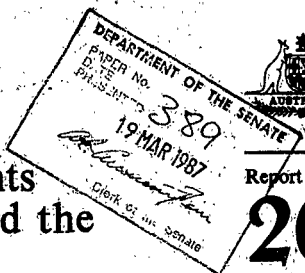


Public Accounts Committee and the Senate



Report

264

Joint Committee of
Public Accounts



THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

JOINT COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

REPORT 264

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE AND THE SENATE

Australian Government Publishing Service
CANBERRA 1987

JOINT COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FIFTEENTH COMMITTEE

R E TICKNER, MP (Chairman)

SENATOR J O W WATSON (Vice-Chairman)

SENATOR THE HON DAME
MARGARET GUILFOYLE, DBE

SENATOR B COONEY

SENATOR G MAGUIRE

SENATOR P GILES

B J CONQUEST, MP

A J DOWNER, MP

R J KELLY, MP

H MAYER, MP

J G MOUNTFORD, MP *

G B NEHL, MP

L R S PRICE, MP

P M RUDDOCK, MP

DR A C THEOPHANOUS, MP

DR D J H WATSON, MP

*Ex-officio member being Chairman,
House of Representatives Standing Committee
on Expenditure

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DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE

Section 8.(1) of the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951 reads as follows:

Subject to sub-section (2), the duties of the Committee are:

- (a) to examine the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Commonwealth including the financial statements transmitted to the Auditor-General under sub-section (4) of section 50 of the Audit Act 1901;
- (aa) to examine the financial affairs of authorities of the Commonwealth to which this Act applies and of intergovernmental bodies to which this Act applies;
- (ab) to examine all reports of the Auditor-General (including reports of the results of efficiency audits) copies of which have been laid before the Houses of the Parliament;
- (b) to report to both Houses of the Parliament, with such comment as it thinks fit, any items or matters in those accounts, statements and reports, or any circumstances connected with them, to which the Committee is of the opinion that the attention of the Parliament should be directed;
- (c) to report to both Houses of the Parliament any alteration which the Committee thinks desirable in the form of the public accounts or in the method of keeping them, or in the mode of receipt, control, issue or payment of public moneys; and
- (d) to inquire into any question in connexion with the public accounts which is referred to it by either House of the Parliament, and to report to that House upon that question,

and include such other duties as are assigned to the Committee by Joint Standing Orders approved by both Houses of the Parliament.

(iv)

PREFACE

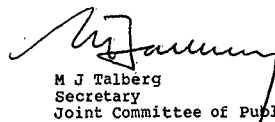
Disagreement has arisen between the Senate and the Public Accounts Committee about whether the Committee has the right to sit while the Senate is sitting. The Senate is of the view that the Committee has no such right and cannot sit during Senate sittings without the authority of the Senate to do so. On the other hand, the Committee believes it has a statutory right, under section 6A(1) of the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951, to sit whenever it determines.

Because of the extreme difficulties the Committee is encountering in arranging sufficient meetings which enable it to carry out its program and which do not clash with Senate sittings, the Committee feels it should formally make known its opinion on the question of concurrent sittings.

For and on behalf of the Committee.



R E TICKNER, MP
Chairman



M J Talberg
Secretary
Joint Committee of Public Accounts
Parliament House
Canberra
25 February 1987

(v)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW

PARAGRAPH		PAGE
	Preface	(v)
1.	Overview	1
2.	Legal Opinions	1
3.-5.	Standing Orders Committee Report	2
6.	Conclusion	5
APPENDICES		
A	Senate Standing Orders 300 and 301	6
B	<u>Public Accounts Committee Act 1951</u> section 6A	8
C	Legal Opinion dated 27 May 1982 from the Attorney-General's Department	10
D	Legal Opinion dated 8 September 1983 from the Attorney-General	13
E	Legal Opinion dated 15 November 1986 from the Hon. Justice Paul Toose, CBE	15
F	Extract from Standing Orders Committee Report tabled on 6 October 1983	17
G	<u>Public Works Committee Act 1969</u> section 12	22
H	Legal Opinion dated 30 January 1987 from the Attorney-General's Department	25

1.1 For many years the Public Accounts Committee has encountered considerable difficulty in arranging sufficient meetings which would enable it to complete its program and which would not clash with Senate sittings. The Committee has attempted to accommodate the sittings of the Senate, however, on several occasions, particularly in 1986, the scale of the Committee's program has demanded that the Committee sit when the Senate is sitting.

1.2 Prior to September 1983 the Committee, as a matter of courtesy, had sought the Senate's authority to sit during Senate sittings but authority was not always given. The Committee's practice of seeking authority ceased in September 1983.

1.3 The Senate has based its argument that the Committee is not entitled to sit without the Senate's authority, on Senate Standing Order 300 which states:

"300. A Select Committee may adjourn from time to time, and, by Order of the Senate, from place to place; and may sit on those days over which the Senate is adjourned; but no Select Committee may sit during the sittings of the Senate." (Appendix A).

1.4 The Committee believes it has legislative authority to determine when it sits under sub-section 6A (1) of the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951 which provides:

"6A(1) The Committee may meet at such times and at such places within Australia as the Committee, by resolution, determines or, subject to any resolution of the Committee, as the Chairman determines, but shall not meet at any place outside Australia." (Appendix B).

LEGAL OPINIONS

2.1 In May 1982 the Committee sought advice from the Attorney-General's Department on what the Committee regarded as a conflict between sub-section 6A(1) and Senate Standing Order 301. This Order reads:

"301. All Committees sitting at the time the President is about to take the Chair shall be informed thereof by the Usher of the Black Rod; all proceedings after such notice shall be null and void." (Appendix A).

2.2 On 27 May 1982 the Attorney-General's Department advised that there is no conflict and that the Committee may meet whenever it so resolves, regardless of the provisions of the Senate Standing Orders (Appendix C).

2.3 The advice stated that Senate Standing Order 301 appears in Chapter XXII of the Senate Standing Orders which is headed "Select Committees" and together with other Standing Orders in that Chapter (which includes Standing Order 300) only applies to Select Committees and, by virtue of Standing Order 37A, to Standing Committees unless the Senate otherwise orders.

2.4 The Attorney-General's Department also advised that it is very doubtful whether any of the provisions of Chapter XXII or Chapter XXVII (relating to Joint Committees) even purport to apply to statutory joint committees. Such a committee is regulated by the terms of the statute under which it is set up.

2.5 On 8 September 1983 the Attorney-General advised that he had reviewed the advice from his department and agreed with it (Appendix D).

2.6 On 15 November 1986 the Hon. Justice Paul Toose, CBE, advised that he agreed with the views of the Attorney-General's Department and the Attorney-General (Appendix E).

