

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR, 11TH JUNE, 1894)



Reprinted with Additional and Amended Standing Orders

1976

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Approved by the Governor, 11th June, 1894.

(Reprinted with additional and amended Standing Orders.)

REPEAL OF PREVIOUS STANDING RULES AND ORDERS.

1. All previous Standing Rules and Orders are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

2. In all cases not specially provided for hereinafter, or by other Orders, resort may be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament, which may be followed so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this House: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to render applicable any new Standing Order of the Imperial Parliament made since the 1st January, 1880, save so far as the same shall have been or shall be expressly adopted by this House.

Resort to
rules,
forms, and
usages of
Imperial
Parliament.

CHAPTER II.—PROCEEDINGS ON THE OPENING OF A NEW PARLIAMENT.

3. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament for the despatch of business, pursuant to the Governor's Proclamation, Members of the Assembly having met at the time and place appointed, the Clerk of the Assembly shall read the Proclamation and announce the receipt of the Writs of Election and the List of Members elected.

Clerk reads
Proclama-
tion, and
announces
receipt of
Writs of
Election,
and List
of Members
elected.

House
awaits
Message
from the
Commis-
sioners.

4. The House shall await a Message from the Commissioners appointed by the Governor for the opening of Parliament.

House
attends to
hear Com-
mission
read.

5. On receiving the Message from the Governor's Commissioners for opening the Parliament, the Members of the Assembly will attend at the place named in the Message to hear the Commission read.

Commis-
sion for
swearing
Members
announced
and read.

6. The Assembly having heard the Commission for opening the Parliament read, and being in their own Chamber, a Commissioner or the Commissioners appointed by the Governor for swearing Members shall be announced, and the Commission read by the Clerk.

Members
sworn and
Writs of
Election
produced.

7. Members shall then be sworn or make affirmation as prescribed by law, and shall sign the roll; and the writ of election of each Member, with the return endorsed thereon, shall be produced by the Clerk on the oath or affirmation being administered to such Member.

Clerk acts
as Chair-
man for
Speaker's
election.

8. For the purpose of the election of a Speaker, the Clerk of the Assembly shall act as Chairman of the House, and in any debate at such election shall decide which Member is entitled to address the House.

A Member
proposed as
Speaker.

9. (a) After the Members present have been sworn, a Member, addressing himself to the Clerk, shall propose some other Member, then present, to the House, for their Speaker, and move "That Mr. ——— do take the Chair of this House as Speaker", which motion must be seconded.

(b) A Member when proposed and seconded, shall stand up in his place and inform the House whether he accepts nomination.

(c) No Member shall speak to any such motion for more than ten minutes. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

Closure.

9A. At any time during the proceedings relating to the election of Speaker, whether any Member is addressing the House or not, the Premier or a Minister may move, without notice or debate, "That the Question be now put."

Before putting the question "That the Question be now put," the Clerk shall ask, "Is there any further proposal for the Office of Speaker?" and the Clerk shall receive any nomination or nominations then made, no debate being allowed.

The Clerk shall then put the question, without debate, "That the Question be now put." In the event of the numbers being equal, the question shall be decided in the negative.

The carrying of the question "That the Question be now put" shall be deemed to be an instruction to the Clerk to put forthwith, and without further debate, the necessary Questions in relation to the candidates, in the order and manner prescribed by Standing Order No. 14. [*Approved, 11th April, 1935.*]

10-13. [*Rescinded, 11th April, 1935.*]

14. The Clerk shall, in the order in which the Members have been proposed, put the question "That Mr. _____ do take the Chair of this House as Speaker"; and if resolved in the affirmative the Member shall be conducted to the Chair, but if in the negative, or in the event of the numbers being equal, the question shall then be put by the Clerk "That (*the Member next proposed*) do take the Chair of this House as Speaker," and so on until a majority has been recorded in favour of one of the candidates. [*Approved, 11th April, 1935.*]

Mode of decision between candidates.

15. Having been conducted to the Chair, the Member so elected, standing on the upper step, shall return his acknowledgments to the House for the honour conferred upon him, and take the Chair.

The Speaker Elect takes the Chair.

16. Members having then congratulated the Speaker, a Member of the Government shall inform the House at what hour the Governor will be pleased to receive the House for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency their Speaker, and the House shall then adjourn to that hour, unless the Governor is prepared to receive the House at once.

Appointment for presentation of the Speaker to the Governor.

The Speaker presents himself to the Governor and lays claim to privileges.

17. The Speaker having resumed the Chair at that hour (in the event of the House having adjourned) shall proceed with any Members then present, to Government House, for the purpose of presenting himself to the Governor; and at such presentation he shall, in the name and on behalf of the House, lay claim to their undoubted rights and privileges, and pray that the most favourable construction may be put upon all their proceedings; and, on returning, shall pass through the Assembly Chamber, and having resumed the Chair, shall report his presentation to the Governor, as well as the circumstance that he had laid claim, on behalf of the House, to their undoubted rights and privileges.

House summoned to hear Governor's reasons for calling Parliament together.

18. A Member of the Government shall then inform the House at what hour the Governor will be pleased to summon the House for the purpose of hearing the reasons of His Excellency's calling the Parliament together; and the House may then adjourn to that hour.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROCEDURE.

Introduction of New Members.

19. A Member, returned at other than a general election shall be introduced to the House by a Member.

20. [*Rescinded, 1st May, 1964.*]

When Members may be sworn.

21. Members may take and subscribe the Oath or Affirmation required by law at any time during the sitting of the House. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

Absence of Speaker.

22. Whenever the House shall be informed by the Clerk of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of Committees, so long as Mr. Speaker is absent, shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of the Speaker in relation to all proceedings of the House, as Deputy-Speaker until the next meeting of the House, but shall give place to Mr. Speaker upon his arrival, and so on from day to day, on the like information being given to

the House, until the House shall otherwise order: Provided that if the House shall adjourn for more than twenty-four hours, the Deputy-Speaker shall continue to perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker for twenty-four hours only after such adjournment.

23. In the event of the absence of both the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, the Members present—Absence of Speaker and Chairman of Committees. if a quorum—may proceed, by motion made and seconded, to at once elect one of their number as Acting-Speaker for the time being, and the Question in that case shall be put by the Clerk at the Table without debate, and the Member so elected shall have the same power and authority as is conferred on the Deputy-Speaker by Standing Order No. 22; and in the event of no such motion being carried, the Clerk shall declare the House adjourned until the next usual sitting day. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

24. In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Assembly, the duties imposed upon him shall be performed by the Clerk-Assistant, or, in his absence, by the officer next in seniority. Absence of the Clerk.

25. When a vacancy has occurred in the office of Speaker during a Session, the Clerk of the Assembly shall report the same to the House at its first sitting afterwards, and the House shall forthwith proceed to the election of a new Speaker. Vacancy in Speakership during Session.

26. When a vacancy has occurred in the office of Speaker during recess, except by dissolution of the Parliament, the Clerk of the Assembly shall report the same to the House on its return from hearing the Governor's Speech on opening the next Session, and it shall forthwith proceed to the election of a new Speaker. Vacancy in Speakership during recess.

27. When a vacancy has occurred in the office of Speaker, during the currency of a Parliament, the new Speaker, on being presented to the Governor, does not lay claim to the privileges of the House. Privileges not claimed by Speaker elected during currency of Parliament.

Election
of Chairman
of Committees.

28. (a) A Member shall, upon Motion without Notice, be elected Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, and when so elected shall continue to act as such Chairman during the continuance of the Assembly, unless the House shall otherwise direct.

(b) For the purpose of the election of a Chairman of Committees a Member shall propose some other Member, as Chairman of Committees, and move, "That Mr. ——— be Chairman of Committees of the Whole House", which motion must be seconded. Further nominations may be proposed in like manner.

No Member shall speak to any such motion for more than ten minutes.

The Speaker shall, in the order in which the Members have been proposed, put the Question, "That Mr. ——— be Chairman of Committees of the Whole House"; and if resolved in the affirmative the Member shall be declared elected; but, if in the negative, the Question shall then be put, by the Speaker, "That (*the Member next proposed*) be Chairman of Committees of the Whole House", and so on until a majority has been recorded in favour of one of the candidates.

(c) At any time during the proceedings relating to the election of Chairman of Committees, whether any Member is addressing the House or not, the Premier or a Minister may move, without notice or debate, "That the Question be now put".

Before putting the Question "That the Question be now put", the Speaker shall ask, "Is there any further proposal for the office of Chairman of Committees?" and the Speaker shall receive any nomination or nominations then made, no debate being allowed.

The Speaker shall then put the Question, without debate, "That the Question be now put".

The carrying of the Question "That the Question be now put" shall be deemed to be an instruction to the Speaker to put forthwith, and without further debate, the necessary Questions in relation to the candidates.

(d) When a vacancy occurs in the office of Chairman, a new Chairman shall be elected in like manner. [Approved, 1st May, 1964.]

28A. Mr. Speaker shall nominate, at the commencement of every Session, a panel of not more than five Members to act as Temporary Chairmen of Committees when requested by, or in the absence of, the Chairman of Committees, and any Temporary Chairman, while acting under this Standing Order, shall have all the powers of the Chairman of Committees of the Whole House: Provided that he shall immediately vacate the Chair on the return and at the request of the Chairman of Committees. [Approved, 1st May, 1964.]

Nomination of
Temporary
Chairmen.

28B. Whenever the Speaker is unavoidably absent and the Chairman of Committees is performing the duties of the Speaker in accordance with section 31A of the Constitution Act, 1902, as amended, or in the unavoidable absence for a period of the Chairman of Committees, the House may proceed, upon Motion without Notice, to the election of an Acting-Chairman of Committees who shall exercise all the authorities, duties and functions of the Chairman.

Election
of Acting-
Chairman of
Committees.

For the purpose of the election of an Acting-Chairman of Committees the procedure provided for the election of a Chairman of Committees shall be adopted. [Approved, 1st May, 1964.]

29. At any time during the sitting of the House, and without any formal communication to the House—

Deputy-
Speaker or
Acting-
Speaker
may take
Chair when
requested.

(a) The Chairman of Committees may, at the request of Mr. Speaker, take the Chair of the House temporarily as Deputy-Speaker; and

(b) Any Member may, at the request of Mr Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker (whichever may be in the Chair, and in the absence of the other of them from the House), take the Chair of the House temporarily as Acting-Speaker.

(c) The Deputy-Speaker and the Acting-Speaker whilst acting under this Standing Order shall be entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Speaker. [Approved, 19th May, 1931.]

Appointment
of a
Deputy-
Speaker.

29A. Before the appointment of the Chairman of Committees as provided in Standing Order 28, the House may, by motion without Notice, appoint any Member to be Chairman of Committees and Deputy-Speaker for the then sitting of the House.

The Member so elected shall be entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Committees, including his powers as Deputy-Speaker. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

CHAPTER IV.—OPENING OF A SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Clerk reads
Proclama-
tion.

30. On the first day of the meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business, pursuant to the Governor's Proclamation, Members of the Assembly having met at the time and place appointed, the Clerk of the Assembly shall read the Proclamation.

House
awaits
Message
from
Governor.

31. The House shall await a Message from the Governor.

When
Parliament
opened by
Commis-
sioners.

32. When the reasons for calling Parliament together are announced by Commissioners appointed by the Governor, the same forms shall be observed by the Assembly as when the Governor opens Parliament in person.

House
attends to
hear
Governor's
Speech.

33. On the receipt of the Message to attend the Governor to hear his Speech, the Speaker with the House shall attend at the place appointed by the Governor.

House
returns to
its own
Chamber.

34. The Speaker and the House having heard the Governor's Speech, and being in their own Chamber, the House may then adjourn during pleasure.

Some formal
business
first
transacted.

35. Before the Governor's Speech is reported to the House by the Speaker, some formal motion shall be made, or formal business transacted without notice.

36. The Speaker shall then report that the House had attended the Governor, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Speech the Speaker had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy; which he will then lay upon the Table of the House. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

Speaker reports Governor's Speech.

37. The Speech of His Excellency having been laid upon the Table of the House, an Address in Reply thereto may be immediately moved and seconded. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

Address in Reply to the Governor's Speech.

38. The Address having been adopted by the House, with or without an amendment, shall be presented to the Governor by the Speaker, accompanied by the Mover and Seconder and such Members of the House as shall think fit to attend, at such time as the Governor shall inform the Speaker it will be His Excellency's pleasure to receive the House. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Address in Reply agreed to and presented to the Governor.

39. No business beyond that which is of a formal character shall be entered upon before the Address in Reply to the Governor's Opening Speech has been adopted, except for the appointment of Sessional Orders and Committees or as provided in Standing Orders 28, 29A, 49, 113A, 161 and 395. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Business before adoption of Address.

39A. When the Sovereign opens Parliament in Person, references in the Standing Orders to His Excellency the Governor shall be read and construed as references to the Sovereign. [*Approved, 3rd December, 1953.*]

Opening of Parliament by Sovereign.

CHAPTER V.—SITTING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

40. The House may from time to time appoint the days and the hour of each day on which it will meet for the despatch of business, and the hour of adjournment, and the order in which the business shall be appointed to be taken. [*Approved, 25th September, 1928.*]

Days and hour of meeting and adjournment.

40A. Unless otherwise ordered:—

- (1) The House shall meet for the despatch of business at 2.15 o'clock, p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 10.30 o'clock, a.m., on Thursday in each week.

Days and hours of sitting.

- (2) Upon the expiration of fifteen minutes after the motion for the Adjournment of the House has been made, the Speaker shall adjourn the House, without Question put.

No Member shall speak to such motion for more than ten minutes.

Provided that on Thursdays when General Business takes precedence of Government Business after 2.15 p.m. the Motion for the adjournment of the House shall be decided without debate. [*Approved, 1st April, 1976.*]

41. The Bell shall be rung two minutes prior to Mr. Speaker taking the Chair.

Bell rung
before
Speaker
takes Chair.

Time of
Speaker
taking the
Chair for
meeting of
the House.

42. Mr. Speaker shall take the Chair at the time appointed for the meeting of the House, and if at the expiration of five minutes there be not a Quorum of Members present, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the House to the next sitting day; the names of the Members present being entered in the Votes and Proceedings. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

Prayer.

42A. Upon the Speaker taking the Chair each day, he shall offer the following Prayer:—

“Almighty God, we humbly beseech Thee to vouch-
safe Thy blessing upon this Parliament. Direct and
prosper our deliberations to the advancement of
Thy glory, and the true welfare of the people of
our State and Australia. Amen!” [*Approved, 14th
May, 1934.*]

House
proceeds to
business on
return from
attending
the
Governor.

43. When the attendance of the House has been desired by the Governor, the House, on its return, will proceed with business, although less than a Quorum be present, until notice be taken thereof.

*Absence
of Quorum.

44. If, at any time after the commencement of the Business of the Day, notice be taken by any Member, or the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole reports (whether upon Division or otherwise) that there is not a Quorum of Members present, by direction of the Speaker the Division Bell shall be rung, and one of the Clerks-Assistant at the Table shall simultaneously turn a Minute-glass; and at the expiration of two minutes by the glass,

* See also Standing Order 322.

the Speaker shall count the House and, if there be not a Quorum present (being at least twenty Members exclusive of the Speaker), shall adjourn the House to the next day of meeting: Provided that if, on any Division in the House, it appear by the Lists handed in by the Tellers that there is not a Quorum present, the Speaker shall adjourn the House at once, without the Bell being rung or the Minute-glass turned. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

* 45. A Member who calls the attention of Mr. Speaker, or of the Chairman of Committees, to the fact that there is not a Quorum of Members present, shall be held to be present during the counting of the House or Committee.

Member calling attention to be counted.

* 46. Any Member calling attention to the absence of a Quorum when a Quorum is actually present shall be deemed guilty of disorder.

Attention called when Quorum present.

* 47. Upon every occasion when the House is counted out, the names of Members present shall be taken down by one of the Clerks-Assistant, and be entered in the Votes and Proceedings.

Names of Members present at Count-out.

48. Except in the cases provided in Standing Orders 23, 40A, 42, 44 and 49, when the Speaker adjourns the House without putting a Question, or as ordered by the House, the House can only be adjourned by its own resolution on the Motion of a Minister of the Crown. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

House only adjourns by its own resolution, except in stated cases.

49. (a) No Motion for the adjournment of the House under this Standing Order shall be entertained until the Formal Business shall have been disposed of and then only for the purpose of discussing a specific matter of recent occurrence and of sufficient public importance to warrant urgent consideration; a Member desirous of moving such a Motion shall provide a copy thereof to the Speaker at least thirty minutes before the time appointed for the meeting of the House and shall also deposit a copy of the Notice of such Motion in the box on the Speaker's desk before the conclusion of Formal Business.

Adjournment for urgent consideration of specific matter.

(b) The Speaker shall advise the Leader of the Government or the Minister whose administration is concerned of any Notices of Motion under this Standing Order as soon as practicable after the receipt thereof.

(c) At the conclusion of Formal Business the Speaker shall take a Notice of Motion from the box and if he is satisfied that the matter is proper to be so discussed he will call upon the Member whose signature is appended thereto to move "That this House do now adjourn". If the Motion is supported by five other Members standing in their places, the Speaker shall propose the Question.

(d) In determining whether a matter is proper to be discussed, the Speaker shall have regard to (i) the extent to which it concerns the administrative responsibilities of Ministers of the Crown or could come within the scope of Ministerial action; (ii) the probability of the matter being brought before the House in a reasonable time by other means; and (iii) whether the matter is specific, of recent occurrence and of sufficient public importance to warrant urgent consideration.

(e) The Speaker may entertain points upon the Question whether the matter is proper to be discussed and when he states whether or not he is satisfied that the matter is proper to be discussed he need not give the reasons for his decision to the House. There shall be no dissent from the Ruling given.

(f) The Member and the Minister first speaking shall not exceed thirty minutes, and any other Member or the Mover in reply shall not exceed ten minutes.

(g) No second Motion for the adjournment shall be made on the same day except with the concurrence of the House, obtained by question from the Chair, without debate.

(h) Nothing contained in this Standing Order shall apply to the usual motion of adjournment by a Member of the Government to terminate the sitting of the House. [Approved, 1st April, 1976.]

50. [Rescinded, 26th May, 1971.]

Earlier
meeting of
House in
certain
circumstances.

50A. Whenever the House stands adjourned and it is represented to the Speaker by the Government that the public interest requires that the House should meet at any earlier time during the adjournment, the Speaker, if he is satisfied that the public interest does so require may prior to that date by telegram or letter addressed to each Member of the House fix an earlier day of meeting.

Provided that if the Speaker is unable to act owing to any cause, the Chairman of Committees shall act in his stead for the purposes of this Standing Order. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

51. Whenever the Assembly may be adjourned for want of a Quorum to the next sitting day, and the same shall prove to be a General Holiday, proclaimed by the authority of the Government, then the Assembly shall stand adjourned to the next succeeding sitting day. When adjourned for want of Quorum before General Holiday.

CHAPTER VI.—RECORDS OF THE HOUSE.

52. Every Vote and Proceeding of the House shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Assembly, and the Votes and Proceedings of the House shall, being first perused by the Speaker, be printed by the Government Printer; and the Votes and Proceedings, so printed from day to day, signed by the Speaker and countersigned by the Clerk, shall be the Journals of the House. Votes and Proceedings.

53. The custody of the Votes and Proceedings, Records, and all documents whatsoever laid before the House, shall be in the Clerk, who shall neither take, nor permit to be taken any such Votes and Proceedings, Records or documents from the Chamber or Offices, without the express leave or order of the Speaker. Custody of Records.

CHAPTER VII.—ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.

54. Accounts and Papers may be ordered to be laid before the House; and the Clerk shall communicate to the Premier all orders for Papers made by the House; and such Papers shall be laid on the Table by any Member of the House, being also a Member of the Government. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*] Accounts, &c., ordered.

55. The production of Accounts or Papers concerning the Royal Prerogative, or of Despatches or other Correspondence addressed to or emanating from His Excellency the Governor, or having reference to the Administration of Justice, shall be asked for only by Address to the Governor. Addresses for Papers.

56. Other Papers may be presented pursuant to Statute, or by command of His Excellency the Governor. Presented by Command.

Papers laid
upon the
Table.

57. All Papers and Documents laid upon the Table of the House may be ordered to be printed without notice and without debate. Any such Papers or Documents ordered to be printed shall be considered public.

Papers not ordered to be printed may be inspected at the offices of the House at any time, by Members, and unless otherwise ordered, by other persons, and copies thereof or extracts therefrom may be made.

Provided that a Minister presenting any paper may at once move, without Notice, "That inspection of the paper be restricted to Members only and no copies thereof or extracts therefrom may be made". Such Question shall be put without debate.

Should Mr. Speaker present any document he may, at once, put the Question "That the Document be printed", no debate being allowed. [*Approved, 1st April, 1976.*]

Distribution
of Papers.

58. (a) The Clerk shall distribute to each Member of the Assembly, if so requested by him, a copy of each Paper printed by Order of the Assembly, and shall transmit to the Clerk of the Council a sufficient number of copies of all such Papers for distribution to the Members of the Council.

(b) The Clerk shall cause to be printed and brought up to date weekly a list of the regulations, rules, ordinances, by-laws, proclamations, and instruments showing the date upon which each was laid upon the Table, together with the date of the last day (in the normal course of sitting days) upon which Notice of Motion for Disallowance may be given. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

CHAPTER VIII.—STRANGERS.

Admission of.

59. The Speaker only shall have the privilege of admitting Strangers to the space at the back of the Speaker's Chair, the Ladies' Gallery, or to the Lower Gallery; but every Member shall have the privilege of admitting, by orders, not transferable, two Strangers to the Upper Gallery.

Notice
taken of
presence of.

60. If, at any sitting of the House, or in Committee, any Member shall take notice that Strangers are present, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman (as the case may be) shall forthwith put the Question, "That Strangers be ordered

to withdraw," without permitting any debate or amendment; and on that Question being resolved in the affirmative, Strangers shall be required immediately to withdraw: Provided that the Speaker or the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, order the withdrawal of Strangers from any part of the House.

The Parliamentary Reporting Staff shall not be deemed to be Strangers unless Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of Committees shall so direct.

61. No Member shall bring any Stranger into any part of the Buildings appropriated to the Members of the House, while the House or a Committee of the Whole House is sitting except to such rooms as may be set apart for Strangers.

Only
admitted to
rooms
specially
set apart.

62. No Strangers shall be admitted at any time to a Secret Committee.

Not
admitted to
Secret
Committee.

62A. The representatives of registered newspapers shall have admission to the Press Gallery during the sittings of the House. The Speaker shall have control of the gallery and rooms adjacent thereto set apart for the use of the representatives of the Press, and shall provide for the accommodation in such gallery and rooms of a representative or representatives of such newspapers as he deems fit; but the House may, from time to time, direct by resolution that a representative or representatives of any newspaper shall be admitted to or excluded from the accommodation of such gallery and rooms: Provided that Mr. Speaker shall be entitled to put the Question when debate on any such resolution shall have exceeded thirty minutes, and that no Member or the Mover in Reply shall, without concurrence, speak to such resolution for more than ten minutes.

Accommoda-
tion for
representa-
tives of the
Press.

