

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PROCEDURE RULES

1. Arrangements for overview and scrutiny

1.1 The council will appoint an overview and scrutiny committee. The overview and scrutiny committee will appoint ~~three scrutiny sub-committees~~ and determine their terms of reference.

Comment [MI1]:

Simplification - To ensure procedure rules do not require annual updating with changes to sub-committees [see also consequential changes in OSPR 2.2(c), 6.1(a)].

1.2 The overview and scrutiny committee and its sub-committees may appoint informal member working groups to undertake specific tasks. While such bodies cannot substitute for the scrutiny committees, or exercise the powers associated with scrutiny (which are the preserve of the scrutiny committees) they can contribute to or inform the scrutiny process.

1.3 Meetings of overview and scrutiny committee and its sub-committees must comply with council's committee procedure rules.

Comment [MI2]:

Clarification – Conduct of all committees is governed by the committee procedure rules. The committee procedure rule will be updated to reflect some of the specific scrutiny rules flagged up later in this document, such as quorum, order of business etc.

2. Membership of overview and scrutiny committees and its sub-committees

2.1 All councillors except members of the cabinet may be members of the overview and scrutiny committee and sub-committees. However, no member may be involved in scrutinising a decision in which he/she has been directly involved.

2.2 The overview and scrutiny committee will include:

a) a chair, appointed by council assembly

b) a vice-chair, appointed by council assembly

c) the chairs of the ~~three~~ scrutiny sub-committees, provided that the proportionality rules are not compromised ~~and provided that each political group is permitted to nominate non-cabinet members should this be necessary to maintain proportionality~~

d) education representatives as set out at paragraph 4.

Comment [MI3]:

Clarification – This clause identifies the potential impact of proportionality on the composition of the committee depending on the number of sub-committee chairs and the size of the overview and scrutiny committee. In the future it is possible that the composition and proportionality of OSC would need to be reviewed if its overall size changed. It is useful for officers that this clause flags that proportionality is a potential issue. The text marked with a strikethrough is not required.

2.3 Overview and scrutiny committee will appoint the chairs and vice-chairs of the scrutiny sub-committees and agree the size and composition of the sub-committees, in accordance with the statutory rules relating to proportionality.

2.4 Each political group is entitled to nominate reserve members to overview and scrutiny committee and its sub-committees. The number of reserve member seats that each political group is entitled to nominate is equal to the number of places each group holds on overview and scrutiny committee or its sub-committees.

3. Co-optees

3.1 Overview and scrutiny committee and its sub-committees may appoint a number of people as non-voting co-optees, with the approval of the chair and vice chair of the overview and scrutiny committee, who may be appointed to serve for the full year or the duration of a specific task or review.

- 3.2 In the event that a co-opted member does not attend a meeting of the committee on which they serve for a period of six consecutive months, without the approval of the council, they shall cease to be a member of the authority **committee**.

Comment [AC4]: Typographical change.

4. Education representatives

- 4.1 Overview and scrutiny committee and any sub-committee dealing with education functions shall include in its membership the following voting representatives:

- a) one Church of England diocese representative
- b) one Roman Catholic diocese representative
- c) two duly elected parent governor representatives

- 4.2 Overview and scrutiny committee and any sub-committee dealing with education functions may also contain the following co-opted, non-voting members:

- a) up to three representatives of other faiths or denominations, of which at least two should be from non-Christian faiths
- b) up to two co-opted non-voting representatives of community groups.

- 4.3 If the committee/sub-committee deals with any matters outside education functions, the representatives outlined in 4.1 above shall not vote on these matters, though they may stay in the meeting and, with the discretion of the chair, speak.

- 4.4 Voting education representatives on overview and scrutiny committee may only sign a call-in request when the matter called-in relates to an education function.

- 4.5 In the event that an education representative does not attend a meeting of the committee on which they serve for a period of six consecutive months, without the approval of the council, they shall cease to be a representative on the committee.

