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STATE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL ACT 2004

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**STATE ADMINISTRATIVE  
TRIBUNAL RULES 2004**



Western Australia

## State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004

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### CONTENTS

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#### **Part 1 — Preliminary**

1. Citation
2. Commencement
3. Terms used in these rules

#### **Part 2 — General**

##### **Division 1 — Applications**

4. Filing applications
5. Filing by facsimile transmission
6. Filing by email
7. Acceptance of written applications
8. Oral applications
9. Time limit for applications: review jurisdiction
10. Extension of time limit
11. Time specified for the purposes of section 22(2) of the Act
12. Provision of documents and materials by decision maker: section 24 of the Act

##### **Division 2 — Proceedings and hearings**

13. Response and address for service in the proceedings
14. Filing of other applications or responses
15. Amendment of grounds or reasons for application or response
16. Notice of compulsory conference
17. Notice of mediation
18. Notice of hearing
19. Authentication of decision: section 74 of the Act
20. Time limit for the purposes of section 84(3) of the Act

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Contents**

---

- 21. Limit on applications: section 84(4) of the Act
- 22. Relief from procedural requirements: section 92(1) of the Act
- 23. Minor matters procedure: section 93 of the Act
- 24. Request for summons
- 25. Service of summons
- Division 3 — Service**
- 26. Giving copy of application
- 27. Exemption: section 45(2)(c) of the Act
- 28. Giving other documents
- 29. Giving documents by the Tribunal or executive officer
- 30. Giving application to decision-maker
- 31. Personal service: how effected
- 32. Pre-paid post: how effected
- 33. Ordinary service: how effected
- 34. Address for service
- 35. Acceptance by legal practitioner or agent
- 36. Substituted service
- 37. Informal service: confirmation
- 38. Proof of service
- Division 4 — Litigation guardian**
- 39. Litigation guardian: section 40(2) of the Act
- Division 5 — Settlements**
- 40. Settlement offers
- 41. Acceptance of settlement offers
- Division 6 — Costs**
- 42. Order for costs if settlement offer is rejected
- 43. Amount of costs
- Division 7 — Miscellaneous**
- 44. Sending or giving documents by email
- 45. Determination of practice and procedure by the Tribunal
- 46. Dispensing with compliance with requirement of a rule
- 47. Forms
- Part 3 — Special rules**
- 48. *Animal Welfare Act 2002*

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

---

**Contents**

- 49. *Credit (Administration) Act 1984*
- 50. *Employment Agents Act 1976*
- 51. *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*
- 52. *Firearms Act 1973*
- 53. *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*
- 54. *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990*
- 55. *Medical Act 1894*
- 56. *Mental Health Act 1996*
- 57. *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994*
- 58. *Public Meetings and Processions Act 1984*
- 59. *Retirement Villages Act 1992*
- 60. *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*
- 61. *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996*
- 62. *Strata Titles Act 1985*
- 63. *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*



## State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

Made by the Rules Committee under the *State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004* section 170 and the *Interpretation Act 1984* section 25.

**Part 1 — Preliminary****1. Citation**

These are the *State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004*.

**2. Commencement**

These rules come into operation on 1 January 2005.

**3. Terms used in these rules**

In these rules, unless the contrary intention appears —

**“address for service in the proceedings”** means —

- (a) an address given in an application or response, as changed from time to time in accordance with these rules;
- (b) in the case of a public sector body, if it has not given an address in a response but a number or address is recorded for it in the register under rule 34(5), that number or address;

**“approved form”** means a form approved under rule 47(1);

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 1** Preliminary**r. 3**

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**“business day”** means a day other than —

- (a) a Saturday or Sunday; or
- (b) a day that is a public holiday in the place to which the document is sent or delivered or at which it is given;

**“Corporations Act”** means the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth;

**“direction”** means a direction given under the Act section 34;

**“document”** means anything in writing;

**“guardian ad litem”** means a guardian ad litem appointed under the *Legal Representation of Infants Act 1977* section 5(1);

**“legal practitioner”** has the meaning given to that term in the *Legal Practice Act 2003* section 3;

**“notifiable person”** has the meaning given to that term in the Act section 45(2);

**“ordinary service”** means service effected under rule 33;

**“personal service”** means service effected under rule 31 or 56(3), (4) or (5);

**“practice note”** means a practice note issued under the Act section 33;

**“pre-paid post”** means service effected under rule 32;

**“public sector body”** means —

- (a) a chief employee, chief executive officer, executive officer, or public sector body as defined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 3(1);
- (b) a local government;
- (c) a Minister of the Crown; or
- (d) a vocational regulatory body;

**“referring person”** means a person referred to in the exception to the definition of “applicant” in the Act section 3(1);

**“response”** means a response filed under rule 13;

**“the Act”** means the *State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004*.





**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 1** Applications**r. 5**

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- (9) Despite subrule (8), a document or a copy of a document referred to in that subrule must be filed —
- (a) in such manner as is specified in a practice note, if any; or
  - (b) whether or not such a practice note has been issued, in accordance with any direction.