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE REPORT

3.1 On 6 October 1983 a report of the Standing Orders Committee was tabled in the Senate. Part of the report related to meetings of the Committee during sittings of the Senate (Appendix F).

Paragraph 1

3.2 Paragraph 1 of the report states that Standing Order 300 applies to joint statutory committees except in so far as the relevant statutes otherwise provide for the procedures of the committees. The Committee believes that, firstly, Standing Order 300 does not apply to joint statutory committees and, secondly, even if the Order did apply the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951 has otherwise provided for the procedures of the Committee.

3.3 Although it is a matter of practice, not a rule as paragraph 1 states, for Senate procedures to apply to joint committees, such committees are a different category to joint statutory committees.

3.4 The different categories of committees are recognised by Odgers who says that 'statutory committees like the...Joint Committee of Public Accounts...are joint committees, but, because of the different authority for, and mode of, appointment, they are better known as statutory committees.'¹

3.5 As advised by the Attorney-General's Department in its opinion of 27 May 1982 (Appendix C), Chapter XXII of the Senate Standing Orders applies to Select Committees, and by virtue of

1. Odgers J R, Australian Senate Practice, Fifth Edition (1976) p. 519.

Standing Order 37A to Standing Committees, and Chapter XXVII applies to Joint Committees. There is no provision in the Senate Standing Orders which extends the operation of the Orders to cover joint statutory committees.

3.6 Even if the Senate Standing Orders did apply to the Committee, the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951 provides for the procedures of the Committee and an enactment of both Houses of Parliament would take precedence over the rules and orders of one House.

Paragraph 2

4.1 Paragraph 2 of the report objects to a literalist interpretation of sub-section 6A(1) which would enable the words 'at such times' to allow 'the Committee to meet at any time at all, notwithstanding any specific rule concerning meetings at particular times'. The Committee believes sub-section 6A(1) is unambiguous and therefore should be interpreted literally.

4.2 Because the language used is plain and unambiguous there is no need for any interpretation other than a literal one and the Committee agrees with the comment by Gifford and Gifford that: 'If the meaning of the words is plain, the plain meaning rule is applied; and there is no room to use any other rule at all'.²

Paragraph 3

5.1 Paragraph 3 of the report sets out the reasons why the Standing Orders Committee has difficulty accepting a literalist interpretation of sub-section 6A(1). The first reason given is that 'a better interpretation' is that sub-section 6A(1) does no more than indicate the means by which the Public Accounts Committee's meeting times are to be determined, that is, by its resolution.

5.2 No reason or rule of statutory interpretation is given for this 'better' interpretation and the Committee does not agree with such a restricted reading down of the terms of the sub-section. The words used are very clear and there is no indication in the sub-section that they are to be read down to refer to only the resolution of meeting times.

5.3 If the meaning of an Act of Parliament is clear, it is not for the reader to work out what he thinks the intention of Parliament really was and then to give the words of the Act a different meaning to agree with that supposed intention.³

5.4 Further reasons given for the Standing Orders Committee's objection to a literalist interpretation are that it should not be presumed that Parliament has, firstly, statutorily set aside one of its House's rules unless it has done so by express words and, secondly, discriminated between the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Works Committee.

2. Gifford K H & Gifford K J, How to Understand an Act of Parliament, Fifth Edition (1982) p. 75.

3. Gifford K H & Gifford K J, supra, p. 76.

5.5 The Committee does not argue, and never has, that its Act sets aside one of the Senate's rules. For the reasons given in this report, the Committee believes that the Senate's rules do not apply to this particular committee but there is no question of those rules being set aside. They continue to operate in relation to the committees over which the Senate has jurisdiction while the Committee operates under its Act.

5.6 The Committee believes that the absence of a provision similar to sub-section 12(5) of the Public Works Committee Act 1969 indicates that Parliament has, in fact, treated the two committees differently. Sub-section 12(5) reads:

"(5) The Committee shall not meet or transact business on a sitting day of either House or the Parliament during the time of the sitting, except by leave of that House." (Appendix G).

5.7 Sub-section 6A(1) of the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951 is, apart from having no reference to external territories, identical to sub-section 12(1) of the Public Works Committee Act 1969. Sub-section 6A(3) which allows the Committee to meet notwithstanding any prorogation of Parliament, is identical to sub-section 12(4).

5.8 During the parliamentary debate in 1979 when sub-section 6A(1) was inserted reference was made to the Committee being given the same powers as the Public Works Committee, with regard to meetings, but there is no mention in Hansard of the same restrictions being imposed on the Committee.¹

5.9 Parliament was aware of the provisions of section 12 of the Public Works Committee Act when section 6A was inserted but no provision similar to sub-section 12(5) was included. This indicates that Parliament did intend to differentiate between the two committees. In doing so Parliament may well have taken into account the fact that the Committee ordinarily sits within the Parliament building while the Public Works Committee mostly meets at the sites of public works far removed from Parliament.

5.10 If a statutory committee is bound by Senate Standing Order 300 why was it considered necessary to include sub-section 12(5)? The inclusion of such a provision indicates that without this prohibition the Public Works Committee would have the right to determine when it sits, ie it would have the same power that the Public Accounts Committee now has.

5.11 The report also states that there is no evidence that it was the purpose or object of sub-section 6A(1) to override the prohibition upon meetings during the (Senate) sittings and that in debate at the time it was stated that the purpose was to remove any doubt about the power of the Committee to meet anywhere in Australia and to sit during a parliamentary recess.

1. House of Representatives, Hansard, 8 Nov. 1979 p. 2816.

5.12 Since the insertion of sub-section 6A(1) gave the Committee the power to determine its sitting times there was no need to refer to overriding any prohibition. During debate it was stated that for some time the legal position with respect to the Committee's power to meet anywhere in Australia and to sit during a parliamentary recess had not been clear.⁵ This implies that the position with regard to the Committee's power to sit during sittings did not require clarification and consequently did not warrant debate.

5.13 In any event, the Committee does not think it is necessary to look behind the legislation at extrinsic material to find the meaning of sub-section 6A(1). Although the Acts Interpretation Act 1901 section 15AB provides that extrinsic material may be used to assist in the ascertainment of the meaning of a provision of an Act in certain situations, none of those situations arise in this matter. The wording of sub-section 6A(1) is plain and unambiguous and should be taken to mean exactly what it says.