5. General terms of reference of all scrutiny committees/sub-committees

- 5.1 Within their terms of reference, all scrutiny committees/sub-committees will:

- a) produce a one year rolling work programme, which will be approved by the overview and scrutiny committee
- b) review and scrutinise decisions made or actions taken in connection with the discharge of any of the council's functions
- c) review and scrutinise the decisions made by and performance of the cabinet and council officers both in relation to individual decisions and over time in areas covered by its terms of reference

- d) review and scrutinise the performance of the council in relation to its policy objectives, performance targets and/or particular service areas
- e) question members of the cabinet and officers about their decisions and performance, whether generally in comparison with service plans and targets over a period of time, or in relation to particular decisions, initiatives or projects and about their views on issues and proposals affecting the area
- f) assist council assembly and the cabinet in the development of its budget and policy framework by in-depth analysis of policy issues
- g) make reports and recommendations to the cabinet and or council assembly arising from the outcome of the scrutiny process
- h) consider any matter affecting the area or its inhabitants
- i) liaise with other external organisations operating in the area, whether national, regional or local, to ensure that the interests of local people are enhanced by collaborative working
- j) review and scrutinise the performance of other public bodies in the area and invite reports from them by requesting them to address the scrutiny committee and local people about their activities and performance
- k) conduct research and consultation on the analysis of policy issues and possible options
- l) question and gather evidence from any other person (with their consent)
- m) consider and implement mechanisms to encourage and enhance community participation in the scrutiny process and in the development of policy options
- n) conclude inquiries promptly and normally within six months.

5.2 The overview and scrutiny committee, or one of its sub-committees shall be responsible for scrutinising the crime and disorder function.

6. Terms of reference of the overview and scrutiny committee

6.1 The terms of reference of the overview and scrutiny committee will be:

- a) to appoint three sub-committees, including a sub-committee with responsibility for crime and disorder, agreeing the size, composition and terms of reference and to appoint chairs and vice chairs
- b) to agree the committee's annual work programme and to approve the programmes of the sub-committees
- c) to consider requests from the cabinet and/or council assembly and community councils for scrutiny reviews
- d) to exercise the right to call-in for reconsideration of cabinet executive decisions made but not yet implemented

Comment [MI5]:

Clarification – This new clauses sets out the current position, i.e. the role can be undertaken by the main committee or one of the sub-committees. It replaces the text in 6.1(a) and reflects the current position with OSC undertaking the crime and disorder function.

Comment [CN6]:

Typographical change.

- e) to receive and comment on scrutiny reports from the sub-committees
- f) to arrange for relevant functions in respect of health scrutiny to be exercised by an overview and scrutiny committee of another local authority where the council considers that another local authority would be better placed to undertake those relevant functions, and that local authority agrees to exercise those functions
- g) if appropriate, to appoint a joint overview and scrutiny committee with two or more local authorities and arrange for the relevant functions of those authorities to be exercised by the joint committee
- h) to periodically review overview and scrutiny procedures to ensure that the function is operating effectively
- i) to report annually to all councillors council assembly on the previous year's scrutiny activity
- j) to determine major funding requests from sub-committees in respect of particular reviews
- k) to scrutinise matters in respect of:
 - the council's policy and budget framework
 - regeneration
 - human resources and the council's role as an employer and corporate practice generally
 - customer access issues, including digital strategy e-government, information technology and communications
 - the council's equalities and diversity programmes.

Comment [MI7]:
 Clarification – This change ensures overview and scrutiny committee is consistent with other committees such as audit, governance and standards committee. In March 2016, council assembly agreed the change for AGS committee as part of an initiative to improve the efficiency of democracy by reducing the number of information reports to council assembly.

Comment [MI8]:
 Clarification - Updating of current policy description.

7. Terms of reference of a joint overview and scrutiny committee appointed to consider proposals relating to the health service

7.1 Where the council is required to form a joint overview and scrutiny committee with another authority or authorities to consider a consultation on a proposal for substantial development of or variation to the health service affecting each council's area, it will be for each appointing authority to adopt terms of reference and procedure rules as they consider appropriate.

7.2 The joint overview and scrutiny committee may:

- only consider the relevant matter
- make comments on the proposal
- require relevant information or require an employee or member of a NHS body or health service provider to attend and answer questions.

7.3 When establishing a joint overview and scrutiny committee the appointing local authorities will determine whether the power of referral to the Secretary of State in relation to a relevant proposal should be made by the Joint Committee or by the local authorities themselves. If the power is retained by the local authorities it may then be delegated to the overview and scrutiny committee or one of its sub-committees.

Comment [MI9]:
 Clarification – This new clause updates the health role of scrutiny.

7.3 The joint overview and scrutiny committee will meet for such a period as is necessary to consider the consultation and make reports and recommendations.

8. Matters within the remit of more than one scrutiny sub-committee

8.1 Where a matter for consideration by a scrutiny sub-committee also falls (whether in whole or in part) within the remit of one or more other scrutiny sub-committees, then the sub-committee conducting the review shall either:

- a) invite the chair of the other sub-committee (or his/her nominee) to attend meetings when the matter is being reviewed
- b) invite the other sub-committee to comment on findings prior to submitting its report to overview and scrutiny committee and the cabinet/council assembly.