**5. Filing by facsimile transmission**

- (1) The executive officer is to approve one facsimile number for each office of the Tribunal for the purpose of receiving applications.
- (2) An application sent to the executive officer by facsimile transmission must —
- (a) be sent to an approved facsimile number; and
  - (b) be accompanied by a cover sheet stating —
    - (i) the filer's name, postal address, telephone number, facsimile number and email address;
    - (ii) the total number of pages (including the cover sheet) being transmitted; and
    - (iii) the date and time the document was sent.
- (3) A person who sends an application to the executive officer by facsimile transmission must —
- (a) keep the original of the application and the transmission report evidencing successful transmission; and
  - (b) produce the original of the application and the transmission report as ordered by the Tribunal.
- (4) If the Tribunal orders that the original of the application be produced, the first page of the original must be endorsed by the applicant or referring person with —
- (a) a statement that it is the original of the application sent by facsimile transmission; and

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

General                    **Part 2**  
Applications              **Division 1**  
   **r. 6**

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- (b) the date that the original was sent by facsimile transmission.

**6. Filing by email**

- (1) The executive officer is to approve a format in which applications may be sent to him or her by email.
- (2) The executive officer is to approve at least one email address for the purpose of receiving applications by email.
- (3) An application sent to the executive officer by email must —
  - (a) be sent to an email address approved by the executive officer;
  - (b) to the extent practicable, be in a form that complies with an approved form;
  - (c) be capable of being printed with the content and in the format in which it was created;
  - (d) be accompanied by a cover sheet stating —
    - (i) the filer's name, postal address, telephone number, facsimile number and email address;
    - (ii) the total number of pages (including the cover sheet) being transmitted; and
    - (iii) the date and time the document was sent.
- (4) A person who sends an application to the executive officer by email must —
  - (a) keep a paper copy of the application; and
  - (b) produce the paper copy of the application as ordered by the Tribunal.
- (5) If the Tribunal orders that the paper copy of the application be produced, the first page of the application must be endorsed by the applicant or the referring person with —
  - (a) a statement that the paper copy is a true copy of the application sent by email; and

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 1** Applications**r. 7**

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- (b) the date that the application was sent by email.

**7. Acceptance of written applications**

- (1) For the purposes of the Act section 42(3), an application in writing is accepted by the executive officer when he or she affixes the Tribunal's seal to it.
- (2) A written application must not be accepted, without the leave of the Tribunal, a judicial member or the executive officer, if it appears to the executive officer that the application —
  - (a) is not substantially complete;
  - (b) does not substantially comply with these rules; or
  - (c) is not properly signed or executed.
- (3) If an application sent or made in accordance with rule 4(1)(b), (2) or (3) is not accepted, the executive officer is to notify the sender of the application —
  - (a) by telephone on the telephone number stated on the application or cover sheet;
  - (b) in writing to the postal address or facsimile number stated on the application or cover sheet; or
  - (c) by email sent to the email address stated on the application or cover sheet.

**8. Oral applications**

- (1) In this rule —
  - “**oral application**” means an application that under an enabling Act may be made —
    - (a) orally; or
    - (b) partly in writing and partly orally.
- (2) If an oral application is made, the executive officer is to complete a written application form to the extent that the application is not in writing.



**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 1** Applications**r. 11**

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**11. Time specified for the purposes of section 22(2) of the Act**

For the purposes of the Act section 22(2) the time specified is 7 days after the day on which the application is accepted by the executive officer.

**12. Provision of documents and materials by decision maker: section 24 of the Act**

- (1) In this rule —  
“**material**” means a statement, document and other material referred to in the Act section 24.
- (2) The decision-maker must provide the material to the Tribunal within 28 days of the day on which the decision-maker —
  - (a) is given a copy of the application;
  - (b) refers a matter to the Tribunal or otherwise brings a matter before the Tribunal;
  - (c) is given notice of an initial directions hearing; or
  - (d) is given a notice under rule 18,whichever is the earlier.
- (3) Subject to subrule (9), the decision-maker must provide 2 copies of material that is a document to the Tribunal.
- (4) If the whole of the material is protected matter, one copy of it should be marked to show that the whole of it is protected matter.
- (5) If the material contains protected matter, one copy of it should be marked to show that part of it that is protected matter.
- (6) If the whole or part of the material becomes protected matter after it has been provided to the Tribunal the decision-maker must give the Tribunal a further copy of the material in accordance with subrule (4) or (5), as the case requires.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**General **Part 2**Proceedings and hearings **Division 2****r. 13**

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- (7) Within the period referred to in subrule (2) or any shortened period under subrule (11), the decision-maker must provide each notifiable person with a copy of any documents provided to the Tribunal under subrule (2).
  - (8) Subrule (7) does not apply to a document that is protected matter or to a part of a document that is protected matter.
  - (9) The Tribunal may order a decision-maker who is required to provide the Tribunal with 2 copies of a document under subrule (3) to provide the Tribunal with such number of additional copies, and within such period, as the Tribunal determines.
  - (10) If the Tribunal gives an order under subrule (9), the decision-maker must comply with it.
  - (11) If it appears to the Tribunal that a party to a proceeding before the Tribunal for a review of a decision would or might suffer hardship if the period referred to in subrule (2) is not shortened, the Tribunal may, on an application by that party in an approved form, order that those copies be provided to the Tribunal within a period less than that period that applies under subrule (2).