In this Standing Order "registered newspapers" shall be deemed to include licensed radio and television broadcasting stations which conduct independent news services.

The privilege conferred upon representatives referred to in this Standing Order shall not, unless with the permission of the Speaker, confer the right upon such representatives to use cameras, microphones, tape recorders, or other mechanical recording device within the Chamber or the precincts of the House. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

CHAPTER IX.—ATTENDANCE AND PLACES OF MEMBERS.

Record of Members.

63. A Record of the Members of the House shall be kept by the Clerk, in which shall be entered the name of each Member, the date of his election, the date of his taking his seat, and, on his ceasing to be a Member, the date and the cause thereof.

Members to attend House.

64. Every Member is bound to attend the service of the House unless leave of absence be given to him by the House.

Leave of absence.

65. Leave of absence, not exceeding the remainder of the then Session, may be given, upon Motion without Notice, by the House to any Member, for any sufficient cause, to be stated to the House. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

66. [*Rescinded, 1st May, 1964.*]

Leave excuses from service.

67. A Member shall be excused from service in the House, or on any Committee, so long as he has leave of absence.

Leave forfeited.

68. A Member, having leave of absence, shall forfeit the same by attending the service of the House before the expiration of such leave.

Call of the House—day fixed for.

69. (a) No order for a Call of the House shall be made for any day earlier than fourteen days from the day on which such order shall have been made.

Notice of.

(b) A notice of the order for a Call of the House, signed by the Clerk, shall be forwarded by post to each Member of the Assembly. For the purpose of enabling this notice to be given, every Member shall, at the commencement of each Session, or as soon as he shall have taken his seat, enter his name and address in a book to be kept by the Clerk of the House.

An Order of the Day.

(c) The order for Calling over the House on a future day shall be set down as the first Order of the Day for the day so appointed.

Names called over.

(d) When the Order of the Day for Calling over the House is read, unless the same be postponed or discharged, the names of the Members shall be called over by the Clerk alphabetically.

(e) The names of all Members who do not answer when called shall be taken down by the Clerk, and subsequently called over a second time ; when those who answer, or afterwards attend in their places on the same day, are ordinarily excused.

Members not present, but subsequently attending.

(f) Members not attending in their places on the same day may be ordered to attend on a future day, when, unless they attend, or a reasonable excuse be offered for their absence, they will be dealt with for their default as the House may think fit.

Members absent.

70. The front bench on the right hand of the Chair shall be reserved for Members holding office under the Crown.

Ministerial bench.

71. A Member shall be uncovered when he enters or leaves the House, or moves to any other part of the House during the debate ; and shall make obeisance to the Chair on entering or leaving the Chamber.

Member to be uncovered when not seated.

72. No Member shall pass between the Chair and the Table, or between the Chair and the Member addressing the Chair. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

No Member to pass between Chair and Table or Chair and Member addressing the Chair.

73. A Member, when he comes into the House, shall take a seat, and shall not stand in any of the passages or gangways.

Members not to obstruct passages.

CHAPTER X.—ROUTINE OF BUSINESS.

74. The House shall proceed each day with its ordinary business in the following routine. 1. Presentation of Petitions. 2. Notice of Motions. 3. Presentation of Papers. 4. Questions. 5. Placing or Disposal of Business. 6. *Formal Business. 7. Motions under Standing Order 49. 8. Motions and Orders of the Day or *vice versa*, as set down on the Notice Paper or as provided by Sessional Orders. [*Approved, 1st April, 1976.*]

Routine of business.

* See also Standing Order 127.

Presentation
of Messages,
Papers, and
Returns.

75. Messages between the Legislative Council and Assembly, Papers and Returns may be presented at any time when other business is not before the House. Debate on the motion for the adjournment of the House may be interrupted in order to present such Messages, Papers and Returns. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

CHAPTER XI.—QUESTIONS SEEKING INFORMATION.

Answers to
Questions
respecting
Public
Business.

76. Questions may be put to Ministers relating to public affairs, and the answers laid upon the Table; and to other Members, relating to any Bill, Motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the House, in which such Members may be concerned. A copy of such answers shall be forthwith delivered to each Member. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

Questions
not to involve
argument or
opinion.

77. In putting any such Question no argument or opinion shall be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as may be necessary to explain such Question.

Answer to
be relevant
and no
debate
allowed.

78. An answer shall be relevant to the Question and in answering any such Question a Member shall not debate the matter to which the same refers. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Questions
without
notice.

79. Questions asked without notice may be read and are subject to the same rules as Questions upon notice, but neither the Question nor reply shall be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings: Provided that no Question shall be asked after the lapse of forty-five minutes from Mr Speaker calling on Questions: Provided further that no supplementary Questions may be asked. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Time for
giving
Notices.

80. Notices of Questions shall not be openly read, but shall be handed to one of the Clerks at the Table before the Formal Business is entered upon as prescribed by Standing Order 74. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

CHAPTER XII.—PETITIONS.*[Re-framed and re-numbered.]**[Approved, 1st April, 1976.]*

81. Every Petition shall be lodged with the Clerk at least two hours previous to the meeting of the House at which it is proposed that it be presented and no Petition shall be presented to the House unless it bears the Clerk's certificate that it is in conformity with the Standing Orders.

Petition to
bear Clerk's
certificate.

82. Every Petition shall be written, typewritten, printed, or reproduced by mechanical process, without interlineations, erasures or corrections.

Method of
Reproduction.

83. Every Petition must contain a prayer at the end thereof.

Prayer.

84. Every Petition shall be in the English language, or be accompanied by an English translation, certified to be correct by the Member who lodges it.

To be in
English or
accompanied
by English
translation.

85. Every Petition shall be signed by at least one person on the sheet on which the Petition is inscribed.

Signature to
be on sheet
on which
Petition is
inscribed.

86. Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto, with their names or marks written or made by themselves, and by no one else, except in cases of physical incapacity.

Authenticity
of signatures.

87. Every signature shall be written upon the Petition or upon sheets containing the prayer of the Petition and not pasted upon or otherwise transferred thereto.

Signatures
not to be
transferred.

88. All Petitions shall be received only as the Petitions of the parties signing the same.

To be
received only
as from the
person
signing.

89. Petitions of Corporations aggregate must be made under their common seal.

From
Corporations.

90. No letters, affidavits, or other documents shall be attached to any Petition, except it be a Petition for a Private Bill, when the *Gazettes*, and newspapers containing the necessary advertisements, may be attached, with a copy of the Bill.

No document
to be
attached.—
Exception.

No reference
to debates.

91. No reference shall be made in a Petition to any debate in Parliament.

Language
of.

92. Every Petition shall be respectful, decorous, and temperate in its language and shall not contain irrelevant statements.

From
Members.

93. Petitions for presentation to the House can be lodged with the Clerk only by a Member, but a Member cannot lodge a Petition from himself.

Member
lodging to
affix his
name.

94. Every Member lodging a Petition with the Clerk for presentation to the House shall affix his name at the beginning thereof.

Member
lodging to
acquaint
himself with
contents—
Rules to be
observed.

95. It shall be incumbent on every Member lodging a Petition (a) to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to any branch of the Legislature; and (b) to take care that the same is in conformity with the rules and orders of the House.

Not to ask
for public
money.

96. No Petition shall, either directly or indirectly, ask for a grant of public money.

Clerk to
announce
particulars
of Petitions
lodged.

97. The Clerk shall make an announcement as to the Petitions lodged with him for presentation to the House, indicating in the case of each Petition the Member who lodged it, the identity of the petitioners and the subject matter of the Petition. The terms of the Petitions presented shall be printed in *Hansard*.

No discussion upon the subject matter of a Petition shall be allowed.

Petitions
deemed to
have been
received.

98. Every Petition presented shall be deemed to have been received by the House unless a Motion, moved forthwith, that a particular Petition be not received, be agreed to. Any such Motion shall be decided without amendment or debate.

Referral to
Minister.

99. A copy of every Petition lodged with the Clerk and received by the House shall be referred by the Clerk to the Minister responsible for the administration of the matter which is the subject of the Petition.

CHAPTER XIII.—NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

100. A Member, on giving Notice of a Motion, shall read it aloud, and deliver to one of the Clerks at the Table a copy of such notice, fairly written, signed by himself, and showing the day proposed for bringing on such motion. To be given in writing.

101. A Member, on being duly requested, may give notice for any other Member not then present, by putting the name of such Member on the Notice of Motion, in addition to his own. Given for an absent Member.

102. No Notice of Motion shall be received except at the time prescribed by Standing Order 74. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*] Time for receiving.

*103. Notices of Motion, when first given, shall be set down on the Business Paper in the order in which they had been given. Order on Business Paper.

104. A Notice of Motion may not be set down for a day later than the fourth next sitting day on which similar notices have precedence. Limitation of date for setting down.

105. A Member desiring to change the day for bringing on a Motion, may give notice for any day subsequent to that first named, but not earlier, subject to the same rules as other Notices of Motion. Change of day for bringing on Motion.

106. If a Notice contains argument or unbecoming expressions, the Speaker may order that it shall not be printed, or it may be expunged from the Notice Paper, by order of the House. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*] Argument or unbecoming expressions.

107. No Member (except a Minister) may give more than one Notice of Motion consecutively, except Notices of Motions under Standing Order No. 113A. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*] Giving more than one Notice.

* See also Standing Orders 108, 113A, 125, 161.

Notices taking precedence.

*108. A Notice of Motion for a special adjournment, or which relates to the Privileges or Business of the House shall take precedence of all other Notices of Motions or Orders of the Day.

Alteration of terms of Notice.

109. A Member may alter the terms of a Notice of Motion given by him, by handing in at latest, during the sitting of the House preceding the day appointed for such Motion, an amended notice, which must not exceed the scope of the terms of the original Notice.

CHAPTER XIV.—MOTIONS.

Not to be made without previous notice.—
Exceptions.

110. No Member shall make any Motion, initiating a subject for discussion, but in pursuance of Notice openly given at a previous sitting of the House and duly entered on the Notice Paper, or by leave of the House; but it shall always be in order on the presentation of any document, except a Petition, for the Member presenting it to move, without previous Notice, that it be printed, and that a day be appointed for its consideration.

Provided that no previous Notice shall be necessary of a Motion for a special adjournment of the House or of a Motion to communicate a Resolution of the House or Message to the Legislative Council. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Anticipation.

110A. In determining whether a discussion, including a discussion on a motion under Standing Order 49, is out of order on the ground that a motion already on the business paper will be anticipated, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter so anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Precedence of Motions.—According to order in which given or postponed.

111. (a) Except as provided in Standing Order No. 113A Notices of Motions shall have precedence each day, unless by a Special Order of the House, according to the order in which they were openly given, or postponed.

To Question of Privilege.

†(b) A Motion, directly concerning the Privileges or Business of the House, or for a Special Adjournment, shall take precedence of other Motions, as well as Orders of the Day.

* See also Standing Orders 111(b) and 161.

† See also Standing Orders 108,, 113A, 125, 161.

(c) Precedence will be given by courtesy to a Motion for a Vote of Thanks of the House. *[Approved, 28th November, 1923.]* To Vote of Thanks.

112. A Motion not seconded may not be further debated, and no entry thereof shall be made in the Votes and Proceedings. Motion no seconded.

113. (a) After a Motion has been proposed by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn except by unanimous consent. Withdrawal of Motions—Consent required.

(b) A Motion which has been, by leave of the House, withdrawn, may be made again during the same session. May be again brought on.

*(c) A Motion or Amendment shall not be withdrawn in the absence of the Member who proposed it, except with his authority. Not without authority of Mover.

(d) When an Amendment has been proposed to a Motion, the original Motion shall not be withdrawn until the Amendment has been withdrawn or negatived. After Amendment proposed.

113A. (a) Notice of a Motion to disallow or to amend, in accordance with statutory provisions, any regulation, rule, ordinance, by-law, proclamation, or instrument to which objection may be taken within a time specified shall, when given, be forthwith set down to be considered upon the next sitting day. Disallowance of Regulations, Rules, Ordinances, By-laws, Proclamations, or Instruments.

(b) Such motions—

- (i) shall have priority on such day in the order in which notice was given;
- (ii) shall, except as provided in Standing Orders Nos. 108 and 161, take precedence over all other business on such day;
- (iii) if not moved on that day shall lapse.

(c) Mr. Speaker shall be entitled to put the Question when debate on any such motion shall have exceeded sixty minutes, and no Member or the Mover in Reply shall, without concurrence, speak to such motion for more than ten minutes. *[Approved, 1st May, 1964.]*

* See also Standing Order 197.

CHAPTER XV.—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

- Definition of.** *114. An Order of the Day is a Bill or other matter which the House or the Speaker has ordered to be taken into consideration or done on a particular day. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]
- To be read without question put.** 115. At the time fixed for the commencement of public business, on days on which Orders have precedence of Motions, and after the Motions have been disposed of or adjourned on all other days, the Speaker shall direct the Clerk at the Table to read the Orders of the Day, without any question being put.
- Disposal of.** 116. The Orders of the Day of General Business shall be dealt with in the order in which they stand upon the Paper. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]
- Dropped Orders.** 117. If, at the adjournment of the House, any Orders of the Day on the Notice Paper have not been called on, such Orders of the Day shall be treated as dropped Orders which shall be set down on the Notice Paper for the next sitting day, at the end of the Orders of the Day already fixed for that day.
- Member in charge to have pre-audience.** 118. A Member who is conducting an Order of the Day through the House shall have pre-audience when the Order of the Day is read.
- May be discharged.** †119. An Order of the Day may be read and discharged on Motion.
- Needs no seconder.** 120. An Order of the Day requires no seconder.
- Restoration of lapsed Order.** ‡121. No debate shall be permitted on a motion for restoring a lapsed Order of the Day, which may be moved, without notice, before the Orders of the Day are entered upon.

* See Standing Orders 278, 286, 300.

† See also Standing Orders 126, 132.

‡ See also Standing Order 174.

CHAPTER XVI.—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE AND FORMAL BUSINESS.

122. A Business Paper containing Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day and a Questions and Answers Paper shall be printed and circulated with the Votes and Proceedings. *[Approved, 1st May, 1964.]*

Business Paper and Questions and Answers Paper.

122A. Unless otherwise ordered, and except during the currency of debate on the Address in Reply to the Governor's Opening Speech, Government Business shall take precedence of General Business on Tuesdays and Wednesdays and on Thursdays until 2.15 p.m. On Thursdays after 2.15 p.m. General Business shall take precedence of Government Business and the Business under discussion shall be interrupted at 4.15 p.m. Notices of Motions shall take precedence on the first two Thursdays upon which the House shall sit and General Business has precedence. Orders of the Day shall take precedence on the third such Thursday and thereafter Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day shall take precedence on succeeding Thursdays in like manner. Whenever the House stands adjourned over any such Thursday or Thursdays or the House has by resolution ordered that on any such day or days Government Business shall take precedence General Business set down for consideration shall be transferred to the next succeeding Thursday or Thursdays as the case may be so that all Business shall retain its relative position and precedence. *[Approved, 1 April, 1976.]*

Precedence of Business.

122B. On days on which it is appointed that Orders of the Day of General Business shall have precedence, a Question shall be proposed by the Speaker, "That grievances be noted", upon which Question any Member may address the House. Such Question shall be proposed prior to the Speaker calling upon the first item of General Business.

"Grievance" Debate.

No Member shall speak to such Motion for more than ten minutes.

The Leader of the Government or Member deputed by him shall have the right of reply to each of the Members who has spoken under this Standing Order. *[Approved, 1st April, 1976.]*

**Precedence
of Motions.**

123. Unless otherwise provided, Notices of Motions shall take precedence of Orders of the Day, and must be moved, withdrawn, or postponed in the order in which they appear on the Business Paper or lapse. Provided that on days on which it is appointed that Government Business shall have precedence, General Orders of the Day shall, unless otherwise ordered, take precedence of General Notices of Motions.

**Interruption
of business.**

123A. (a) Whenever it is appointed that General Business shall take precedence of Government Business on any sitting day, and that at a specified hour the Business under discussion shall be interrupted—

(i) If the interruption be in the House, the Debate shall stand adjourned and the Speaker shall call upon the Member in charge of the Business to name the date for the resumption of the Debate and the Member speaking shall have pre-audience upon such resumption.

(ii) If the interruption be in Committee the Chairman shall leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on a day fixed by the Member in charge of the Business under consideration.

(b) At the moment of interruption General Business Motions, Motions for the Adjournment of the House or the Debate, or in Committee that the Chairman leave the Chair, or report progress, shall lapse without question put. This paragraph shall not apply to Orders of the Day for Bills.

(c) Provided that if at the moment of interruption a division be in progress such division shall be completed and the result announced.

(d) The provisions of this Standing Order shall not apply to motions under Standing Order No. 49. [Approved, 1st April, 1976.]

Remanets.

124. If, at the adjournment of the House, any Motions on the Business Paper have not been called on, such Motions shall be set down on the Business Paper for the next sitting day at the end of the business already fixed for that day.

*125. The right is reserved to Ministers to arrange Government Business, whether Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, in such order as they may think fit. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Ministers may arrange Government business.

†126. General Orders of the Day relating to Bills shall take precedence in the following order—

Precedence of General Orders of the Day relating to Bills.

- (1) Bills amended by the Legislative Council.
- (2) Bills for third reading, adoption of Reports of Committees of the Whole House on Bills, and Bills recommitted.
- (3) Bills for second reading or consideration in Committee of the Whole House, in the order in which they may be set down.

‡127. Before the House proceeds to the Notices of Motion or Orders of the Day, Mr Speaker shall inquire with respect to each Motion of which Notice has been given for the day (except as provided in Standing Orders 129 and 131), and each Order of the Day for the Third Reading of a Bill, whether there is any objection to its being taken as a formal Motion or Order; and if, upon such inquiry being made, no objection is taken by any Member, the Motion or Order shall be deemed to be a Formal Motion or Order, and may be forthwith moved by the Member otherwise entitled to move it. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Formal business.

128. No Amendment or Debate shall be allowed on a Formal Motion or Order of the Day, but the House may proceed to Division thereon as in other cases. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

No Debate allowed on Formal Business.

129. It shall not be in order for Motions for the appointment of a Select Committee (excepting upon a Private Bill), or for the adoption of the Report from a Select Committee to be proposed as Formal Motions.

Motions which shall not be proposed as Formal

130. [*Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.*]

131. The motion for leave to bring in a Private Bill shall be put from the Chair as a Formal Motion, no objection being allowed.

Motion for leave to bring in Private Bill to be put as Formal.

* See also Standing Order 103.

† See also Standing Order 114.

‡ See also Standing Order 74.

Disposal of
Business.—
Withdrawal of
Bills.

*132. Mr Speaker shall each day go through the Business Paper for the day to permit Members, without debate, to withdraw, postpone, or discharge Notices of Motions or Orders of the Day on the Business Paper for that day; and any Notices of Motions or Orders of the Day not so withdrawn, postponed, or discharged shall retain their relative positions on such Business Paper. The withdrawal of a Bill consequent upon the discharge of an Order of the Day in reference to it, may then be moved without debate.

CHAPTER XVII.—PUBLIC MONEY.

Motions
involving
expenditure
of public
money, &c.

133. Except for the introduction of a Bill this House will not proceed on a question involving the expenditure of public money or any charge upon the Public Revenue, or upon the people except in a Committee of the Whole. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Grant of
money or
release of
debt owing
to the Crown.

134. Except for the introduction of a Bill, this House will not proceed upon any Petition or motion, for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, but in a Committee of the Whole House. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

CHAPTER XVIII.—RULES OF DEBATE.

Member
to speak
standing and
uncovered.

135. A Member desiring to speak shall rise in his place uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker, and may, if he thinks fit, advance thence to the Table for the purpose of continuing his address.

Indulgence
to Member
unable to
stand.

136. By the special indulgence of the Speaker, a Member unable conveniently to stand, by reason of sickness or infirmity, will be permitted to speak sitting and uncovered. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

Personal
Explanation.

137. By the indulgence of the House, a Member may explain matters of a personal nature although there be no question before the House; but such matters may not be debated.

No Member
to speak
more than
once.—
Exceptions.

138. No Member may speak more than once to a Question before the House, except in explanation or reply; and the Speaker shall, without waiting for the interposition of the House, call to order any Member, other than those provided for in the three next following

* See also Standing Orders 119, 252.

Standing Orders, proceeding to speak a second time on the same Question: Provided that it shall be competent to a Member, when he seconds a Motion or Amendment before the House, without speaking to it, to address the House on the subject of such Motion or Amendment at any subsequent period of the debate. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

139. A Member who has spoken to a Question may again be briefly heard, to explain himself in regard to some material part of his speech, but shall not introduce any new matter, or interrupt any Member in possession of the Chair. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

*140. A reply shall only be allowed to a Member who has made a substantive Motion to the House, or moved the second or third reading of a Bill.

141. A reply will be allowed, although the debate on the Motion, by being adjourned, becomes an Order of the Day.

142. A Motion, without notice, may be made that any Member who has risen "Be now heard," or that a Member who is speaking "Be not further heard," and such questions shall be decided without debate.

142A. Except where a time limit is otherwise provided in these Standing Orders, the maximum period for which a Member may speak on any subject shall not exceed the period specified opposite to that subject in the following schedule:—

ADDRESS IN REPLY—

Premier and Party Leaders	..	unspecified
Mover	..	45 minutes
Any other Member	..	30 minutes
Reply	..	30 minutes

CENSURE OR WANT OF CONFIDENCE—

Mover (Party Leader or one Member deputed by him)	..	unspecified
Premier or one Minister deputed by him	..	unspecified
Any other Member	..	30 minutes
Reply	..	30 minutes

* See also Standing Order 175.

SUBSTANTIVE MOTION—

Mover (Minister, Party Leader or one Member deputed by Party Leader)	unspecified
Mover	45 minutes
Any other Member	30 minutes
Reply (Minister, Party Leader or one Member deputed by Party Leader)	unspecified
Reply	30 minutes

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS—
PURSUANT TO S.O. 122A—**

Mover	30 minutes
Member first speaking thereafter	30 minutes
Any other Member	20 minutes
Reply	20 minutes

BILLS—*Second Reading:***(i) Introduced by a Minister—**

Mover	unspecified
Party Leader or one Member deputed by him	unspecified
Any other Member	30 minutes
Reply	unspecified

(ii) Introduced by a Private Member—

Mover	45 minutes
Premier or one Minister deputed by him	unspecified
Party Leader or one Member deputed by him	unspecified
Any other Member	30 minutes
Reply	30 minutes

**DEBATES NOT OTHERWISE
PROVIDED FOR—**

Each Member	30 minutes
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In the House.—With the consent of a majority of the House on a Motion to be moved and determined at once without amendment or debate, a Member may be allowed to continue his speech for a further period not exceeding fifteen minutes.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—

Minister	periods unspecified
Party Leader or one Member		
deputed by him	periods unspecified
Any other Member—		
Three periods each on any one		
Question not exceeding—		
(a) First occasion	20 minutes
(b) Subsequent occasions	10 minutes

[*Approved, 1st April, 1976.*]

143. No member shall allude to any debate of the same Session, upon a Question or Bill not being then under discussion, except by the indulgence of the House for personal explanation.

Debates of same Session not to be alluded to.