8.2 If necessary, overview and scrutiny committee will determine which sub-committee will assume responsibility for any particular issue and resolve any issues of dispute between sub-committees.

9. Policy review and development

9.1 The cabinet is required to make arrangements for consultation in respect of any proposals to the council for the adoption of any plan, strategy or budget that forms part of the budget and policy framework. The role of the overview and scrutiny committee and its sub-committees in relation to consultation is set out in detail in the budget and policy framework procedure rules.

9.2 In relation to council policy, the overview and scrutiny committee/sub-committees may make proposals to the cabinet for developments insofar as they relate to matters within their terms of reference.

10. Meetings of the overview and scrutiny committee and its sub-committees

10.1 ~~There shall be at least eight ordinary meetings of the overview and scrutiny committee in each year. In addition, there shall be~~ At least one ordinary meeting of the overview and scrutiny committee (or sub-committee) will act as the crime and disorder committee for the in each year.

Comment [MI10]:
Clarification – Updated In line with current calendar.

10.2 Extraordinary meetings may be called by the chair of the committee, by two-thirds of the committee's voting membership or by the proper officer if he or she considers it necessary or appropriate.

Comment [MI11]:
Clarification – This change reflects current practice on crime and disorder [see also change to OSPR 5.2].

10.2 ~~The chair of the committee may also cancel a meeting for lack of business, or reschedule a meeting, having first consulted with the designated representatives of all political groups recognised by the council.~~

Comment [MI12]:
Duplication – A similar rule is included in the committee procedure rules. The relevant committee procedure rules will be amended by adding “or designated scrutiny officer”.

10.3 The sub-committees shall determine their own arrangements for when meetings are held.

10.4 ~~A schedule of meetings will be published at the beginning of each municipal year.~~

Comment [CN13]:
Duplication – This is covered in the committee procedure rules.

11. Quorum

~~11.1 The quorum for the overview and scrutiny committee and its sub-committees shall normally be 25% of the voting membership of the relevant committee/sub-committee but no fewer than two.~~

12. Prohibition of party whip over voting on overview and scrutiny committee/sub-committees

12.1 The party whip does not apply to meetings of overview and scrutiny committees or sub-committees.

12.2 The expression "party whip" is taken to mean "any instruction given by or on behalf of a political group to any councillor who is a member of that group as to how that councillor shall speak or vote on any matter before the council or any committee or sub-committee, or the application or threat to apply any sanction by the group in respect of that councillor should he/she speak or vote in any particular manner."

13. Procedure at overview and scrutiny committee/sub-committee meetings

~~13.1 The overview and scrutiny committee and its sub-committees shall consider the following business (with the exception of c) which only applies to overview and scrutiny committee):~~

- ~~a) minutes of the last meeting~~
- ~~b) declarations of interest~~
- ~~c) consideration of any matter referred to the committee for a decision in relation to call-in of a decision~~
- ~~d) consideration of any councillor call for action~~
- ~~e) responses of the cabinet to reports of the committee~~
- ~~f) business otherwise set out on the agenda for the meeting.~~

14. Formal records to be maintained

~~14.1 No meeting of overview and scrutiny committee or any of its sub-committees shall commence or conduct business unless the monitoring officer or their representative is present. All meetings are to be clerked by a representative of the scrutiny officer, with minutes to be produced including details of members attending and details of decisions taken. Copies of all agendas and minutes are to be maintained by the scrutiny officer.~~

15. Work programmes

15.1 The overview and scrutiny committee and each of its sub-committees ~~Each of the scrutiny committees will~~ develop an annual work programme.

15.2 The overview and scrutiny committee will approve and review the individual work programmes of the sub-committees.

15.3 Five members of the council may request the overview and scrutiny committee to consider an individual addition or subtraction to the work programme of a sub-committee.

16. Agenda items

Comment [CN14]:
Duplication – This is covered in the committee procedure rules.

Comment [CN15]:
Duplication – This is covered in the committee procedure rules. OSPR 13.1(c) is included in the call-in procedure rules below (see OSPR 25.2).

Comment [MI16]:
Duplication – A similar rule is already found in committee procedure rule 1.9. CPR 1.9 will be redrafted to take account of different meetings, with a specific rule covering the arrangements at OSC e.g. a new 1.9.2. The revised rule will also clarify that the attendance of the monitoring officer at all scrutiny sub-committees is no longer required. This is in line with existing practice.