**Division 2 — Proceedings and hearings****13. Response and address for service in the proceedings**

- (1) A notifiable person must file with the executive officer, within 14 days of being given the copy of the application, a response in an approved form duly completed.
- (2) A notifiable person that under rule 27 is exempt from the requirement to be given a copy of an application must file with the executive officer a response in an approved form duly completed within 14 days of giving a copy of the application to the applicant under rule 26(2).

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 2** Proceedings and hearings**r. 13**

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- (3) If a notifiable person does not intend to oppose the order sought in an application, the notifiable person must state in the response that the notifiable person does not oppose it.
- (4) If a notifiable person intends to oppose the order sought in an application, the notifiable person in the response —
  - (a) must state that the notifiable person intends to oppose it;
  - (b) must state the grounds or reasons for opposing it; and
  - (c) may authorise the giving of documents in the proceedings to that person —
    - (i) by giving the documents to the person at or sending the documents to an address within this State specified in the response;
    - (ii) by sending the documents to the facsimile number specified in the response; or
    - (iii) by sending the documents to the email address specified in the response.
- (5) Subject to a direction, a notifiable person that is a public sector body is not required to comply with subrule (1) or (2) if the public sector body —
  - (a) has an address for service in the proceedings; and
  - (b) has provided the applicant with a written statement of its reasons for the decision the subject of the application for review.
- (6) A notifiable person may change the particulars given to the Tribunal in the notifiable person's response or a subsequent notice under this subrule by filing a notice with the executive officer showing the new particulars.
- (7) A notifiable person who files a response under subrule (1) must, on the date of filing, give a copy of the response (and documents referred to in subrule (12)) to the referring person, if any, and all other notifiable persons.



**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**General **Part 2**Proceedings and hearings **Division 2****r. 14**

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- (8) A notifiable person who files a response under subrule (2) must, on the date of filing, give a copy of the response (and documents referred to in subrule (12)) to all other notifiable persons.
- (9) A notifiable person who files a notice under subrule (6) must, on the date of filing, give a copy of the notice to the referring person, if any, and all other notifiable persons.
- (10) A change of particulars of which notice is required to be given under this rule is not effective as between the person who is required to give the notice and another person until the notice is filed with the executive officer and given that other person.
- (11) If a response required to be filed under subrule (1) or (2) is not filed, the Tribunal may require the person responsible for giving a copy of an application to the notifiable person to make and give to the Tribunal an affidavit or declaration of service in an approved form.
- (12) If a notifiable person's response states that the notifiable person intends to oppose the application, the response must be accompanied by a copy of any documents required to be filed with the response or produced to the Tribunal by the notifiable person under the Act, the enabling Act, these rules, a practice note or the approved response form.

**14. Filing of other applications or responses**

Rules 4 (other than subrules (4), (5), (6) and (7)), 5 and 6 apply to the filing of —

- (a) an application under these rules other than an application as defined in the Act section 3(1) ("**interim application**");
- (b) an election or request under these rules; or
- (c) a response,

as if a reference in those rules to an application were a reference to an interim application, election, request or response.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 2** Proceedings and hearings**r. 15**

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**15. Amendment of grounds or reasons for application or response**

- (1) A person who has made an application to the Tribunal or filed a response may apply in an approved form to the Tribunal to amend the grounds or reasons specified in the application or response.
- (2) The Tribunal may, at any time before making a final decision, grant the application referred to in subrule (1).

**16. Notice of compulsory conference**

The executive officer is to give notice of a compulsory conference in writing and in accordance with any other requirements of these rules.

**17. Notice of mediation**

The executive officer is to give notice of a mediation in writing and in accordance with any other requirements of these rules.

**18. Notice of hearing**

The executive officer is to give notice of the time and place for a hearing in a proceeding to the applicant and any notifiable person involved in the proceeding either —

- (a) by endorsing the time and place on the copy of the application form to be given to the person; or
- (b) by a written notice given to the person.

**19. Authentication of decision: section 74 of the Act**

For the purposes of the Act section 74, a decision of the Tribunal is authenticated by —

- (a) being signed by a member of the Tribunal or the executive officer and having the seal of the Tribunal affixed to it; or

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**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**  
General **Part 2**  
Proceedings and hearings **Division 2**  
**r. 20**

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- (b) if the decision is entered into a computerised data storage or retrieval system, by a member of the Tribunal or the executive officer entering confirmation of the decision into that system.

**20. Time limit for the purposes of section 84(3) of the Act**

The time limit specified for the purposes of the Act section 84(3) is —

- (a) in the case of a decision other than a final decision, within 2 days of the day on which the decision was made; or
- (b) within 7 days of the later of the days referred to in the Act section 105(5)(a) or (b),

whichever is the later.

**21. Limit on applications: section 84(4) of the Act**

For the purposes of the Act section 84(4), the number of applications is 2.

**22. Relief from procedural requirements: section 92(1) of the Act**

The Tribunal may exercise any of the powers referred to in the Act section 92(1) in connection with any proceeding.