144. No Member may allude to or quote from any debate or proceedings of the same session unless such allusion or quotation be brief and relevant to the matter under discussion. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

Speeches of same Session.

145. No Member shall read extracts from newspapers or other documents referring to debates in the House during the same Session.

Extracts referring to debates not to be read.

146. No Member shall reflect upon any vote of the House except for the purpose of moving that such vote be rescinded.

Reflections upon votes of the House.

147. No Member shall allude to any debate of the same Session in the other House of Parliament.

Allusion to debate in the other House.

148. No Member shall use the name of The Sovereign or the Governor irreverently in debate, or for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

Use of The Sovereign's or Governor's name.

149. No Member shall use offensive words against either House of Parliament, nor against any Statute, unless for the purpose of moving for its repeal.

Offensive words against either House or any Statute.

150. No Member shall refer to any other Member by name except for the purpose of distinguishing him from other Members returned for the same Electoral District.

No Member to be referred to by name.

Offensive words, imputations and reflections against any Member.

151. No Member shall use offensive or unbecoming words in reference to any Member of either House of Parliament or make imputations of improper motives or personal reflections on Members. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

Digressions.

152. No Member shall digress from the subject-matter of any Question under discussion. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

Member may request that Question be stated.

153. A Member may request that the Question or matter in discussion be stated for his information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt a Member speaking.

When the Speaker rises.

154. Whenever the Speaker rises during a debate any Member then speaking or offering to speak shall sit down, and the House shall be silent, so that the Speaker may be heard without interruption.

When the Speaker is putting the Question.

155. When the Speaker is putting a Question no Member shall walk out of or across the Chamber; nor, when a Member is speaking, shall any Member hold discourse to interrupt him.

Interruptions not allowed.—
Exceptions.

156. No Member shall interrupt another Member whilst speaking unless (1) to call attention to a Point of Order or a matter of Privilege suddenly arising (2) to call attention to the want of a Quorum (3) to call attention to the presence of Strangers (4) to move a closure motion or (5) to move that any Member who has risen "Be now heard" or that a Member who is speaking "Be not further heard". [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Continued irrelevance or tedious repetition.

157. The Speaker or the Chairman of Committees may call the attention of the House or the Committee to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a Member, and may direct such Member to discontinue his speech: Provided that the Member so directed shall have the right to require the Speaker or Chairman to put the Question that he be further heard, and such Question shall be put without debate.

Speaking to Privilege.

158. A Member may rise to speak upon a matter of Privilege suddenly arising.

When rising to speak upon a matter of Privilege under this Standing Order, a Member shall, before submitting

a substantive motion establish to the satisfaction of the Speaker, in a statement limited to ten minutes, a *prima facie* case of breach of Privilege, and that the matter is being raised at the earliest opportunity. All matters of Privilege shall be dealt with by the House.

A Member may give Notice of Motion relating to a matter of Privilege.

Provided that if in the opinion of the Speaker such motion is not *prima facie* a matter of Privilege, it shall not be accorded priority in accordance with Standing Orders 108 or 111(b). [Approved, 26th May, 1971.]

159. All matters of Privilege and Questions of Order at any time arising shall, until decided, suspend the consideration and decision of every other Question.

Precedence
to
Question of
Privilege or
Order.

160. When a Member rises to draw attention to a breach of the Standing Orders or the practice of the House, the Member addressing the Chair shall resume his seat. The Member so speaking to Order must confine himself to the breach complained of and the Speaker may in his discretion give his decision immediately or hear further argument thereon. [Approved, 26th May, 1971.]

Proceedings
on
Question of
Order.

161. A ruling of Mr. Speaker may only be dissented from by Motion: Provided that Mr. Speaker shall be entitled to put the Question when Debate on any such Motion shall have exceeded thirty minutes, and that no Member or the Mover in Reply, shall, without concurrence, speak to such Motion for more than ten minutes.

Objections
to the
rulings of
Mr. Speaker.

Notice of such Motion shall be given and set down to be considered within three sitting days of that on which the ruling was given, shall take precedence of all other business on the day appointed, and if not moved on that day shall lapse. [Approved, 1st May, 1964.]

162. If any objection is taken to a ruling or decision of the Chairman of Committees, such objection must be taken at once; and having been stated in writing, and if the Committee so decide (no debate being allowed, except a statement of the objection limited to five minutes), the Chairman shall leave the Chair, and the House resume, and the matter be laid before the Speaker; and having

Objections
to
decisions
of the
Chairman
of Committees.

been disposed of, on the terms set forth for debating dissent from Mr. Speaker's ruling, the proceedings in Committee shall be resumed where they were interrupted. [Approved, 1st May, 1964.]

163. [Rescinded, 19th August, 1938.]

164. [Rescinded, 19th August, 1938.]

House will
not permit
quarrels.

165. The House will interfere to prevent the prosecution of any quarrel between Members, arising out of debates or proceedings of the House, or any Committee thereof.

No noise or
interruption
allowed in
debate.

166. No Member shall converse aloud, or make any noise or disturbance whilst any Member is debating, or whilst any Bill, Order, or other matter is being read or opened; and in case of such noise or disturbance being persisted in after the Speaker has called to Order, such Member shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct. [Approved, 19th August, 1938.]

167. [Rescinded, 19th August, 1938.]

168. [Rescinded, 19th August, 1938.]

Rules of
debate in
Committee.

169. The rules for maintaining order in debate shall be observed in every Committee of the Whole House.

170. Order shall be maintained in the House by the Speaker, and in a Committee of the Whole House by the Chairman of Committees; but disorder in a Committee can only be censured by the House on receiving a report.

Order to be maintained by the Speaker and Chairman of Committees.

171. A debate may be adjourned on motion, duly seconded, either to a later hour of the same day, or to any other day.

Adjournment of debate.

172. The Member upon whose Motion any debate shall be adjourned by the House shall, if he rises in his place, be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

Member moving adjournment entitled to pre-audience.

173. In the event of a Motion for the adjournment of the debate upon any Question being negatived, the Member moving the Motion for such adjournment may not address the House at any time during such debate.

Mover of adjournment, if negatived, held to have spoken to question.

*174. (a) If a debate on any Motion or Order of the Day be interrupted by the House being counted out, such Motion or Order may be restored to the paper for a future day, on Motion; and then such debate shall be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted.

Debate interrupted by Count-out.—In the House.

(b) If the debate on any Question in a Committee of the Whole House be similarly interrupted, the House may order, on Motion*, the resumption of such Committee on a future day, and the debate on such Question shall then be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted.

In Committee of the Whole.

* See also Standing Order 121.

Closure.—
Right of reply.

*175. At any time during the proceedings of the House, or during the proceedings of a Committee of the Whole, whether any Member is addressing the Chair or not, except where otherwise provided, any Member may move, without notice or debate, "That the Question be now put". Such Motion shall then be put without debate, but shall not be decided in the affirmative unless no division is called for or by a vote of at least thirty Members in favour thereof, and if such Motion be carried, the Speaker or Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, shall forthwith put the Question to the vote. Whenever it is decided that any Question shall be put, notwithstanding that the hour of adjournment provided in any Sessional Order has been reached, the mover of the matter pending shall be permitted to speak in Reply (where any reply is allowed) for thirty minutes, except as provided in Standing Orders 49, 62A, 113A, 161, 244 and 395, before the Question be put. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Closure.—
Limitation of
application.

175A. The carrying of the closure shall only affect the last question submitted to the House or Committee. [*Approved, 19th June, 1895.*]

Closure.—
Allocation of
time for
discussion.

175B. Whenever the Premier, or a Minister acting on his behalf, shall have intimated verbally to the House, and in writing to the Speaker, the Chairman of Committees, and the Party Leaders, on any sitting day, the determination of the Ministry to deal with any particular business up to a certain stage at a specified time at the next or a subsequent sitting, the carrying of the Question "That the Question be now put" at the time so specified, or later at the same sitting, shall be deemed to be an instruction to the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees to put to the vote every Question necessary to give effect to such determination without permitting further debate or amendment notwithstanding that the hour of adjournment provided in any Sessional Order has been reached. A Member may be interrupted in his speech by the motion "That the Question be now put."

Provided that after the carrying of the closure, the Speaker or, in Committee, the Chairman of Committees shall also put to the vote any amendments proposed by a Minister, which amendments shall have been printed or typewritten and circulated at least two hours before the expiration of the allotted time.

The Closure under Standing Order 175 may not be moved upon any question contained in a Notice under this Standing Order. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

176. No Member may speak to any Question after the same has been put by the Speaker and the voices have been given in the affirmative and negative thereon.

No Member to speak after Question put.

177. A Member speaking to a Point of Order, when the House is in Division, must remain seated.

Speaking "to Order" during Division.

CHAPTER XIX.—QUESTIONS FROM THE CHAIR.

178. When a Motion has been made and seconded, a Question thereupon shall be proposed to the House by the Speaker.

Question proposed by the Speaker.

179. When a Motion consists of more than one resolution, such resolutions shall be put seriatim if any Member so require.

Resolutions to be put seriatim.

*180. A Question may be superseded by the Previous Question.

Previous Question.

181. The Previous Question shall be put in the form "That that Question be now put," and if it be resolved in the affirmative the original question shall be put forthwith, without amendment or debate; but if it be resolved in the negative the House shall proceed to the next business on the Notice Paper.

Form of Previous Question.

* See also Standing Orders 253, 280 and 318.

Previous
Question with
regard to
series of
resolutions.

182. Whenever the Previous Question shall be moved upon any Question consisting of a series of resolutions which have been brought under discussion or debate as one motion, with the understanding that the Question be put on such resolutions *seriatim*, the decision of the Previous Question, before putting the Question on the first of such resolutions shall be taken and held to be conclusive, whether in the affirmative or negative, as regards the whole of such resolutions.

Division of
complicated
question.

183. The House may, by Motion, without debate, order a complicated Question to be divided.

Question put.

184. So soon as the debate upon a Question shall be concluded, the Speaker shall put the Question, and if the same should not be heard, shall again state it.

Question
determined
by the voices.

185. A Question being put shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative, by the majority of voices, "Aye" or "No."

Question
decided by a
division of
the House.

*186. The Speaker shall state whether, in his opinion, the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it; and unless his opinion be acquiesced in, the Question shall be decided by a Division of the House.

Question
same in
substance
not to be
again
proposed.

187. (1) No Question shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any Question which, during the same Session, has been resolved in the affirmative or negative.

(2) Nothing in this Standing Order shall preclude a Bill from being again initiated and passed in accordance with the provisions of section 5B of the Constitution Act, 1902. [*Approved, 19th December, 1934.*]

Resolution or
vote
rescinded.

188. No resolution or other vote may be rescinded during the same Session, except after seven days' notice.

* See also Standing Order 207.

CHAPTER XX.—AMENDMENTS.

189. A Question having been proposed may be amended by leaving out certain words; by leaving out certain words in order to insert or add other words; or by inserting or adding words. Different forms of amendments.

190. An Amendment to any Motion must be in writing. Amendments to be in writing.
[Approved, 1st May, 1964.]

191. An Amendment proposed but not seconded shall not be entertained by the House, nor entered in the Votes. Amendments must be seconded.

192. When the proposed Amendment is to leave out certain words, the Speaker shall put a Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question." Amendment to leave out words.

193. When the proposed Amendment is to leave out certain words in order to insert or add other words, the Speaker shall put a Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," which, if resolved in the affirmative, shall dispose of the amendment; but, if in the negative, another Question shall be put, "That the words proposed to be inserted" [or "added"] "be so inserted" [or "added"]. Amendment to leave out words, and insert or add others.

194. When the proposed Amendment is to insert or add certain words, the Speaker shall put a Question, "That the words proposed to be inserted" [or "added"] "be so inserted" [or "added"]. Amendment to insert or add words.

195. No Amendment shall be proposed in any part of a Question after a later part has been amended, or has been proposed to be amended, unless the proposed Amendment has been, by leave of the House, withdrawn. When later part of a question amended.

No Amendment to words already agreed to.

196. No Amendment shall be proposed to be made to any words which the House has resolved shall stand part of the Question, except it be the addition of other words thereto.

Proposed amendment withdrawn.

*197. A proposed Amendment may be, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Amendments to proposed amendments.

198. Amendments may be proposed to a proposed Amendment as if such proposed Amendment were an original Question.

Question as amended proposed.

199. When Amendments have been agreed to, the main Question, as amended, shall be proposed. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

When amendments proposed, but not made.

200. When Amendments have been proposed, but not agreed to, the Question shall be put as originally proposed.

CHAPTER XXI.—DIVISIONS.

When no division.

201. A Division cannot be called for unless voices have been given both for the Ayes and Noes.

Division called for.

202. A Division shall be called for only by a Member who has given his voice against the majority as declared by Mr. Speaker.

Member must vote with his voice.

203. A Member having given his voice with the Ayes or Noes, shall not, on a Division being taken, be at liberty to vote with the opposite party; and if he should do so, Mr. Speaker, on being satisfied thereof, shall order the Division lists to be corrected.

No member to vote if he has pecuniary interest.

204. No Member shall be entitled to vote in any Division upon a Question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest, and the vote of any Member so interested shall be disallowed. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

* See also Standing Order 113 (c).

205. No Member shall be entitled to vote in any Division unless he be present in the House when the Question was put with the doors locked, and the vote of any Member not so present shall be disallowed.

No member to vote unless present when the Question put with doors locked.

206. Previously to any Division, Strangers shall, if ordered, withdraw from the body of the House.

Previous to division, strangers withdraw from body of House.

*207. So soon as a Division shall have been demanded, the Division Bell shall be rung, and one of the Clerks-Assistant shall simultaneously turn a Minute-glass, and the doors shall be locked immediately after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by such Minute-glass, and then no Member shall enter or leave the House until after the Division. [*Approved, 5th September, 1922.*]

Division bell rung, glass turned, and doors locked.

208. (a) When the doors have been locked, the Speaker shall put the Question to the House, and the Members present shall take their seats, the "Ayes" to the right, and the "Noes" to the left of the Chair respectively, and the Speaker shall appoint Tellers—two for each side; and shall declare which has the majority, from lists of the Members voting on each side to be handed to him by the Tellers; and, in the event of the Tellers not agreeing, the Speaker shall appoint other Tellers and so on from time to time until the Tellers shall have agreed. No Member appointed to act as a Teller shall decline to so act unless excused by the Speaker.

Question put and division taken.—Tellers.

(b) Every Member present in the House when the Question is then put, will be required to remain and vote.

Members present must vote.

(c) In case there should be not more than five Members on a side on a Division, the Speaker, without completing the Division, shall forthwith declare the resolution arrived at and the number of the minority, and their names shall be taken down and printed in the Proceedings.

If not more than five Members.

Members
counted,
and names
recorded.

(d) Members having taken seats, as far as possible, every Member shall then be counted, and his name recorded by the Tellers for either side, who shall sign the list, and present the same to the Speaker, who will declare the result to the House. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

In case of
error, House
again divides.

209. In case of confusion or error concerning the numbers reported, unless the same can be otherwise corrected, the House shall proceed to another Division.

Speaker
gives casting
vote.

210. In case of an equality of votes, the Speaker shall give a Casting Vote, and any reasons stated by him may be entered in the Votes and Proceedings.

Division list
recorded.

211. An entry of the lists of Divisions in the House shall be made by the Clerk in the Votes and Proceedings.

Mistakes
corrected
in Votes and
Proceedings.

212. If the numbers have been inaccurately reported to the House, the House, on being afterwards satisfied thereof, shall order the Votes and Proceedings to be corrected.

213. [*Rescinded, 1st May, 1964.*]

CHAPTER XXII.—ADDRESSES TO THE SOVEREIGN AND TO THE GOVERNOR.

Addresses to
The Sovereign
presented to
the Governor
by Speaker.

214. Addresses to The Sovereign shall be presented to the Governor by the Speaker, who shall request His Excellency to cause the same to be forwarded for presentation. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

Presentation
of Addresses
to the
Governor.

215. Addresses to the Governor shall be presented by the Speaker, unless the House orders otherwise.

216. When an Address is ordered to be presented by the whole House, the Speaker, with the House, shall proceed to Government House, and, being admitted to the Governor's presence, the Speaker shall read the Address to the Governor, the Members who moved and seconded such Address being on his left hand.

When presented by the whole House.

217. The Governor's answer to any Address presented by the whole House shall be reported by the Speaker.

Governor's reply to an Address from the whole House.

CHAPTER XXIII.—MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

218. Whenever the Assembly shall be informed that there is a Message from the Governor, the business under discussion shall forthwith be suspended, and the bearer of the Message, if a Member, shall deliver it to the Speaker, and, if not a Member, shall be admitted and conducted to the Speaker, to whom he shall deliver it, and then withdraw.

Reception of.

219. The Speaker may resume the Chair without any Question being put whenever a Message is brought from the Governor, and, after the Message has been dealt with, may leave the Chair in like manner, whereupon such Committee shall resume its proceedings.

When Message comes while in Committee of Whole.

220. The Speaker shall immediately report the Message to the Assembly. [*Approved, 1st April, 1976.*]

To be reported by the Speaker.

221. The Message may then lie upon the Table of the House or, if necessary, be at once taken into consideration, or ordered, without debate, to be printed, and a future day fixed for taking the same into consideration.

Consideration of.

Provided that Messages, together with the accompanying Estimates and Statements, recommending bills for Loan or Appropriation shall be referred to the Committee of the Whole House wherein such Estimates shall, for the purposes of consideration in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 336 only, be deemed to form part of the bill for the purpose of debate. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

CHAPTER XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Modes of communication.

222. The modes of communication with the Council shall be—

- (1) By Message.
- (2) By Conference.
- (3) By Joint Committees of the Council and Assembly.
- (4) By Select Committees communicating with each other.

By Message.

Messages to be signed by Speaker.

223. Every Message from the Assembly to the Council shall be in writing or type-written, signed by the Speaker, and shall be sent by one of the Clerks at the Table. [Approved, 27th July, 1922.]

Messages from Council.

224. The Assembly will receive a Message from the Council by two or more of its Members, or by one of its Clerks at the Table, at any time whilst the House is sitting, or in Committee, without interrupting the business then proceeding. The Clerk shall hand every Message so received to the Speaker, by whom it shall be made known to the House at the earliest opportunity without interrupting the business before the House.

225. [Rescinded, 1st April, 1976.]

Notice of Message not required.

226. It shall be in order at any time to move, without previous notice, that any Message relating to any stage of a Bill agreed to, or communicating a resolution passed, by the Assembly be sent to the Council.

By Conference.

Motion for to name Managers.

227. (a) A Motion for requesting a Conference shall contain the names of the Members proposed by the Mover to be the Managers for the Assembly.

(b) If, upon such Motion, any one Member shall so require, the Managers for the Assembly shall be selected by ballot in the same manner as the Members of a Select Committee. Managers may be appointed by ballot.

(c) The Members appointed by the Assembly to represent it as Managers at Conferences with the Council shall in number never be fewer than five at an Ordinary Conference, and ten at a Free Conference. Number of.

228. (a) A demand for a Conference with the Council shall be by Message and accompanied by a statement of the general objects of the Conference demanded; and no such demand shall be made in reference to any subject-matter at that time in possession of the Council. Demand for Conference to be by Message and to state general objects.

Provided that nothing in this Standing Order shall preclude a demand being made for a free conference in any case where the Council has rejected a Bill transmitted by the Assembly to the Council, or has failed within the meaning of section 5B of the Constitution Act, 1902, to pass it, or has passed it with any amendment to which the Assembly does not agree.

(b) In every Message communicating to the Council a demand for a Conference, the Assembly will state the number of Members it will appoint as its Managers at such Conference. [*Approved, 19th December, 1934.*] And number of Managers.

229. In respect of any Conference requested by the Council, the time and place for holding the same shall be appointed by the Assembly; and when the Assembly requests a Conference, they will agree to its being held at such time and place as shall be appointed by the Council, and such agreement shall be communicated by Message. House agreeing to Conference to appoint meeting.

230. At all Conferences requested by the Council, the Managers for the Assembly shall assemble at the time and place appointed, and receive the Managers of the Council. Assembly to receive Managers of Council.

Business
suspended
during
Conference.

231. During any Conference the business of the Assembly shall be suspended.

Communica-
tions at
Ordinary
Conference.

232. At all Ordinary Conferences, the matter to be communicated by the Managers for the Assembly shall be in writing; and the Managers for the Assembly shall not receive any communication from the Managers for the Council unless the same be in writing.

Proceedings
at Ordinary
Conference.

233. At all Ordinary Conferences, the duty of the Managers for the Assembly shall be confined to the reading of the reasons or resolutions to be communicated by them, and delivering the same to the Managers for the Council, or to the hearing read by, and receiving from, the Managers for the Council, the reasons or resolutions communicated by the latter.

Conduct of
Free
Conference.

234. If a motion for a Free Conference be agreed to, the Managers for the Assembly shall be at liberty to confer freely by word of mouth with the Managers for the Council.

Proceedings
to be reported.

235. In all cases of Conference, the Managers for the Assembly shall, when the Conference has terminated, report their proceedings to the Assembly forthwith.

By Joint Committees.

Number of
Members
to serve.

236. A proposal to the Council for the appointment of a Joint Committee shall be by Message, and the Assembly shall state the number of Members it will appoint to serve on such Committee.

Time and
place of
meeting.

237. Whenever the Council shall agree to a proposal from the Assembly for the appointment of a Joint Committee, the first meeting of such Committee shall be held at such time and place as shall be named by the Council; and in every Message agreeing to a proposal by the Council for the appointment of a Joint Committee the Assembly will name the time and place of the first meeting of such Committee.

238. The presence of at least three of the Members appointed by the Assembly to serve on a Joint Committee shall be necessary at every meeting of such Committee for the despatch of Business. Quorum.

239. The proceedings of every Joint Committee shall be reported to the Assembly by the Members it shall have appointed to serve on such Committee. Report of
proceedings.

By Select Committees communicating with each other.

240. No Select Committee of the Assembly shall confer with a Select Committee of the Council, without an Order of the Assembly made on Motion. Conference
by Select
Committee.

241. Every Select Committee of the Assembly directed to confer with any Select Committee of the Council, may confer freely by word of mouth, unless the Assembly shall otherwise order. Communica-
tion by
word of
mouth.

242. The proceedings of every Conference between a Select Committee of the Assembly and a Select Committee of the Council shall be reported in writing to the Assembly by its own Committee. Proceedings
to be reported
in writing.

CHAPTER XXV.—PUBLIC BILLS.

243. On every Order for the reading of a Bill the short title only shall be read. [*Approved, 15th December, 1934.*] Short title
only read.

Initiation

244. A Public Bill (unless sent from the Council or for Temporary Supply, Loan or Appropriation) shall be initiated by motion for leave to bring in the Bill. How initiated.

Any Member, and the mover in reply, shall be entitled to speak for ten minutes to any such motion.

Bills for Temporary Supply, Loan or Appropriation may be initiated by motion without notice. The question that leave be given to bring in such Bills shall be decided without amendment or debate.

An explanatory note shall be prefixed to all Bills when presented in pursuance of leave granted. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Certain Bills
deemed
public.

245. A Bill for the paving, lighting, draining, cleansing, or otherwise improving any City, Town, or District, or for supplying the same with water, promoted by the Municipal or District authorities of such City, Town, or District, shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Bill.

