words, taking down of	26.4, App. D14	25, 48
Working day		
Definition of	102	3

A64