**23. Minor matters procedure: section 93 of the Act**

- (1) An election made under the Act section 93(2) before an initial directions hearing in a minor proceeding must be made in an approved election form.
- (2) The election form must be filed by the applicant with the executive officer.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 3** Service**r. 24**

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- (3) The applicant must give a copy of the election form to a notifiable person as soon as possible after it is filed with executive officer and, in any event, before the initial directions hearing is held.
- (4) If an election is made under the Act section 93(2) at an initial directions hearing, the Tribunal is to record the election made.

**24. Request for summons**

A request for a summons must be made in an approved form.

**25. Service of summons**

- (1) A summons in an approved form must be served —
  - (a) by the party who requested its issue, unless the Tribunal orders otherwise; or
  - (b) if it is issued at the initiative of the Tribunal, as ordered by the Tribunal.
- (2) A summons must be served on the person to whom it is addressed by personal service.
- (3) The party who requested the issue of a summons to produce a document or thing must serve a copy of the summons on each other party as soon as practicable after the summons has been served on the person to whom it is addressed.
- (4) When a summons to a witness is served, a sufficient sum must be provided as conduct money.

**Division 3 — Service****26. Giving copy of application**

- (1) Subject to these rules or a decision of the Tribunal, a copy of an application must be given under the Act section 45(1) or (2)(a) immediately after it is filed but in any event not more than 7 days after the day on which the application is accepted by the executive officer.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

General

**Part 2**

Service

**Division 3****r. 27**

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- (2) Subject to a decision of the Tribunal, a referring person is to give a copy of an application to the applicant within one day of the day on which the application is accepted by the executive officer.
  - (3) If an application is made under the Tribunal's original jurisdiction, subject to these rules or a decision of the Tribunal, a copy of the application must be given to a person other than a public sector body by personal service.
  - (4) If an application is made under the Tribunal's original jurisdiction, subject to these rules or a decision of the Tribunal, a copy of the application must be given to a public sector body —
    - (a) by ordinary service; or
    - (b) by pre-paid post.
  - (5) If an application is made under the Tribunal's review jurisdiction, subject to these rules or a decision of the Tribunal, a copy of the application must be given —
    - (a) by ordinary service; or
    - (b) by pre-paid post.

**27. Exemption: section 45(2)(c) of the Act**

A person is exempt under the Act section 45(2)(c) from the requirement to give a copy of the application to a notifiable person if the notifiable person is the decision-maker and is a referring person in respect of the decision the subject of the application.

**28. Giving other documents**

Subject to a practice note or direction, if a document, other than an application or a summons, is required to or may be given to a person, the document must be given —

- (a) by ordinary service;
- (b) by pre-paid post;

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 3** Service**r. 29**

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- (c) in the case of a company, as defined in the Corporations Act section 9, in a way permitted in the Corporations Act section 109X;
- (d) in the case of an incorporated association, as defined in the *Associations Incorporation Act 1987* section 3(1), in accordance with section 41 of that Act; or
- (e) in the case of an unincorporated association, by delivering it personally to the president, secretary or other similar officer of the association.

**29. Giving documents by the Tribunal or executive officer**

If a document, other than an application or summons, is required to or may be given to a person by the Tribunal or the executive officer, the document, unless the rules otherwise provide or the Tribunal otherwise orders, is sufficiently given if it is given by ordinary service or pre-paid post.

**30. Giving application to decision-maker**

If a copy of an application must be given to a decision-maker, it may be given —

- (a) if the decision-maker is not a public sector body, to the chief executive officer of the Department administered by the Minister to whom the administration of the enabling Act under which the decision concerned is given; or
- (b) if these rules or an enabling Act prescribes the holder of a particular office as a person to whom the copy may be given, the holder of that office.

**31. Personal service: how effected**

- (1) If a document is required to or may be given by personal service, it is given to —
  - (a) a natural person, by leaving a copy of the document with him or her;

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

General                    **Part 2**  
Service                    **Division 3**  
   **r. 31**

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- (b) a corporation, by leaving a copy of the document —
- (i) at the registered office of the corporation; or
  - (ii) if there is no registered office, at the principal place of business or the principal office of the corporation,

with some person apparently an officer of or in the service of the corporation and apparently a person who has reached 16 years of age;

- (c) an unincorporated association, by leaving a copy of the document at the principal place of business or the principal office of the association with some person apparently an officer of or in the service of the association and apparently a person who has reached 16 years of age,

or as the Tribunal or a judicial member or non-judicial member may order.

- (2) If a person refuses to accept a document, it may be given to him or her by putting the document down in his or her presence and telling him or her the nature of it.
- (3) It is not necessary in order to effect personal service that the original document be shown.
- (4) Despite subrule (1)(a), personal service on a natural person who is not of full legal capacity is effected by leaving a copy of the document with —
- (a) the person's litigation guardian appointed under the Act section 40(2) or guardian ad litem;
  - (b) if the person does not have a litigation guardian or guardian ad litem, an administrator of the person's estate appointed under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* or the person's guardian appointed under a law of a State or Territory;

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 3** Service**r. 32**

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(c) if the person does not have a litigation guardian, a guardian ad litem, an administrator or a guardian, an adult person who apparently has the care of the person, including the person in charge of a hospital, nursing home or other care facility at which the person is a patient or resident.