246. [*Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.*]

Grant,
release, or
composition
of money.

247. The House will not proceed upon any Bill for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, until the proposition shall have been first recommended by Message from the Crown. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Title.

247A. The title of a Bill shall correspond with the Order of Leave. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Cognate
bills.

248A. (1) Whenever a Minister shall have intimated verbally to the House and in writing handed to the Clerk that bills specified by the Minister are cognate bills:

- (a) such bills may be introduced upon one motion for leave and presented and read a first time together;
- (b) one motion may be moved and one question put in regard to, respectively, the second reading, the Committee's report stage and the third reading of such bills together;
- (c) such bills may be considered in one Committee of the Whole.

(2) Should cognate bills be amended in the Legislative Council the consideration of such amendments may be in one Committee of the Whole.

[*Approved 30th November, 1978.*]

distinctly
expressed.

First Reading.

250. When a Member has obtained leave to bring in a Bill, and a fair copy of the Bill has been presented, in pursuance of leave granted, or when a Bill shall be brought from the Council, the Bill shall be read a first time without Question put. *[Approved, 30th October, 1928.]*

First reading
without
question put.

251. After the first reading, the Bill shall be printed and the second reading stand an Order of the Day for a future day to be named by the member in charge of the Bill.

Day fixed
for second
reading.

Provided that motions for the Second Reading of Temporary Supply, Loan or Appropriation Bills may be moved forthwith. *[Approved, 26th May, 1971.]*

Second Reading.

*252. On the Order of the Day being read for the second reading of a Bill, a Motion may be made, "That this Bill be now read a second time" or the Order postponed or discharged.

Question for
second
reading.

†253. Amendments may be moved to each Question, by leaving out "now" and adding "this day three months," "six months," or any other time, or by moving "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee"; or the Previous Question may be moved.

Amendments.

254. When a Bill has been reported on by a Select Committee, a future day may be fixed for the second reading.

Reported on
by Select
Committee.

‡255. The Order for the second reading or any subsequent stage of a Bill having been read may be discharged, and the House, having ordered the Bill to be withdrawn, may thereupon direct the Order for the introduction of the Bill to be read, whereupon another Bill may be brought in on such Order.

Discharge
of Order and
introduction
of Second
Bill.

* See also Standing Orders 132, 255.

† See also Standing Orders 180, 280, and 318.

‡ See also Standing Orders 132, 252.

Certain Bills
deemed
public.

245. A Bill for the paving, lighting, draining, cleansing, or otherwise improving any City, Town, or District, or for supplying the same with water, promoted by the Municipal or District authorities of such City, Town, or District, shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Bill.

246. [*Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.*]

Grant,
release, or
composition
of money.

247. The House will not proceed upon any Bill for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, until the proposition shall have been first recommended by Message from the Crown. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Title.

247A. The title of a Bill shall correspond with the Order of Leave. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Public
Works Bills.

247B. Whenever, under the provisions of the Public Works Act, the House shall have declared that it is expedient that any Public Work shall be carried out, a Notice of Motion for leave to bring in a Bill to carry out such work may be given forthwith by the Minister in charge, notwithstanding Standing Order 74. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Preparation of.

248. Every Bill shall be prepared pursuant to the Order of Leave, which shall present the main purposes of the Bill, but it shall not be necessary to specify in such Order of Leave every Act which it is proposed to amend. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Duration of
Temporary
Bills to be
distinctly
expressed.

249. The precise duration of every Temporary Bill shall be expressed in a distinct clause at the end of the Bill.

First Reading.

250. When a Member has obtained leave to bring in a Bill, and a fair copy of the Bill has been presented, in pursuance of leave granted, or when a Bill shall be brought from the Council, the Bill shall be read a first time without Question put. *[Approved, 30th October, 1928.]*

251. After the first reading, the Bill shall be printed and the second reading stand an Order of the Day for a future day to be named by the member in charge of the Bill.

Provided that motions for the Second Reading of Temporary Supply, Loan or Appropriation Bills may be moved forthwith. *[Approved, 26th May, 1971.]*

Second Reading.

*252. On the Order of the Day being read for the second reading of a Bill, a Motion may be made, "That this Bill be now read a second time" or the Order postponed or discharged.

†253. Amendments may be moved to each Question, by leaving out "now" and adding "this day three months," "six months," or any other time, or by moving "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee"; or the Previous Question may be moved.

254. When a Bill has been reported on by a Select Committee, a future day may be fixed for the second reading.

‡255. The Order for the second reading or any subsequent stage of a Bill having been read may be discharged, and the House, having ordered the Bill to be withdrawn, may thereupon direct the Order for the introduction of the Bill to be read, whereupon another Bill may be brought in on such Order.

* See also Standing Orders 132, 255.

† See also Standing Orders 180, 280, and 318.

‡ See also Standing Orders 132, 252.

Committal and Consideration in Committee.

Committal.

256. After the second reading, unless the House grants leave (no debate being allowed) for the Question "That this Bill be now read a third time" to be moved forthwith or the Bill be committed *pro formâ* as provided in Standing Order 256A, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and the House shall resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill in detail. [*Approved, 1st April, 1976.*]

Committal
pro formâ.

256A. After a Bill has been read a second time, a Member in charge, desiring to introduce numerous amendments (in order to improve the measure, and render it more generally acceptable to the House), may move "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill *pro formâ*," which question shall admit of no debate.

The proceedings in Committee shall be formal; the proposed amendments, which shall have been previously printed, shall be put in one question, "That the amendments as printed, proposed by Mr. ———, be inserted in the Bill," no debate being permitted; and, if agreed to, the Chairman shall report the Bill with amendments to the House.

The adoption of the report may be immediately moved (no objection nor debate being allowed), and, having been agreed to, a future day shall be fixed for its recommittal; in the meantime the Bill shall be reprinted in its amended form, and on such recommittal the Bill shall be considered as if committed for the first time.

Should the question for the committal of the Bill *pro formâ*, or for the inclusion of the amendments, be negatived, the Bill shall be proceeded with in Committee in the usual way. [*Approved, 21st November, 1904.*]

Speaker
leaves Chair
for further
consideration
without
question.

257. When a Committee shall have reported progress and the further consideration of a Bill shall have been ordered for a future day, upon the Order of the Day for such further consideration being read, the Speaker shall leave the Chair without Question put, and the Committee shall resume. [*Approved, 5th November, 1928.*]

258. The Preamble shall stand postponed until after the consideration of the clauses, without Question put. Each clause shall then be read separately, and the Question shall be proposed by the Chairman, "That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill."

Preamble postponed—
clauses read
and put.

259. In reading the clauses of a Bill it shall be sufficient to read the numbers and marginal notes only.

How clauses
to be read.

260. When a clause or Amendment is under discussion, a Member speaking shall confine himself to the matter of that clause or Amendment.

Debate
must be
relevant.

261. Any amendment may be made to a clause, provided the same be relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill, and be otherwise in conformity with the Rules and Orders of the House; but if any amendment shall not be within the title of the Bill, the Committee shall extend the title accordingly. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Amendments
to clauses.

262. No Clause, Schedule, or Amendment in substance shall be offered to be added to, or made in, any Bill in possession of the House, except in Committee of the Whole House.

All amend-
ments in
Bills to be
made in
Committee.

263. If a clause is amended, a further Question shall be proposed, "That the clause as amended stand part of the Bill."

Clauses put
as amended.

264. A clause that has been passed, with or without amendment, cannot, except by recommittal, be again considered and amended; but whenever it is moved that the Report be adopted, the reconsideration of any clause in Committee may be moved as an amendment.

Clauses can-
not be again
considered
except by
recommittal.

265. A clause may be postponed, whether it has been amended or not.

Clauses
postponed.

266. [*Rescinded, 1st May, 1964.*]

Order in which clauses shall be taken.

267. In going through a Bill, the Clauses, and Schedules if any, shall be taken in the order in which they stand, and be passed or postponed; and when the Bill has thus been gone through once, any postponed Clauses and Schedules shall be similarly taken into consideration and disposed of; and, in reconsidering the Bill, the same order shall be observed, further amendments being moved, according to the order in which the Clauses and Schedules to be amended are placed.

New clauses and schedules.

268. New Clauses and Schedules are considered after the original Clauses and Schedules have been dealt with.

Verbal or formal amendments.

269. Amendments merely of a verbal or formal nature may be made, on Motion, in any part of the Bill, at any time during its progress through the House, or in Committee of the Whole House.

Preamble agreed to.

270. After every Clause and Schedule has been agreed to, and any new clauses added which are within the title of the Bill, the Preamble shall be considered, and, if necessary, amended, and a Question proposed "That the Preamble as read [or amended] be the Preamble of the Bill." [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

Title agreed to.

271. After the Preamble has been agreed to, if any amendment shall have been made in the Bill, not coming within the original title, such title shall be amended, and a Question put "That the title as amended be the title of the Bill," and the amendment thereof shall be specially reported to the House.

Proceedings in Committee not to be noticed till reported.

272. No notice may be taken of any proceedings of a Committee of the Whole House, or a Select Committee on a Bill, until such proceedings have been reported.

First Report to Adoption of Final Report.

Bill reported to the House.

273. When the Bill shall have been thus considered or amended, clause by clause, the Chairman shall report the Bill, with or without amendment, to the House, and the Report shall be received without Question put. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

274. [*Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.*]

275. When a Bill is reported with or without amendment the adoption of the Report may be immediately moved. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Adoption of Report.

276. No Motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee shall be considered after the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House shall have reported the Bill.

Cannot be referred to Select Committee after Report.

277. On the motion for the Adoption of the Report, the Bill may be recommitted for the reconsideration of the Bill as a whole, or of any specified clauses, schedules, or other portions thereof, or for the insertion of new clauses or schedules.

Recommittal on motion for adoption of Report.

Third Reading and Passing.

278. When the Report is adopted, a future day shall be fixed by the Speaker for the third reading.

Day fixed for third reading.

Provided that if, in the opinion of the Speaker, the passage of the Bill is a matter of urgency he may fix the third reading for the same day. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

279. On the Order of the Day being read for the third reading of a Bill, a Motion shall be moved and Question proposed "That this Bill be now read a third time."

Question for third reading.

280. (a) On the motion for the third reading being made, the Bill may be recommitted; and upon the Report from the Committee of the Whole being adopted, a day shall be fixed by the Speaker for the third reading.

Amendments on motion for third reading.

(b) Amendments may be moved to such Question by leaving out "now," and adding "this day three months," "six months," or any other time, or the Previous Question moved. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

Certificate of
Chairman of
Committees,

281. Before any Bill shall be read a third time the Chairman of Committees, or a Temporary Chairman of Committees, shall certify in writing that the fair print is in accordance with the Bill as agreed to in Committee and reported; and the Speaker shall announce that the Chairman, or a Temporary Chairman, has so certified. [*Approved, 11th September, 1922.*]

Transmission to Council.

Bill passed—
Message to
Council.

282. After the third reading, the Bill shall be deemed to have passed the House, and the Clerk shall so certify, and the Bill shall be sent with a Message to the Legislative Council for concurrence. Such Message shall be signed by the Speaker. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

Clerk's
Certificate.

283. When a Bill originated in this House shall have been passed, the Clerk shall certify, at the top of the first page, "That this Public [or Private] Bill originated in the Legislative Assembly, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the Legislative Council for its concurrence."

Correction
of errors.

284. Clerical, typographical, and other obvious errors may be corrected in any part of the Bill by the Chairman of Committees, before it is sent to the Council for its concurrence.

285. [*Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.*]

Council's Amendments.

Time fixed
for con-
sideration
of.

286. When a Bill shall be returned from the Council with amendments, a day shall be fixed by Mr. Speaker for taking the same into consideration, or, in case of urgency, he may order that the amendments be considered forthwith. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

Assembly
will not
insist on
its privileges
in certain
cases.

287. With respect to any Bill brought to the Assembly from the Council, or returned by the Council to the Assembly, with amendments, whereby any pecuniary penalty, forfeiture, or fee shall be authorised, imposed,

appropriated, regulated, varied, or extinguished, the Assembly will not insist on its privileges in the following cases:—

- (1) When the object of such pecuniary penalty or forfeiture is to secure the execution of the Act, or the punishment or prevention of offences.
- (2) Where such fees are imposed in respect of benefit taken or service rendered under the Act, and in order to the execution of the Act, and are not made payable into the Treasury, or in aid of the Public Revenue, and do not form the ground of public accounting by the parties receiving the same, either in respect of deficit or surplus.
- (3) When such Bill shall be a Private Bill.
[Approved, 27th July, 1922.]

288. Amendments made by the Council shall be agreed to either with or without amendments; or disagreed to; or the consideration thereof postponed or the Bill ordered to be laid aside. How disposed of.

289. The consideration of all Amendments made by the Council in Bills which shall have first passed the Assembly, shall be in a Committee of the Whole House. Must be considered in Committee.

290. When amendments made by the Council, in Bills which shall have first passed the Assembly, shall have been agreed to by the Assembly, without Amendment, a Message shall be sent, informing the Council thereof; and if they shall have been agreed to with Amendment, a Message shall be sent with a Schedule of such further Amendment desiring the concurrence of the Council therein; and if they shall have been disagreed to, a Message giving reasons for such disagreement may be sent to the Council, or the Bill may be laid aside. Further proceeding after consideration of Amendments.

291. When any of the Amendments made by the Council are disagreed to, the Message intimating such disagreement shall also contain written reasons for the Assembly not agreeing to the Amendments proposed by the Council; and such reasons shall be drawn up by the Member in charge of the Bill. When Amendments disagreed to, reasons to accompany Message.

Schedule of
Amendments
on Council's
Amendments.

292. When any Amendment shall have been made by the Assembly on the Council's Amendments, a Schedule of such further Amendments shall be prepared, containing reference to each Amendment of the Council which has been amended by the Assembly, and describing the further Amendment proposed; and this Schedule shall be written or printed on paper, certified by the Clerk of the Assembly, and shall accompany the Message intimating such Amendments and desiring the concurrence of the Council.

When
Council
disagrees to
Amendments
on its
Amendments.

293. If the Council shall disagree to any of the Assembly's Amendments on the Council's original Amendments, and shall insist on its original Amendments, stating the reasons for so doing, or shall agree to the Assembly's Amendments thereon, with further Amendments, a day shall be fixed by the Speaker for taking the same into consideration, which shall be in a Committee of the Whole Assembly; and the Bill shall then be finally passed, or laid aside, unless the Assembly determines to request a Conference.

Provided that nothing in this Standing Order shall affect the right of the Assembly to proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 5B of the Constitution Act, 1902. [Approved, 19th December, 1934.]

Final agree-
ment to
Council's
Amendments.

294. If the Council's Amendments shall be agreed to, or a Conference is desired, or when the Bill is finally passed by the Assembly, a Message shall be sent informing the Council thereof.

Resumption of Interrupted Proceedings.

Proceedings
may be
resumed
where
interrupted
by close of a
previous
Session.

295. If a Public Bill which shall have originally been introduced in the Assembly shall have passed any or all its stages therein, but shall have been interrupted before its completion by the prorogation of the Legislature, whether such interruption shall have been in the Assembly or in the Council, the consideration of the same, with such amendments as may have been made in a previous Session, may be resumed by motion in a subsequent Session of the same Parliament; if the Bill shall not

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have been sent to, or have been returned by, the Council, it may be taken up at the stage it had reached in the previous Session, and thereafter proceeded with as if no prorogation had taken place; but should the Bill have been transmitted to, and interrupted in, the Council, then the only procedure necessary shall be a message to the Council, requesting that the proceedings on the Bill may be resumed; but should the motion for resumption of proceedings be negatived, then the Bill may be proceeded with in the ordinary way.

296. On a Message being received from the Council, requesting consideration of any specified Message sent by the Council during a previous Session of the same Parliament, either transmitting a Public or Private Bill for concurrence, or relating to any such Bill initiated in either House, the proceedings with respect to which had been interrupted by the prorogation of the Legislature, it shall be competent for the Assembly, on motion then put and carried, or subsequently by motion on notice, to determine that the stage such Bill had reached at the close of the Session in which it lapsed be an Order of the Day for a future day; and any such Bill may thereafter be proceeded with as if no prorogation had taken place, but if such motion be negatived a Message shall be sent to the Council intimating the determination of the Assembly.

Messages
from Council
referring to
Bills
interrupted.

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297. Upon receipt of a Message from the Council, with respect to amendments or any other proceedings whatever relating to any Public or Private Bill initiated in either House in a previous session of the same Parliament, which had lapsed at any stage because of a prorogation and had been resumed, it shall be competent for the Assembly to deal with the subject matter of such Message as if relating to a Bill of the current Session.

Message
from Council
relating to
Bills inter-
rupted,
which had
been resumed
may be dealt
with.

Bills originated in the Council.

298. Public Bills coming to the Assembly the first time from the Council shall be proceeded with in all respects as similar Bills presented in the Assembly.

Bills coming
the first time
from the
Council.

Certificate,
when
returned to
the Council.

299. When any such Bill shall have been passed by the Assembly, it shall be returned to the Council by Message, with the Clerk's certificate on the Bill "That the Assembly has this day agreed to this Bill with [or without] Amendment"; and if the Bill be amended the Message requesting the concurrence of the Council shall be accompanied by a Schedule indicating the Amendments.

When Council
returns Bill
with
Amendments
on Assembly's
Amendments.

300. If the Council shall disagree to any of the Amendments made by the Assembly or propose further Amendments thereon, the Message, together with written reasons for disagreeing to any such Amendments proposed by the Assembly, or showing the Amendments proposed upon the Assembly's Amendments, shall be taken into consideration in Committee of the Whole, on a day fixed by the Speaker. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*]

How such
Amendments
are disposed
of.

301. The Amendments made by the Council shall be then either agreed to with or without further Amendments, or disagreed to, and the original Amendments made by the Assembly insisted on.

Further
proceedings
after
they are
considered.

302. If the Amendments made by the Council on the Assembly's Amendments are agreed to without further Amendment, or disagreed to, and the original Amendments made by the Assembly insisted on, a Message shall be returned to the Council to that effect; or, if the Amendments made by the Council are agreed to with further Amendments, a Message shall be sent desiring the concurrence of the Council therein.

When
Council's
further
Amendments
disagreed
to, reasons
to be stated.

303. When any of the Amendments made by the Council on the Assembly's Amendments are disagreed to, the Message shall contain written reasons for the Assembly not agreeing to the Amendments proposed by the Council; and such reasons shall be drawn up by the Member in charge of the Bill.

Schedule of
Assembly's
Amendments.

304. When Amendments shall have been made by the Assembly on a Bill which shall have been first passed by the Council, a Schedule of such Amendments shall be

prepared containing reference to the page and line of the Bill where the words are to be inserted or omitted, and describing the Amendments proposed; and this Schedule shall accompany the Message returning the Bill, and be certified by the Clerk of the Assembly.

305. When further Amendments have been made by the Assembly on the Council's Amendments on the Assembly's original Amendments in a Bill which shall have been first passed by the Council, a Schedule of such further Amendments shall be prepared, containing reference to each Amendment of the Council which has been amended by the Assembly, and describing the further Amendment proposed; and this Schedule shall accompany the Message, and be certified by the Clerk of the Assembly.

Form of
schedule of
Assembly's
Amendments
on Council's
Amendments.

Assent.

306. (1) Every Bill originated in this House—

- (a) which shall finally pass both Houses, or
- (b) which, in accordance with the provisions of section 5A or section 5B of the Constitution Act, 1902, is presented for the signification of The Sovereign's pleasure thereon,

Preparation
and certifi-
cates required
prior to
presentation
for Assent.

shall be fair printed on vellum or parchment and be by the Speaker presented to the Governor.

Before being so presented a Bill shall be certified in accordance with this Standing Order.

(2) Where a Bill has finally passed both Houses, the Chairman of Committees or the Acting-Chairman of Committees shall certify in writing on the Bill that he has examined such fair print and found it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses, and at the top of the first page of such fair print the Clerk of the Assembly shall certify that it has finally passed both Houses.

(3) Where a Bill is to be presented in accordance with section 5A of the Constitution Act, 1902, the Chairman of Committees or the Acting-Chairman of Committees shall certify in writing on the Bill that he has

examined such fair print and found it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as directed by the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with section 5A of the Constitution Act, 1902, to be presented for the signification of The Sovereign's pleasure thereon, and the Clerk of the Assembly shall certify at the top of the first page of such fair print that the Bill has passed the Legislative Assembly, and that the Assembly has directed, in accordance with the provisions of section 5A of the Constitution Act, 1902, that the Bill be presented to the Governor for the signification of The Sovereign's pleasure thereon.

(4) Where a Bill is to be presented in accordance with section 5B of the Constitution Act, 1902, the Chairman of Committees or the Acting-Chairman of Committees shall certify in writing on the Bill that he has examined such fair print and found it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as approved at a referendum by a majority of the electors voting, and the Clerk of the Assembly shall certify at the top of the first page of such fair print that the Bill has passed the Legislative Assembly, and, having been approved at a referendum by a majority of the electors voting, is now presented to the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B of the Constitution Act, 1902, for the signification of The Sovereign's pleasure thereon. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

CHAPTER XXVI.—COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

Proceedings
guided by
rules of
the House.

307. Except in cases specially provided for, the same rules shall guide the proceedings in Committee of the Whole as in the House itself; the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole House being invested with the same authority as the Speaker for the preservation of order.

Divisions in
Committee.

308. The rule as to voting, and demanding and taking Divisions, shall be the same in Committee as in the House itself.

*309. When the House is in Committee of the Whole, if the Chairman of Committees shall desire to leave the Chair he may appoint any Temporary Chairman, or if none be present, then any other Member, to take his place, and such Member, whilst so sitting, shall have the same power as the Chairman of Committees. Chairman may appoint acting Chairman.

Provided that no Temporary Chairman may call upon another to relieve him whilst the Chairman of Committees is within the Parliamentary Building. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

310. The Quorum in Committee of the Whole House shall consist of the same number of Members, exclusive of the Chairman, as shall be requisite to form a Quorum of the House. Quorum.

311. A Committee of the Whole House shall be appointed by motion "That this House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, &c." except as provided in Standing Orders 256 and 312; no debate being allowed on such motion. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*] How appointed.

312. When such a resolution has been agreed to, or an Order of the Day read for the House to resolve itself into Committee, the Speaker shall leave the Chair without Question put. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*] Speaker leaves Chair without Question.

†313. When a Bill or other matter has been partly considered in Committee, and the Chairman has been directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again, and the House has ordered that the Committee shall sit again on a particular day, the Speaker, when the Order of the Day for the further consideration in Committee has been read, shall forthwith leave the Chair without putting any Question, and the House thereupon resolve itself into such Committee. [*Approved, 30th October, 1928.*] Speaker leaves Chair for further consideration without question.

* See also Standing Order 28A.

† See also Standing Order 257.

The Chairman
takes the
Chair.

314. As soon as the Speaker has left the Chair, the Chairman shall take the Chair of the Committee at the Table.

Considers
only matters
referred.

315. A Committee shall consider such matters only as shall have been referred to it by the House upon motion, or by the operation of Standing Orders 256 or 312. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Decision of
Questions—
Chairman's
Casting Vote.