5.14 It is noted that Pettifer is of the view that sub-section 6A(1) may be interpreted to mean that the Committee may meet while the Senate is sitting although this is not consistent with the general theory that the duty of a Senator is first to the Senate, and that he should not subordinate that duty to any lesser duty.⁶

CONCLUSION

6.1 The Committee believes that Senate Standing Orders 300 and 301 do not apply to it and that the only way the Committee could be prevented from sitting during Senate sittings would be if a provision similar to sub-section 12(5) of the Public Works Committee Act 1969 were inserted in the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951.

6.2 Since the Committee has found it essential to sit during Senate sittings to complete its program and proposes to continue sitting when it considers necessary, it concludes that the power given by the sub-section 6A(1) should remain unaltered.

6.3 Subsequent to the preparation of the preceding paragraphs, a further opinion was given by the Attorney-General's Department on 30 January 1987 (Appendix H). This opinion confirmed the earlier advice given by the Attorney-General and the Attorney-General's Department.

5. House of Representatives, Hansard, 8 Nov. 1979 p. 2816.

6. Pettifer J A, House of Representatives Practice (1981) p. 600.

APPENDIX A

SENATE STANDING ORDERS 300 AND 301

Adjournment of
Committee

Not to sit when
Senate is sitting.

300. A Select Committee may adjourn from time to time, and, by Order of the Senate, from place to place; and may sit on those days over which the Senate is adjourned; but no Select Committee may sit during the sittings of the Senate.

301. All Committees sitting at the time the President is about to take the Chair shall be informed thereof by the Usher of the Black Rod; all proceedings after such notice shall be null and void.

Committees to
suspend Business
on President
taking Chair

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ACT 1951
SECTION 6A

s. 5

(4) Either House of the Parliament may appoint one of its members to fill a vacancy amongst the members of the Committee appointed by that House.

(5) Each member shall cease to hold office when the House of Representatives expires by effluxion of time or is dissolved.

(6) At any time at which—

(a) there is constituted a Standing Committee of the House of Representatives known as the Expenditure Committee; and

(b) the Chairman of that Committee is not a member of the Joint Committee of Public Accounts by virtue of an appointment under sub-section (2),

that Chairman shall, by virtue of his office as Chairman of the Expenditure Committee, be a member of the Joint Committee of Public Accounts in addition to the members referred to in sub-section (1), but is not eligible to be elected as Chairman of the last-mentioned Committee.

Added by
No. 70, 1976,
s. 3

Chairman
and Vice-
Chairman

6. (1) There shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Committee, who shall be elected by the members from time to time and shall hold office as Chairman and Vice-Chairman during the pleasure of the Committee.

Substituted by
No. 216, 1973,
s. 3

(2) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Committee at which he is present.

Inserted by
No. 216, 1973,
s. 3

(2A) In the event of the absence of the Chairman from a meeting of the Committee, the Vice-Chairman shall, if he is present at that meeting, preside at that meeting.

(3) In the event of the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman from a meeting of the Committee, the members present may appoint one of their number to preside at the meeting, and the member so presiding shall, in relation to the meeting, have all the powers and functions of the Chairman.

Meetings of
Committee
Inserted by
No. 187, 1979,
s. 3

6A. (1) The Committee may meet at such times and at such places within Australia as the Committee, by resolution, determines or, subject to any resolution of the Committee, as the Chairman determines, but shall not meet at any place outside Australia.

(2) At any time when the Chairman is absent from Australia or is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of his office or there is a vacancy in the office of Chairman, the Vice-Chairman may exercise the powers of the Chairman under sub-section (1).

(3) The Committee may meet and transact business notwithstanding any prorogation of the Parliament.

APPENDIX C

LEGAL OPINION DATED 27 MAY 1982 FROM
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

TEL: 61 9111

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600
PLEASE QUOTE A/82/2550
YOUR REF: A5/2/2

The Secretary,
Joint Parliamentary Committee
of Public Accounts,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2600

27 May 1982

Public Accounts Committee Act 1951, s.6A(1); Senate
Standing Order 301 - Convening of Public Accounts
Committee Meetings During Senate Sittings

I refer to your memorandum of 6 May 1982 seeking the comments of this Department on what you see as a conflict between s.6A(1) of the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951 ('the Act') and Senate Standing Order 301.

2. Section 6A(1) of the Act provides:

'6A. (1) The Committee may meet at such times and at such places within Australia as the Committee, by resolution, determines or, subject to any resolution of the Committee, as the Chairman determines, but shall not meet at any place outside Australia.'

3. Standing Order 301 provides:

'301. All Committees sitting at the time the President is about to take the Chair shall be informed thereof by the Usher of the Black Rod; all proceedings after such notice shall be null and void.'

4. In my view there is no conflict between s.6A(1) of the Act and Senate Standing Order 301. Standing Order 301 appears in Chapter XXII of the Senate Standing Orders which is headed 'Select Committees'. Throughout Chapter XXII both the expressions 'Select Committee' and 'Committee' are used. Standing Order 301, in common with the other provisions in Chapter XXII, applies only to Select Committees of the Senate and (by virtue of Standing Order 37A) to Standing Committees unless the Senate otherwise orders. However,

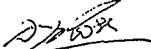
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the practice followed in the Parliament (see Odgers, Australian Senate Practice, Fifth Edition (1976), p.520), at least in relation to non-statutory joint committees, has been in some respects the same as that in relation to Senate Select Committees.

5. It is very doubtful whether any of the provisions of Chapter XXII or Chapter XXVII of the Senate Standing Orders, when read in their full contexts, even purport to apply to statutory joint committees. Such a committee is regulated by the terms of the statute under which it is set up, augmented by any regulations made under that Act. Even if some of the provisions in Chapter XXII of the Standing Orders are read as purporting to apply to the Parliamentary Accounts Committee they cannot, in the light of s.6A(1) of the Act, validly operate to prevent the Committee meeting during a sitting of the Senate. (The Act is a valid enactment of the Parliament under s.51(xxxix) of the Constitution - see R. v. Richards; Ex parte Fitzpatrick and Browne (1955) 92 C.L.R. 157; the remarks at pp.168-169 about the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946, which (inter alia) established a Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings, seem applicable to the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951. The Act would prevail over any inconsistent rules or orders of a House made under s.50(ii) of the Constitution.)

6. I answer your specific questions as follows:
- (a) The Committee may meet whenever it so resolves, regardless of the provisions of the Senate Standing Orders;
 - (b) the protection of the Parliament applicable to members and staff of the Committee and witnesses appearing before it continues to apply to Committee proceedings during Senate sittings. Likewise the specific provisions protecting witnesses (s.19 of the Act) continue to apply to a witness appearing before the Committee while the Senate is in session; and
 - (c) Senate Standing Order 301 could have no effect on the Committee's proceedings should the Committee resolve to meet while the Senate is in session.