(5) A document given by personal service is to be taken to have been given to a person at the time the document is left with a person or at a place in accordance with this rule.

**32. Pre-paid post: how effected**

(1) If a document is required to or may be given by pre-paid post, it is given by sending a copy of the document by pre-paid post addressed to the person to be served at —

- (a) the address for service in the proceedings of that person;
- (b) the address of that person's legal practitioner, litigation guardian, guardian ad litem or agent; or
- (c) if, at the time when the copy is to be posted, the person has no address for service in the proceedings, the person's usual or last known place of business or residence.

(2) A document given by pre-paid post is to be taken to have been given to a person 2 business days after the day on which the document was posted.

**33. Ordinary service: how effected**

(1) For the purposes of subrule (2), the proper address of a person is —

- (a) the address for service in the proceedings of that person;
- (b) the address of that person's legal practitioner, litigation guardian, guardian ad litem or agent; or



**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

General                    **Part 2**  
Service                   **Division 3**  
   **r. 33**

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- (c) if, at the time when the copy is to be left or posted under that subrule, the person has no address for service in the proceedings, the person's usual or last known place of business or residence.
- (2) If a document is required to or may be given by ordinary service, it is given —
- (a) by leaving a copy of the document at the proper address of the person to be served between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on a business day;
  - (b) by giving a copy of the document in accordance with the *Interpretation Act 1984* section 76(d);
  - (c) if the person to be given the document has specified or authorised a number for service by facsimile transmission under rule 4 or 13(4), by sending the document to the specified or authorised facsimile number;
  - (d) if the person to be given the document has specified or authorised an address for service by email under rule 4 or 13(4), by sending the document to the specified or authorised address; or
  - (e) if the person to be given the document is a public sector body, by sending the document to the body's address for service in the proceedings.
- (3) A document must not be given under subrule (2)(c), (d) or (e) if the document (including any attached document) is more than 20 pages.
- (4) Despite subrule (3), a document (including any attached document) of more than 20 pages may be given under subrule (2)(c), (d) or (e) if the person to be given the document has agreed to receive a document containing an agreed number of pages more than 20 pages.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 3** Service**r. 34**

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- (5) If a document is given under subrule (2)(c), (d) or (e), the first page of the document (the “**cover sheet**”) must contain the following information —
- (a) the giver’s name, postal address, telephone number, facsimile number and email address;
  - (b) the total number of pages (including the cover sheet) being transmitted;
  - (c) the date and time the document was sent;
  - (d) that the document is being sent in relation to an application to the Tribunal.
- (6) The time of giving any document is, where the document or copy of the document —
- (a) is sent by post under subrule (2)(b), 2 business days after the day on which the document was posted; or
  - (b) is sent by facsimile transmission or email under subrule (2)(c), (d) or (e), at the time the facsimile or email is received.
- (7) If a facsimile or an email is received after 4.00 p.m. on any day, it is to be taken to have been received on the next business day.

**34. Address for service**

- (1) The address of a place for service in the proceedings must be an address within this State at which documents may, during ordinary business hours —
- (a) be left for the person whose address for service it is; and
  - (b) to which documents may be posted to that person.
- (2) If a person is represented by a legal practitioner, the address for service in the proceedings must be the address of that legal practitioner or of the legal practitioner’s agent located within this State.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

General                    **Part 2**  
Service                    **Division 3**  
   **r. 35**

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- (3) If a person is represented by an agent, the address for service in the proceedings must be the address of that agent located within this State.
- (4) A public sector body may by written notice —
  - (a) give the executive officer a facsimile number or an address for service by email; or
  - (b) change or withdraw that number or address for service.
- (5) The executive officer is to keep in a register an accurate record of a facsimile number or an email address of a public sector body.

**35. Acceptance by legal practitioner or agent**

- (1) This rule applies to —
  - (a) an application; or
  - (b) any document required or permitted to be given in any proceeding,that is required to be given by personal service.
- (2) If a legal practitioner or an agent representing a person in accordance with the Act, an enabling Act or these rules (the “**representative**”) makes on a copy of a document to which this rule applies a note that he or she accepts the document on behalf of a person, the document is to be taken, unless the representative is shown not to have had authority to represent the person, to have been duly given to that person on the date on which the representative makes the note or on such earlier date as may be proved.

**36. Substituted service**

- (1) If for any reason it is impractical to give a document in the manner set out in the rules, the Tribunal may, on an application in an approved form by the person required to give that document, order that, instead of using such a manner, such steps

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 4** Litigation guardian**r. 37**

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be taken as are specified in the order for the purpose of bringing the document to the notice of the person to be given the document.

- (2) If the Tribunal makes an order under subrule (1), the Tribunal may order that the document is to be taken to have been given on the happening of any specified event, or on the expiry of any specified time.

**37. Informal service: confirmation**

If for any reason it is impractical to give a document in the manner set out in the rules, but steps have been taken to bring the document to the notice of the person to be given the document, the Tribunal may order that the document is to be taken to have been given to that person on a date specified in the order.