316. Every Question in Committee shall be decided in the same manner as in the House itself, the Chairman having only a Casting Vote, and any reasons stated by him when giving such vote may be entered in the proceedings of the Committee.

Motion
needs no
seconder.

317. A Motion made in Committee need not be seconded.

Previous
Question
cannot be
moved.

*318. No Motion for the Previous Question can be made in Committee.

Greater or
lesser sum,
longer or
shorter time.

319. When there comes a question between the greater and lesser sum, or the longer or shorter time, the least sum and the longest time shall be first put to the Question.

Members may
speak more
than once.

†320. In Committee Members may speak more than once to the same Question.

Speaker
may resume
Chair when
disorder arises.

321. If any sudden disorder shall arise in Committee, the Speaker may resume the Chair without any Question being put, and may leave the Chair in like manner, whereupon such Committee shall resume its proceedings.

• See also Standing Orders 180 and 253.

† See also Standing Order 142A.

*322. If notice be taken of the absence of a Quorum, Absence of Quorum. by direction of the Chairman the Division Bell shall be rung, and one of the Clerks-Assistant shall simultaneously turn the Minute-glass, and if within two minutes as indicated by the Minute-glass, a Quorum be not formed, or if it appears upon a Division in Committee, that a Quorum of Members be not present, the Chairman shall leave the Chair of the Committee without a Question being put, and the Speaker shall resume the Chair. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

323. When the Speaker shall have resumed the Chair on the breaking up of a Committee, owing to the want of a Quorum, the Chairman shall inform the Speaker thereof, Want of Quorum only to be reported by the Chairman. but make no further report.

324. If a Quorum of Members be present when the House is counted by the Speaker, the House shall again resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole without a Question being put. House counted by the Speaker.

325. Lists of Divisions in Committees of the Whole House shall be printed weekly. Weekly Report of Divisions.

326. When all matters referred to a Committee have been considered, the Chairman shall report the same to the House. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*] Report.

†327. A Motion may be made during the proceedings of a Committee "That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again," no debate being allowed on such Motion. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*] Motion to report progress.

* See also Standing Orders 45 and 46.

† See also Standing Order 273.

- Report brought up. 328. A Report from a Committee of the Whole House shall be brought up without any Question being put. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]
- Motion that the Chairman leave the Chair. 329. A Motion "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair" will, if carried, supersede the proceedings of a Committee.
- No motion of an obstructive character that Chairman leave Chair allowed. 330. In Committee of the Whole on any Bill or Resolution, no Member shall make any motion for the Chairman, to leave the Chair which, by the ruling of the Chairman without debate, shall be held to be of an obstructive character or not consistent with the regular and orderly conduct of the business of the Committee. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]
- Reception of Resolutions. 331. Resolutions brought up from a Committee of the Whole House, may be received on the same day on which they are reported, and the Report shall be received without Question put. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]
332. [*Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.*]
- Resolution read and agreed to, &c. 333. The Resolution received from a Committee of the Whole House shall be read, and may be agreed to or disagreed to by the House, or agreed to with amendments, recommitted to the Committee, or the further consideration thereof postponed. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]
334. [*Rescinded, 26th May, 1971.*]
335. [*Rescinded, 26th May, 1971.*]
- Procedure on Appropriation and Loan Bills. 336. The following Rules shall be observed in Committee when considering Appropriation or General Loan Account Appropriation Bills:
 (a) When a clause is under discussion a Member speaking shall confine himself to the Estimate of Expenditure relevant to such clause.

- (b) When a Motion is made to omit or reduce any Vote or item of a Vote, a Question shall be proposed from the Chair for omitting or reducing such Vote or item accordingly; and Members shall speak to such Question only, until it has been disposed of.
- (c) After a Question for omitting or reducing any Vote or item has been disposed of, no Motion shall be made or Debate allowed upon any preceding Vote or item.
- (d) Where it has been proposed to omit or reduce a Vote or items in a Vote, the Question shall be afterwards put upon the original Vote, or upon the reduced Vote, as the case may be, without Amendment.
- (e) After a Question has been put for a reduction of the whole Vote, no Motion shall be made for omitting or reducing any Vote or item of such Vote.
- (f) When a general reduction of the amount of the Vote comprising many items is proposed, the Question shall be put for the reduction of such Vote or item. Provided that if such Motion be negatived it shall not be in order to propose a reduction by a greater sum.
- (g) Save as aforesaid, the rules of debate in Committee of the Whole House shall apply. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

CHAPTER XXVII.—INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

337. [*Rescinded, 5th November, 1928.*]

338. [*Rescinded, 5th November, 1928.*]

339. [*Rescinded, 5th November, 1928.*]

340. [*Rescinded, 5th November, 1928.*]

CHAPTER XXVIII.—SELECT COMMITTEES.

Number of
Members.

341. A Select Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than ten Members.

Exemption
of Speaker
and
Chairman.

342. It shall not be obligatory on the Speaker or Chairman of Committees to serve on any Select Committee.

Speaker
officially
member of
certain
Committees.

343. The Speaker shall be *ex officio* a Member of the Standing Orders Committee and the Library Committee.

344. [*Rescinded, 26th May, 1971.*]

Names of
Members
proposed.

345. The Notice of Motion for the appointment of every Select Committee shall contain the names of the Members the Mover intends to serve on such Committee. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Ballot—how
conducted.

346. (a) If upon any Motion for a Select Committee, any Member shall require it, such Committee shall be chosen by ballot, in the manner following, viz.: Each Member shall give in to the Clerk a list of the Members who he intends shall serve on the Committee, not exceeding and not less than the number proposed in such Motion; and if any such list contain a larger or smaller number of names, it shall be void and rejected; and the Members who shall be reported by the Clerk to have the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Speaker to be the Members of such Committee; and in any case of doubt, arising from two or more Members having an equality of votes, the Speaker shall decide which shall serve on such Committee.

(b) Members balloting for a Select Committee shall place the Balloting Papers, after completion, in the hands of the Clerk of the Assembly, giving time for him to note one paper (as hereinafter mentioned) before another is presented.

(c) The Clerk shall have before him a complete printed list of the Members of the House, and on the presentation of any Balloting Paper shall place his initials against the entry in such list of the name of the Member presenting such Balloting Paper, and the Clerk shall place

such list so initialled on record, with the other proceedings of the Ballot.

(d) At the expiration of thirty minutes from the ringing of the Bells, as provided in Standing Order 347, the Speaker shall declare the Ballot closed. Business may be proceeded with during the scrutiny, and the result declared by the Speaker at any time, but so as not to interrupt the Business then proceeding. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

347. Before the House proceeds to ballot for a Select Committee, the bells shall be rung as in a Division. Bells rung prior to ballot

348. No Member shall sit on a Select Committee who shall be personally interested in the inquiry before such Committee. No interested Member shall sit.

349. Members may at any time, by Motion, be discharged by the House from attending a Select Committee, and other Members appointed. Members discharged and added.

350. The Mover for the Select Committee, if a Member thereof, shall fix the time for the first meeting of the Committee; if he be not a Member, the Clerk shall fix the time. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*] First meeting.

351. Every Select Committee may, in its discretion, hear Counsel if it be desired. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*] Select Committee may hear Counsel.

352. In all Select Committees three shall form a Quorum. Quorum.

353. A Select Committee, as its first business, shall elect one of its Members to be Chairman, who shall only have a casting vote, except as provided in Standing Order 403. In the absence of the Chairman the Members present shall, from day to day, elect one of their number to act as Chairman during such absence. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*] Chairman.

354. An entry shall be made in the proceedings of the names of the Members attending each Select Committee Meeting, and of every Motion or Amendment proposed in the Committee, together with the name of the Mover thereof; and if any Division take place in the Committee, the Clerk in attendance shall take down the names of the Members voting in any such Division, distinguishing on which side of the question they respectively vote. Record of proceedings and divisions

When no
meeting takes
place.

355. If, after the lapse of a quarter of an hour from the time appointed for the meeting of a Select Committee, there shall not be a Quorum, the meeting shall lapse, and the Chairman of such Select Committee, or if the office of Chairman is vacant the Clerk, shall convene the next meeting by summons for a future day. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

No Quorum
during sitting.

356. If at any time during the sitting of a Select Committee a Quorum be not present, the Clerk of the Committee shall call the attention of the Chairman to the fact, who shall thereupon suspend the proceedings of the Committee until a Quorum be present, or adjourn the Committee to some future day.

Adjournment
of Committee.

357. A Select Committee may adjourn from time to time and, by leave of the House, from place to place.

Not to sit
when House
is sitting.

358. Except by leave of the House, no Select Committee may sit after the hour appointed for the sitting of the House, nor on those days over which the House is adjourned.

Report from
time to time.

359. By leave of the House, a Select Committee may report its opinions or observations from time to time, or report the Minutes of Evidence only, or Proceedings from time to time.

Power to
send for
persons and
records.

360. All Select Committees shall have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Clerk of the
House to
summon
Witnesses.

361. Except in cases coming under the provisions of the Parliamentary Evidence Act, the Chairman of a Select Committee shall direct the Clerk of the House to summon the Witnesses to be examined before such Committee.

Examination
of witnesses.

362. The examination of Witnesses before a Select Committee shall be on oath, and conducted as follows, viz.:—The Chairman shall first put to the Witness, in an uninterrupted series, all such questions as he may deem essential, with reference either to the subject referred to therein, or to any branch of that subject, according to the mode of procedure agreed on by the Committee. The Chairman shall then call on the other Members severally

by name to put any other questions which may have occurred to them during his conduct of the examination; and the name of every Member so interrogating a Witness shall be noted and prefixed to the questions asked. All replies to questions put shall be in writing; but, if the Committee be attended by a shorthand-writer, the notes of such shorthand-writer shall be sufficient.

363. Every Witness shall be afforded an opportunity of revising his evidence, but corrections must be confined to verbal inaccuracies or explanations of answers. Corrections in substance can only be effected by re-examination. Revision of evidence.

364. When a Select Committee is examining Witnesses, Strangers may be admitted, but shall be excluded at the request of any Member, or at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee, and shall always be excluded when the Committee is deliberating. Admission of strangers.

365. Members of the House may be present when a Select Committee is examining Witnesses, but shall withdraw when the Committee is deliberating. Admission of other Members.

366. No Strangers, or Members, not being of the Select Committee, shall be admitted at any time to a Committee sitting *in camera*. Committee sitting in camera. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

367. If the House or a Select Committee so order, the evidence taken by any Select Committee of the House, and documents presented to such Committee which have not been reported to the House, shall not be disclosed or published by any member of such Committee, or by any other person. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*] Evidence not to be disclosed, if so ordered.

368. If any information come before any Committee that chargeth any Member of the House, the Committee ought only to direct that the House be acquainted with the matter of such information, without proceeding further thereupon. Committee not to entertain charges against Members.

369. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of every Select Committee to prepare the Report. Chairman to prepare Report.

Consideration
of draft
Report.

370. The Chairman shall read to the Select Committee, convened for the purpose of considering the Report, the whole of his Draft Report, which, if desired by any Member, shall be printed and circulated amongst the Committee, and a subsequent day fixed for its consideration; and when the Committee are desirous of taking the Report into consideration, the Chairman shall read the Draft Report, paragraph by paragraph, putting the question to the Committee at the end of each paragraph—"That the paragraph as read stand part of the Report." A Member objecting to any portion of the Report shall propose his Amendment at the time the paragraph he wishes to amend shall be under consideration.

Chairman to
sign Report.

371. Every Report of a Select Committee should be signed by the Chairman, but in the event of his refusing, the Committee may appoint any other Member of the Committee to sign the Report.

Report
brought up.

372. The Report of a Select Committee, with the documents accompanying it, shall be brought up by the Member signing the Report, or by any other Member of the Committee on his behalf, and may, without debate, be ordered to be printed. [*Approved, 27th July, 1922.*]

Motion for
subsequent
proceedings.

373. If any measure or proceeding be necessary upon a Report of a Select Committee, such measure or proceeding shall be brought under the consideration of the House by a specific Motion, of which notice must be given in the usual manner.

Payment to
certain
witnesses.

374. Every Select Committee shall have power to award payment to any professional or other Witnesses they may deem it necessary to employ in furtherance of the inquiry with which the Committee is charged; and the Chairman's certificate on the face of an account, countersigned by the Clerk of Select Committees, shall be sufficient authority for its payment by the Treasurer out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, through the Clerk of the Assembly or at the Public Treasury; and every such award, with the sum awarded, the particulars of the services rendered, and the

name of the party in whose favour made, shall be entered in the Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee. [Approved, 26th May, 1971.]

375. Lists of all Select Committees shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Lobbies and Clerk's Office. Lists of Members serving.

CHAPTER XXIX.—WITNESSES.

376. Witnesses shall be ordered to attend before the House, or before a Committee of the Whole House, by summons under the hand of the Clerk of the Assembly. Before the House or Committee of the Whole.

377. When the attendance of a Member is desired, to be examined by the House, he shall be ordered by the Speaker to attend in his place. Attendance of Members to be examined by the House.

378. If a Select Committee desire the attendance of a Member as a Witness, the Chairman shall, in writing, request him to attend; but should he refuse or neglect, the Select Committee shall take no further action, except to report the matter to the House. Attendance of Members before Select Committee.

379. When the attendance of a Member of the Council, or any Officer of that House, is desired, to be examined by the Assembly or any Committee thereof (not being a Committee on a Private Bill), a Message shall be sent to the Council to request that the Council give leave to such Member or Officer to attend, in order to his being examined accordingly upon the matters stated in such Message. When attendance of Member or Officer of Council is desired.

Attendance
of Members
or Officers
of Assembly
before Com-
mittee of
Council.

380. Should the Council request by Message the attendance of a Member of the Assembly before a Select Committee of the Council, the House may authorise such Member to attend if he think fit. The Assembly, if similarly requested by the Council, may also instruct its own officers to attend such Committees, if the House thinks fit.

Witnesses
before the
House
examined by
the Speaker.

381. When the Witness appears before the House, the Speaker shall examine the Witness, and no other Member shall put any question otherwise than through the Speaker.

Before
Committee
of the Whole
House
examined by
any Member.

382. In Committee of the Whole House, any Member may put questions to the Witness.

Withdraw
if question
objected to.

383. If any question be objected to, or other matter arise, the Witness shall withdraw while the same is under discussion.

Member
examined in
his place.

384. A Member of the Assembly shall be examined in his place.

Judges: how
introduced.

385. Judges, when present as witnesses, are introduced by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and have chairs placed for them at the Bar.

Officers not to
give evidence
without leave.

386. No Officer of the House, Clerk, or Shorthand Writer employed to take minutes of evidence before the House, or any Committee thereof, may give evidence elsewhere in respect of any proceedings or examination had at the Bar, or before any Committee of the House, without the special leave of the House.

CHAPTER XXX.—DISORDER AND SUSPENSION.

387. If any Member has—

Disorder.

- (a) persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the House; or
- (b) been guilty of disorderly conduct; or
- (c) used objectionable words, which he has refused to withdraw; or
- (d) persistently and wilfully refused to conform to the Standing Orders or any one or more of them; or
- (e) persistently and wilfully disregarded the authority of the Chair,

he may be named by the Speaker, or, if any of the above-mentioned offences has been committed by a Member in Committee, by the Chairman.

- (1) If the offence has been committed in the House, the Premier, or the Minister in charge of the House, shall forthwith move, "That such Member be suspended from the service of the House," no amendment, adjournment or debate being allowed upon such motion. After the Member named has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation of his conduct, limited to five minutes, the Speaker shall put the Question, "That such Member be suspended from the service of the House."
- (2) If the offence has been committed in Committee, the Chairman shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstances to the House; and the same procedure shall thereupon be adopted as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. The matter having been disposed of, the proceedings in Committee shall be resumed where they were interrupted.

If any Member be suspended under this Standing Order, his suspension on the first occasion shall be for two sitting days, and on the second occasion during the same Session, for four sitting days, and on any subsequent occasion during the same Session, for eight sitting days. In this Standing Order "sitting days" shall mean days upon which the House actually sits, and the uncompleted portion of the sitting during which the Member was suspended shall count as one sitting day.

Provided that proceedings under this Standing Order shall be carried to a conclusion notwithstanding the requirement of any Order providing for the termination of the sitting at a specified hour. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

388. [*Rescinded, 19th August, 1938.*]

389. [*Rescinded, 19th August, 1938.*]

390. [*Rescinded, 19th August, 1938.*]

Expulsion of
a Member.

391. A Member adjudged by the House guilty of conduct unworthy of a Member of Parliament may be expelled by vote of the House, and his seat shall, thereupon, be declared vacant.

Member
repeatedly
called to order.

392. A Member who shall so conduct himself as to make it necessary for the Speaker or Chairman of Committees to call him to order more than three times in the course of any one sitting for any gross breach of the rules, may, by the order of the Speaker or Chairman of Committees, be removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms from the Chamber until the termination of such sitting. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Consequences
of suspension.

393. When a Member is suspended from the service of, or removed from, the House, he shall be excluded from the House and from all the rooms set apart for the use of the Members.

393A. Whenever it shall have been ruled or decided (whether before or after the approval of this Standing Order) that the House may not proceed on a matter **which** has been initiated in the House affecting the alleged misconduct of a Member because thereby the said Member may be prejudiced in a criminal trial then pending on charges founded on such misconduct, the House may suspend such Member from the service of the House until the verdict of the jury has been returned or until it is further ordered. [*Approved, 19th July, 1906.*]

Suspension of Member against whom a criminal trial is pending.

394. A person not being a Member who interrupts the orderly conduct of the business of the House, or obstructs the approaches to the House, or occasions a disturbance within the precincts of the House, may, by order of the Speaker, be removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms or his assistants.

Removal of strangers for disorderly conduct.

CHAPTER XXXI.—SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

395. Any Standing Order or Orders of the House may be suspended on Motion duly made and seconded in accordance with notice given, and in cases of urgent necessity such Standing Order or Orders may be suspended on Motion duly made and seconded without notice: Provided that the Speaker shall be entitled to put the Question when debate on any such Motion shall have exceeded one hour, and that no Member or the Mover in Reply shall, without concurrence, speak to such Motion for more than ten minutes.

Suspension of Standing Orders—procedure in urgent cases.

Any substantive Motion sought to be discussed by way of Urgency must conform to the rules and practice of the House in respect to Motions and Notices of Motions.

The Question of Urgency shall be decided by the House upon Motion, without notice or debate, except a statement by the Mover and a statement by a Minister, or the Leader of the Opposition when the Motion is moved by a Minister, each limited to ten minutes. [*Approved, 1st May, 1964.*]

CHAPTER XXXII.—PRIVATE BILLS.

Notice of
intention to
apply for.

396. Notice of the intention to apply for every Private Bill shall, within three months of the presentation of the Petition, be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the *Government Gazette*, in one or more public newspapers published in Sydney, and in one or more public newspapers in or nearest to the District affected by the Bill, which notice shall contain a true statement of the general objects of the Bill.

Initiated
on Petition.

397. No Private Bill shall be initiated in this House but upon a Petition first presented and received, with a printed copy of the proposed Bill annexed; and such Petition shall be signed by one or more of the parties applying for the Bill.

Form of
Petition.

398. Every Petition for a Private Bill shall commence by setting forth that within three months previous to its presentation to the House the public notice required by Rule 396 has been duly given of the general objects of, and the intention to apply for, such Bill, and shall conclude with a true statement of the general objects of the Bill, and a prayer for leave to bring it in; and the production of the numbers of the *Gazette* and newspaper or newspapers containing such notice as shall be required and shall be sufficient proof of such notice.

Introduction
of Bill.

399. When the Petition shall have been received, Notice of Motion for leave to bring in the Bill shall be given, and such Bill shall be brought in within thirty days from the receipt of such Petition.

Printing of.

400. When leave to bring in a Private Bill shall have been obtained, and before it shall be read a first time, it shall be printed, at the expense of the parties applying for it, in the same form as Public Bills, and a sufficient number of copies of it shall be delivered to the Clerk, for the use of the House.

401. Before a Private Bill shall be read a first time, the sum of fifty dollars, towards meeting the expenses attendant on such Bill, shall be paid to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State, and a Certificate of such payment shall be produced by the Member moving the first reading of the Bill; and whenever the expenses attendant upon such Bill shall be found to exceed the sum of fifty dollars so paid, a further sum of fifty dollars shall, from time to time, as may be demanded by the Clerk of the Assembly, be paid by the parties applying for the Bill, to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State; and a like Certificate of such additional payments shall be produced before proceeding further with the Bill; but on the passing, rejection, or withdrawal of such Bill, the Promoters shall pay into the said Consolidated Revenue fund any additional sum which may be required to fully pay the expenses attendant upon such Bill, and in the event of a balance remaining in favour of the Promoters they may obtain from the said Clerk a Certificate of the actual expenses incurred, with a view to the refund of any amount found to be unexpended. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Deposit in
Treasury.

402. When a Private Bill shall have been read a first time, it shall be referred to a Select Committee, to be appointed on Motion upon Notice, and such Committee shall require proof of the allegations contained in the Preamble.

Reference to
Select
Committee.

403. The Chairman of a Select Committee on a Private Bill shall be entitled to vote on all questions in the same way as other Members of such Committee; and, in case of an equality of votes, exercise a second or casting vote.

Vote of
Chairman of
Select
Committee on.

404. Every Petition in reference to a Private Bill shall, if received, be deemed, without motion, to be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.

Petitions
respecting.

Select
Committee
may hear
Counsel.—
Proof of
Preamble.

405. Every Select Committee on a Private Bill may, in its discretion, hear Counsel if it be desired; and may also take such oral or other evidence as it may think requisite; and may decide on matters in issue between the persons conducting and opposing the Bill; after which the Question shall be put from the Chair, "That this Preamble stand part of the Bill": And if the Question pass in the negative, it shall be fatal to the Bill, and the Committee shall report accordingly; but if the Question pass in the affirmative, the several Clauses of the Bill shall next be proceeded with, and the Amendments, if any, carefully noted for report to the House, care being taken that no Clause be inserted or Amendment made in the Bill which shall be foreign to the import of the notice required under Standing Order 396 to be given by the party or parties applying. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Report of
Select
Committee.

406. When a Select Committee shall have reported in favour of a Private Bill, such Bill shall be proceeded with as in the case of Public Bills, and a future day, subsequent to the distribution of the printed Report and Evidence, shall be appointed for the second reading.

Originated
in Council.

407. Private Bills coming to this House the first time from the Council, if accompanied by printed copies of the Reports and Proceedings of the Select Committees to which they may have been referred, shall be proceeded with in all respects as Public Bills presented in pursuance of Orders of this House, unless the House shall otherwise order; and every such Bill as shall finally pass this House shall be returned by Message to the Council with the Clerk's Certificate at the top, that "the Legislative Assembly has this day agreed to this Bill, with [or without] Amendment," as the case may require.

Not to be
numbered.

408. No Number shall be given to any Private Bill which shall have passed both Houses and received His Majesty's Assent.

Proceedings
interrupted in
one Session
may be
resumed, upon
Petition, in
the next.