7. I am sending a copy of this memorandum to the Department of Administrative Services which is responsible for the administration of the Act.


(D.J. Rose)
for Secretary

12

APPENDIX D

LEGAL OPINION DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1983 FROM
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

13



SENATOR THE HON. GARETH EVANS

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
PARLIAMENT HOUSE
CANBERRA ACT. 2600

APPENDIX E

LEGAL OPINION DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1986 FROM
THE HON. JUSTICE PAUL TOOSE, CBE

MR.

8-SEP 1983

Senator G Georges
Chairman
Joint Parliamentary Committee
on Public Accounts
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear George,

Public Accounts Committee Act 1951, s.6A(1);
Senate Standing Order 301 - Convening of Public
Accounts Committee Meetings During Senateittings

You have asked for my views on the possible conflict
between s.6A(1) of the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951
(‘the Act’) and Senate Standing Order 301.

I have reviewed the advice from my Department contained
in the letter of 27 May 1982 to the Secretary of your
Committee (copy attached), and advise you that I agree
with it.

Yours sincerely,

GARETH EVANS

The Hon Justice
Paul Toose, CBE
Boranbala Park
RMB 691
Wagga Wagga NSW 2650

The Chairman
Joint Parliamentary Committee
of Public Accounts
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Senator Georges

Public Accounts Committee Act 1951 s6A(1) - Convening of Public
Accounts Committee Meetings during Senate Sittings.

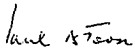
I refer to our discussion on 27 October 1986 about concurrent
sittings of the Public Accounts Committee and the Senate.

I wish to confirm my advice that I agree with the opinions, dated
27 May 1982 and 8 September 1983, of the Attorney-General's
Department and the Attorney-General respectively.

There is no conflict between Senate Standing Orders 300 and 301
and the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951 Section 6A(1). These
Standing Orders apply to Select Committees and, by virtue of
Standing Order 37A, to Standing Committees but not to statutory
committees such as the PAC.

The sole authority for PAC meetings is the PAC Act. Section 6A(1)
is unambiguous and plainly gives the PAC the right to decide when
it shall sit.

Yours sincerely


Justice Paul Toose
15 November 1986

APPENDIX F

EXTRACT FROM STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE
REPORT TABLED ON 6 OCTOBER 1983

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT FOR THE SIXTY-FIRST SESSION

1983

The Standing Orders Committee has the honour to report to the Senate as follows.

MEETINGS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
DURING SITTINGS OF THE SENATE

1. Senate Standing Order 300 contains, inter alia, a prohibition upon select committees meeting during sittings of the Senate. This prohibition applies to joint committees, because of the rule whereby Senate procedures apply to joint committees except in so far as such committees' procedures are otherwise provided by their terms of appointment. The Standing Order applies to joint statutory committees except in so far as the relevant statutes otherwise provide for the procedures of the committees.
2. In remarks made in the Senate on 14 September 1983 it was noted that the Joint Committee on Public Accounts had held a meeting during the sittings of the Senate, and it appears that this had been done because of a view, expressed in an opinion previously presented in the Senate, that the Public Accounts Committee Act overrides Senate Standing Order 300, so that the Committee is empowered to meet during the sittings. This view is based upon a literalist interpretation of sub-section 6A(1) of the Public Accounts Committee Act, which reads as follows:

18

2.

The Committee may meet at such times and at such places within Australia as the Committee, by resolution, determines or, subject to any resolution of the Committee, as the Chairman determines, but shall not meet at any place outside Australia.

The opinion takes the view that the words "at such times" have the effect of allowing the Committee to meet at any time at all, notwithstanding any specific rule concerning meetings at particular times.

3. This Committee has considerable difficulty in accepting this interpretation of the sub-section, for the following reasons.
 - (1) A better interpretation of sub-section 6A(1) is that it does no more than indicate the means by which the Public Accounts Committee's meeting times are to be determined, that is, by its resolution or by its Chairman subject to any such resolution, and does not override any specific prohibition upon meetings at particular times.
 - (2) It should not be presumed that the Parliament has statutorily set aside one of its Houses' important procedural rules unless it has done so by express words. It is to be noted that the general words of sub-section 6A(1) were not thought to be sufficient to override the usual prohibition upon a committee sitting after a prorogation, and sub-section 6A(3) therefore explicitly provides for that prohibition to be set aside. In the absence of such an express provision to set aside Senate Standing Order 300, the sub-section should not be interpreted as doing so.
 - (3) There is no evidence that it was the purpose or object of section 6A, which was inserted in the Public Accounts Committee Act in 1979, to override the prohibition upon meetings during the sittings. On the contrary, in debate at that time

19

3.

it was stated that the purpose of the new section was to remove any doubt about the power of the Committee to meet anywhere in Australia and to sit during a parliamentary recess. No other purpose was expressed during the Minister's second reading speech on the Bill or in the subsequent debate.

- (4) It cannot be presumed that the Parliament has deliberately discriminated between the Public Accounts Committee and the other major statutory committee, the Public Works Committee, which is explicitly prohibited by sub-section 12(5) of the Public Works Committee Act from meeting during the sittings of either House without leave of that House. There is no evidence that the Parliament intended to discriminate between the two committees in such a way. On the contrary, the debate already referred to explicitly indicates that part of the rationale of the 1979 Bill was that the two committees should have the same provisions in respect of the matters dealt with in that Bill.
- (5) If it is believed that Standing Order 300 does not apply to the Public Accounts Committee, this leads to the anomalous situation that one statutory committee, without any expression of intention on the part of the Parliament to allow it to do so, has been given an unlimited licence to meet during the sittings of the Senate and, if it thinks fit, to deprive the Senate of the services of some Senators for long periods during those sittings. A similar literalist interpretation of the phrase "at such places" in the same sub-section would also allow the Committee to meet at a place remote from Canberra while the Houses are sitting, with no authority but its own resolution. This Committee cannot accept that the Parliament, in amending the Act, ever envisaged such interpretations.

4.

This Committee also notes that the Public Accounts Committee has hitherto accepted that it cannot meet during the sittings of the Senate without leave of the Senate; on at least five occasions since 1979, when section 6A was inserted in the Act, leave to meet during the sittings has been sought on behalf of the Committee.

4. In order to put the matter beyond all doubt, this Committee recommends that the Public Accounts Committee Act be amended by the insertion of a provision in the same terms as sub-section 12(5) of the Public Works Committee Act, so that neither of the two major statutory Committees may then meet during the sittings of either House without the permission of that House. Until this amendment of the Act is made, the Public Accounts Committee should comply with Senate Standing Order 300, as it has prior to 14 September 1983, and not meet during the sittings of the Senate unless the Senate grants permission to do so.

