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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
DOG ACT 1976

CITY OF BUSSELTON

DOGS LOCAL LAW 2014

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
DOG ACT 1976**

CITY OF BUSSELTON

DOGS LOCAL LAW 2014

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
DOG ACT 1976

CITY OF BUSSELTON

DOGS LOCAL LAW 2014

Under the powers conferred by the *Dog Act 1976*, the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Busselton resolved on 12 November 2014 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *City of Busselton Dogs Local Law 2014*.

1.2 Repeal

The *Shire of Busselton Dog Bylaws 1991* published in the *Government Gazette* on 26 July 1991 and as amended and published in the *Government Gazette* on 6 August 1993 is repealed.

1.3 Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

1.4 Definitions

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

Act means the *Dog Act 1976*;

authorised person means a person appointed by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on an authorised person under this local law;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

dangerous dog has the meaning given to it in the Act;

district means the area of the State that has been declared to be the district of the local government under the *Local Government Act 1995* and includes, for certain purposes provided for in the Act, other areas which although not being within the boundaries of the district are regarded for those purposes as being part of the district;

local government means the City of Busselton;

local planning scheme means a local planning scheme made by the local government under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* which applies throughout the whole or a part of the district;

owner, in relation to a dog, has the same meaning as in section 3(1) and (2) of the Act;

person liable for the control of the dog has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Act;

Planning Consent means an approval issued under the a local planning scheme;

pound means any facility, or any replacement facility, established as a pound by the local government under section 11(1) of the Act;

pound keeper means a person appointed by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on a “pound keeper” under this local law;

premises has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Act;

Regulations means the *Dog Regulations 2013*;

Schedule means a Schedule to this local law; and

thoroughfare has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

1.5 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

PART 2—IMPOUNDING OF DOGS

2.1 Fees, charges and costs

The following fees, charges and costs are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*—

- (a) the charges to be levied under section 29(4) of the Act relating to the seizure and impounding of a dog;
- (b) the additional fee payable under section 29(4) of the Act where a dog is released at a time or on a day other than those determined under clause 2.2; and
- (c) the costs of the destruction and the disposal of a dog referred to in section 29(15) of the Act.

2.2 Attendance of pound keeper at pound

The pound keeper is to be in attendance at the pound for the release of dogs at the times and on the days of the week as are determined by the CEO.

2.3 Release of impounded dog

(1) A claim for the release of a dog seized and impounded is to be made to the pound keeper or in the absence of the pound keeper, to the CEO.

(2) The pound keeper is not to release a dog seized and impounded to any person unless that person has produced, to the satisfaction of the pound keeper (or in the absence of the pound keeper, to the CEO) satisfactory evidence—

- (a) of her or his ownership of the dog or of her or his authority to take delivery of it; or
- (b) that he or she is the person identified as the owner on a microchip implanted in the dog.

PART 3—REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE KEEPING OF DOGS

3.1 Dogs to be confined

(1) An occupier of premises on which a dog is kept must—

- (a) cause that portion of the premises on which the dog is kept to be fenced in a manner capable of confining the dog;
- (b) ensure the fence used to confine the dog and every gate or door in the fence is of a type, height and construction which having regard to the breed, age, size and physical condition of the dog is capable of preventing the dog at all times from passing over, under or through it;
- (c) ensure that every gate or door in the fence is kept closed at all times when the dog is on the premises and is fitted with a proper latch or other means of fastening it;
- (d) maintain the fence and all gates and doors in the fence in good order and condition; and
- (e) where no part of the premises consists of open space, yard or garden or there is no open space or garden or yard of which the occupier has exclusive use or occupation, ensure that other means exist on the premises (other than the tethering of the dog) for effectively confining the dog within the premises.

(2) An occupier who fails to comply with subclause (1) commits an offence.

3.2 Limitation on the number of dogs

(1) This clause does not apply to premises which have been—

- (a) licensed under Part 4 of this local law as an approved kennel establishment; or
- (b) granted an exemption under section 26(3) of the Act.

(2) The limit on the number of dogs which may be kept on any premises is, for the purpose of section 26(4) of the Act, 2 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age.

PART 4—APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENTS

4.1 Interpretation

In this Part and in Schedule 2 of this local law—

adjoining includes land or premises which have a portion of a common boundary with a lot or is separated from that lot by a public reserve, road, right-of-way, pedestrian access way, access leg of a battle-axe lot or the equivalent not more than 6m in width;

licence means a licence to keep an approved kennel establishment on premises;

licensee means the holder of a licence;

premises means, in addition to the meaning given to it in section 3 of the Act, the premises described in the application for a licence; and

transferee means a person who applies for the transfer of a licence to her or him under clause 4.13.

4.2 Application for licence for approved kennel establishment

An application for a licence must be made in the form of that in Schedule 1 of this local law, and must be lodged with the local government together with—

- (a) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment, including a site plan;
- (b) copies of the notices to be given under clause 4.3;

- (c) written evidence that either the applicant or another person who will have the charge of the dogs, will reside on the premises or, in the opinion of the CEO, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare;
- (d) a written acknowledgement that the applicant has read and agrees to comply with any code of practice relating to the keeping of dogs adopted or nominated by the local government;
- (e) the fee for the application for a licence referred to in clause 4.9(1); and
- (f) a copy of a Planning Consent issued by the local government under a local planning scheme.

4.3 Notice of proposed use

(1) An applicant for a licence must give notice of the proposed use of the premises as an approved kennel establishment after the application for a licence has been lodged—

- (a) once in a newspaper circulating in the district; and
- (b) to the owners and occupiers of any premises adjoining the premises.

(2) The notices in subclause (1) must specify that—

- (a) any written submissions as to the proposed use are to be lodged with the CEO within 14 days of the date the notice is given; and
- (b) the application and plans and specifications may be inspected at the offices of the local government.

(3) Where—

- (a) the notices given under subclause (1) do not clearly identify the premises; or
- (b) a notice given under subclause (1)(a) is of a size or in a location in the newspaper which, in the opinion of the CEO, would fail to serve the purpose of notifying persons of the proposed use of the premises,

then the local government may refuse to determine the application for a licence until the notices or notice, as the case may be, is given in accordance with its directions.

4.4 Exemption from notice requirements

Where an application for a licence is made in respect of premises on which an approved kennel establishment is either a—

- (a) permitted use; or
- (b) use which the local government may approve subject to compliance with specified notice requirements;

under a local planning scheme, then the requirements of clauses 4.2(b), 4.3 and 4.5(a) do not apply in respect of the application for a licence.

4.5 When application can be determined

An application for a licence is not to be determined by the local government until—

- (a) the applicant has complied with clause 4.2;
- (b) the applicant submits proof that the notices referred to in clause 4.3(1) have been given in accordance with that clause; and
- (c) the local government has considered any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises.