Reference by committee members

16.1 Any member of the overview and scrutiny committee or a sub-committee shall be entitled to give notice to the scrutiny officer that he/she wishes an item relevant to the functions of the committee/sub-committee of which they are a member to be included on the agenda for the next available meeting. On receipt of such a request the scrutiny officer will ensure that it is included on the next available agenda. ~~This rule will apply where the councillor call for action procedure set out in paragraph 16.3 does not apply.~~

~~16.2 Any two members of the council who are not members of the overview and scrutiny committee or a sub-committee may give written notice to the scrutiny officer that they wish an item to be included on the agenda of that committee/sub-committee. If the scrutiny officer receives such a notification, then he/she will include the item on the first available agenda of the committee/sub-committee for consideration. This rule will apply where the councillor call for action procedure set out in paragraph 16.3 does not apply.~~

Reference by councillors

16.2 ~~Any member of the council may give written notice to the scrutiny officer that he/she wishes an item relevant to the functions of the overview and scrutiny committee or a sub-committee and which is not an "excluded matter"¹ to be included on the agenda of the next available meeting. On receipt of such a request the scrutiny officer will ensure that it is included on the next available agenda of the committee/sub-committee for consideration.²~~

16.3 ~~Any member of the council may give written notice to the scrutiny officer that they wish to refer a councillor call for action to overview and scrutiny. If the scrutiny officer receives such a notification then he/she will include the item on~~

Comment [CN17]:
Update - No longer required, replaced by new 16.2 below.

Comment [MI18]:
Updated clause - Councillor call for action no longer exists. A new footnote includes the definition of an excluded matter.

¹ An "excluded matter" is defined in accordance with the section 9FC (5) of the Local Government Act 2000, and set out in The Overview and Scrutiny (Reference by Councillors) (Excluded Matters) (England) Order 2012. An excluded matter is:

- a) any matter relating to a planning or licensing decision
- b) any matter relating to a person who has a right of recourse to a review or right of appeal conferred by or under any enactment
- c) any matter which is vexatious, discriminatory or not reasonable to be included in the agenda for, or to be discussed at, a meeting of the overview and scrutiny committee or at a sub-committee.

A matter does not fall within a description in (a) or (b) above if it consists of an allegation that a function for which the authority is responsible has not been discharged at all or that its discharge has failed or is failing on a systemic basis.

² If an item for which a councillor has given notice is a local crime and disorder matter within the meaning of section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 (local authority scrutiny of crime and disorder matters) and it does not fall within the definition of an excluded matter set out in footnote 1 above, it shall be included on the next available agenda of the committee/sub-committee with responsibility for scrutinising the crime and disorder function.

~~the agenda of the first appropriate committee or sub-committee for consideration as to whether it is valid in accordance with the councillor call for action scheme.~~

17. Overview and scrutiny budget

~~17.1 Within the agreed budget for overview and scrutiny, the overview and scrutiny committee/sub-committees may:~~

- ~~a) hold enquiries and investigate the available options for future direction in policy development~~
- ~~b) appoint advisers and assessors to assist them in this process~~
- ~~c) go on site visits, conduct public surveys, hold public meetings, commission research and do all other things that they reasonably consider necessary to inform their deliberations~~
- ~~d) ask witnesses to attend to address them on any matter under consideration~~
- ~~e) pay any advisers, assessors and witnesses a reasonable fee and expenses for doing so.~~

~~17.2 The overview and scrutiny committee will have responsibility for monitoring the budget for additional scrutiny research and determining funding requests from its sub-committees in respect of particular reviews.~~

18. Members and officers giving account

18.1 Overview and scrutiny committee or a sub-committee may scrutinise and review decisions made or actions taken in connection with the discharge of any council functions. In fulfilling the scrutiny role, a committee may require any member of the cabinet, the head of paid service and/or any senior officer to attend before it to explain, in relation to matters within their remit:

- a) any particular decision or series of decisions
- b) the extent to which the actions taken implement council policy
- c) their performance

and it is the duty of those persons to attend if so required.

18.2 In fulfilling the scrutiny role, a committee may require any deputy cabinet member to attend before it to explain, in relation to matters within their remit, their performance and it is the duty of those persons to attend if so required.

18.3 In response to the receipt of a petition (with 500 or more signatures) requesting that an officer be held to account at a meeting of an overview and scrutiny committee or sub-committee, a meeting may require a named officer to report and be questioned on their actions (as set out in the council's petition scheme). It is the duty of those persons to attend if so required.

Comment [CN19]:

Clarification – A budget no longer exists for additional scrutiny research. This revised clause reflects current practice.