APPENDIX G

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE ACT 1969
SECTION 12

- (4) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a Sectional Committee—
 - (a) holds office during the pleasure of the Sectional Committee;
 - (b) ceases to hold office if he ceases to be a member of the Sectional Committee; and
 - (c) may resign his office by writing under his hand presented at a meeting of the Sectional Committee.
- (5) The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, of a Sectional Committee shall preside at all meetings of the Sectional Committee.
- (6) There shall not be more than two Sectional Committees at the one time.
- (7) A Sectional Committee or Sectional Committees may sit when the Committee is sitting.
- (8) At a meeting of a Sectional Committee, a majority of the members of the Sectional Committee form a quorum.
- (9) The exercise of a power by a Sectional Committee, the Chairman of a Sectional Committee or a member of a Sectional Committee is not invalidated by reason only of there being a vacancy or vacancies in the membership of the Sectional Committee.

Reference of matters to Sectional Committees

11. (1) The Committee may refer to a Sectional Committee appointed under the last preceding section, for inquiry and report to the Committee, a matter connected with a public work that has been referred to the Committee under this Act.

(2) For the purposes of the last preceding sub-section, this Act (other than sections 7, 8, 9 and 10, this section, sub-sections (2) and (3) of the next succeeding section and sections 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 35, 38 and 39) applies in relation to a Sectional Committee in like manner as it applies in relation to the Committee and, for the purposes of this Act as so applying, a reference to the Chairman shall be read as a reference to the Chairman, or to the Vice-Chairman, of the Sectional Committee.

(3) The report of a Sectional Committee upon a matter referred to it under this section, together with the record of all evidence given before, and all documents and parts of documents produced in evidence to, the Sectional Committee shall be presented to the Committee by the Chairman, or by the Vice-Chairman, of the Sectional Committee.

Meetings of the Committee

12. (1) The Committee may meet at such times and at such places within Australia or within an external Territory as the Committee, by resolution, determines or, subject to any resolution of the Committee, as the Chairman determines, but shall not meet at any place outside Australia and the external Territories.

s. 12

(2) Five members may make a request in writing signed by them to the Chairman to convene a meeting of the Committee for a specified purpose.

(3) Upon receiving a request under the last preceding sub-section, the Chairman shall—

- (a) determine a time and place for the holding of the meeting, being a time on a day not later than fourteen days after the day on which he received the request; and
- (b) by such means as he thinks fit, inform each member of the time, date and place of the meeting and of the purpose of the meeting.

(4) The Committee may meet and transact business notwithstanding any prorogation of the Parliament.

(5) The Committee shall not meet or transact business on a sitting day of either House of the Parliament during the time of the sitting, except by leave of that House.

Quorum

13. At a meeting of the Committee, five members form a quorum.

Voting

14. (1) A question arising at a meeting of the Committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(2) The member presiding at a meeting of the Committee has a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

(3) Where the members present at a meeting of the Committee do not vote unanimously on a question, there shall, if a member so requires, be recorded in the minutes and in the Committee's report—

- (a) the names of the members who voted and the manner in which each such member voted;
- (b) the names of the members who abstained from voting and the fact that they abstained from voting; and
- (c) if the question was determined by the casting vote of the member presiding—the name of the member presiding and the fact that the question was so determined.

Minutes

15. The Committee shall keep full minutes of its proceedings.

Annual report

16. The Committee shall cause to be laid before each House of the Parliament, within fifteen sitting days of that House after each 31 December, a report of its proceedings, if any, during the year ended on that 31 December.

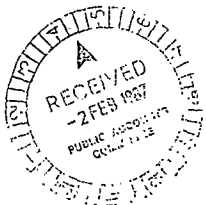
APPENDIX H

LEGAL OPINION DATED 30 JANUARY 1987 FROM
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

TEL 71 9111



30 January 1987

Mr M N Talberg
Secretary
Joint Parliamentary Committee
of Public Accounts
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600
Attention: Ms C Clune

Public Accounts Committee Act 1951, s.6A: Convening of Public Accounts Committee Meetings during Senate Sittings

I refer to your memorandum of 23 October 1986 seeking my views on certain aspects of a difference of view that has arisen between the Joint Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts ('the PAC') and the Standing Orders Committee of the Senate ('the Standing Orders Committee') about the right of the PAC to meet while the Senate is sitting.

Background

2. Sub-section 6A(1) of the Public Accounts Committee Act 1951, inserted in 1979, provides, with respect to meetings of the PAC, as follows:

'6A. (1) The Committee may meet at such times and at such places within Australia as the Committee, by resolution, determines or, subject to any resolution of the Committee, as the Chairman determines, but shall not meet at any place outside Australia.'

3. Senate Standing Orders 300 and 301 provide, with respect to sittings of Select Committees of the Senate, as follows:

'300. A Select Committee may adjourn from time to time, and, by Order of the Senate, from place to place; and may sit on those days over which the Senate is adjourned; but no Select Committee may sit during the sittings of the Senate.'

301. All Committees sitting at the time the President is about to take the Chair shall be informed thereof by the Usher of the Black Rod; all proceedings after such notice shall be null and void.'

4. In a memorandum dated 27 May 1982 this Department advised the PAC that, among other things, the PAC may meet whenever it so resolves, regardless of the provisions of the Senate Standing Orders and Senate S.O.301 could have no effect on the PAC's proceedings should the PAC resolve to meet while the Senate is in session. That advice was confirmed by the Attorney-General, Senator Gareth Evans, by letter dated 8 September 1983 to Senator George Georges, the Chairman of the PAC.

5. In October 1983 the Standing Orders Committee reported on matters including 'meetings of the PAC during Sittings of the Senate'. Briefly, the Standing Orders Committee said that it found difficulty accepting our interpretation of sub-s.6A(1) for the following reasons:

- (1) a better interpretation of sub-s.6A(1) is that it does no more than indicate the means by which the PAC's meeting times are to be determined;
(2) it should not be presumed that the Parliament has statutorily set aside one of the Senate's important procedural rules unless it has done so by express words;
(3) there is no evidence that it was the purpose or object of s.6A to override the prohibition upon meetings during sittings;
(4) it cannot be presumed that the Parliament has deliberately discriminated between the PAC and the other major statutory committee, the Public Works Committee, which is expressly prohibited by sub-s.12(5) of the Public Works Committee Act 1969 from meeting during the sittings of either House without leave of the House; and
(5) if S.O.300 does not apply an anomalous situation is created because the Senate could be deprived of the services of some Senators during Senate sittings.