**38. Proof of service**

For the purposes of the proof that a document has been given to a person, evidence of a statement by a person of his or her identity, that he or she holds some office or has a representative capacity is evidence of his or her identity, that he or she holds that office or has that representative capacity, as the case may be.

**Division 4 — Litigation guardian****39. Litigation guardian: section 40(2) of the Act**

- (1) A person may be appointed a litigation guardian for an adult person under the Act section 40(2) if the person —
- (a) is an adult;
  - (b) has no interest in the proceedings that is adverse to the interest of the person needing the litigation guardian;
  - (c) can fairly and competently conduct the proceedings for the person needing the litigation guardian; and
  - (d) has consented to act as the litigation guardian.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

General                    **Part 2**  
Settlements              **Division 5**  
   **r. 40**

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- (2) A person may apply for the appointment, replacement or removal of a person as a litigation guardian of a party or potential party.
- (3) A person appointed as a litigation guardian of a party or potential party must give written notice of the appointment to an applicant or a notifiable person.
- (4) A person appointed as a litigation guardian of a party or potential party —
  - (a) is bound by these rules;
  - (b) must do anything required by these rules to be done by the party or potential party; and
  - (c) may, for the benefit of the party or potential party, do anything permitted by these rules to be done by the party or potential party.
- (5) Subject to the Act Part 4 Division 5, the Tribunal may order the costs of a litigation guardian to be paid —
  - (a) by a party; or
  - (b) from the income or property of the person for whom the litigation guardian is appointed.

**Division 5 — Settlements****40. Settlement offers**

- (1) An offer to settle a proceeding that is before the Tribunal may be made —
  - (a) with prejudice, meaning that any party may refer to the offer, or to any terms of the offer, at any time during the proceeding; or
  - (b) without prejudice, meaning that the Tribunal is not able to be told of the making of the offer until after it has made its decision in respect of the matters in dispute in the proceeding (other than in relation to the making of orders in respect of costs).

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 5** Settlements**r. 41**

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- (2) If an offer does not specify whether it is made with or without prejudice, it is to be treated as if it had been made without prejudice.
- (3) A party may make more than one offer.
- (4) If an offer provides for the payment of money, the offer must specify the amount of money to be paid and when and how that money is to be paid.

**41. Acceptance of settlement offers**

- (1) An offer must be open for acceptance until immediately before the Tribunal makes its decision on the matters in dispute, or until the expiry of a specified period after the offer is made, whichever is the shorter period.
- (2) The minimum period that can be specified is 14 days.
- (3) An offer cannot be withdrawn while it is open for acceptance without the permission of the Tribunal.
- (4) In deciding whether to give permission, the Tribunal may examine the offer, even if it was made without prejudice.
- (5) If the offer was made without prejudice, a member of the Tribunal who examines it for the purposes of subrule (4) must take no further part in the proceeding after determining whether or not to give permission.
- (6) A party can only accept an offer by giving the party who made it a signed notice of acceptance.
- (7) A party may accept an offer even though the party has made a counter-offer.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

General

**Part 2**

Costs

**Division 6****r. 42****Division 6 — Costs****42. Order for costs if settlement offer is rejected**

- (1) This rule applies if—
  - (a) a party to a proceeding (other than a proceeding in the Tribunal's review jurisdiction) gives another party to the proceeding an offer in writing to settle the proceeding;
  - (b) the other party does not accept the offer within the time the offer is open;
  - (c) the offer complies with rules 40 and 41; and
  - (d) in the opinion of the Tribunal, the orders made by the Tribunal in the proceeding are not more favourable to the other party than the offer.
- (2) If this rule applies, the Tribunal is to, in determining the costs that may be awarded, take into account that the party did not accept an offer more favourable than the Tribunal's order.
- (3) In determining whether its orders are or are not more favourable to a party than an offer, the Tribunal—
  - (a) must take into account any costs it would have ordered on the date the offer was made; and
  - (b) must disregard any costs it ordered in respect of any period after the date the offer was received.

**43. Amount of costs**

- (1) If the Tribunal makes an order under the Act Part 4 Division 5 for the payment of costs and does not fix the amount of costs, that amount is to be assessed or settled by the executive officer or a member of the Tribunal nominated by the President (the "**nominated member**").
- (2) An assessment of costs by the executive officer or a nominated member is to be taken to be an assessment of costs by the Tribunal.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 2** General**Division 7** Miscellaneous**r. 44**

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- (3) If—
- (a) a party fails to attend an assessment of costs having been given reasonable notice of the assessment by the executive officer or a nominated member;
  - (b) the assessment is adjourned as a result; and
  - (c) another party incurs additional costs because of the adjournment,

the executive officer or a nominated member may order that the party who failed to attend pay an amount fixed by the executive officer or nominated member in respect of the additional costs of the other party.

- (4) An order under subrule (3) may be enforced under the Act section 85 as if it were a monetary order.