409. If the Promoters of any Private Bill originated in the Assembly, with respect to which proceedings have been interrupted in either House by the prorogation of Parliament, shall petition the Assembly within ten clear

sitting days after the commencement of a subsequent Session in the same Parliament for leave to proceed with the same Bill, and the Petition be received, the consideration of such Bill, with such alterations as may have been made in the previous Session, may be resumed by Motion, without Notice. If the Bill shall not have been sent to, or have been returned by, the Council, it may be taken up at the stage it had reached in the previous Session, and thereafter proceeded with as if no prorogation had taken place; but should the Bill have been transmitted to, and interrupted in the Council, then the only procedure necessary, subsequent to the reception of the Petition, shall be a Message to the Council requesting that the proceedings on the Bill may be resumed; but should the Motion for resumption of proceedings be negatived, then the Bill shall be proceeded with in the ordinary way: Provided that it shall not be necessary to refer a Bill, the proceedings on which have been resumed, to a Select Committee if it shall previously have been reported on by a similar Committee.

410. If any such Private Bill sought to be proceeded with shall only have been read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee, and shall not have been reported by such Committee before the close of the Session, it shall, after the reception of such Petition and Order thereon, upon Motion without Notice, be referred to a Select Committee, comprising, as nearly as may be, all the Members composing the Select Committee to which it shall have been referred in the previous Session, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before, and all Papers and Petitions which may have been referred, and all instructions which may have been given, to such last-mentioned Committee; and upon the Report of the Bill by the Select Committee, it shall be proceeded with in all its subsequent stages, in the ordinary manner of proceeding with Private Bills.

When Bill had not been reported on by Select Committee.

411. In the case of every such interrupted Private Bill revived as provided in Standing Order 409, the Standing Orders shall be held to be satisfied in all respects, so far as they shall have been complied with in the previous Session. [*Approved, 26th May, 1971.*]

Standing Orders held to be complied with.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—SESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

Extension
of duration
of certain
Parliamentary
Sessional
Committees.

412. The members of the Standing Orders Committee, the Library Committee, the Printing Committee, and the House Committee shall hold office until the appointment of their successors, and such Committees shall have power to sit during any adjournment of the House. [*Approved, 19th August, 1938.*]

Legislative Assembly Chamber,	}	J. P. ABBOTT, Speaker.
Sydney, 7th June, 1894.		

Approved,—

Government House,	}	R. W. DUFF, Governor.
Sydney, 11th June, 1894.		

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Specimen Forms of Motions

(1.) That the Standing Orders Committee for the present Session consist of The Speaker, [*not more than nine other Members*], with leave to report on any matter or thing referred to or pending before the said Committee, and to confer upon subjects of mutual concernment with any Committee appointed for similar purposes by the Legislative Council, and that The Speaker be empowered to convene meetings of the Committee.

Standing
Orders
Committee.

(2.) That the Committee have leave to sit during any adjournment of the House.

(1.) That the Library Committee for the present Session consist of The Speaker [*not more than nine other Members*], with authority and power to act jointly with the Library Committee of the Legislative Council in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of 26 November, 1968.

Library
Committee.

(2.) That the Committee have leave to sit during the sittings of the House.

(1.) That the Printing Committee for the present Session consist of [*not more than ten Members*] to whom are hereby referred all Papers (except such as the Standing Orders or the House direct shall be printed) which may be laid upon the Table of the House. It shall be the duty of such Committee to report from time to time which of the Papers referred to them ought, in their opinion, to be printed, and whether in full or in abstract; and it shall be in the power of the Committee to order such Papers, or abstracts thereof, to be prepared for Press by the Clerk in attendance upon such Committee, and such Papers or abstracts shall be printed, unless the House otherwise order.

Printing
Committee.

(2.) That the Clerk of the House shall cause to be printed, as a matter of course, all reports from the Printing Committee.

(3.) That the Committee have leave to sit during the sittings of the House.

(1.) That the House Committee for the present Session consist of The Speaker [*not more than nine other Members*], with authority to act in matters of mutual concernment with any Committee appointed for similar purposes by the Legislative Council.

House
Committee.

(2.) That the Committee have leave to sit during the sittings or any adjournment of the House.

FORMS OF PROCEDURE

PETITIONS.

[Every Petition shall be written, typewritten, printed, or reproduced by mechanical process, without interlineations, erasures or corrections. *Standing Orders* 81–99.]

FORM.

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of.....
(*Set forth a description of the status of the Petitioners.*)

Respectfully sheweth:—.....
(*Here the Petitioners state their alleged facts.*)

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House.....
(*Here follows the Petitioners' request.*)

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
(*Here follow the signatures.*)

[A Petition shall be signed by at least one person on the sheet on which the Petition is inscribed—S.O. 85]

LODGING AND PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

(*See Standing Orders 81–99 and No. 397.*)

[The Member, before lodging, shall sign his name in the top left-hand corner of the Petition]

Every Petition shall be lodged with the Clerk at least two hours previous to the meeting of the House at which it is proposed that it be presented. The Clerk shall make an announcement in the House as to Petitions lodged with him for presentation indicating the Member who lodged it, the identity of the petitioners and the subject matter. Terms of Petitions presented shall be printed in Hansard and a copy of each Petition presented shall be referred to the responsible Minister.

PETITION FOR A PRIVATE BILL.

(See Standing Orders No. 90, and Nos 397, 398.)

[The Member, before presenting, shall sign his name in the top left-hand corner of the Petition]

Member will say,—I wish to present a Petition from (*state from whom and number of signatures*) setting forth that (*shortly state the allegations*); the Petition is respectfully worded and concludes with the following prayer,—“Your Petitioners therefore pray (*read prayer in full*)”. Then move “That the Petition be received”.

The Member presenting must also then, or prior to the presentation, produce the newspapers necessary to prove that the notices required by Standing Order 396 have been given; assure himself and state to the House that a copy of the proposed Bill is annexed to the Petition, and that the Standing Orders have been complied with in all respects.

BILLS.

FIRST DAY.

Minister hands Message from His Excellency the Governor to Mr. Speaker. (S.O. 247 and Constitution Act, s. 46.)

Speaker reads Message to House. (S.O. 220.)

Minister gives notice,—“That leave be given to bring in a Bill to &c., &c.” (S.O. 244.)

SECOND DAY—FIRST READING.

Minister moves,—Notice appearing on Business Paper (as given notice of yesterday).

Minister brings up the Bill, which is read a first time. (S.O. 250.)

Minister names the day for the second reading.

THIRD DAY—SECOND READING.

Clerk reads Order of the Day.

Minister moves,—“That this Bill be now read a second time” and makes his speech. (S.O. 252.)

When the second reading has been agreed to—

(House may grant leave (no debate) for the Question "That this Bill be now read a third time" to be moved forthwith—S.O. 256.)

Speaker leaves the Chair.

Chairman takes Chair in Committee. (S.O. 314.)

* When Bill finally considered in Committee—

The Chairman announces that he will leave the Chair to report the Bill with (or without) amendment to the House. (S.O. 273.)

Speaker resumes the Chair.

Chairman reports the Bill with (or without) amendment.

Speaker reports to the House. (S.O. 273.)

Minister moves,—“That the Report be adopted.” (S.O. 275.)

Day fixed by the Speaker for the third reading. (S.O. 278.)

FOURTH DAY—THIRD READING.

Clerk reads Order of the Day.

Minister moves,—“That this Bill be now read a third time.” (S.O. 279.)

Speaker announces that he has received a Certificate from the Chairman of Committees that the Bill is in accordance with the Bill as agreed to in Committee and reported. (S.O. 281.)

When the third reading has been agreed to—

The Bill is taken, with Message, to the Legislative Council, without Question put. (S.O. 282.)

*When Bill not finally considered in Committee, Move,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again (*state day*), and upon Order of the Day being read on a future day for further consideration, Speaker leaves Chair without Question put. (S.O's. 257, 313, 326, 328.)

RECOMMITTAL OF A BILL.

(To be moved as amendment either to the motion "That the Report be now adopted," or "That the Bill be now read 3°.")

Minister moves, That the Report be now adopted. (S.O. 275.) ; or

That this Bill be now read a third time. (S.O. 279.)

Move "That the Question be amended by leaving out all the words after the word 'That,' and inserting the words 'the Bill be recommitted for the reconsideration of clauses (*enumerate portions of Bill to be reconsidered*)',—instead thereof." (S.O. 277 or 280.)

Question,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.

Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted, in place of the words left out, be so inserted,—put and passed.

Question then,—That the Bill be recommitted for the reconsideration of Clauses ,—put and passed.

The Chairman takes the Chair in Committee, and proposes the Clauses which have been recommitted.

The Chairman announces that he will leave the Chair to report the Bill 2° with [or without] further amendments. (S.O. 273.)

Speaker resumes the Chair.

Chairman reports the Bill a second time.

Speaker reports to the House. (S.O. 273.)

Move, "That the Report be adopted." (S.O. 275.)

Day fixed by the Speaker for the third reading. (S.Os. 278, 280.)

CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S AMENDMENTS IN A BILL (S.Os. 286-294.)

Clerk reads Order of the Day.

Speaker leaves the Chair.

Chairman takes the Chair in Committee.

Minister moves, "That the Committee agree (*or disagree*) to the Legislative Council's Amendments; *or* (if it is desired to deal with the Amendments separately), the Question is proposed from the Chair upon each Amendment, or the Amendments in each Clause, agreeing to, disagreeing to, or amending them."

When all the Amendments have been dealt with, Chairman leaves the Chair and makes the Report from the Committee to the Speaker.

Minister moves, "That the Report be now adopted,"—put and passed.

Message (*supplied by the Clerk*) sent to the Legislative Council without Question put. When Amendments disagreed to—Message may be sent giving reasons, or Bill laid aside. (S.O. 290.)

DISORDER—MEMBER NAMED. (S.O. 387.)**In the House.**

Disorder:—The Honourable Member for.....

Mr. having

Mr. Speaker named the Honourable Member for

Mr., as guilty of

persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House ;

disorderly conduct ;

using objectionable words, which he had refused to withdraw ;

persistently and wilfully refusing to conform to the Standing Orders or any one or more of them ;

persistently and wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair.

Whereupon Mr. [The Premier or a Minister] moved,—
That the Honourable Member for,
Mr. be suspended
from the service of the House.

And the Honourable Member for
having been heard in explanation of his conduct—

Question put,—That the Honourable Member for
Mr., be suspended
from the service of the House.

This being the occasion during the Session
upon which the Honourable Member had been suspended,
Mr. Speaker announced that his suspension would be for
..... sitting days.

In Committee.

Mr. Speaker having resumed the Chair,—

Disorder:—The Chairman reported that, during the proceedings in Committee, the Honourable Member for

Mr.

had and that he (the Chairman) had thereupon named the Honourable Member as guilty of

persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the Committee;

disorderly conduct;

using objectionable words, which he had refused to withdraw ;

persistently and wilfully refusing to conform to the Standing Orders or any one or more of them;

persistently and wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair.

Mr. [The Premier or a Minister] moved,—That the Honourable Member for

Mr., be suspended from the service of the House.

And the Honourable Member for having been heard in explanation of his conduct—

Question put,—That the Honourable Member for

Mr., be suspended from the service of the House.

This being the occasion during the Session upon which the Honourable Member had been suspended, Mr. Speaker announced that his suspension would be for sitting days.

RESUMPTION OF PROCEEDINGS ON BILLS INTERRUPTED BY PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY BILLS UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 295.

Having at a previous sitting given the requisite notice,—

(1.) *(If the Bill at the time of the interruption was being dealt with by the Assembly.)*

Move, “That the . . . Bill which was introduced in the Assembly during a previous session of the present Parliament but was interrupted before its completion by the close of the session be now re-introduced at the stage it had reached at the time of such interruption,”—put and passed.

Move, “That (the stage at which the Bill stood when interrupted) be an Order of the Day for (fix the day),”—put and passed.

(2.) *(If the Bill at the time of the interruption had been transmitted to, and was being dealt with by, the Council.)*

Move, “That the . . . Bill forwarded to the Legislative Council during (a previous) Session not having been finally dealt with because of the prorogation of the Legislature, the following Message be sent to the Legislative Council:—Mr. President,—A Bill, intituled ‘quote full title’—forwarded to the Legislative Council for concurrence during (a previous) Session of the present Parliament not having been finally dealt with because of the prorogation of the Legislature, the Legislative Assembly requests that the said Bill be proceeded with under the Council’s Standing Orders in that behalf,”—put and passed.

Message then sent to the Legislative Council.

COUNCIL BILLS UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 296.

Upon receipt from the Council of a Message requesting that a Bill, interrupted by prorogation, be proceeded with.

Move, “That (the stage at which the Bill stood when interrupted) be an Order of the Day for (fix the day),”—put and passed.

FOR PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH PRIVATE BILLS

See S.Os. 409, 411.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

STATEMENT EXPLANATORY OF
NEW AND AMENDED STANDING ORDERS
AND

Standing Orders Rescinded since the Adoption
and Approval of the Present Code in 1894.

[To 1st April, 1976.]

NATURE AND EFFECT OF AMENDMENT AND WHEN
AMENDED OR RESCINDED.

9. A MEMBER PROPOSED AS SPEAKER.

[Amended, 11th April, 1935.]

By adding a new paragraph which provides for the acceptance of nomination by a nominee.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1935.]

Limiting debate to ten minutes for each Member (formerly forty-five minutes).

9A. CLOSURE.

[New S.O. Adopted, 11th April, 1935.]

Providing a means for the limitation of debate on the election of a Speaker.

10-13. IF UNOPPOSED SUCH MEMBER CALLED TO THE
CHAIR—AND SUBMITS HIMSELF TO THE HOUSE—
AGAIN CALLED AND CONDUCTED TO THE CHAIR—
WHEN TWO OR MORE MEMBERS PROPOSED AS
SPEAKER.

[Rescinded, 11th April, 1935.]

Other provision made in Standing Orders 9 and 14.

14. MODE OF DECISION BETWEEN CANDIDATES.

[Amended, 11th April, 1935.]

Formally amended to accord with new method of electing Speaker.

20. MEMBERS SEATED ON PETITION.

[*Rescinded*, 1st May, 1964.]

Following abolition of the Elections and Qualifications Committee by amendment of Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act, 1928, this Standing Order became redundant.

21. WHEN MEMBERS MAY BE SWORN.

[*Amended*, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words “but no debate or business shall be interrupted for that purpose.” Providing that Business may be interrupted in order that a Member may be sworn.

23. ABSENCE OF SPEAKER AND CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

[*Amended*, 9th December, 1899.]

To provide that if “at the time appointed for the meeting of the House” the Speaker and Chairman of Committees are both absent the House may proceed to elect a member as Deputy-Speaker.

[*Further Amended*, 27th July, 1922.]

By omitting the words “at the time appointed for the meeting of the House”. Making provision for the appointment of a Deputy-Speaker at any time during the sitting, in the event of the absence of both the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees.

[*Further Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

Drafting amendment.

28. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

[*Amended*, 27th July, 1922.]

Providing that a member shall be appointed Chairman of Committees of the Whole House for the term of the Parliament instead of for the Session.

[*Further Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

Limiting debate to ten minutes (formerly forty-five minutes) for each Member and setting out the procedure for the election of the Chairman of Committees in the same manner as that provided for the election of Speaker.

28A. NOMINATION OF TEMPORARY CHAIRMEN.

[*New S.O. Adopted*, 1st May, 1964.]

Providing a separate Standing Order for the nomination of Temporary Chairmen. (Formerly paragraph (c) of S.O. 28.)

28B. ELECTION OF ACTING CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

[New S.O. Adopted, 1st May, 1964.]

Providing for the election of an Acting Chairman of Committees during periods when the Chairman of Committees is performing the duties of Speaker in accordance with Section 31A of the Constitution Act, and also when the Chairman of Committees is absent for a period.

29. DEPUTY-SPEAKER OR ACTING-SPEAKER MAY TAKE CHAIR WHEN REQUESTED.

[Rescinded—New S.O. adopted, 19th May, 1931.]

Making provision for an Acting-Speaker to take the Chair upon the request of the Speaker or his Deputy, and in the absence of the other of them.

29A. APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY-SPEAKER.

[New S.O. adopted, 27th July, 1922.]

Before the appointment of the Chairman of Committees the House may by motion, without notice, appoint a member to be Chairman of Committees and Deputy-Speaker for the then sitting of the House.

36. SPEAKER REPORTS GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words "that day."

By omitting the words "read to" and inserting the words "lay upon the Table of." To enable the Speaker to report Speech from His Excellency the Governor on a subsequent day ; and to obviate the necessity of reading the Speech.

37. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

Doing away with the necessity for the appointment of a Select Committee to draw up an Address in Reply to the Governor's Opening Speech.

[Further Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the word "read" and inserting the words "laid upon the Table of the House." Consequential amendment upon amendment to No. 36.

38. ADDRESS IN REPLY AGREED TO AND PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By omitting the words “being reported by the Chairman of the Committee may be at once taken into consideration, or be ordered to be printed, and a future day fixed for its consideration.” Amended in conformity with the previous Standing Order.

39. FORMAL BUSINESS ONLY BEFORE ADOPTION OF ADDRESS.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words “except as provided in Standing Order 29A.” Making an exception of the appointment of a Deputy-Speaker under Standing Order 29A before the Address in Reply to the Governor’s Opening Speech has been adopted.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

By enumerating the excepted business which may be entered upon before the Address in Reply has been adopted.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

To provide for appointment of Sessional Orders and Committees before the adoption of the Address in Reply.

39A. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY SOVEREIGN.

[New S.O. adopted, 3rd December, 1953.]

Provision for opening of Parliament by Sovereign.

40. DAYS AND HOURS OF MEETING AND ADJOURNMENT.

[Amended, 25th September, 1928.]

By adding to the short heading the words “and Adjournment.”

By omitting the word “shall” (first occurring) and inserting the word “may” instead thereof.

By inserting after the word “business” (first occurring) the words “and the hour of adjournment.” Empowering the House to appoint the hour of adjournment.

40A. DAYS AND HOURS OF SITTING.

[New S.O. adopted, 26th May, 1971.]

Inserting in the Standing Orders the days and hours of sitting.

[Amended, 1st April, 1976.]

Providing for earlier hours of meeting.

Also for the motion for the adjournment of the House on certain Thursdays to be decided without debate.

42. TIME OF SPEAKER TAKING THE CHAIR FOR MEETING OF THE HOUSE.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words "within half an hour after" and inserting the word "at."

By omitting the words "such half hour" and inserting the words "five minutes."

By inserting after the word "present" the words "Mr. Speaker." Providing that the Speaker shall take the Chair at the hour appointed for the meeting of the House and not *within half an hour*.

42A. PRAYER.

[New S.O. adopted, 14th May, 1934.]

Providing for a prayer to be offered by the Speaker at the commencement of each sitting.

44. ABSENCE OF QUORUM.

[Amended, 5th September, 1922.]

By omitting the words "one minute" and inserting the words "two minutes." Providing that if at the expiration of two minutes a quorum be not present the Speaker shall adjourn the House. Amended in conformity with Standing Orders 207, 213, and 322.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Drafting amendments.

48. HOUSE ONLY ADJOURNS BY ITS OWN RESOLUTION, EXCEPT IN STATED CASES.

[Amended, 25th September, 1928.]

By inserting after the word "Question" the words "or as ordered by the House." The amendment is consequential on amendment to Standing Order No. 40.

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word “Rules” and inserting the words “Standing Orders”.

Inserting “40A” and “49”.

Inserting “on the Motion of a Minister of the Crown”.

49. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT—TIME FOR MOVING.

[*Amended*, 30th October, 1928.]

In paragraph (a), by omitting the words “definite matter of urgent public importance” and inserting the words “specific matter of recent occurrence which shall, in the opinion of the Speaker, be definite, urgent, and of public importance.”

By inserting after the word “stated” the words “in writing.”

By omitting after the word “Speaker” the words “in writing.”

By adding at the end of the paragraph the words “at least thirty minutes before the time appointed for the meeting of the House and the Member desirous of moving such motion shall also deposit a copy of such notice, before the conclusion of formal business, in a box to be provided for that purpose.” Providing that the Speaker shall decide whether a Motion for Adjournment is a matter of “Urgency”; also that the subject of the motion shall be stated in writing to the Speaker at least thirty minutes before the time appointed for the meeting of the House.

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

Standing Order reframed.

[*Further Amended*, 1st April, 1976.]

Providing that the matter to be discussed shall be of recent occurrence and of sufficient public importance to warrant urgent consideration.

50. WHEN HOUSE ADJOURNS BEFORE MEETING DAYS FIXED.

[*Rescinded*, 26th May, 1971.]

Redundant upon adoption of new Standing Order 40A.

50A. EARLIER MEETING OF HOUSE IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

[*New S.O. adopted*, 26th May, 1971.]

Incorporating in the Standing Orders provisions previously included in motions for special adjournments.

54. ACCOUNTS, &c., ORDERED TO BE LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By omitting the words "Colonial Secretary" and inserting the word "Premier." Providing for all Orders for papers made by the House to be communicated by the Clerk to the Premier.

57. PAPERS LAID UPON THE TABLE.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

Short heading, by omitting the words "By a Minister."

By omitting the words "by a Minister."

Providing for cases where papers are laid upon the Table by Members other than Ministers.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Providing that papers ordered to be printed shall be considered public and that papers not ordered to be printed may be inspected at the Offices of the House by Members and, unless otherwise ordered by Mr. Speaker, by other persons. Also to provide that when Mr. Speaker presents any document the Question "That the document be printed" may be put at once. (See V. & P. 1961-62. pp. 91 and 99.)

[Further Amended, 1st April, 1976.]

Removing the provision for the Speaker to order that inspection of a paper be restricted to Members only, and providing for a Minister, on presenting a paper, to move that inspection of such paper be restricted to Members only and that no copies thereof or extracts therefrom may be made. Such question to be put without debate.

58. DISTRIBUTION OF PAPERS.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words "if so requested by him": Providing that papers ordered to be printed shall be distributed to each Member of the Assembly, if so requested by him.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Providing for the weekly publication of a list of regulations, rules, ordinances, by-laws, proclamations, and instruments showing the date upon which each was laid upon the Table together with the last date upon which Notice of Motion for Disallowance may be given.

62A. ACCOMMODATION FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS.

[New S.O. adopted, 9th September, 1912.]

Dealing with the admission of the representatives of registered newspapers to the Press Gallery and the rooms adjacent.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Extending the provisions of the Standing Order to licensed radio and television broadcasting stations. Also limiting Mover in Reply to ten minutes.

65. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

To permit Motions for leave of absence to be moved without Notice.

66. NOTICE OF MOTION FOR LEAVE.

[Rescinded, 1st May, 1964.]

Consequent upon the amendment to Standing Order No. 65.

72. NO MEMBER TO PASS BETWEEN THE CHAIR AND TABLE OR BETWEEN THE CHAIR AND THE MEMBER ADDRESSING THE CHAIR.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

By adding the words "or between the Chair and the Member addressing the Chair".

74. ROUTINE OF BUSINESS.

[Amended, 9th June, 1911.]

By omitting the words "Questions on Notice." Making provision for Questions on Notice and the answers thereto being laid upon the Table as provided in Standing Order 76.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

To include Motions under Standing Order No. 49.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Redrafted: Providing for Notices of Motions to be called upon separately, after Question Time.