The Standing Orders Committee recommended that the matter be clarified by amendment of the Public Accounts Committee Act.

Advice Sought

6. Your question and my short answer are as follows:

- Q. Are there any constitutional arrangements which would empower the Senate to require that the PAC not meet during Senate sittings?
A. No. The Senate could seek to discipline Senators who are members of the PAC but that would not necessarily prevent the PAC from meeting.

Reasons

7. I mention at the outset that I adhere to the advice previously given by us and confirmed by the Attorney-General. One element of that advice was that the PAC's right to meet is not affected by Senate Standing Orders. I do not think that, by amendment of its Standing Orders or by any resolution, the Senate could purport to order the PAC not to meet while the Senate is sitting. An Act of the Parliament (ie of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives - Constitution s.1) cannot be overridden by a Standing Order or resolution of one of the Houses unless the Act so provides.

8. The Senate could, perhaps, seek to discipline the Senators who are members of the PAC for alleged breach of S.O.300; or alternatively it could pass a resolution forbidding them from attending PAC meetings while the Senate is sitting and seek to discipline them for breach of that resolution. Such action would no doubt precipitate some kind of Parliamentary crisis. But it would not in law of itself prevent the PAC from meeting since the PAC has a quorum of 6 and 10 of its members are appointed by the House of Representatives.

9. It does seem that some clarification of the position and some consistency, should be sought generally. I note that, apart from the provisions mentioned above, S.O.333 of the House of Representatives allows Select Committees of that House to meet while the House is sitting and s.11 of the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946 allows the Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings appointed under that Act to sit while either House is actually sitting (and there is no requirement that leave of either House be obtained).

10. You asked me also to comment on the Standing Orders Committee's Report. There is little that I can usefully add to what was said in our advice of 27 May 1982 and to what is said above, which indicate that we do not agree with that Committee's interpretation. I should mention, however, that I have looked at the Parliamentary Debates on the 1979 Bill that inserted s.6A in the Public Accounts Committee Act and that those debates are inconclusive. The Minister's second reading speech contained the following passage:

'For some time the legal position with respect to the Committee's power to meet anywhere in Australia and to sit during a parliamentary recess has not been clear. Amendments to the Bill have been included to remove these doubts. It is perhaps noteworthy that the Public Works Committee has both of these powers, and the Government believes that the same powers should be conferred on the Public Accounts Committee. I commend the Bill to the House.'

That is the only mention of the provisions of s.6A that I could find in the debates. I do not think that that passage can be said to imply that s.6A should be interpreted as the Standing Orders Committee suggests. If any inference is to be drawn from the fact that no equivalent of sub-s.12(5) of the

Public Works Committee Act was put in the Public Accounts Committee Act it would seem to me to be the inference that the PAC may sit whenever it chooses because sub-s.12(5) is in negative terms i.e. it prohibits the Public Works Committee from sitting when a House is sitting except with leave of the House and so the inference is that without sub-s.12(5) the Public Works Committee also could sit whenever it chose.


(D A JESSOP)
for Acting Secretary

Contact Officer: Denis Jessop
Telephone No.: 71-9415

THE SENATE

ROLL

SENATORS—

- 19/3/87
1. ALSTON
 - ~~2. ARCHER~~
 - ~~3. AULTON~~
 4. BAUME, Michael
 - ~~5. BAUME, Peter~~
 - ~~6. DEBLANE PETERSEN~~
 - ~~7. BLACK~~
 - ~~8. BOLKUS~~
 - ~~9. BOSWELL~~
 10. BROWNHILL
 11. BUTTON
 12. CARRICK, Sir John
 - ~~13. CHANDY~~
 14. CHILDS
 - ~~15. COATES~~
 16. COLEMAN
 - ~~17. COLLARD~~
 - ~~18. COLSTON~~
 - ~~19. COOK~~
 - ~~20. COONEY~~
 - ~~21. CRICHTON-BROWNE~~
 - ~~22. CROWLEY~~
 - ~~23. DEVLIN~~
 - ~~24. DURACK~~
 - ~~25. ELSTON~~
 - ~~26. EVANS~~
 - ~~27. FOREMAN~~
 28. GEORGES
 - ~~29. GIETZELT~~
 - ~~30. GILES~~
 31. GRIMES
 - ~~32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret~~
 - ~~33. HAINES~~
 34. HAMER
 - ~~35. HARRADINE~~
 - ~~36. HILL~~
 - ~~37. JEGGOP~~
 - ~~38. JONES~~
 - ~~39. KILGRIFF~~
 - ~~40. KNOWLES~~
 - ~~41. LEWIS~~
 - ~~42. MACGIBBON~~
 - ~~43. McINTOSH~~
 - ~~44. McKIERNAN~~
 - ~~45. MAGLEN~~
 - ~~46. MAGUIRE~~
 - ~~47. MASON~~
 - ~~48. MESSNER~~
 - ~~49. MORRIS~~
 - ~~50. NEWMAN~~
 - ~~51. PAPER~~
 - ~~52. POWELL~~
 - ~~53. POWELL~~
 - ~~54. RAY~~
 - ~~55. REID~~
 - ~~56. REYNOLDS~~
 - ~~57. RICHARDSON~~
 - ~~58. ROBERTSON~~
 - ~~59. RYAN~~
 - ~~60. SANDERS~~
 - ~~61. SHEIL~~
 - ~~62. SHORT~~
 - ~~63. SIBRA~~
 - ~~64. SIDDONS~~
 - ~~65. TATE~~
 - ~~66. TROVE~~
 - ~~67. TOWNLEY~~
 68. VALLENTINE
 - ~~69. VINSTONE~~
 - ~~70. WELSH~~
 - ~~71. WADON~~
 - ~~72. WALTERS~~
 - ~~73. WATSON~~
 - ~~74. WEST~~
 - ~~75. WITHERS~~
 - ~~76. ZAKHAROV~~