**Division 7 — Miscellaneous****44. Sending or giving documents by email**

- (1) If a document may be sent or given to a person (the “**recipient**”) under these rules by email, the document must be sent or given by email only if the sender or giver is satisfied that the recipient has a computer with software capable of receiving the document and producing it in legible form.
- (2) If—
- (a) the recipient may be sent or given a document by email under these rules;
  - (b) a document is sent or given to the recipient by email in accordance with these rules; and
  - (c) the recipient’s computer does not receive the document or is not able to produce it in legible form,

the document is to be taken to have not been sent or given to the recipient.





**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 3** Special rules**r. 48**

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**Part 3 — Special rules****48. *Animal Welfare Act 2002***

For the purposes of the Act section 75(1)(c), the following persons are prescribed —

- (a) the Minister of the Crown to whom the administration of the *Animal Welfare Act 2002* is committed;
- (b) the Director General as defined in the *Animal Welfare Act 2002* section 5(1); and
- (c) if the original decision-maker was an inspector, as defined in the *Animal Welfare Act 2002* section 5(1), that inspector.

**49. *Credit (Administration) Act 1984***

- (1) In this rule —  
“**cognate Acts**” and “**Commissioner**” have the meanings given to those terms in the *Credit (Administration) Act 1984* section 4.
- (2) In any proceedings before the State Administrative Tribunal under the cognate Acts a person is authorised under the Act section 39(1)(f) to be represented by the Commissioner or by a counsel, solicitor or agent for the Commissioner.

**50. *Employment Agents Act 1976***

Under the Act section 39(1)(f), a party to a review of a decision by the Tribunal under the *Employment Agents Act 1976* section 22(4) is authorised to be represented by an agent.

**51. *Equal Opportunity Act 1984***

- (1) An application for an interim order under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* section 126 must be made on an application to commence proceedings before the Tribunal under that Act.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

Special rules

**Part 3****r. 52**

- (2) In cases of urgency an application for an interim order may be made ex parte.
- (3) If an application is made ex parte, a member of the Tribunal may order that the hearing of the application be delayed until any other interested party is informed of the application and given a copy of any documents which have been filed in relation to the application.
- (4) If an order is made ex parte, a member of the Tribunal may order the executive officer to give, in any manner which the member considers appropriate, a copy of the order to any person affected by the terms of the order and any other person.
- (5) A party to a proceeding before the Tribunal under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* is not, under the Act section 39(4), entitled to be represented by a legal practitioner unless the Tribunal grants leave for the party to be so represented.

**52. *Firearms Act 1973***

- (1) This rule applies to an application for review of a decision under the *Firearms Act 1973* section 22(2).
- (2) Under the Act section 39(1)(f), a party to a review of a decision by the Tribunal is authorised to be represented by an agent.
- (3) If a licence was —
  - (a) refused; or
  - (b) issued with a restriction, limitation or condition the subject of the application for review,

by a member of the Police Force, a copy of the application for review must also be given to that member.

**53. *Fish Resources Management Act 1994***

Subject to any order the Tribunal may make for costs under the Act Part 4 Division 5, if an application for review under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* Part 14 is successful one

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 3** Special rules**r. 54**

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half of the fee referred to in the *State Administrative Tribunal Regulations 2004* Schedule 12 item 1 is to be refunded to the applicant.

**54. Guardianship and Administration Act 1990**

- (1) This rule applies to proceedings under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990*.
- (2) Rules 26 and 47 do not apply to an application made to the Tribunal under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* section 40.
- (3) Despite Part 2 Division 3, if a document is required to be given to a person referred to in the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* section 115(1) under the Act it must be given personally to that person in the manner specified in section 115 of that Act.

**55. Medical Act 1894**

Under the Act section 39(1)(f), a person who makes an application for review under the *Medical Act 1894* section 13(8) is authorised to be represented by a person other than a legal practitioner.

**56. Mental Health Act 1996**

- (1) In this rule —  
“authorised hospital”, “community treatment order”,  
“Council of Official Visitors”, “involuntary patient” and  
“supervising psychiatrist” have the meanings given to  
those terms in the *Mental Health Act 1996* section 3.
- (2) If a document is required to be given to the Council of Official Visitors under the Act, the *Mental Health Act 1996* or these rules, it may be given to the Council by giving the document to the executive officer of the Council.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

Special rules

**Part 3****r. 57**

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- (3) Despite rule 31, if a document is required to or may be given to an involuntary patient who is not the subject of a community treatment order, personal service is effected by leaving a copy of the document with the person in charge of the authorised hospital in which the person is detained.
- (4) Despite rule 31, if a document is required to or may be given to an involuntary patient who is the subject of a community treatment order personal service is effected —
- (a) by leaving a copy of the document with him or her; or
  - (b) if the involuntary patient cannot be found, by leaving a copy of the document with his or her supervising psychiatrist.
- (5) Despite rule 31, if a document is required to or may be given to an involuntary patient who is absent on leave of absence and cannot be found, personal service is effected by leaving a copy of the document with the person in charge of the authorised hospital in which the person is required to be detained.
- (6) A copy of a document that must be given to an involuntary patient under the Act, an enabling Act or these rules must also be given to —
- (a) the patient's litigation guardian appointed under the Act section 40(2) (if any);
  - (b) the patient's guardian ad litem (if any);
  - (c) if an administrator of his or her estate has been appointed under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990*, the administrator; and
  - (d) if the patient has a guardian appointed under a law of a State or Territory, that guardian.