4.6 Determination of application

In determining an application for a licence, the local government is to have regard to—

- (a) the matters referred to in clause 4.7;
- (b) any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises;
- (c) any economic or social benefits which may be derived by any person in the district if the application for a licence is approved;
- (d) the effect which the kennel establishment may have on the environment or amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (e) whether the approved kennel establishment will create a nuisance for the owners and occupiers of adjoining premises; and
- (f) whether or not the imposition of and compliance with appropriate conditions of a licence will mitigate any adverse effects of the approved kennel establishment identified in the preceding paragraphs.

4.7 Where application cannot be approved

The local government cannot approve an application for a licence where—

- (a) an approved kennel establishment cannot be permitted by the local government on the premises under a local planning scheme; or
- (b) an applicant for a licence or another person who will have the charge of the dogs will not reside on the premises, or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare.

4.8 Conditions of approval

- (1) The local government may approve an application for a licence subject to the conditions contained in Schedule 2 and to such other conditions as the local government considers appropriate.
- (2) In respect of a particular application for a licence, the local government may vary any of the conditions contained in Schedule 2.
- (3) A licensee who fails to comply with the conditions of a licence commits an offence.

4.9 Fees

- (1) On lodging an application for a licence, the applicant is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (2) On the issue or renewal of a licence, the licensee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (3) On lodging an application for the transfer of a valid licence, the transferee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (4) The fees referred to in subclauses (1) to (3) are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

4.10 Form of licence

The licence is to be in the form determined by the local government and is to be issued to the licensee.

4.11 Period of licence

- (1) The period of effect of a licence is set out in section 27(5) of the Act.
- (2) A licence is to be renewed if the fee referred to in clause 4.9(2) is paid to the local government prior to the expiry of the licence.
- (3) On the renewal of a licence the conditions of the licence at the time of its renewal continue to have effect.

4.12 Variation or cancellation of licence

- (1) The local government may vary the conditions of a licence.
- (2) The local government may cancel a licence—
 - (a) on the request of the licensee;
 - (b) following a breach of the Act, the Regulations or this local law; or
 - (c) if the licensee is not a fit and proper person.
- (3) The date a licence is cancelled is to be, in the case of—
 - (a) paragraph (a) of subclause (2), the date requested by the licensee; or
 - (b) paragraphs (b) and (c) of subclause (2), the date determined under section 27(6) of the Act.
- (4) If a licence is cancelled the fee paid for that licence is not refundable for the term of the licence that has not yet expired.

4.13 Transfer

- (1) An application for the transfer of a valid licence from the licensee to another person must be—
 - (a) made in the form determined by the local government;
 - (b) made by the transferee;
 - (c) made with the written consent of the licensee; and
 - (d) lodged with the local government together with—
 - (i) written evidence that a person will reside at or within reasonably close proximity to the premises the subject of the licence; and
 - (ii) the fee for the application for the transfer of a licence referred to in clause 4.9(3).
- (2) The local government is not to determine an application for the transfer of a valid licence until the transferee has complied with subclause (1).
- (3) The local government may approve, whether or not subject to such conditions as it considers appropriate, or refuse to approve an application for the transfer of a valid licence.
- (4) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a valid licence, then on the date of approval, unless otherwise specified in the notice issued under clause 4.14(b), the transferee becomes the licensee of the licence for the purposes of this local law.

4.14 Notification

The local government is to give written notice to—

- (a) an applicant for a licence of the local government's decision on her or his application;
- (b) a transferee of the local government's decision on her or his application for the transfer of a valid licence;
- (c) a licensee of any variation made under clause 4.12(1);
- (d) a licensee when her or his licence is due for renewal and the manner in which it may be renewed;
- (e) a licensee when her or his licence is renewed;
- (f) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under clause 4.12 (2)(a); and
- (g) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under paragraphs (b) or (c) of clause 4.12(2), which notice is to be given in accordance with section 27(6) of the Act.

4.15 Objections and appeals

- (1) Where the local government makes a decision as to whether it will—
- (a) grant an application for a licence;
 - (b) vary or cancel a licence; or
 - (c) impose or amend a condition to which a licence is subject,

the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and regulation 33 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996* apply to that decision.

- (2) Under these provisions, an affected person may have the right to object to, or to appeal against, a decision of the local government.

4.16 Inspection of kennel

With the consent of the occupier, an authorised person may inspect an approved kennel establishment at any time.

PART 5—DOGS IN PUBLIC PLACES

5.1 Places where dogs are prohibited absolutely

Designation of places where dogs are prohibited absolutely is dealt with in the Act.

5.2 Places which are dog exercise areas

Designation of places which are dog exercise areas is dealt with in the Act.

PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS

6.1 Offence to excrete

- (1) A dog must not excrete on—
- (a) any thoroughfare or other public place; or
 - (b) any land which is not a public place without the consent of the occupier.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), if a dog excretes contrary to subclause (1), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence.
- (3) A person liable for the control of a dog does not commit an offence against subclause (2) if any excreta is removed immediately by that person.

PART 7—ENFORCEMENT

7.1 Interpretation

In this Part—

infringement notice means the notice referred to in clause 7.5; and

notice of withdrawal means the notice referred to in clause 7.8(1).

7.2 Offences

A person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything which under this local law that person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.

7.3 General penalty

A person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000 and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$100 for each day or part of the day during which the offence has continued.

7.4 Modified penalties

- (1) The offences contained in Schedule 3 are offences in relation to which a modified penalty may be imposed.
- (2) The amount appearing in the fourth column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if—
- (a) the offence does not involve a dangerous dog; or
 - (b) the offence involves a dangerous dog, but an amount does not appear in the fifth column directly opposite that offence.
- (3) The amount appearing in the fifth column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if the offence involves a dangerous dog.

7.5 Issue of infringement notice

Where an authorised person has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence in respect of which a modified penalty may be imposed, he or she may issue to that person a notice in the form of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*.

7.6 Failure to pay modified penalty

Where a person who has received an infringement notice fails to pay the modified penalty within the time specified in the notice, or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, he or she is deemed to have declined to have the offence dealt with by way of a modified penalty.

7.7 Payment of modified penalty

A person who has received an infringement notice may, within the time specified in that notice or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, send or deliver to the local government the amount of the penalty, with or without a reply as to the circumstances giving rise to the offence, and the local government may appropriate that amount in satisfaction of the penalty and issue an acknowledgement.

7.8 Withdrawal of infringement notice

(1) Whether or not the modified penalty has been paid, an authorised person may withdraw an infringement notice by sending a notice in the form of Form 3 of Schedule 1 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*.

(2) A person authorised to issue an infringement notice under clause 7.5 cannot sign or send a notice of withdrawal.