18.4 Where any member or officer is required to attend a scrutiny committee/sub-committee under this provision, the chair of the committee/sub-committee will inform the scrutiny officer. The scrutiny officer shall inform the member or officer in writing giving at least five clear working days notice of the meeting at which he/she is required to attend. The notice will state the nature of the item on which he/she is required to attend to give account, the specific area of inquiry and whether any papers are required to be produced for the committee/sub-committee.

18.5 Where, in exceptional circumstances, the member or officer is unable to attend on the required date, then the scrutiny officer in consultation with the committee/sub-committee and the member or officer shall arrange an alternative date for attendance.

19. Attendance by others and public attendance

19.1 A scrutiny committee may invite people other than those people referred to in paragraph 18 above to address it, discuss issues of local concern and/or answer questions. It may for example wish to hear from residents, stakeholders and members and officers in other parts of the public sector and shall invite such people to attend. Attendance by these people is optional.

19.2 Where people attend to give evidence as part of an investigation, meetings are to be conducted in accordance with the following principles:

- a) that the investigation be conducted fairly and all members of the committee/sub-committee be given the opportunity to ask questions of attendees, and to contribute and speak
- b) that those assisting the meeting by giving evidence be treated with respect and courtesy
- c) that the investigation be conducted so as to maximise the efficiency of the investigation or analysis.

19.3 Members of the public may attend open meetings of scrutiny committees that are open to the public and may request to speak. The public may be excluded from meetings whenever it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that confidential or exempt information would be disclosed.³

20. Reports from the overview and scrutiny committee and its sub-committees

20.1 Once it has formed recommendations on proposals for development, the overview and scrutiny committee or a sub-committee will prepare a formal report and submit it to the proper constitutional officer for consideration by the cabinet. The committee/sub-committee will also report to council assembly as appropriate (in respect of the budget setting process, relevant scrutiny reports should be forwarded with cabinet recommendations to council assembly).

Comment [MI20]:
Clarification - The revised wording is based on clauses in the Access to Information Procedure Rules, which apply to committees.

³ See Access to Information Procedure Rules 3 and 10.

20.2 If the overview and scrutiny committee or a sub-committee cannot agree on one single final report, then any member of the committee/sub-committee may prepare a minority report to be submitted for consideration by the cabinet or council assembly with the majority report.

20.3 The cabinet shall consider and provide a written response to a scrutiny committee's/sub-committee's report within ~~three~~ **two** months.

20.4 Management of the flow of reports to the cabinet will be the responsibility of the overview and scrutiny committee. Reports are formally routed via the overview and scrutiny committee so that it can add its own comments.

21. **Call-in Decisions subject to call-in**

21.1 The overview and scrutiny committee can "call-in" any executive decision which has been made but not yet implemented by the following ~~made by:~~

- a) the cabinet ~~or~~
- b) an individual member of the cabinet, ~~or~~
- c) a committee of the cabinet, ~~or~~
- d) an executive decision taken by a community council, ~~or~~
- e) a key decision made by an officer with delegated authority, ~~a cabinet decision which has been made but not yet implemented.~~

This enables the overview and scrutiny committee to consider whether the decision is appropriate. The committee may recommend that the decision maker reconsider the decision.

Decisions not subject to call-in

21.2 The following categories of ~~urgent~~ executive decision are not subject to call-in:

- a) recommendations on the budget and policy framework
- b) decisions for urgent implementation (Rule 20, access to information procedure rules)
- c) urgent decisions outside the budget or policy framework (Rule 4, budget and policy framework procedure rules)
- d) non-key decisions relating to contract standing orders
- e) ~~non key decisions taken by officers.~~

21.2 Requests for call-in should normally only be made if there is evidence that the decision maker did not take the decision in accordance with the principles of decision making as set out in Article 1.3 of the constitution.

- a) proportionality (i.e. the action must be proportionate to the outcome)

Comment [MI21]:

Clarification – The two month period set out in clause 20.3 will ensure consistency for all scrutiny reports including those submitted to cabinet and NHS bodies. This reflects the duty to respond set out in NHS scrutiny and executive legislation. In the case of the executive it has two months to respond beginning on the date on which the executive received the report or the recommendations or (if later) the notice.

A response to a scrutiny report can be agreed as an individual decision by the cabinet member with the relevant portfolio responsibility. Where the issues are cross cutting the leader would need to assign the decision to a named cabinet member using a notice of variation to executive functions. This is an option in those limited occasions where the cabinet is not scheduled to meet within the two month time period.

Comment [MI22]: New clause replacing existing OSPR 21.1 using same information but presented in a more consistent and clearer format.

Comment [CN23]: Typographical change

Comment [MI24]:

Clarification – New clause e) to reflect current position.