[Further Amended, 1st April, 1976.]

Redrafted: Providing for Notices of Motions to be called on and for Papers to be presented prior to Question Time.

75. PRESENTATION OF MESSAGES, PAPERS, AND RETURNS.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

By inserting the words "Debate on the motion for adjournment of the House may be interrupted in order to present such Messages, Papers and Returns".

76. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS LAID UPON THE TABLE.

[*Amended*, 6th June, 1911.]

By inserting the words “and the answers laid upon the Table”. Making provision for the Answers to the Questions on Notice being laid upon the Table of the House, and doing away with the necessity of entering the Questions and Answers in the *Votes and Proceedings*.

[*Further Amended*, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words “of the Crown.” A matter of consistency with other Standing Orders.

78. QUESTIONS SEEKING INFORMATION.

[*Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

By inserting the words “An answer shall be relevant to the Question”.

79. QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE.

[*Amended*, 25th August, 1915.]

By adding the words “Provided that on days on which it is appointed that Government Business shall have precedence, no question shall be asked after the lapse of thirty minutes from Mr. Speaker calling on Notices of Motions and Questions.”

[*Further Amended*, 25th September, 1928.]

By omitting the following words:—“On days on which it is appointed that Government Business shall have precedence.”

Providing that on *every sitting day* no Question shall be asked after the lapse of thirty minutes from Mr. Speaker calling on Notices of Motions and Questions.

[*Further Amended*, 19th August, 1938.]

Providing that Questions without Notice may be read, and that forty-five minutes shall be allowed therefor on each sitting day.

[*Further Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

Discontinuing the practice of permitting supplementary questions.

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the words “Notices of Motions and”. Consequent upon amendment to Standing Order 74.

80. TIME FOR GIVING NOTICES

[*Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word “Rule” and inserting the words “Standing Orders”.

CHAPTER XII—PETITIONS

[Reframed and re-numbered, 1st April, 1976.]

81–99.

Generally provision is made for Petitions to be (a) lodged by Members with the Clerk who will report receipt thereof to the House; (b) printed or reproduced by other mechanical process; (c) in English or accompanied by a certified translation; and (d) deemed to have been received by the House unless a motion, “That the Petition be not received”, is agreed to. Provision is also made for a copy of each Petition to be forwarded to the responsible Minister and for the terms of such Petitions to be printed in *Hansard*.

81. PETITIONS—WRITTEN OR TYPEWRITTEN.

[Amended, 27th August, 1902.]

By inserting the words “or typewritten.” Making provision for Petitions to be in writing or typewritten.

81A. PETITION TO BEAR CLERK’S CERTIFICATE.

[New S.O. adopted, 26th May, 1971.]

Self explanatory.

85. AUTHENTICITY OF SIGNATURES.

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By inserting after the word “of” the word “physical”.

By omitting after “incapacity” the words “from sickness”.

102. TIME FOR RECEIVING.

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word “Rule” and inserting the words “Standing Order”.

106. ARGUMENT OR UNBECOMING EXPRESSIONS.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

By inserting the words “argument or”.

107. GIVING MORE THAN ONE NOTICE.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Permitting two or more Notices of Motions to be given consecutively under Standing Order No. 113A.

110. NOT TO BE MADE WITHOUT PREVIOUS NOTICE— EXCEPTION.

[*Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

By omitting the provision in respect to documents presented by Mr. Speaker. Consequent upon the amendment to Standing Order No. 57.

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

The second paragraph redrafted to insert the practice of the House that Notice of Motion for a Special Adjournment was not necessary.

110A. ANTICIPATION.

[*New S.O. adopted*, 27th July, 1922.]

Providing that in determining whether a discussion is out of order, including a discussion on a motion, under Standing Order 49, the Speaker shall be guided by the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

111. PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS ACCORDING TO ORDER IN WHICH GIVEN OR POSTPONED.

[*Amended*, 28th November, 1923.]

A consequential amendment—by inserting “Except as provided in Standing Order No. 113A.”

113A. DISALLOWANCE OF REGULATIONS, RULES ORDINANCES, BY-LAWS, PROCLAMATIONS, OR INSTRUMENTS.

[*New S.O. adopted*, 28th November, 1923.]

Giving priority to Motions relating to.

[*Amended*, 30th October, 1928.]

Short heading, by omitting the word “and” and by adding the words “or instruments.”

By omitting in paragraph (a) the word “or.”

By inserting in paragraph (a) after the word “by-law” the words “or instrument to which objection may be taken within a time specified.”

Providing that such matters as franchise agreements under the Local Government Act, &c., shall come within the operation of the Standing Order.

[*Further Amended*, 19th August, 1938.]

Providing that these Motions shall have precedence on the next sitting day.

[*Further Amended*, 29th March, 1939.]

Making provision for amendment, where there is statutory provision for such, of a rule or regulation and including proclamations under the statute concerned.

[*Further Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

Extending the time for debate to sixty minutes and that the Mover in Reply be limited to ten minutes. Also providing that Motions under Standing Order No. 161 shall have precedence over Motions under this Standing Order.

114. DEFINITION OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.

[*Amended*, 30th October, 1928.]

By inserting after the word "House" the words "or the Speaker." Consequential upon amendment to Standing Orders 278, 286, 300.

116. DISPOSAL OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.

[*Amended*, 30th October, 1928.]

By inserting after the word "Day" the words "of General Business." Providing specifically for Orders of the Day of General Business being dealt with in the order in which they stand upon the Paper.

122. BUSINESS PAPER AND QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PAPER.

[*Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

By drafting the Standing Order to conform with the practice of printing separate Papers.

122A. PRECEDENCE OF BUSINESS.

[*New S.O. adopted*, 26th May, 1971.]

Providing for the precedence of General Business and also the order of precedence of items of Business on the Business Paper when the House stands adjourned over any Tuesday.

[*Amended*, 1st April, 1976.]

Providing for General Business to take precedence on Thursdays after 2.15 p.m.; Notices of Motions to take precedence on the first two Thursdays and Orders of the Day on the third Thursday and thereafter precedence to be maintained on successive Thursdays in like manner. Provision also made for all items of General Business to retain their relative position over those Thursdays when the House stands adjourned or on which it is ordered that Government Business shall take precedence.

122B.**GRIEVANCE DEBATE**

[New S.O. adopted, 1st April, 1976.]

Providing that on days on which Orders of the Day of General Business have precedence the Speaker shall propose the question "That grievances be noted" prior to calling on the first item of General Business. Any Member may speak to such motion for a maximum period of ten minutes and a Minister shall have the right of reply to each Member.

123A.**INTERRUPTION OF BUSINESS.**

[New S.O. adopted, 27th July, 1922.]

Providing for the disposal of business when General Business is interrupted by Government Business, in accordance with a Sessional Order, after a specified hour.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Exempting Motions under Standing Order No. 49.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word "meeting" and inserting the word "sitting". Providing that a motion of General Business shall lapse at the moment of interruption, if that motion has been discussed at two sittings.

[Further Amended, 1st April, 1976.]

By providing for a motion of General Business to lapse at the moment of interruption on the day on which such motion is moved.

125. MINISTERS MAY ARRANGE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ON GOVERNMENT DAYS.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words "His Majesty's." A matter of consistency with other Standing Orders.

[Further amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Drafting amendment.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Redrafted to provide that Government Business may be set down or taken in any order desired.

127.**FORMAL BUSINESS.**

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word "Rules" and inserting the words "Standing Orders".

128. NO DEBATE ALLOWED ON FORMAL BUSINESS.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words "or upon the further proceedings following the third reading of a Bill which is a Formal Order." The Amendment is consequent on amendment to Standing Order 282.

130. OBJECTIONS MAY BE ENTERED IN OBJECTION BOOK.

[Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.]

Since Mr. Speaker Abbott ruled that withdrawal and fresh notice nullified objection the book became valueless.

133. MOTIONS INVOLVING EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY, &c.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words "Except for the introduction of a Bill," and by omitting the words "on a day fixed by motion at a previous sitting, no debate being allowed on such motion." Doing away with the necessity of introducing in Committee of the Whole Bills involving the expenditure of public money.

134. GRANT OF MONEY, OR RELEASE OF DEBT OWING TO THE CROWN.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words "Except for the introduction of a Bill," and by omitting the words "or Bill." Doing away with the necessity of introducing in Committee of the Whole Bills for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown.

136. INDULGENCE TO MEMBER UNABLE TO STAND.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Providing for the Speaker to extend indulgence.

138. NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN ONCE—EXCEPTIONS.

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word "Rules" and inserting the words "Standing Orders".

139. EXPLANATION.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

By inserting the word "briefly".

142A. TIME LIMIT OF SPEECHES.

[*New S.O. adopted, 30th October, 1928.*]

[*Amended, 1st May, 1964.*]

Reducing the time limit in debate on Address in Reply and Motion of Censure to forty-five minutes (formerly one hour) and in Committee of Supply to thirty minutes (formerly forty-five minutes) ; increasing the time limit in debate on the Estimates when taken *in globo* to sixty minutes (formerly forty-five minutes).

[*Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.*]

Redrafted. Reducing the time limit in debate in the House to thirty minutes, except for the mover of a motion.

Time limits for Committees of Supply and Ways and Means omitted, following adoption of new financial procedure and the elimination of these Committees.

[*Further Amended, 1st April, 1976.*]

Redrafted. Fixing time limits of speeches in certain debates in detail and reducing those time limits in some cases.

144. SPEECHES OF SAME SESSION.

[*Amended, 1st May, 1964.*]

To permit of brief allusions or quotations from debates of the same Session.

148. USE OF THE SOVEREIGN'S OR GOVERNOR'S NAME.

[*Amended, 1st May, 1964.*]

Substituting the words "The Sovereign" for "His Majesty's" to accord with Standing Order No. 39A.

151. OFFENSIVE WORDS, IMPUTATIONS AND REFLECTIONS AGAINST ANY MEMBER.

[*Amended, 1st May, 1964.*]

By inserting the words "or make imputations of improper motives or personal reflections on Members".

152. DIGRESSIONS.

[*Amended, 1st May, 1964.*]

Drafting amendment following upon amendment to Standing Order No. 151.

156. INTERRUPTIONS NOT ALLOWED—EXCEPTIONS.

[*Amended*, 19th August, 1938.]

Consequential upon rescission of S.O's. 163-164.

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

Re-drafted to clearly define permissible interruptions to debate.

158. SPEAKING TO PRIVILEGE.

[*Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

Defining the procedure for speaking to matters of privilege suddenly arising and excluding the matter of rising "to Order".

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

Increasing time allowed to establish a *prima facie* case, from five to ten minutes.

Proviso inserted. Self explanatory.

160. PROCEEDINGS ON QUESTION OF ORDER.

[*Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

Drafting amendment following upon amendment to Standing Order No. 158.

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

Redrafted. Insertion also of words "must confine himself to the breach complained of".

161. OBJECTIONS TO THE RULINGS OF MR. SPEAKER.

[*Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

Limiting the Mover in Reply to ten minutes.

162. OBJECTIONS TO DECISIONS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

[*Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

Reducing the time limit of a statement of objection to the Chairman's decision from ten minutes to five minutes.

163-164. WORDS OBJECTED TO IN THE HOUSE TO BE TAKEN DOWN WHEN USED—WORDS TAKEN DOWN IN COMMITTEE.

[*Rescinded*, 19th August, 1938.]

Procedure obsolete.

166. NO NOISE OR INTERRUPTION ALLOWED IN DEBATE.

[Amended, 19th August, 1938.]

Consequential upon adoption of new Standing Order 387 respecting Disorder.

167-168. MEMBER NAMED TO WITHDRAW AFTER EXPLANATION—CHARGE MADE AGAINST A MEMBER.

[Rescinded, 19th August, 1938.]

Consequential upon adoption of new Standing Order 387 respecting Disorder.

175. CLOSURE—RIGHT OF REPLY.

[Amended, 21st November, 1904.]

By omitting the word “forty” and inserting the word “thirty.” Majority voting in favour of the Closure to consist of “at least thirty members.” To be in keeping with the reduction of members from 125 to 90.

[Further Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words “no division is called for, or” and the words “except as provided in Rule 49 (e)”: Providing that the Speaker may decide the question—“That the Question be now put”—on the voices without a division, and excepting the reply of the mover of a motion for adjournment under Standing Order 49.

[Further Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By inserting after the word “Whole” the words “and whether any Member is addressing the Chair or not.” Enabling the Motion “That the Question be now put” to be moved whether a Member is speaking or not.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Enumerating all the exceptions where the Standing Orders provide for less than thirty minutes for the Mover in Reply.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Drafting amendments.

Words “notwithstanding that the hour of adjournment provided in any Sessional Order has been reached”, also inserted.

175A. CLOSURE—LIMITATION OF APPLICATION.

[*New S.O. adopted, 19th June, 1895.*]

Limitation of application of closure to the last Question submitted from the Chair.

175B. CLOSURE—ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISCUSSION.

[*New S.O. adopted, 1st September, 1925.*]

Providing for, and also that Standing Order 175 shall not apply, when time has been allotted under 175B.

[*Amended, 30th October, 1928.*]

By omitting the words “of the Crown” wherever occurring.

A matter of consistency with other Standing Orders.

[*Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.*]

By inserting the words “notwithstanding that the hour of adjournment provided in any Sessional Order has been reached”.

By omitting the words “Standing Order 175 shall not apply to any proceedings in respect of which time has been allotted in pursuance of this Standing Order” and inserting the words “The Closure under Standing Order 175 may not be moved upon any question contained in a Notice under this Standing Order”.

187. QUESTION THE SAME IN SUBSTANCE NOT TO BE AGAIN PROPOSED.

[*Amended, 19th December, 1934.*]

Paragraph (2) added—self-explanatory.

190. AMENDMENTS TO BE IN WRITING.

[*Amended, 1st May, 1964.*]

Making it mandatory for Amendments to be in writing.

199. QUESTION AS AMENDED PROPOSED.

[*Amended, 1st May, 1964.*]

Drafting amendment.

204. NO MEMBER TO VOTE IF HE HAS PECUNIARY INTEREST.

[*Amended, 1st May, 1964.*]

Drafting amendment.

207. DIVISION BELL RUNG, GLASS TURNED, AND DOORS LOCKED.

[Amended, 5th September, 1922.]

By omitting the words "one minute" and inserting the words "two minutes": Providing that the doors shall be locked and division taken after the lapse of "two minutes," instead of "one minute" as heretofore. Amended in conformity with Standing Orders 44, 213, and 322.

208. QUESTION PUT AND DIVISION TAKEN—TELLERS.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

(1) Providing for the appointment of Tellers—two for each party.

(2) Providing that a member shall not decline to act as a Teller unless excused by the Speaker.

(3) Providing for the names of members to be "recorded" instead of taken down as heretofore.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

By omitting the word "party" and inserting the word "side". Enabling the Speaker to declare a Division with not more than five Members on a side.

213. DIVISIONS FRIVOLOUSLY CLAIMED.

[Amended, 5th September, 1922.]

By omitting the words "one minute" and inserting the words "two minutes." Amended in conformity with Standing Orders 44, 207, and 322.

[Rescinded, 1st May, 1964.]

Rescinded consequent upon the amendments to Standing Order No. 208.

214. ADDRESSES TO THE SOVEREIGN PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR BY SPEAKER.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Substituting the words "The Sovereign" for "His Majesty" to accord with Standing Order No. 39A.

220. MESSAGES FROM GOVERNOR. HOW DEALT WITH.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the short heading and inserting new short heading as follows:—"To be read by the Speaker."

[Further Amended, 1st April, 1976.]

Permitting the Speaker to report the Message without reading it. By omitting "Members being uncovered".

221. CONSIDERATION OF.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By inserting after the word "may" the words "then lie upon the Table of the House or." Obviating the necessity of referring a Message to the Committee on the Bill and providing that Message may lie on the Table.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Proviso added. Consequent upon adoption of new financial procedures and elimination of Committee of Supply and Committee of Ways and Means.

223. MESSAGES TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words "or typewritten." Providing for Messages to the Council being in writing or typewritten.

225. MESSAGES TO BE RECORDED.

[Rescinded, 1st April, 1976.]

Rescinded consequent upon amendments to Standing Order 220.

228. DEMAND FOR CONFERENCE TO BE BY MESSAGE AND TO STATE GENERAL OBJECTS.

[Amended, 19th December, 1934.]

Proviso to enable Assembly to demand Conference in accordance with Amendment of Constitution Act.

243. SHORT TITLE ONLY READ.

[Amended, 15th December, 1934.]

By inserting the word "Short" before the word "Title."
Shortening procedure relating to initiation of Bills.

244. PUBLIC BILLS—HOW INITIATED.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

Doing away with the necessity of introducing Bills in Committee of the Whole. Providing that a Public Bill shall be initiated in the House by a motion for leave to bring in the Bill, and providing that Taxation, Temporary Supply, Loan, or Appropriation Bills, shall be initiated by resolution reported from Committee of Ways and Means, and agreed to by the House specifying the intended title on which the Bill shall be founded.

[Further Amended, 19th August, 1938.]

Speeches on Motion limited to ten minutes, explanatory note to be attached to Bill.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Limiting the Mover in Reply to ten minutes.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Redrafted. Doing away with the necessity that financial bills be introduced on resolution from Committee of Ways and Means. Financial Bills to be introduced on motion without notice and without debate.

246. BILLS AFFECTING TRADE.

[Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.]

Rescinded to conform with new practice under Standing Order 244.

247. GRANT, RELEASE, OR COMPOSITION OF MONEY.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By omitting the words "and considered in a Committee of the Whole House and agreed to by the House." Doing away with the necessity of Bills for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, being introduced in Committee of the Whole.

247A. TITLE OF BILL.

[*New S.O. adopted, 27th July, 1922.*]

The Title of a Bill shall correspond with the Order of Leave.

247B. PUBLIC WORKS BILL—INTRODUCTION OF.

[*New S.O. adopted, 27th July, 1922.*]

Notice of Motion for leave to bring in a Bill for carrying out a public work may be given so soon as the House shall have declared that it is expedient that any public work shall be carried out under the provisions of the Public Works Act.

248. PREPARATION OF BILL PURSUANT TO ORDER OF LEAVE.

[*Amended, 27th July, 1922.*]

By inserting the words “which shall present the main purposes of the Bill, but it shall not be necessary to specify in such Order of Leave every Act which it is proposed to amend.”

250. FIRST READING WITHOUT DEBATE.

[*Amended, 30th October, 1928.*]

Short heading, by omitting the word “Debate” and inserting the words “Question put.”

By omitting the words “the Question ‘That this Bill be now read a first time’ shall be immediately put and decided without amendment or Debate,” and inserting the words “the Bill shall be read a first time without Question put.” Providing that the Bill shall be read a first time without Question put.

251. DAY FIXED FOR SECOND READING.

[*Amended, 27th July, 1922.*]

By omitting the words “on which question the merits of the Bill shall not be debated” and inserting the words “which question shall be decided without amendment or debate”: Providing that no amendment or debate shall be allowed on the motion “That the Bill be printed and the second reading stand an Order of the Day for [a future day].”

[*S.O. rescinded—New S.O. adopted, 15th December, 1934.*]

Shortening procedure relating to initiation of Bills.

[*Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.*]

Proviso added, consequent upon adoption of new financial procedures; self explanatory.

256.

COMMITTAL.

[*Amended*, 21st November, 1904.]

By inserting the words “unless the Bill be committed *pro formâ* as provided in Rule 256A.” Consequential on the adoption of Standing Order 256A.

[*Further Amended*, 5th November, 1928.]

By omitting the words “or unless an instruction be moved as provided in Rule 339, a motion shall be made ‘That Mr Speaker do now,’ ” and inserting the words “the Speaker shall.”

By inserting after the word “House” the word “shall.”

By omitting the words “which question shall admit of no debate or amendment.” Providing that when a Bill has been read a second time, the Speaker shall leave the Chair without Question put.

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word “Rule” and inserting the words “Standing Order”.

[*Further Amended*, 1st April, 1976.]

To permit a Bill to be read a third time immediately following the second reading without being considered in Committee.

256A.

COMMITTAL PRO FORMA.

[*New S.O. adopted*, 21st November, 1904.]

Providing for a Bill being committed *pro formâ* to enable numerous amendments to be introduced to render it more generally acceptable to the House.

**257. SPEAKER LEAVES CHAIR FOR FURTHER
CONSIDERATION WITHOUT QUESTION.**

[*Amended*, 30th October, 1928.]

By inserting after the word “and” (secondly occurring) the words “the House has.” To clearly define the practice of the House.

[*S.O. rescinded—New S.O. adopted*, 5th November, 1928.]

The Standing Order has been reframed to harmonise with the procedure under Standing Order 256, as amended.

261. AMENDMENTS TO CLAUSES.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the word “may” (secondly occurring). Grammatical correction.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the words “or pursuant to any instruction”.

266. PROCEEDINGS ON BLANKS.

[Rescinded, 1st May, 1964.]

Rescinded as the procedure is long out of date.

270. PREAMBLE AGREED TO.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

By omitting the words “or pursuant to any instructions”. By omitting the word “put” and inserting the word “proposed”.

273. BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By inserting after the word “put” the words “without Debate.” This Amendment brings the Standing Order into keeping with the practice of the House, and into line with a ruling of a previous Chairman.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Providing that when the Bill has been fully considered the Chairman shall report the Bill to the House without Question put.

274. BILL REPORTED WITH AMENDMENT.

[Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.]

Consequent upon amendments to S.O. 275.

275. BILL REPORTED WITH OR WITHOUT AMENDMENT. ADOPTION OF REPORT.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words “with or”: Providing that the adoption of the report may be moved whether a Bill is reported with or without amendment.

278. DAY FIXED FOR THIRD READING.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words “without notice or Debate” and inserting the words “by the Speaker.”

By adding the words “Provided that if, in the opinion of the Speaker, the passage of the Bill is a matter of urgency, he may fix the third reading for the same day.” The proviso will enable the Speaker to fix the third reading of a Bill for the same day when the passage is a matter of urgency.

280. AMENDMENTS OF MOTIONS FOR THIRD READING.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

(a) By omitting the words “and in the event of the Bill being amended on such recommittal.”

By inserting after the word “and” the word “upon.”

By inserting after the word “Whole” the word “being.”

By omitting the word “subsequent.”

By omitting the word “appointed” and inserting the words “fixed by the Speaker.” Enabling the Speaker and not the House to fix the day for the third reading after recommittal.

281. CERTIFICATE OF CHAIRMAN OR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—THIRD READING.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By omitting the word “pass” and inserting the words “be read a third time”: Providing for the certificate of the Chairman of Committees being announced before a Bill is read a third time.

[Further Amended, 11th September, 1922.]

To enable a Temporary Chairman of Committees to sign the certificate before a Bill is read a third time.

282. PASSING AND TITLE OF BILL.

[Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.]

Superseded by Standing Order 281.

BILL PASSED—MESSAGE TO COUNCIL.

[New S.O. adopted, 27th July, 1922.]

Providing that after the third reading a Bill shall be deemed to have passed the House, and shall be forwarded with a Message to the Legislative Council requesting concurrence.

[Further Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words "the only further question necessary shall be a Motion directing that." By inserting after the word "Bill" the word "shall." Providing that Message to Council may be sent without Question put.