7.9 Service

An infringement notice or a notice of withdrawal may be served on a person personally, or by leaving it at or posting it to her or his address as ascertained from her or him, or as recorded by the local government under the Act, or as ascertained from inquiries made by the local government.

SCHEDULE 1

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE FOR AN APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENT

[clause 4.2]

City of Busselton Dogs Local Law 2014

I/we (full name)

of (postal address)

(telephone number)

(facsimile number)

(E-mail address)

Apply for a licence for an approved kennel establishment at (address of premises)

.....

For (number and breed of dogs)

* (insert name of person) will be residing at the premises on and from (insert date)

* (insert name of person) will be residing (sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare) at (insert address of residence) on and from (insert date).

Attached are—

- (a) a site plan of the premises showing the location of the kennels and yards and all other buildings and structures and fences;
- (b) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment;
- (c) copy of notice of proposed use to appear in newspaper;
- (d) copy of notice of proposed use to be given to adjoining premises;
- (e) written evidence that a person will reside—
 - (i) at the premises; or
 - (ii) sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare; and
- (f) if the person in item (e) is not the applicant, written evidence that the person is a person in charge of the dogs.

I confirm that I have read and agree to comply with the Code of Practice known as, in the keeping of dogs at the proposed kennel establishment**.

Signature of applicant

Date

* delete where inapplicable.

** see clause 4.2(d).

Note: a licence if issued will have effect for a period of 12 months—section 27.5 of the *Dog Act 1976*.

OFFICE USE ONLY

Application fee paid on *[insert date]*.

SCHEDULE 2
CONDITIONS OF A LICENCE FOR AN APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENT
[clause 4.8(1)]

An application for a licence for an approved kennel establishment may be approved subject to the following conditions—

- (a) Each kennel, unless it is fully enclosed, must have a yard attached to it.
- (b) Each kennel and each yard must be at a distance of not less than—
 - (i) 25m from the front boundary of the premises and 5m from any other boundary of the premises;
 - (ii) 10m from any dwelling; and
 - (iii) 25m from any church, school room, hall, factory, dairy or premises where food is manufactured, prepared, packed or stored for human consumption.
- (c) Each yard for a kennel must be kept securely fenced with a fence constructed of link mesh or netting or other materials approved by the local government,
- (d) The minimum floor area for each kennel must be calculated at 2.5 times the length of the breed of dog (when it is fully grown), squared, times the number of dogs to be housed in the kennel and the length of the dog is to be determined by measuring from the base of the tail to the front of its shoulder.
- (e) The floor area of the yard attached to any kennel or group of kennels must be at least twice the floor area of the kennel or group of kennels to which it is attached.
- (f) The upper surface of the kennel floor must be—
 - (i) at least 100mm above the surface of the surrounding ground;
 - (ii) smooth so as to facilitate cleaning;
 - (iii) rigid;
 - (iv) durable;
 - (v) slip resistant;
 - (vi) resistant to corrosion;
 - (vii) non-toxic;
 - (viii) impervious;
 - (ix) free from cracks, crevices and other defects; and
 - (x) finished to a surface having a fall of not less than 1 in 100 to a spoon drain which in turn must lead to a suitably sized diameter sewerage pipe which must be properly laid, ventilated and trapped in accordance with the health requirements of the local government.
- (g) All kennel floor washings must pass through the drain in item (f)(x) and must be piped to approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage in accordance with the health requirements of the local government.
- (h) The kennel floor must have a durable upstand rising 75mm above the floor level from the junction of the floor and external and internal walls, or internal walls must be so constructed as to have a minimum clearance of 50mm from the underside of the bottom plate to the floor.
- (i) Where a yard is to be floored, the floor must be constructed in the same manner as the floor of any kennel.
- (j) From the floor, the lowest internal height of a kennel must be, whichever is the lesser of—
 - (i) 2m; or
 - (ii) 4 times the height of the breed of dog in the kennel, when it is fully grown, measured from the floor to the uppermost tip of its shoulders while in a stationary upright position.
- (k) The walls of each kennel must be constructed of concrete, brick, stone or framing sheeted internally and externally with good quality new zincalume or new pre-finished colour coated steel sheeting or new fibrous cement sheeting or other durable material approved by the local government.
- (l) All external surfaces of each kennel must be kept in good condition.
- (m) The roof of each kennel must be constructed of impervious material.
- (n) All kennels and yards and drinking vessels must be maintained in a clean condition and must be cleaned and disinfected when so ordered by an authorised person.
- (o) All refuse, faeces and food waste must be disposed of daily into the approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage.
- (p) Noise, odours, fleas, flies and other vectors of disease must be effectively controlled.
- (q) Suitable water must be available at the kennel via a properly supported standpipe and tap.
- (r) The licensee or the person nominated in the application for a licence, must, in accordance with the application for the licence, continue to reside—
 - (i) at the premises; or
 - (ii) in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs, and to ensure their health and welfare.

SCHEDULE 3
OFFENCES IN RESPECT OF WHICH MODIFIED PENALTIES APPLY
[clause 7.4]

Item	Clause	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty	Dangerous Dog Modified Penalty
1	3.1	Failing to provide means for effectively confining a dog	\$50	\$200
2	4.8	Failing to comply with the conditions of a licence	\$100	\$200
3	6.1(2)	Dog excreting in prohibited place	\$40	\$50

This local law was made at the meeting of the Council of the City of Busselton on 12 November 2014.

The Common Seal of the City of Busselton was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

IAN WILLIAM STUBBS, Mayor.
MIKE STEPHEN LEE ARCHER, Chief Executive Officer.

LG401*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

City of Joondalup

(EXTENSION OF AREA OF APPLICATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND
PUBLIC PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2014)

Department of Local Government and Communities.

DLGC: JO7-9#02

It is hereby noted for public information that the Governor has approved under section 3.6(1) of the *Local Government Act 1995* of the making of the *City of Joondalup Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014* to the extent the sea adjoins the City's district for a distance of 200 metres seaward from the low water mark at ordinary spring tides.

JENNIFER MATHEWS, Director General.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF MELVILLE

ACTIVITIES IN
THOROUGHFARES, PUBLIC
PLACES AND TRADING LOCAL
LAW 2014

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF MELVILLE

ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES, PUBLIC PLACES AND TRADING
LOCAL LAW 2014

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

CITY OF MELVILLE

ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES, PUBLIC PLACES AND TRADING
LOCAL LAW 2014

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the City of Melville resolved on 18 November 2014 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *City of Melville Activities in Thoroughfares, Public Places and Trading Local Law 2014*.

1.2 Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.4 Repeal

The following local laws are repealed—

- (a) The *City of Melville By-Laws relating to Street Lawns and Gardens* published in the *Government Gazette* on 19 March 1993;
- (b) The *Municipality of the City of Melville By-laws relating to Outdoor Eating Areas* published in the *Government Gazette* on 8 July 1988 and as amended and published in the *Government Gazette* on 1 February 2000;
- (c) The *City of Melville By-Laws relating to Hawkers, Stall Holders and Trading in Public Places* published in the *Government Gazette* on 19 January 1996 and as amended and published in the *Government Gazette* on 1 February 2000.