Comment [MI25]:

Moved to new clause on submission of valid call-in, bringing together two clauses on same issue.

- b) ~~due consultation and the taking of professional advice from officers~~
- e) ~~respect for human rights~~
- d) ~~presumption in favour of openness~~
- e) ~~clarity of aims and desired outcomes~~
- f) ~~the link between strategy and implementation must be maintained~~
- g) ~~decision making generally should have reference to the policy framework and be in accordance with the budget.~~

22. Procedure to call-in a decision

Publishing the decision and call-in period

- 22.1 ~~When a relevant decision as defined in overview and scrutiny procedure rule 21.1 is made by the cabinet or an individual member of the cabinet, or a committee of the cabinet, or an executive decision is taken by a community council, or a key decision is made by an officer with delegated authority, the decision shall be published, normally within two clear working days of being made. All members will be sent copies of the records of all such decisions within the same time scale, by the person responsible for publishing the decision.~~
- 22.2 That notice will bear the date on which it is published and will specify that the decision will come into force, and may then be implemented, on the expiry of five clear working days after the publication of the decision, unless the overview and scrutiny committee objects to it and calls it in.
- 22.3 ~~For reports, which contain a number of individual schemes for decision, an individual stand-alone proposal may be called-in rather than the whole report. For the avoidance of doubt the proposals not called-in may be implemented.~~

Comment [MI26]:
New cross-reference. Note:
Numbering may need updating.

Call-in threshold

- 22.4 During that period, the scrutiny officer shall call-in a decision for scrutiny if so requested by three members of the committee, including education representatives for the purpose of education decisions only.
- 22.5 A member serving on a community council (who is also a member of the overview and scrutiny committee) who participates in taking an executive decision shall not sign a call-in request on the same decision (thus avoiding any conflict of interests).

Comment [AC27]: Minor alteration which would allow an individual stand proposal to be called-in. Currently the procedure rules refer to a "decision" and this is interpreted as meaning the whole report. In the case of a report which contains a number of individual schemes for decision, currently the whole report would be subject to the call-in provisions. This change would allow more effective decision making.

Scope and form of a call-in request

- 22.6 ~~Requests for call-in should normally only be made if there is evidence that the decision maker did not take the decision in accordance with the principles of decision making as set out in Article 1.3 of the constitution.~~
- 22.7 A valid request for call-in must contain the requisite number of signatures and give reasons for the call-in. In particular, the request must state whether or not

the members believe that the decision is outside the policy or budget framework.

23. Decisions not subject to call-in

23.1 The following categories of urgent decision are not subject to call-in:

- f) recommendations on the budget and policy framework
- g) decisions for urgent implementation (Rule 19, access to information procedure rules)
- h) urgent decisions outside the budget or policy framework (Rule 4, budget and policy framework procedure rules)
- i) non-key decisions relating to contract standing orders.

23.2 The operation of the provisions relating to call-in and urgency shall be monitored annually, and a report submitted to council assembly with proposals for review if necessary.

24. Procedure following call-in

Invalid call-in request – Next steps

24.1 If the scrutiny officer is of the opinion that a request for a call-in may not be valid, because of a breach of procedure or other reason under this constitution, they shall inform the relevant members (this must always include the chair and vice chair) within one clear working day of receipt of the request. In the event of dispute, the decision of the monitoring officer shall be final.

Valid call-in request – Notice and next steps

24.2 Following call-in of a decision, the scrutiny officer shall notify the decision maker and the relevant chief officer, who shall suspend implementation of the decision. If the request for call-in states that the reason for call-in is that the decision is outside the budget or policy framework, the scrutiny officer shall also notify the monitoring officer and chief finance officer in order for a report to be prepared for the overview and scrutiny committee.

Actions following notice of a valid call-in request

24.3 Within five clear working days of the call-in request, and where possible in consultation with the chair of the overview and scrutiny committee, the scrutiny officer shall:

- a) refer the called-in decision to the next meeting of the overview and scrutiny committee, if that meeting is within ten clear working days of the receipt of the call-in request, or
- b) call an extraordinary meeting of the overview and scrutiny committee to consider the called-in decision, to take place as soon as possible and in any case within ten clear working days of the call-in request, or

Comment [MI28]:
Clarification – Moved to new OSPR 21 so follows list of decisions subject to call-in.

Comment [MI29]:
Clarification – Updated to reflect current position. OSC reports regularly to cabinet on a range of issues. Its reports are readily accessible on the council's website.

Comment [MI30]:
Clarification – New heading.