285. MESSAGE TO COUNCIL.

[Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.]

Superseded by Standing Order 282.

**286. COUNCIL'S AMENDMENTS.
TIME FIXED FOR CONSIDERATION OF.**

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words "the House" and inserting the word "he." Providing that the Speaker, and not the House, shall fix the day for taking the Legislative Council's Amendments into consideration.

**287. ASSEMBLY WILL NOT INSIST ON ITS PRIVILEGES
IN CERTAIN CASES.**

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By omitting the words "for a local or personal Act."

**293. WHEN COUNCIL DISAGREES TO AMENDMENTS
ON ITS AMENDMENTS.**

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words "by the Speaker": Providing that the Speaker shall fix the day for the consideration of Council's Message when the Council disagrees to the Assembly's amendments on the Council's amendments.

[Further Amended, 26th November, 1931.]

Providing that further steps may be taken beyond those then laid down to effect a reconciliation of the differences between the Houses.

[*Further Amended*, 19th December, 1934.]

Proviso preserving to Assembly the opportunity to proceed in accordance with Amended Constitution Act.

300. WHEN COUNCIL RETURNS BILL WITH AMENDMENTS ON ASSEMBLY'S AMENDMENTS.

[*Amended*, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words "without notice" and inserting the words "by the Speaker." To accord with practice under Standing Orders 278 and 286 as amended.

306. PREPARATION AND CERTIFICATES REQUIRED PRIOR TO PRESENTATION FOR ASSENT.

[*S.O. Rescinded—New S.O. adopted*, 19th December, 1934.]

More fully setting out Certificates required before presentation of Bills to Governor.

[*Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

Drafting amendments consequent upon new Standing Order No. 28B and Standing Order No. 39A.

309. CHAIRMAN MAY APPOINT ACTING CHAIRMAN.

[*Amended*, 27th July, 1922.]

By omitting the word "Deputy" and inserting the word "Temporary"; also providing that no Temporary Chairman may call upon another to relieve him whilst the Chairman of Committees is within the Parliamentary Building.

311. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—HOW APPOINTED.

[*Amended*, 27th July, 1922.]

By omitting the words "will (immediately, or on a future day)" and by inserting the words "no debate being allowed on such motion." Saving a day in appointing a Committee of the Whole, and providing that no debate shall be allowed on the motion, "That this House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, &c."

[*Further Amended*, 5th November, 1928.]

By inserting at the commencement the words and figures "Except as provided in Standing Order 256." Consequential on amendment to Standing Order 256.

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

Redrafted: Consequent upon amendment to Standing Order 312.

312. SPEAKER LEAVES THE CHAIR WITHOUT QUESTION.

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Doing away with necessity for Speaker to put Question. "That I do now leave the Chair etc" and providing for Speaker to leave Chair without Question put on Order of the Day being read.

313. SPEAKER LEAVES CHAIR FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION WITHOUT QUESTION.

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the words "(not being connected with Supply or Ways and Means)." Enabling the Speaker to leave the Chair without Question put when the Order of the Day for the resumption of the Committee of Supply or Ways and Means is read.

315. CONSIDERS ONLY MATTERS REFERRED.

[Amended, 5th November, 1928.]

By adding the words and figures "upon motion, or by the operation of Standing Order 256." Consequential. By the amendment to Standing Order 256, a Bill now stands referred to the Committee on being read a second time.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Drafting amendment; consequential upon amendment to Standing Order 312 providing for Speaker to leave Chair without Question put.

322. ABSENCE OF QUORUM IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

[Amended, 5th September, 1922.]

By omitting the words "one minute" and inserting the words "two minutes": Providing that if at the expiration of two minutes a quorum be not present the Chairman of Committees shall leave the Chair and report to the Speaker. Amended in conformity with Standing Orders 44, 207, and 213.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Drafting amendment.

326.

REPORT.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Drafting amendment to accord with amendment to Standing Order No. 273.

327.

MOTION TO REPORT PROGRESS.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

By inserting the words “no debate being allowed on such motion”. Standing Order renumbered from S.O. No. 328.

328.

REPORT BROUGHT UP.

[Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Standing Order renumbered from S.O. No. 327.

330.

NO MOTION OF AN OBSTRUCTIVE CHARACTER THAT CHAIRMAN LEAVE CHAIR ALLOWED.

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the words “of Supply or Ways and Means, or in Committee”. Committees of Supply and Ways and Means eliminated.

331.

RECEPTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words “or from the Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means” and by omitting the words “provided the resolutions do not involve the expenditure of Public Money, nor Taxation, and do not affect Trade nor Religion”. Providing that resolutions brought up from Committee of the Whole House or from the Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means, may be received on the same day on which they are reported.

[Further Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By adding the words “and the Report shall be received without Question put.” Harmonising the procedure with the practice under Standing Order 273.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the words “or from the Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means”.

332.

RECEPTION OF RESOLUTIONS INVOLVING EXPENDITURE.

[Rescinded, 27th July, 1922.]

Superseded by Standing Order 331.

**333. RESOLUTIONS RECEIVED FROM COMMITTEE
READ AND AGREED TO.**

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

Resolutions received from a Committee of the Whole House, or from the Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means, may be read and agreed to. Doing away with the necessity for reading resolutions a second time.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the words “or the Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means”.

**334. APPOINTMENT AND RESUMPTION OF
COMMITTEES OF SUPPLY AND WAYS AND MEANS.**

[Rescinded, 26th May, 1971.]

**335. NO DEBATE OR AMENDMENT ON GOING
INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY OR WAYS AND MEANS.**

[Rescinded, 26th May, 1971.]

336. PROCEDURE IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

Providing that when a reduction of a Vote or Item is proposed the question shall be put for the reduction of such Vote or Item, and if such motion be negatived it shall not be in order to propose a reduction by a greater sum.

Making the Standing Orders in accordance with the procedure which has hitherto been adopted in dealing with the Estimates in Committee of Supply.

[Further Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By inserting in paragraph (a) after the word “any” the words “vote or”, and after the word “such” the words “vote or.”

By inserting in paragraph (b) after the word “the” (secondly occurring) the words “vote or.”

By inserting in paragraph (c) after the word “any” (first occurring) the words “vote or,” and after the word “preceding” the words “vote or.”

By inserting in paragraph (d) after the word “reduce” the words “a vote or.”

By inserting in paragraph (e) after the word “any” the words “vote or.”

By omitting from paragraph (g) the words "or items in a Vote which has not been previously amended" and the words "or item, provided such postponement be until the whole of the Estimates or Supplementary Estimates shall have been disposed of." These amendments bring the Standing Order into line with the procedure, adopted in 1918, of submitting the whole Vote for a Department as one Question.

[Further Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Consequential amendments on adoption of new financial procedures and elimination of Committee of Supply and Committee of Ways and Means.

Also drafting amendments.

337-340. INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

[Rescinded, 5th November, 1928.]

The rescission of these Standing Orders is consequential, the provision for the moving of an instruction having been omitted from Standing Order 256.

344. MOVER TO BE A MEMBER.

[Rescinded, 26th May, 1971.]

Doing away with necessity that Member proposing a Select Committee shall be one of that Committee.

345. NAMES OF MEMBERS PROPOSED.

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the words "with himself". Consequent on rescission of Standing Order 344.

346. BALLOT FOR SELECT COMMITTEE.—HOW CONDUCTED.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

Providing that the ballot-paper of each member shall contain not more and not less than the number of members proposed to serve on such Committee; and providing for the ballot being declared closed at the expiration of thirty minutes from the ringing of the bells.

[Further Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By omitting the word "whom" and inserting the word "who".

By inserting after the word "motion" (secondly occurring) the words "inclusive of the Mover." (1) A grammatical correction. (2) Making the intention clear and in accord with practice.

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the words “inclusive of the Mover” and the words “with the Mover”.

350. FIRST MEETING.

[*Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

Redrafted; consequent on rescission of Standing Order 344.

351. SELECT COMMITTEE MAY HEAR COUNSEL IN CERTAIN CASES.

[*Rescinded*, 27th July, 1922.]

Superseded by new Standing Order 351.

[*New S.O. adopted*, 27th July, 1922.]

Doing away with the necessity of presenting a Petition to Parliament in order to be represented before a Select Committee, and enabling petitioners to approach the Committee direct.

353. CHAIRMAN.

[*Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word “Rule” and inserting the words “Standing Order”.

355. WHEN NO MEETING OF SELECT COMMITTEE TAKES PLACE.

[*Amended*, 27th July, 1922.]

By adding the words “by summons for a future day”. Providing that in the event of a meeting lapsing for want of a quorum, the next meeting shall be convened by summons for a future day.

[*Further Amended*, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the words “mover for, or” and inserting the words “or if the office of Chairman is vacant the Clerk”. Consequent on rescission of Standing Order 344.

366. COMMITTEE SITTING IN CAMERA.

[*Amended*, 1st May, 1964.]

Amendment is in accord with modern verbiage.

376. EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

[*Amended*, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words “If the House or a Select Committee so order.” Providing that unless the House or a Select Committee otherwise order the evidence taken before a Select Committee may be published.

372. REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE BROUGHT UP.

[Amended, 27th July, 1922.]

By inserting the words “or by any other member of the Committee on his behalf.” Providing that any member of the Committee may bring up the report from a Select Committee.

374. PAYMENT OF CERTAIN WITNESSES.

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word “Colonial”.

387. DISORDER.

[New S.O. adopted, 19th August, 1938.]

Procedure to deal with Disorder and suspension laid down in new Standing Order.

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Proviso added: self explanatory.

387–390. MEMBER CALLED TO ORDER NOT TO LEAVE THE CHAMBER—WHAT DEEMED CONTEMPT—MEMBER NAMED BY SPEAKER AS GUILTY OF BREACH OF STANDING ORDERS, ETC.—PUNISHMENT OF MEMBERS FOR CONTEMPT.

[Rescinded, 19th August, 1938.]

Consequential upon adoption of new Standing Order 387 respecting Disorder.

392. MEMBER REPEATEDLY CALLED TO ORDER.

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Drafting amendment.

393A. SUSPENSION OF A MEMBER AGAINST WHOM A CRIMINAL TRIAL IS PENDING.

[New S.O. adopted, 19th July, 1906.]

Providing that the House may suspend a member against whom a criminal trial is pending on charges affecting the alleged misconduct of such member.

**395. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS—
PROCEDURE IN URGENT CASES.**

[Amended, 30th October, 1928.]

By inserting after the word “notice” (secondly occurring) the words “Provided that the Speaker shall be entitled to put the Question when Debate on any such motion shall have exceeded one hour, and that no Member shall, without concurrence, speak to such motion for more than ten minutes.”
[Self-explanatory.]

[Further Amended, 10th April, 1942.]

To enable a Minister, in addition to the mover, to make a statement on the question of urgency.

[Further Amended, 1st May, 1964.]

Enabling the Speaker to reject Motions sought to be discussed by way of Urgency which do not conform to the rules and practice governing Notices of Motions; and permitting the Leader of the Opposition to debate the Question of Urgency when the Motion is moved by a Minister. Limiting the Mover in Reply on the Motion for the suspension of Standing Orders to ten minutes.

401. DEPOSIT IN TREASURY.

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

Drafting amendments.

**405. SELECT COMMITTEE MAY HEAR COUNSEL
—PROOF OF PREAMBLE.**

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word “Rule” and inserting the words “Standing Order”.

**411. STANDING ORDERS HELD TO BE COMPLIED
WITH.**

[Amended, 26th May, 1971.]

By omitting the word “Rule” and inserting the words “Standing Order”.

**412. EXTENSION OF DURATION OF CERTAIN
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.**

[New S.O. adopted, 24th March, 1914.]

To enable certain Standing Committees to sit during any adjournment or prorogation of the House.

[Amended, 8th December, 1927.]

By omitting the words "Refreshment Room" and inserting the word "House". Providing for a House Committee instead of the Refreshment Room Committee.

[Further Amended, 19th August, 1938.]

By omitting the words "or prorogation." The Proclamation proroguing Parliament suspends all business.

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Sessional Order

(Votes and Proceedings No.110 Entry 7, 1 March 1978)

7. STANDING ORDERS AND PROCEDURE COMMITTEE.—

Ordered on motion of Mr F.J. Walker (*as amended*)

(1) That a Standing Orders and Procedure Committee be appointed to inquire into, and if considered advisable, make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly, respecting the standing orders, rules, usages, customs, practice and procedures of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) That such Committee consist of the Speaker, Mr Cahill, Mr Cameron, Mr Duncan, Mr Keane, Mr Maddison, Mr Mason, Mr Ramsay, Mr Sheahan and the mover.

(3) That the Committee have leave to sit during the sitting or any adjournment of the House.

Sessional Order

(Votes and Proceedings, No. 111, Entry 5, 2 March, 1978)

That during the remainder of the present Session, unless otherwise ordered, Government Business shall take precedence of General Business.

SCHEDULE OF TIME LIMITS UPON SPEECHES AND DEBATES

Extracted from the Standing Orders

ACCOMMODATION FOR PRESS—

All Members	----	----	----	----	10 minutes†
Reply	---	----	----	----	10 minutes
Reply, after Closure		----	----	----	10 minutes

Speaker may terminate debate after 30 minutes.

ADDRESS IN REPLY—

Premier and Party Leaders	----	----	unspecified
Mover (Private Member)	----	----	45 minutes*
Any other Member	----	----	30 minutes*
Reply (Private Member)	----	----	30 minutes*
Reply, after Closure (all Members)		----	30 minutes

ADJOURNMENT—

To terminate sitting

All Members	----	----	----	10 minutes
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Speaker terminates debate after 15 minutes.

Under 49th Standing Order

Mover	----	----	30 minutes
Minister first speaking	----	----	30 minutes
Any other Member	----	----	10 minutes
Reply (all Members)	----	----	10 minutes
Reply, after Closure (all Members)		----	10 minutes

* Members, on motion, may be allowed to continue speech for a further period not exceeding 15 minutes.

† Extensions with concurrence of House.

S. 395 ~~CORRE~~ ^{URGENCY}
Cameroon, Ivi.

BILLS—*First Reading*

Temporary Supply, Loan or Appropriation	No debate
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Other Bills

All Members	10 minutes
Reply	10 minutes
Reply, after Closure (all Members)	10 minutes

*Second Reading**Introduced by a Minister—*

Mover	No limit
Party Leader	unspecified
Any other Member	30 minutes*
Reply	unspecified
Reply, after Closure	30 minutes

Introduced by a Private Member—

Mover	45 minutes*
Premier (or one Minister)	unspecified
Party Leader	unspecified
Any other Member	30 minutes*
Reply	30 minutes*
Reply (after Closure)	30 minutes

<i>Pro formâ Committal</i>	No debate
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Committee of the Whole (to each Question)

Minister	periods unspecified
Party Leaders	periods unspecified
Any other Member	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> 3 times— 20, 10, 10 minutes </div> </div>

Report stage

Minister	unspecified
Party Leaders	unspecified
Any other Member	30 minutes*

Recommittal

Minister	unspecified
Party Leaders	unspecified
Mover (Private Member)	45 minutes*
Any other Member	30 minutes*

Third Reading—

Same as for "Second Reading"

* Members, on motion, may be allowed to continue speech for a further period not exceeding 15 minutes.

CENSURE OR WANT OF CONFIDENCE—

Mover (Party Leader)	—	—	—	unspecified
Premier or one Minister	—	—	—	unspecified
Any other Member	—	—	—	30 minutes*
Reply	—	—	—	30 minutes*
Reply, after Closure (all Members)	—	—	—	30 minutes

CHAIRMAN'S RULING—

One Member—statement of objection	—	5 minutes
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**DISALLOWANCE OF REGULATIONS, RULES,
ORDINANCES, BY-LAWS, PROCLAMATIONS
OR INSTRUMENTS—**

All Members	—	—	—	10 minutes†
Reply	—	—	—	10 minutes
Reply, after Closure	—	—	—	10 minutes

Speaker may terminate debate after 60 minutes.

DISSENT FROM SPEAKER'S RULING—

All Members	—	—	—	10 minutes†
Reply	—	—	—	10 minutes
Reply, after Closure	—	—	—	10 minutes

Speaker may terminate debate after 30 minutes.

**ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—
(OR AN ACTING CHAIRMAN)**

All Members	—	—	—	10 minutes
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ELECTION OF SPEAKER—

All Members	—	—	—	10 minutes
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* Members, on motion, may be allowed to continue speech for a further period not exceeding 15 minutes.

† Extensions with concurrence of House.

“GRIEVANCE” DEBATE—

All Members	----	10 minutes
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MOTIONS—*Substantive—*

Mover (Minister or Party Leader)	----	unspecified
Mover (Private Member)	----	45 minutes*
Any other Member	----	30 minutes*
Reply (Minister or Party Leader)	----	unspecified
Reply (Private Member)	----	30 minutes*
Reply, after Closure (all Members)	----	30 minutes

Private Members—Pursuant to S.O. 122A—

Mover	----	30 minutes*
Member first speaking thereafter	----	30 minutes*
Any other Member	----	20 minutes*
Reply	----	20 minutes*
Reply, after Closure (all Members)	----	20 minutes

PRIVILEGE—*Suddenly Arising*

Member raising Question (to establish <i>prima facie</i> case)	----	10 minutes
If <i>prima facie</i> case established same as “Substantive Motions”.		

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS—

All Members	----	10 minutes†
Reply	----	10 minutes
Reply, after Closure	----	10 minutes

Speaker may terminate debate after 60 minutes.

URGENCY—

Statement by mover and statement by a Minister or Leader of Opposition when moved by a Minister, each	----	10 minutes
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DEBATES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR—

Each Member	----	30 minutes
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* Members, on motion, may be allowed to continue speech for a further period not exceeding 15 minutes.

† Extensions with concurrence of House.

1981

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

First Session of the Forty-seventh Parliament

Temporary Chairmen of Committees

[*Votes and Proceedings, No. 3, Entry 7, 3 November, 1981.*]

James Arthur Clough,
Keith O'Connell,
Ernest Neville Quinn,
Eric Daniel Ramsay, and
Roger Corfield Anson Wotton.

Public Accounts Committee

[*Votes and Proceedings, No. 6, Entry 1, 10 November, 1981.*]

Mr J. C. Boyd,
Mr M. R. Egan,
Mr N. F. Greiner,
Mr S. T. Neilly,
Mr T. S. Webster.

**Trustees of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation
Fund**

[*Votes and Proceedings, No. 15, Entry 6, 3 December, 1981.*]

The Honourable L. J. Brereton
Mr J. A. Clough
Mr V. P. Durick
Mr T. A. Fischer
Mr N. E. Quinn
P 3032G

House Committee

[Votes and Proceedings, No. 6, Entry 5, 10 November, 1981.]

(1) That the House Committee for the present Session consist of The Speaker, Mr Boyd, Mr Brading, Mr Caterson, Mrs Crosio, Mr Degen, Mr Hunter, Mr Maher, Mr Smith and Mr Wotton, with authority to act in matters of mutual concernment with any Committee appointed for similar purposes by the Legislative Council.

(2) That the Committee have leave to sit during the sittings of the House.

Library Committee

[Votes and Proceedings, No. 6, Entry 6, 10 November, 1981.]

(1) That the Library Committee for the present Session consists of The Speaker, Mr Clough, Mr R. J. Clough, Mr Johnson, Mr Mochalski, Mr Peacocke, Mr Pickard, Mr Rogan, Mr West and Mr Wilde, with authority and power to act jointly with the Library Committee of the Legislative Council in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of 26 November, 1968.

(2) That the Committee have leave to sit during the sittings of the House.

Printing Committee

[Votes and Proceedings, No. 6, Entry 7, 10 November, 1981.]

(1) That the Printing Committee for the present Session consist of Mr Aquilina, Mr Armstrong, Mr Bowman, Mr Collins, Mr Debus, Mr Face, Mr Jones, Dr Metherell, Mr Park and Mr Robb to whom are hereby referred all Papers (except such as the Standing Orders or the House direct shall be printed) which may be laid upon the Table of the House. It shall be the duty of such Committee to report from time to time which of the papers referred to them ought, in their opinion, to be printed, and whether in full or in abstract; and it shall be in the power of the Committee to order such Papers, or abstracts thereof, to be prepared for press by the Clerk in attendance upon such Committee and such Papers or abstracts shall be printed unless the House otherwise order.

(2) That the Clerk of the House shall cause to be printed, as a matter of course, all reports from the Printing Committee.

(3) That the Committee have leave to sit during the sittings of the House.

Standing Orders and Procedure Committee

[Votes and Proceedings, No. 6, Entry 8, 10 November, 1981.]

- (1) That the Standing Orders and Procedure Committee be appointed to inquire into, and if considered advisable, make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly, respecting the standing orders, rules, usages, customs, practice and procedures of the Legislative Assembly.
- (2) That such Committee consist of The Speaker, Mr Brown, Mr Cahill, Mr Clough, Mr Fischer, Mr Keane, Mr Knight, Mr Ramsay, Mr Rozzoli and the mover.
- (3) That the Committee have leave to sit during the sittings of the House.

Introduction of Public Bills

[Votes and Proceedings, No. 3, Entry 8, 3 November, 1981.]

That during the currency of the Forty-seventh Parliament, unless otherwise ordered—

(1) A public bill (unless setn from the Council) shall be initiated by notice of motion for leave to bring in the bill. The question that leave be given shall be decided without debate or amendment. On the presentation of a bill it shall be read a first time without any question being put.

(2) After the first reading, the bill shall be printed. The second reading of the bill may be moved forthwith or made an order of the day for a later time or future day. Immediately following the second reading speech, the debate thereon shall be adjourned until a future day which shall be at least two sitting days ahead.

Provided that if a Minister declares a bill to be an urgent bill and copies have been circulated among members, the question "That the Bill be considered an urgent Bill" shall be put forthwith, no debate or amendment being allowed. On such question being agreed to, the second reading debate may be proceeded with forthwith or at any time during any sitting of the House.

(3) A Minister may, during or after his second reading speech, table for incorporation in the Parliamentary Debates additional detailed or explanatory information to assist members in their understanding of the bill.

(4) Except as provided in this resolution the procedure on bills shall be in accordance with Standing Orders.

Divisions and Quorums

[*Votes and Proceedings*, No. 3, Entry 9, 3 November, 1981.]

That during the currency of the Forty-seventh Parliament, unless otherwise ordered—

(1) Standing Orders Nos 41, 44, 207 and 322 are amended by leaving out the words "two minutes" wherever occurring and inserting the words "five minutes", instead thereof.

(2) When the House or the Committee has carried the question, "That the question be now put", the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, may order the doors to be locked immediately after the division bell has been rung in respect of a division on any question that is consequential on the closure motion.

(3) When successive divisions are taken and—

(a) there is no intervening debate after the first division,

or

(b) any intervening debate after the first division is of a limited nature

and the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, considers that sufficient time has elapsed after the division bell has been rung the Speaker or the Chairman may order the doors to be locked and the vote taken.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the standing orders and except as provided by Standing Order 42 when a quorum has once been formed during a sitting, and attention is again drawn by any Member to the fact that a quorum is not present, it shall be in the discretion of the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, to proceed with the business or to count the House or Committee.

BY AUTHORITY

D. WEST, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, NEW SOUTH WALES—1981