1.5 Definitions

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

applicant means a person who applies for a permit;

authorised person means a person appointed by the local government under section 9.10 of the Act to perform any of the functions of an authorised person under this local law;

building permit means a permit granted under section 20 of the *Building Act 2011*;

built-up area has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

bulk rubbish container means a bin or container designed or used for holding a substantial quantity of rubbish and which is unlikely to be lifted without mechanical assistance, but does not include a bin or container used in connection with the local government's regular domestic rubbish collection service;

carriageway has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

charitable organisation means a charitable institution or public benevolent institution endorsed by the Commonwealth Commissioner of Taxation under the Commonwealth *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* as a deductible gift recipient or as exempt from income tax;

commencement day means the day on which this local law comes into operation;

Council means the council of the local government;

crossing means a crossing giving access from a public thoroughfare to—

- (a) private land; or
- (b) a private thoroughfare serving private land;

district means the district of the local government;

footpath has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

garden means any part of a thoroughfare planted, developed or treated, otherwise than as a lawn, with one or more plants;

intersection has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

kerb includes the edge of a carriageway;

local government means the City of Melville

local government property means anything except a thoroughfare—

- (a) which belongs to the local government;
- (b) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997* or
- (c) which is an ‘otherwise unvested facility’ within section 3.53 of the Act;

lawn means any part of a thoroughfare which—

- (a) is planted, by any person, only with grass, or with a similar plant, or
- (b) is planted, by the local government, with any other plant;

liquor has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

lot has the meaning given to it in the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;

nature strip has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

occupier in relation to land does not include the local government;

owner in relation to land does not include the local government;

permissible verge treatment means a treatment described in clause 2.9(2), and includes reticulation pipes and sprinklers installed for the purposes of the treatment;

permit means a permit issued under this local law;

permit holder means a person who holds a valid permit;

person does not include the local government;

premises for the purpose of the definition of “public place” in both this clause and clause 5.1, means a building or similar structure, but does not include a carpark or a similar place;

property line means the lateral boundary of a thoroughfare;

public place includes any thoroughfare or place which the public are allowed to use, whether or not the thoroughfare or place is on private property, but does not include—

- (a) premises on private property from which trading is lawfully conducted under a written law; and
- (b) local government property;

Regulations means the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*;

Schedule means a schedule to this local law

sign includes a notice, flag, mark, structure or device on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols and includes community and directional signs;

thoroughfare has the meaning given to it in the Act, but does not include a private thoroughfare which is not under the management control of the local government;

town planning scheme means a town planning scheme of the local government made under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;

tree means a woody perennial plant generally having a single stem or trunk which will grow to a height of approximately 4 metres or higher;

vehicle includes—

- (a) every conveyance and every object capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise; and
 - (b) an animal being ridden or driven,
- but excludes—
- (c) a wheel-chair or any device designed for use by a physically impaired person on a footpath; and
 - (d) a pram, a stroller or a similar device; and

verge means that part of a thoroughfare between the carriageway and the property line of land which abuts the thoroughfare, and includes a nature strip and footpath.

1.6 Assistance animals

This local law is subject to any written law and any law of the Commonwealth about assistance animals as defined in the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Cth) section 9(2).

PART 2—ACTIVITIES IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES

*Division 1—General***2.1 General prohibitions**

A person shall not—

- (a) plant any plant on a verge which is 0.6m or greater in height or which creates a sightline obstruction to pedestrian or vehicular traffic;
- (b) plant any plant that is likely to be hazardous to any person using the thoroughfare;
- (c) damage a lawn or a garden or remove any plant or part of a plant from a lawn or a garden unless—
 - (i) the person is the owner or the occupier of the lot abutting that portion of the thoroughfare and the lawn or the garden or the particular plant has not been installed or planted by the local government; or
 - (ii) the person is acting under the authority of a written law;
- (d) damage a tree or remove a tree or part of a tree irrespective of whether the tree was planted by the owner or occupier of the lot abutting the street or by the local government, unless—
 - (i) the removal of the tree is authorised by the local government in writing; or
 - (ii) the person is acting under authority of a written law;
- (e) place on any footpath any thing, substance or fluid (whether vegetable or otherwise, but not including water) which may create a hazard for any person using the footpath;
- (f) unless at the direction of the local government, damage, remove or interfere with any signpost, direction plate, guidepost, notice, shelter, shed, fence or any structure erected on a street by the local government or a person acting under the authority of a written law;
- (g) dig or fill so as to vary the prevailing ground levels on a verge;
- (h) water a lawn or garden in such a manner as may cause inconvenience to any person using the thoroughfare;
- (i) plant any plant (except grass or a similar plant) on a thoroughfare so that it is within 2 metres of a carriageway;
- (j) drive or park a vehicle on a verge unless—
 - (i) the person is the owner or the occupier of the lot abutting that portion of the thoroughfare; or
 - (ii) the person is acting under the authority of a written law or has the permission of the owner or occupier of the property abutting the verge;
- (k) play or participate in any game or sport so as to cause danger to any person or thing or impede the movement of vehicles or persons on a thoroughfare;
- (l) place, or allow to be placed or remain, on a thoroughfare or verge any thing that results in a hazard for any person using the thoroughfare or verge including the obstruction of visibility at intersections; or
- (m) within a mall, arcade, colonnade or verandah of a shopping centre, ride any bicycle, skateboard, rollerblades or similar device.

2.2 Activities allowed with a permit—general

(1) A person shall not, without a permit—

- (a) dig or otherwise create a trench through or under a kerb or footpath;
- (b) subject to Division 3 of this Part, throw, place or deposit any thing on a verge, except—
 - (i) for removal by the local government under a bulk rubbish collection, and then only for the period of time advertised in connection with that collection by the local government;
 - (ii) a bulk rubbish container, and then only for the period of time required to fill the container, but in any event, for a period not exceeding 1 week;
 - (iii) a bulk container for household and personal effects, and then only for the period of time required to load or unload the container, but in any event, for a period not exceeding 1 week; and
 - (iv) when permitted to do so under a current building licence issued under the *Building Act 2011*;
- (c) cause any obstruction to a water channel or a water course in a thoroughfare;
- (d) throw, place or drain offensive, noxious or dangerous fluid onto a thoroughfare;
- (e) damage a thoroughfare, kerb or footpath and interfere with or damage any thing in or on a thoroughfare;
- (f) light any fire or burn any thing on a thoroughfare;
- (g) fell any tree onto a thoroughfare;
- (h) plant a tree in a thoroughfare;
- (i) unless installing, or in order to maintain, a permissible verge treatment—
 - (i) lay pipes under or provide taps on any verge; or
 - (ii) place or install any thing on any part of a thoroughfare, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any gravel, stone, flagstone, cement, concrete slabs, blocks, bricks, pebbles, plastic sheeting, kerbing, wood chips, bark or sawdust;

- (j) provide, erect, install or use in or on any building, structure or land abutting on a thoroughfare any hoist, crane or other thing for use over the thoroughfare;
 - (k) on a public place use anything or do anything so as to create a nuisance;
 - (l) place any charity bin or similar receptacle in or on a thoroughfare; or
 - (m) interfere with the soil of, or anything in a thoroughfare or take anything from a thoroughfare.
- (2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.