THE SENATE

ROLL

SENATORS-

19/3/87

1. ALSTON	39. KILGARIFF
2. ARCHER	40. KNOWLES
3. AULICH	41. LEWIS
4. BAUME, Michael	42. MacGIBBON
5. BAUME, Peter	43. McINTOSH
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN	44. McKIERNAN
7. BLACK	45. MACKLIN
8. BOLKUS	46. MAGUIRE
9. BOWWELL	47. MASON
10. BROWNHILL	48. MESSNER
11. BUTTON	49. MORRIS
12. CAMERON, Sir John	50. NEWMAN
13. CHANEY	51. PATER
14. CHILDS	52. POWELL
15. COATES	53. PURCELL
16. COLEMAN	54. RAY
17. COLLARD	55. REED
18. COLSTON	56. REYNOLDS
19. COOK	57. RICHARDSON
20. COONEY	58. ROBERTSON
21. CRICHTON-BROWNE	59. RYAN
22. CROWLEY	60. SANDERS
23. DEVLIN	61. SHEIL
24. DURACK	62. SHORT
25. ELLIOTT	63. SIBRAA
26. EVANS	64. SYDDONS
27. FOREMAN	65. TATE
28. GEORGES	66. TEAGUE
29. GIETZELT	67. TOBINLEY
30. GILES	68. VALLENTINE
31. GRIMES	69. VANSTONE
32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret	70. VIDOR
33. HAINES	71. WALSH
34. HAMER	72. WALTERS
35. HARRADINE	73. WATSON
36. HILL	74. WEST
37. JESSOP	75. WITHERS
38. JONES	76. ZAKHAROV

SENATE

1987

19th day of March

Question,

Council Vacancies
in Senate - only
Members - only
Be. Prach - words
be left out

Senate

Committee

SENATORS -

AYES

1. ALSTON
2. ARCHER
3. AULICH
4. BAUME, Michael
5. BAUME, Peter
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. BLACK
8. BOLKUS
9. BOWWELL
10. BROWNHILL
11. BUTTON
12. CAMERON, Sir John
13. CHANEY
14. CHILDS
15. COATES
16. COLEMAN
17. COLLARD
18. COLSTON
19. COOK
20. COONEY
21. CRICHTON-BROWNE
22. CROWLEY
23. DEVLIN
24. DURACK
25. ELSTOB
26. EVANS
27. FOREMAN
28. GEORGES
29. GIETZELT
30. GILES
31. GRIMES
32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret
33. HAINES
34. HAMER
35. HARRADINE
36. HILL
37. JESSOP
38. JONES

39. KILGARIFF	<i>letter</i>
40. KNOWLES	
41. LEWIS	
42. MacGIBBON	
43. McINTOSH	
44. McKIERNAN	
45. MACKLIN	
46. MAGUIRE	
47. MASON	
48. MESSNER	
49. MORRIS	
50. NEWMAN	
51. PATER	
52. POWELL	
53. PURCELL	
54. RAY	
55. REED	
56. REYNOLDS	
57. RICHARDSON	
58. ROBERTSON	
59. RYAN	
60. SANDERS	
61. SHEIL	
62. SHORT	
63. SIBRAA	
64. SYDDONS	
65. TATE	
66. TEAGUE	
67. TOBINLEY	
68. VALLENTINE	
69. VANSTONE	
70. VIDOR	
71. WALSH	
72. WALTERS	
73. WATSON	
74. WEST	
75. WITHERS	
76. ZAKHAROV	

Ayes

78

Noes

37

TELLER FOR THE AYES-SENATOR

43 728

Nineteenth day of March

Question,

Casual vacancies in the
SenateAmendment moved by Sen.
Durack to leave out para (b).

Senate

Committee

SENATORS -

NOES

1. ALSTON
2. ARCHER
3. AULTCH
4. BAUME, Michael
5. BAUME, Peter
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. BLACK
8. BOLKUG
9. BOSWELL
10. BROWNHILL
11. BUTTON
12. CARRICK, Sir John
13. CHANEY
14. CHILDS
15. GOMES
16. COLEMAN
17. COLLARD
18. COLSTON
19. COOK
20. COONEY
21. CRICHTON-BROWNE
22. CROWLEY
23. DEVLIN
24. DURACK
25. ~~ESTON~~
26. EVANS
27. FOREMAN
28. GEORGES
29. GIBBLET
30. GIBBS
31. GRIMES
32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret
33. HAINES
34. HAMER
35. HARRADINE
36. HILL
37. JESSOP
38. JONES (Teller)

39. KILGARIFF
40. KNOWLES
41. LEWIS
42. MacGIBBON
43. McINTOSH
44. McKERNAN
45. MACKLIN
46. McGUIRE
47. MASON
48. MESSNER
49. MORRIS
50. NEWMAN
51. PAPER
52. POWELL
53. PUPLOCK
54. RAY
55. REID
56. REYNOLDS
57. RICHARDSON
58. ROBERSON
59. RYAN
60. SANDERS
61. SHEIL
62. SHORT
63. ~~SIBBLL~~
64. SIDONS
65. ~~FARE~~
66. TEAGUE
67. TOWNLEY
68. VALLENTINE
69. VANSTONE
70. VIGOR
71. WALSH
72. WALTERS
73. WATSON
74. WEST
75. WITHERS
76. ZAKHAROV

Ayes 28

Noes 37

TELLER FOR THE NOES—SENATOR

1967

19th day of March

2

Taxation Laws Amendment
(No 5) Bill 1967Question, Income Tax Amendment Bill
No 52^o Amendment (M. Barring)

Words to be added -

Senate

Committee

SENATORS -

AYES

- ~~1. ALSTON~~
- ~~2. ARCHER~~
3. AULICH
4. BAUME, Michael
5. BAUME, Peter
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. BLACK
8. BOLKUS
- ~~9. BOWWELL~~
- ~~10. BROWNHILL~~
11. BUTTON
- ~~12. CARRICK, Sir John~~
13. CHANEY
14. CHILDS
15. COATES
16. COLEMAN
- ~~17. COLLARD~~
18. COLSTON
19. COOK
20. COONEY
- ~~21. CRICHTON-BROWNE~~
22. CROWLEY
23. DEVLIN
24. DURACK
25. ELSTOB
26. EVANS
27. FOREMAN
28. GEORGES
29. GIETZELT
30. GILES
31. GRIMES
- ~~32. GUILLEOYLE, Dame Margaret~~
- ~~33. HAINES~~
- ~~34. HAMER~~
35. HARRADINE
- ~~36. HILL~~
- ~~37. JESSOP~~
38. JONES

- ~~39. KILGARRIP (Teller)~~
- ~~40. KNOWLES~~
- ~~41. LEWIS~~
42. MacGIBBON
43. McINTOSH
44. McKIERNAN
- ~~45. MACKLIN~~
46. MAGUIRE
47. MASON
- ~~48. HEGGNER~~
49. MORRIS
50. NEWMAN
51. PABER
- ~~52. POWELL~~
- ~~53. PUDDICK~~
54. RAY
- ~~55. REID~~
56. REYNOLDS
57. RICHARDSON
58. ROBERTSON
59. RYAN
- ~~60. SANDERS~~
61. SHEIL
- ~~62. SHORE~~
63. SIBRAA
- ~~64. SIDDONS~~
65. TATE
- ~~66. TRAGIE~~
- ~~67. TOWNLEY~~
68. VALLENTINE
- ~~69. WAINSTONE~~
- ~~70. WIGOR~~
71. WALSH
- ~~72. WALTERS~~
- ~~73. WATSON~~
74. WEST
- ~~75. WITHERS~~
76. ZAKHAROV

Ayes 36
Nocs 30

TELLER FOR THE AYES - SENATOR

B. Slogg

Nineteenth day of March.