Comment [MI31]:
Clarification – New heading.

Comment [MI32]:
Clarification – New heading.

c) if appropriate arrange, where a called-in decision cannot reasonably be considered within the timescale in clauses a) or b) above, an extraordinary meeting of the overview and scrutiny committee to consider the matter outside the normal timetable, unless in the view of the monitoring officer and/or the chief finance officer, in consultation with the relevant chief officer, the matter cannot wait and in which case it shall be considered in accordance with the timescale set out above.

Time limit for consideration of the call-in request

24.4 If the overview and scrutiny committee does not meet within the constitutional timescale set out for call-ins, ~~or does meet but does not refer the matter back to the decision making person or body,~~ the decision shall take effect on the date of the scrutiny meeting, or the expiry of 15 clear working days after the decision was published, whichever is the earlier, unless the provisions of 24.3(c) are applied.

Comment [MI33]:
Clarification – New heading.

Comment [MI34]:
Clarification – The highlighted wording has been moved to clause 25.3 because it relates to the potential outcomes available to the call-in meeting.

The other strikethroughs in this clause are because the wording is now superfluous given the changes that have been made.

25. Call-in meeting and action required of decision-makers

Attendance of decision maker or an appropriate substitute

25.1 The decision maker or an appropriate substitute will be invited to attend and speak at the call-in meeting of the overview and scrutiny committee. Inability to attend will not delay consideration of the called-in decision.

Comment [CN35]:
Typographical change.

Call-in meeting

25.2 Following the introductory business (i.e. apologies, confirmation of voting members, minutes, declarations), a call-in of a decision shall be the first substantive item of business to be considered at the meeting. On meeting, the overview and scrutiny committee will consider the call-in request and in particular whether or not the decision might be contrary to the policy framework or not wholly in accordance with the budget. Advice should be sought from appropriate chief officers, the monitoring officer or the chief finance officer. The monitoring officer's report and/or the chief finance officer's report shall be copied to every member of the council.

Comment [MI36]:
Clarification – New heading.

Comment [MI37]:
Clarification – New heading.

Comment [MI38]:
Clarification – This additional wording takes in existing OSPR 13.1(c) which states that call-in decisions should be considered as the first item of business following any introductory business.

Potential outcomes available to the call-in meeting

25.3 If, having considered the decision and all relevant advice, the overview and scrutiny committee ~~is still concerned about it, then it~~ may either:

- a) refer it back to the decision making person or body for reconsideration, setting out in writing the nature of its concerns, or
- b) refer the matter to council assembly if the decision is deemed to be outside the policy and budget framework, or
- c) not refer the matter back to the decision making person or body but decide to undertake a subsequent scrutiny review of a policy or service issue, which shall not affect the implementation of the decision, or
- d) not refer the matter back to the decision making person or body.

Comment [MI39]:
Clarification – New heading.

OSPR 25.3 has also been revised to include all the options available to the overview and scrutiny committee when it has considered the call-in of a decision.

In 25.3 c) and d) above, the decision shall take effect on the date of the scrutiny meeting, upon receipt of notice from the proper constitutional officer. Notice of the decision will be issued to all councillors and published on the council's website.

Referral back to the decision making person or body

- 25.4 If referred to the decision maker, unless the decision maker is a body such as cabinet or a with the exception of community council, the proper constitutional officer shall give five clear working days notice to all councillors of a forthcoming decision for reconsideration. The decision maker they shall then reconsider their decision within a further seven 10 clear working days. If referred back to a body ~~community council~~, reconsideration will wait until the next scheduled meeting of the body ~~community council~~, unless the monitoring officer determines, following consultation with the relevant chief officer and chair of the body ~~relevant community council~~ (or in his or her absence the vice-chair), that the matter can not wait in which case it will be considered within ~~15 seven- clear~~ working days. If it is the view of the monitoring officer or the chief finance officer that the decision falls within the policy and budget framework, the decision maker may amend the decision or not, before adopting a final decision. The final decision shall take immediate effect, upon receipt of notice from the proper constitutional officer. Notice of the decision will be issued to all councillors and published on the council's website.

Referral to council assembly

- 25.5 If referred to council assembly, the decision is further suspended pending a meeting of council assembly, this must take place within 20 seven clear working days of the decision to refer to council, unless the monitoring officer determines, following consultation with the relevant chief officer and the Mayor as chair of council assembly, that the matter can wait until the next scheduled meeting of council assembly or another appropriate date and time.

Within this time, the decision maker must decide what action to take in respect of the monitoring officer's and/or the chief finance officer's advice and to prepare a report to council assembly.