2.3 No possession and consumption of liquor on thoroughfare

- (1) A person shall not consume any liquor or have in her or his possession or under her or his control any liquor on a thoroughfare unless—
- (a) that is permitted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* or under another written law; or
 - (b) the person is doing so in accordance with a permit.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the liquor is in a sealed container.

Division 2—Vehicle crossing

Subdivision 1—Installing crossings

2.4 Construction of Crossings

- (1) A crossing is only to be constructed under regulation 12(1) of the *Local Government (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 1996*, if the work is undertaken by—
- (a) in the case of concrete and brick paved crossings—
 - (i) the local government using its own day labour or contractors; or
 - (ii) a contractor approved by the local government; or
 - (b) in the case of asphalt or other types of crossings, a contractor experienced in the type of work being undertaken.
- (2) Where the local government is to undertake construction of a crossing under subclause (1)(a) an amount equal to the estimated cost of constructing the crossing as determined by the local government is to be paid to the local government when an application is made for a building licence issued under the *Building Act 2011*, to carry out work on the private land or as otherwise required by the local government.

Subdivision 2—Temporary crossings

2.5 Permit required

- (1) Where it is likely that works on a lot will involve vehicles leaving a thoroughfare and entering the lot, the person responsible for the works shall obtain a permit for the construction of a temporary crossing to protect the existing carriageway, kerb, drains and footpath, where—
- (a) a crossing does not exist; or
 - (b) a crossing does exist, but the nature of the vehicles and their loads is such that they are likely to cause damage to the crossing.
- (2) The “person responsible for the works” in subclause (1) is to be taken to be—
- (a) the builder named on the building licence issued under the *Building Act 2011*, if one has been issued in relation to the works; or
 - (b) the registered proprietor of the lot, if no building licence has been issued under the *Building Act 2011* in relation to the works.
- (3) If the local government approves an application for a permit for the purpose of subclause (1), the permit is taken to be issued on the condition that until such time as the temporary crossing is removed, the permit holder shall keep the temporary crossing in good repair and in such a condition so as not to create any danger or obstruction to persons using the thoroughfare.

2.6 Standard crossing

A standard crossing for the purpose of regulation 15 of the *Local Government (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 1996* is one that is built to the specifications of the local government.

Subdivision 3—Redundant vehicle crossings

2.7 Removal of redundant crossing

- (1) Where works on a lot will result in a crossing no longer giving access to a lot, the crossing is to be removed and the kerb, drain, footpath, verge and any other part of the thoroughfare affected by the removal are to be reinstated at the owner’s expense to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (2) The local government may give written notice to the owner or occupier of a lot requiring her or him to—
- (a) remove any part of or all of a crossing which does not give access to the lot; and
 - (b) reinstate the kerb, drain, footpath, verge and any other part of the thoroughfare, which may be affected by the removal,
- within the period of time stated in the notice, and the owner or occupier of the lot shall comply with that notice.

Division 3—Verge treatments

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

2.8 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

acceptable material means any material which will create a hard surface, and which appears on Schedule 2.

Subdivision 2—Permissible verge treatments

2.9 Permissible verge treatments

(1) An owner or occupier of land which abuts on a verge may on that part of the verge directly in front of her or his land install a permissible verge treatment.

(2) A person shall not install a permissible verge treatment so that it extends beyond the prolongation of the side boundaries between the subject lot and the abutting lots.

(3) A permissible verge treatment is—

- (a) the planting and maintenance of a lawn or synthetic turf;
- (b) the planting and maintenance of a garden provided that—
 - (i) clear sight lines are maintained at all times for a person using the abutting thoroughfare in the vicinity of an intersection or bend in the thoroughfare or using a driveway on land adjacent to the thoroughfare for access to or from the thoroughfare; and
 - (ii) where there is no footpath, a pedestrian has safe and clear access of a minimum width of 2 metres along that part of the verge immediately adjacent to the kerb;
 - (iii) it does not include a wall or built structure; and
 - (iv) it is not of a thorny, poisonous or hazardous nature;
- (c) the installation of an acceptable material; or
- (d) A combination of any of the above.

2.10 Only permissible verge treatments to be installed

(1) A person shall not install or maintain a verge treatment which is not a permissible verge treatment.

(2) The owner and occupier of the lot abutting a verge treatment referred to in subclause (1) are each to be taken to have installed and maintained that verge treatment for the purposes of this clause and clause 2.11.

2.11 Obligations of owner or occupier

An owner or occupier who installs or maintains a permissible verge treatment shall—

- (a) keep the permissible verge treatment in a good and tidy condition and ensure, where the verge treatment is a garden or lawn, that a footpath on the verge and a carriageway adjoining the verge is not obstructed by the verge treatment;
- (b) ensure the verge treatment does not cause a sightline obstruction to any person using a footpath on the verge or a carriageway or crossing adjoining the verge or in proximity to it;
- (c) ensure that the verge treatment does not damage or obstruct a drain, manhole, gully, inspection pit, channel, kerb, or tree planted by the local government;
- (d) ensure that any sprinklers or pipes installed to irrigate a verge treatment—
 - (i) do not protrude above the level of the lawn when not in use;
 - (ii) are not used at such times so as to cause unreasonable inconvenience to pedestrians or other persons; and
 - (iii) do not otherwise present a hazard to pedestrians or other persons;
- (e) not place any obstruction on or around the verge treatment; and
- (f) not disturb a footpath on the verge.

2.12 Notice to owner or occupier

The local government may give a notice in writing to the owner or the occupier of a lot abutting on a verge to make good, within the time specified in the notice, any breach of a provision of this Division.

Subdivision 3—Existing verge treatments

2.13 Transitional provision

(1) In this clause—

repealed provisions means one or more of the provisions of the repealed local laws which permitted certain types of verge treatments, whether with or without the consent of the local government; and

repealed local laws means the local laws that are repealed by clause 1.4.

- (2) A verge treatment which—
- (a) was installed prior to the commencement day; and
 - (b) on the commencement day is a type of verge treatment which was permitted under and complied with the repealed provisions,

is to be taken to be a permissible verge treatment for so long as the verge treatment remains of the same type and continues to comply with the repealed provisions.