2

2

Question,

Income Tax Laws Amendment
Bill (No. 5) 1986-20

Senate

Words to be added by Sen. M.

Committee

Business amendment

SENATORS -

NOES

1. ALSTON
2. ARCHER
3. ~~AULTCH~~
4. BAUME, Michael
5. BAUME, Peter
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. ~~BLACK~~
8. ~~BOLKUS~~
9. BOSWELL
10. BROWNHILL
11. BUTTON
12. CARRICK, Sir John
13. CHANEY
14. CHILDS
15. ~~COATES~~
16. COLEMAN
17. COLLARD
18. ~~COLSTON~~
19. COOK
20. ~~COONEY~~
21. CRICHTON-BROWNE
22. CROWLEY
23. ~~DEVLIN~~
24. DURACK
25. ~~ESTOS~~
26. EVANS
27. FOREMAN
28. ~~GEORGE~~
29. ~~GITSHED~~
30. ~~GILES~~
31. ~~GRIMES~~
32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret
33. HAINES
34. HAMER
35. HARRADINE
36. HILL
37. JESSOP
38. JONES

39. KILGARIFF
40. KNOWLES
41. LEWIS
42. MacGIBBON
43. ~~McINTOSH~~ (Tella)
44. ~~McKIBBIN~~
45. MACKLIN
46. ~~MACUIRE~~
47. MASON
48. MESSNER
49. ~~MORRIS~~
50. NEWMAN
51. PARER
52. POWELL
53. PULICK
54. ~~RAY~~
55. REID
56. ~~REYNOLDS~~
57. ~~RICHARDSON~~
58. ~~ROBERTSON~~
59. ~~RYAN~~
60. SANDERS
61. SHELL
62. SHORT
63. SIBRAA
64. SIDONS
65. ~~TATE~~
66. TEAGUE
67. TOWNLEY
68. VALLENTINE
69. VANSTONE
70. VIGOR
71. ~~WALSH~~
72. WALTERS
73. WATSON
74. ~~WESG~~
75. WITHERS
76. ~~ZAKHAROV~~

Ayes 36

Noes 30

TELLER FOR THE NOES - SENATOR

George H. H. H.

day of

3

Question,

Environment Protection
(Plant & Animals)
Bill - Amendment
m. by Mr. Jones

~~Senate~~

Committee

SENATORS -

AYES

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ALSTON | 39. KILGARIFF |
| 2. ARCHER | 40. KNOWLES |
| 3. AULICH | 41. LEWIS |
| 4. BAUME, Michael | 42. MacGIBBON |
| 5. BAUME, Peter | 43. MCINTOSH |
| 6. BJELKE-PETERSEN | 44. McKIERNAN |
| 7. BLACK | 45. MACKLIN <i>teller</i> |
| 8. BOLKUS | 46. MAGUIRE |
| 9. BOSWELL | 47. MASON |
| 10. BROWNHILL | 48. MESSNER |
| 11. BUTTON | 49. MORRIS |
| 12. CARRICK, Sir John | 50. NEWMAN |
| 13. CHANEY | 51. PARER |
| 14. CHILDS | 52. PONELL |
| 15. COATES | 53. PUPPLICK |
| 16. COLEMAN | 54. RAY |
| 17. COLLARD | 55. REID |
| 18. COLSTON | 56. REYNOLDS |
| 19. COOK | 57. RICHARDSON |
| 20. COONEY | 58. ROBERTSON |
| 21. CRICHTON-BROWNE | 59. RYAN |
| 22. CROWLEY | 60. STANDERS |
| 23. DEVLIN | 61. SHEIL |
| 24. DURACK | 62. SHORT |
| 25. ELSTOB | 63. SIBRAA |
| 26. EVANS | 64. SIDDONS |
| 27. FOREMAN | 65. TATE |
| 28. GEORGES | 66. TEAGUE |
| 29. GIETZELT | 67. TOWNLEY |
| 30. GILES | 68. VALLENTINE |
| 31. GRIMES | 69. VANSTONE |
| 32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret | 70. WEEKS |
| 33. HAINES | 71. WALSH |
| 34. HAMER | 72. WALTERS |
| 35. HARRADINE | 73. WATSON |
| 36. HILL | 74. WEST |
| 37. JESSOP | 75. WITHERS |
| 38. JONES | 76. ZAKHAROV |

Ayes

6

Noes

57

TELLER FOR THE AYES - SENATOR

1987

19th day of March

3

Question,

Environment
Protection (Impacts)
Proposals) Measure
Bill 1986

Senate

Rest 4 amendments
(L. Sanders) beg. to.

Committee

SENATORS -

NOES

1. ALSTON
2. ARCHER
3. AULICH
4. BAUME, Michael
5. BAUME, Peter
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. BLACK
8. BOLKUS
9. BOSWELL
10. BROWNELL
11. BUTTON
12. GARRICK, Sir John
13. CHANEY
14. CHILDS
15. COATES
16. COLEMAN
17. COLLARD
18. COLSTON
19. COOK
20. COONEY
21. CRICHTON-BROWNE
22. CROWLEY
23. DEVLIN
24. DURACK
25. ELSTON
26. EVANS
27. FOREMAN
28. GEORGES
29. GIETZELT
30. GILES
31. GRIMES
32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret
33. HAINES
34. HANER
35. HARRADINE
36. HILL
37. JEGGOP
38. JONES

39. KILGARRIFF
40. KNOWLES
41. LEWIS
42. MacGIBBON
43. McINTOSH
44. McKIERNAN
45. MACKLIN
46. MAGUIRE
47. MASON
48. MESSNER
49. MORRIS
50. NEWMAN
51. PARER
52. POWELL
53. RUDLICK
54. RAY
55. REID (Teller)
56. REYNOLDS
57. RICHARDSON
58. ROBERTSON
59. RYAN
60. SANDERS
61. SHEIL
62. SHORT
63. SIBRAA
64. SIDDONS
65. TATE
66. TRAGUS
67. TOWNLEY
68. VALLENTINE
69. VANSTONE
70. VIGOR
71. WALSH
72. WALTERS
73. WATSON
74. WEST
75. WITHERS
76. ZAKHAROV

Ayes 6Noes 57

TELLER FOR THE NOES - SENATOR

o/b to Reid