- 25.6 If the council assembly does not meet in the period set out above, or does meet but does not refer the matter back to the decision making person or body, the decision shall take effect on the date of the council assembly meeting, or the expiry of ~~20 15~~ clear working days after the decision was published, whichever is the earlier.
- 25.7 The council assembly will receive details of the decision, the advice of the monitoring officer and/or the chief finance officer, the comments of the overview and scrutiny committee and the report from the decision maker.
- 25.8 Where the council assembly accepts that the decision is within the budgetary and policy framework it may either:
- a) endorse a decision or proposal of the decision taker as falling within the existing budget and policy framework. In this case no further action is required, save that the decision of the council assembly be minuted and circulated to all councillors in the normal way. The final decision shall take immediate effect, upon receipt of notice from the proper constitutional

Comment [MI40]:
Clarification – New heading.

Comment [MI41]:
Updated – The revised clause reflects a more reasonable timescale for the decision maker to reconsider their decision and take any necessary advice from officers or receive other representations in this period. This is in line with existing timelines for decision making. The revised rule also includes a notice period for a reconsidered decision. If the decision became urgent for any reason the decision maker/officers could seek an urgent implementation notice in the normal way (see Access to Information Procedure Rule 20).

The rules applying to meetings have been brought into line with the existing rules for community councils, which reflects existing practice. Therefore reconsideration would normally be referred to the next scheduled meeting, unless the monitoring officer or chief finance officer is satisfied the decision cannot wait.

Comment [MI42]:
Consistency – All other timescales refer to “clear working days”.

Comment [MI43]:
Clarification – In line with current practice.

Comment [MI44]:
Clarification – New heading.

Comment [MI45]:
Updated – This rule has been amended so it is in line with clause 25.4. Currently the council must give seven working days notice of a council assembly meeting so “seven” is totally impractical for convening a meeting. A period of 20 days is considered more reasonable, due to greater complexity and logistics. It is recognised that on occasions (as in OSPR 25.4) reconsideration may be moved to another date or referred to the next scheduled meeting of council assembly on advice of the monitoring officer or chief finance officer.

officer. Notice of the decision will be issued to all councillors and published on the council's website, or

Comment [MI46]:
Clarification – In line with current practice.

- b) if it objects to the decision on grounds other than it falling outside the budget or policy framework, refer the decision back to the decision making person or body, together with the council assembly's views on the decision. The decision maker will reconsider the decision within ~~15~~ five clear working days and choose whether to amend the decision or not before reaching a final decision. The final decision shall take immediate effect, upon receipt of notice from the proper constitutional officer. Notice of the decision will be issued to all councillors and published on the council's website and implementing it, reporting this to overview and scrutiny committee.

Comment [MI47]:
Consistency – This timescale has been changed to bring it in line with recommended deadline in 25.4.

Comment [MI48]:
Clarification – In line with current practice.

25.9 Where the council assembly accepts that the decision is contrary to the policy framework or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the budget, it may either:

- a) amend the council's budget or policy framework to encompass the decision or proposal of the body or individual responsible for that executive function and agree to the decision with immediate effect. In this case, no further action is required save that the decision of the council assembly be minuted and circulated to all councillors in the normal way. The final decision shall take immediate effect, upon receipt of notice from the proper constitutional officer. Notice of the decision will be issued to all councillors and published on the council's website, or

Comment [MI49]:
Clarification – In line with current practice.

- b) require the individual decision maker or body to reconsider the matter in accordance with the advice of either the monitoring officer or chief finance officer. ~~within five working days to reconsider/amend the decision and this will be reported to the overview and scrutiny committee~~ If referred to an individual decision maker, the proper constitutional officer shall give five clear working days notice to all councillors of a forthcoming decision for reconsideration. The decision maker shall then choose whether to amend the decision or not before reaching a final decision, within a further 10 clear working days. If referred back to a body, reconsideration will wait until the next scheduled meeting of the body, unless the monitoring officer determines, following consultation with the relevant chief officer and chair of the body (or in his or her absence the vice-chair), that the matter can not wait in which case it will be considered within 15 clear working days. The final decision shall take immediate effect, upon receipt of notice from the proper constitutional officer. Notice of the decision will be issued to all councillors and published on the council's website.

Comment [MI50]:
Updated – The revised clause has been updated so the timescales and approach is the same as revised OSPR 25.4 above.

This reflects a more reasonable timescale for the decision maker to reconsider their decision and allows bodies to be treated in line with existing rules.

Comment [MI51]:
Clarification – The notice requirements are in line with current practice and similar changes to other OSPRs.