Subdivision 4—Public works

2.14 Power to carry out public works on verge

Where the local government or an authority empowered to do so under a written law disturbs a verge, the local government or the authority may backfill with sand, if necessary, any garden or lawn.

Division 4—Fencing

2.15 Public place—Item 4(1) of Division 1, Schedule 3.1 of Act

The following places are specified as a public place for the purpose of item 4(1) of Division 1 of Schedule 3.1 of the Act—

- (a) a public place, as that term is defined in clause 1.5 of this local law; and
- (b) local government property.

Division 5—Signs erected by the local government

2.16 Signs

- (1) A local government may erect a sign on a public place specifying any conditions of use which apply to that place.
- (2) A person shall comply with a sign erected under subclause (1).
- (3) A condition of use specified on a sign erected under subclause (1) is to be for the purpose of giving notice of the effect of a provision of this local law.

2.17 Transitional

Where a sign erected on a public place has been erected under a local law of the local government repealed by this local law, then on and from the commencement day, it is to be taken to be a sign erected under clause 2.16 if—

- (a) the sign specifies a condition of use relating to the public place which gives notice of the effect of a provision of this local law; and
- (b) the condition of use specified is not inconsistent with any provision of this local law.

Division 6—Driving on a closed thoroughfare

2.18 No driving on closed thoroughfare

- (1) A person shall not drive or take a vehicle on a closed thoroughfare unless—
 - (a) that is in accordance with any limit or exception specified in the order made under section 3.50 of the Act; or
 - (b) the person has first obtained a permit.
- (2) In this clause—

closed thoroughfare means a thoroughfare wholly or partially closed under section 3.50 or 3.50A of the Act.

PART 3—ADVERTISING SIGNS ON THOROUGHFARES

Division 1—Preliminary

3.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

advertising sign means a sign used for the purpose of advertisement or to draw attention to a product, business, person or event and includes an “election sign”;

direction sign means a sign which indicates the direction of another place, activity or event, but does not include any such sign erected or affixed by the local government or the Commissioner of Main Roads;

election sign means a sign or poster which advertises any aspect of a forthcoming Federal, State or Local Government election; and

portable direction sign means a portable free standing direction sign; and

portable sign means a portable free standing advertising sign.

*Division 2—Permit***3.2 General prohibitions**

Subject to any exceptions in clauses 3.3, 3.6 and 3.7, a person must not—

- (a) erect or place an advertising sign on a thoroughfare or verge; or
- (b) post any bill or paint, place or affix any advertisement on a thoroughfare or verge, or local government property on the thoroughfare or verge.

3.3 Advertising signs and portable direction signs

(1) A person shall not, without a permit—

- (a) erect or place an advertising sign on a thoroughfare; or
- (b) post any bill or paint, place or affix any advertisement on a thoroughfare.

(2) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a permit is not required in respect of a portable direction sign which neither exceeds 500mm in height nor 0.5 square metres in area, provided that the sign is placed or erected on a thoroughfare on an infrequent or occasional basis only to direct attention to a place, activity or event during the hours of that activity or event.

(3) Notwithstanding subclause (1), a person shall not erect or place an advertising sign—

- (a) on a footpath;
- (b) over any footpath where the resulting vertical clearance between the sign and the footpath is less than 2.5 metres;
- (c) in any other location where, in the opinion of the local government, the sign is likely to obstruct lines of sight along a thoroughfare or cause danger to any person using the thoroughfare; or
- (d) on any natural feature, including a rock or tree, on a thoroughfare, or on any bridge or the structural approaches to a bridge.

3.4 Matters to be considered in determining application for permit

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 3.3(1), the local government is to have regard to—

- (a) any other written law regulating the erection or placement of signs within the district;
- (b) the dimensions of the sign;
- (c) other advertising signs already approved or erected in the vicinity of the proposed location of the sign;
- (d) whether or not the sign will create a hazard to persons using a thoroughfare; and
- (e) the amount of the public liability insurance cover, if any, to be obtained by the applicant.

*Division 3—Conditions on permit***3.5 Conditions on portable sign**

If the local government approves an application for a permit for a portable sign, the application is to be taken to be approved subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the portable sign shall—
 - (i) not exceed 1.2 metres in height;
 - (ii) not exceed an area of 1 square metre on any side;
 - (iii) relate only to the business activity described on the permit;
 - (iv) not be erected in any position other than immediately adjacent to the building or the business to which the sign relates;
 - (v) be removed each day at the close of the business to which it relates and not be erected again until the business next opens for trading;
 - (vi) be secured in position in accordance with any requirements of the local government;
 - (vii) be placed so as not to obstruct or impede the reasonable use of a thoroughfare or access to a place by any person;
 - (viii) be placed so as not to obstruct or impede the vision of a driver of a vehicle entering or leaving a thoroughfare or crossing; and
 - (ix) be maintained in good condition.
- (b) no more than one portable sign shall be erected in relation to the one building or business.

3.6 Conditions on election sign

If the local government approves an application for a permit for the erection or placement of an election sign on a thoroughfare, the application is to be taken to be approved subject to the sign—

- (a) being erected at least 30 metres from any intersection;
- (b) being free standing and not being affixed to any existing sign, post, power or light pole, or similar structure;
- (c) being placed so as not to obstruct or impede the reasonable use of a thoroughfare, or access to a place by any person;

- (d) being placed so as not to obstruct or impede the vision of a driver of a vehicle entering or leaving a thoroughfare or crossing;
- (e) being maintained in good condition;
- (f) not being erected prior to 6 weeks before the election date.
- (g) being removed within 24 hours of the close of polls on voting day;
- (h) not being placed within 100 metres of any works on the thoroughfare;
- (i) being securely installed;
- (j) not being an illuminated sign;
- (k) not incorporating reflective or fluorescent materials; and
- (l) not displaying only part of a message which is to be read with other separate signs in order to obtain the whole message.

3.7 Permit for a charitable organisation

The local government may issue to a charitable organisation a permit to place, on a thoroughfare or verge, an advertising sign to draw attention to a community event held by that organisation.

3.8 Impounding of advertising signs

An authorised person may remove or impound an advertising sign or portable direction sign that is in a thoroughfare or verge in contravention of this local law.

PART 4—OBSTRUCTING ANIMALS, VEHICLES OR SHOPPING TROLLEYS

Division 1—Animals and vehicles

4.1 Leaving an animal or vehicle in public place or on local government property

- (1) A person shall not leave an animal or a vehicle, or any part of a vehicle, in a public place or on local government property so that it obstructs the use of any part of that public place or local government property, unless that person has first obtained a permit or is authorised to do so under a written law.
- (2) A person will not contravene subclause (1) where the animal is secured or tethered for a period not exceeding 1 hour.
- (3) A person will not contravene subclause (1) where the vehicle is left for a period not exceeding 24 hours.