**57. Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994**

Under the Act section 39(1)(f), a licensing officer whose decision is subject to review under the *Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994* section 30(1) is authorised to be

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 3** Special rules**r. 58**

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represented by a member of the Police Force of Western Australia or an officer of the Department as defined in section 3(1) of that Act.

**58. *Public Meetings and Processions Act 1984***

- (1) This rule applies to an application for review under the *Public Meetings and Processions Act 1984* section 8(1).
- (2) Under the Act section 45(2)(c), the applicant is exempt from the requirement to give a copy of the application to the notifiable person.
- (3) The executive officer in determining the date for hearing the application must ensure that it takes place as soon as is practicable, but in any event on a date before the date of the proposed public meeting or procession.
- (4) In addition to the persons referred to in rule 18, the executive officer is to give notice of the time and place for a hearing in a proceeding to the Commissioner of Police, or the authorised officer to whom the application for the permit was made, as the case may require.
- (5) Despite rule 13(1), the executive officer, in the notice of the time and place for the hearing, may fix a period within which the response must be filed with the executive officer.

**59. *Retirement Villages Act 1992***

- (1) In this rule —
  - “**agent**” means any person who is not a legally qualified person;
  - “**Commissioner**” has the meaning given to that term in the RV Act section 3(1);
  - “**legally qualified person**” means —
    - (a) a legal practitioner;
    - (b) an articulated clerk as defined in the *Legal Practice Act 2003* section 3; or

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

Special rules

**Part 3****r. 60**

- (c) any person who holds or has held legal qualifications under the laws of this State or any other place;

“the RV Act” means the *Retirement Villages Act 1992*.

- (2) A party to a proceeding before the Tribunal under the Act may be represented by an agent if —
- (a) the party is unable to appear personally or conduct the proceedings properly himself or herself; and
  - (b) no other party will be unfairly disadvantaged by the fact that the agent is allowed so to act.
- (3) Under the Act section 39(4), a party to a proceeding before the Tribunal under the Act is not entitled to be represented by a legal practitioner unless —
- (a) all the parties agree and any party who is not so represented will not be unfairly disadvantaged;
  - (b) one of the parties is a legally qualified person;
  - (c) one of the parties is a body corporate and any other party elects to be so represented;
  - (d) one of the parties is unable to appear personally or conduct the proceedings properly himself or herself; or
  - (e) the proceedings are instituted or defended, or the conduct thereof has been assumed, by the Commissioner.
- (4) Subrule (3) does not apply to a minor proceeding as defined in the Act section 93(1).

**60. *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914***

- (1) Under the Act section 39(1)(f), a person who makes an application for review under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* Part III Division 3B is authorised to be represented by an agent.

**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004****Part 3** Special rules**r. 61**

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- (2) For the purposes of the Act section 75(1)(c), the Minister to whom the administration of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* is committed is prescribed.
- (3) Subject to any order the Tribunal may make for costs under the Act Part 4 Division 5, if an application for review under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* Part III Division 3B is withdrawn before a hearing is held, the executive officer may refund to the applicant one half of the fee referred to in the *State Administrative Tribunal Regulations 2004* Schedule 15 paid by the applicant.

**61. Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996**

- (1) This rule applies to an application for review under the *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996* section 72.
- (2) In this rule —  
“**Commissioner**” has the meaning given to that term in the *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996* section 3;  
“**Department**” has the meaning given to that term in the *Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996* section 3.
- (3) Under the Act section 39(1)(f), a licensing officer whose decision is subject to review is authorised to be represented by a member of the Police Force of Western Australia or an officer of the Department.
- (4) On the determination of a review the executive officer is to give the Commissioner a copy of any relevant decision and, if a licence has been revoked, any licence and identity card that has been delivered to the Tribunal.



**State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004**

Special rules

**Part 3****r. 62****62. *Strata Titles Act 1985***

If a strata company is given a copy of an application under the Act section 45, the strata company must give a copy of the application to the persons referred to in the *Strata Titles Act 1985* section 79(2)(a), (b) or (c).

**63. *Town Planning and Development Act 1928***

- (1) This rule applies to a review by the Tribunal under the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928* Part V.
- (2) Under the Act section 39(1)(f) a party is authorised to be represented by an agent.
- (3) As soon as practicable after the Minister makes a referral under the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928* section 18(2a), the Tribunal is to notify the person who made the representation that is being referred to the Tribunal and the relevant local government that the representations have been referred to the Tribunal.
- (4) After drafting a report to the Minister under the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928* section 18(2a), but before making any recommendation to the Minister, the Tribunal is to release the draft report for comment to the parties.

Dated: 24 December 2004.

Hon. Justice MICHAEL LAURENCE BARKER,  
President's signature.

His Honour Justice JOHN A. CHANEY.

MURRAY JOHN ALLEN.

ALEXANDER RICHARD WATT.

ANTHEA JULIE CHAMBERS.