4.2 Prohibitions relating to animals

- (1) In subclause (2), “owner” in relation to an animal includes—
 - (a) an owner of it;
 - (b) a person in possession of it;
 - (c) a person who has control of it; and
 - (d) a person who ordinarily occupies the premises where the animal is permitted to stay.
- (2) If at the material times the offence occurred a person who is deemed to be the “owner” can show that the animal was owned by some other person (over the age of 18 years), the other person will be deemed to be the owner of the animal.
- (3) An owner of an animal shall not—
 - (a) allow the animal to enter or remain for any time on any thoroughfare except for the use of the thoroughfare as a thoroughfare and unless it is led, ridden or driven;
 - (b) allow an animal which has a contagious or infectious disease to be led, ridden or driven in a public place; or
 - (c) train or race the animal on a thoroughfare.
- (4) An owner of a horse shall not lead, ride or drive a horse on a thoroughfare in a built-up area, unless that person does so under a permit or under the authority of a written law.

4.3 Removal of vehicle or animal

An authorised person may impound an animal or vehicle left in contravention of clause 4.1.

Division 2—Shopping trolleys

4.4 Interpretation

In this Division—

retailer means a proprietor of a shop in respect of which shopping trolleys are provided for the use of customers of the shop; and

shopping trolley means a wheeled container or receptacle supplied by a retailer to enable a person to transport goods.

4.5 Shopping trolley to be marked

A retailer shall clearly mark its name or its trading name on any shopping trolley made available for the use of customers.

4.6 Person not to leave trolley in public place

A person shall not leave or discard a shopping trolley in a public place other than in an area set aside for the storage of shopping trolleys.

4.7 Abandoned trolley

If a shopping trolley is found discarded in a public place, other than in an area set aside for the storage of shopping trolleys, the local government may assume that the trolley has been abandoned.

4.8 Retailer taken to own trolley

In the absence of any proof to the contrary, a shopping trolley is to be taken to belong to a retailer whose name is marked on the trolley.

4.9 Impounding of abandoned trolley

An authorised person may impound a shopping trolley that is—

- (a) left on a thoroughfare, verge or local government property that is found to be abandoned in accordance with clause 4.7
- (b) marked in accordance with clause 4.5

4.10 Retailer to be notified

The retailer shall be notified in writing prior to the disposal of the trolley.

PART 5—TRADING IN THOROUGHFARES AND PUBLIC PLACES*Division 1—Stallholders and traders*

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

5.1 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

assistant means a person who carries out trading on behalf of the permit holder in accordance with the permit issued to the permit holder;

Competition Principles Agreement means the Competition Principles Agreement executed by each State and Territory of the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth of Australia on 11 April 1995;

public place includes—

- (a) any thoroughfare or place which the public are allowed to use whether or not the thoroughfare or place is on private property; and
- (b) local government property,

but does not include premises on private property from which trading is lawfully conducted under a written law.

stall means a movable or temporarily fixed structure, stand or table in, on or from which goods or services are sold, hired or offered for sale or hire;

stallholder means a person in charge of a stall;

stallholder's permit means a permit issued to a stallholder;

trader means a person who carries on trading;

trader's permit means a permit issued to a trader; and

trading includes—

- (a) the selling or hiring of, the offering for sale or hire of or the soliciting of orders for goods or services, including food, in a public place;
- (b) displaying goods in any public place for the purpose of—
 - (i) offering them for sale or hire;
 - (ii) inviting offers for their sale or hire;
 - (iii) soliciting orders for them; or
 - (iv) carrying out any other transaction in relation to them; and
- (c) the going from place to place, whether or not public places, and—
 - (i) offering goods or services for sale or hire; or
 - (ii) inviting offers or soliciting orders for the sale or the hire of goods or services; or
 - (iii) carrying out any other transaction in relation to goods or services.

Subdivision 2—Permits

5.2 Stallholder's permit

(1) A person shall not conduct a stall on a public place unless that person is—

- (a) the holder of a valid stallholder's permit; or
- (b) an assistant specified in a valid stallholder's permit.

- (2) Every application for a stallholder's permit shall—
- (a) state the full name and address of the applicant;
 - (b) specify the proposed number of assistants to be engaged by the applicant in conducting the stall, as well as their names and addresses if already engaged;
 - (c) specify the proposed location of the stall;
 - (d) specify the period of time for which the permit is sought, together with the proposed days and hours of operation;
 - (e) specify the proposed goods or services to be sold or hired or offered for sale or hire from the stall; and
 - (f) be accompanied by an accurate plan and description of the proposed stall.

5.3 Trader's permit

- (1) A person shall not carry on trading unless that person is—
- (a) the holder of a valid trader's permit; or
 - (b) an assistant specified in a valid trader's permit.
- (2) Every application for a trader's permit shall—
- (a) state the full name and address of the applicant;
 - (b) specify the proposed number of assistants, if any, to be engaged by the applicant in trading, as well as their names and addresses if already engaged;
 - (c) specify the location or locations in which the applicant proposes to trade;
 - (d) specify the period of time for which the permit is sought, together with the proposed days and hours of trading;
 - (e) specify the proposed goods or services which will be traded; and
 - (f) be accompanied by an accurate plan and description of any proposed structure or vehicle which may be used by the applicant in trading.

5.4 No permit required to sell newspaper

Notwithstanding any other provision of this local law, a person who sells, or offers for sale, a newspaper only is not required to obtain a permit.

5.5 Relevant considerations in determining application for permit

- (1) In determining an application for a permit for the purposes of this Division, the local governments to have regard to—
- (a) any relevant policies of the local government;
 - (b) the desirability of the proposed activity;
 - (c) the location of the proposed activity;
 - (d) the principles set out in the Competition Principles Agreement; and
 - (e) such other matters as the local government may consider to be relevant in the circumstances of the case.
- (2) The local government may refuse to approve an application for a permit under this Division on any one or more of the following grounds—
- (a) that the applicant has committed a breach of any provision of this local law or of any written law relevant to the activity in respect of which the permit is sought;
 - (b) that the applicant is not a desirable or suitable person to hold a permit;
 - (c) that—
 - (i) the applicant is an undischarged bankrupt or is in liquidation;
 - (ii) the applicant has entered into any composition or arrangement with creditors; or
 - (iii) a manager, an administrator, a trustee, a receiver, or a receiver and manager has been appointed in relation to any part of the applicant's undertakings or property; or
 - (d) such other grounds as the local government may consider to be relevant in the circumstances of the case.

5.6 Conditions of permit

- (1) If the local government approves an application for a permit under this Division subject to conditions, those conditions may include—
- (a) the place, the part of the district, or the thoroughfare to which the permit applies;
 - (b) the days and hours during which a permit holder may conduct a stall or trade;
 - (c) the number, type, form and construction, as the case may be, of any stand, table, structure or vehicle which may be used in conducting a stall or in trading;
 - (d) the goods or services in respect of which a permit holder may conduct a stall or trade;
 - (e) the number of persons and the names of persons permitted to conduct a stall or trade;
 - (f) the requirement for personal attendance at the stall or the place of trading by the permit holder and the nomination of assistants, nominees or substitutes for the permit holder;
 - (g) whether and under what terms the permit is transferable;

- (h) any prohibitions or restrictions concerning the—
 - (i) causing or making of any noise or disturbance which is likely to be a nuisance to persons in the vicinity of the permit holder;
 - (ii) the use of amplifiers, sound equipment and sound instruments;
 - (iii) the use of signs; and
 - (iv) the use of any lighting apparatus or device;
 - (i) the manner in which the permit holder's name and other details of a valid permit are to be displayed;
 - (j) the care, maintenance and cleansing of the stall or any structure used for trading and the place of the stall or any structure;
 - (k) the vacating of the place of a stall or trading when the stall is not being conducted or trading is not being carried on;
 - (l) the acquisition by the stallholder or trader of public risk insurance;
 - (m) the period for which the permit is valid; and
 - (n) the designation of any place or places where trading is wholly or from time to time prohibited by the local government.
- (2) Where a permit holder by reason of illness, accident or other sufficient cause is unable to comply with this local law, the local government may at the request of that permit holder authorise another person to be a nominee of the permit holder for a specified period, and this local law and the conditions of the permit shall apply to the nominee as if he or she was the permit holder.

5.7 Exemptions from requirement to pay fee or to obtain a permit

(1) In this clause—

charitable organisation means an institution, association, club, society or body whether incorporated or not, the objects of which are of a charitable, benevolent, religious, cultural, educational, recreational, sporting or other like nature and from which any member does not receive any pecuniary profit except where the member is an employee or the profit is an honorarium; and

commercial participant means any person who is involved in operating a stall or in conducting any trading activity for personal gain or profit.

- (2) The local government may waive any fee required to be paid by an applicant for a stallholder's permit or a trader's permit on making an application for or on the issue of a permit, or may return any such fee which has been paid, if the stall is conducted or the trading is carried on—
- (a) a portion of a public place adjoining the normal place of business of the applicant; or
 - (b) by a charitable organisation that does not sublet space to, or involve commercial participants in the conduct of a stall or trading, and any assistants that may be specified in the permit are members of that charitable organisation.
- (3) The local government may exempt a person or a class of persons, whether or not in relation to a specified public place, from the requirements of this Division.

Subdivision 3—Conduct of stallholders and traders

5.8 Conduct of stallholders and traders

(1) A stallholder while conducting a stall or a trader while trading shall—

- (a) display her or his permit to do so in a conspicuous place on the stall, vehicle or temporary structure or if there is no stall, vehicle or temporary structure, carry the permit with her or him while conducting a stall or trading;
- (b) not display a permit unless it is a valid permit; and
- (c) when selling goods by weight, carry and use for that purpose, scales tested and certified in accordance with the provisions of the *National Measurement Act 1960*.

(2) A stallholder or trader shall not—

- (a) deposit or store any box or basket containing goods on any part of a thoroughfare so as to obstruct the movement of pedestrians or vehicles;
- (b) act in an offensive manner;
- (c) use or cause to be used any apparatus or device including any flap or shelf, whereby the dimensions of a stall, vehicle or structure are increased beyond those specified in the permit; or
- (d) in the case of a trader, carry on trading from a public place, unless there is adequate parking for customers' vehicles within 100 metres to the place of trading.

Division 2—Street entertainers

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

5.9 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

perform includes to play a musical instrument, sing, mime, dance, give an acrobatic or aerobic display or entertain, but does not include public speaking;

permit means a permit issued for the purpose of clause 5.10;

permitted area means the area or areas, specified in a permit, in which the permit holder may perform; and

permitted time means the time or times, specified in a permit, during which the permit holder may perform.

Subdivision 2—Permits

5.10 Permit required to perform

A person shall not perform in a public place without a valid permit.

5.11 Variation of permitted area and permitted time

(1) The local government may by notice in writing to a permit holder vary—

- (a) the permitted area;
- (b) the permitted time; or
- (c) both the permitted area and the permitted time,

shown on a permit.

(2) The local government may direct a permit holder to move from one permitted area to another permitted area, if more than one area is specified in a permit.

5.12 Duration of permit

A permit is valid for a period of 3 months after the date on which it is issued unless it is sooner cancelled under this local law.

5.13 Cancellation of permit

The CEO may cancel a permit if in her or his opinion the volume of sound caused by the permit holder in connection with the performance adversely affects the enjoyment, convenience or comfort of other persons in a public place, or if, in her or his opinion, or in the opinion of an authorised person, the performance otherwise constitutes a nuisance.

5.14 Obligations of permit holder

A permit holder shall not in a public place—

- (a) perform wearing dirty, torn or ragged clothing;
- (b) act in an offensive manner; or
- (c) place, install, erect, play or use any musical instrument or any device which emits music, including a loud speaker or an amplifier—
 - (i) other than in the permitted area; and
 - (ii) unless the musical instrument or device is specified in the permit.

Division 3—Outdoor eating facilities on public places

5.15 Interpretation

In this Division—

facility means an outdoor eating facility or establishment on any part of a public place in which furniture is provided for the purpose of the supply of food or drink to the public or the consumption of food or drink by the public, but does not include such a facility or establishment on private land;

Food Act means the *Food Act 2008*;

food business has the meaning given to it in section 10 of the *Food Act 2008*;

furniture means chairs, tables, waiters' stations, planter boxes, umbrellas, screens, barriers, awnings and any other similar structure or equipment;

licensed premises has the meaning given to it in section 3(1) of the *Liquor Control Act 1988*; and

permit holder means the person to whom a permit has been issued for the purpose of clause 5.16.

5.16 Permit required to conduct facility

A person shall not establish or conduct a facility without a permit.

5.17 Matters to be considered in determining application

In determining an application for a permit for the purpose of clause 5.16, the local government may consider in addition to any other matter it considers relevant, whether or not—

- (a) the facility is conducted in conjunction with and as an extension of food premises which abut the facility, and whether the applicant is the person conducting such food premises;
- (b) any abutting food premises are registered in accordance with the *Food Act 2008* and whether the use of the premises is permitted under the town planning scheme;
- (c) the facility will comply with any other local law made by the local government under the Act;

- (d) users of the facility will have access to proper and sufficient sanitary and ablutionary conveniences as per the Building Code of Australia;
- (e) the facility would—
 - (i) obstruct the visibility or clear sight lines at an intersection of thoroughfares of any person; or
 - (ii) impede pedestrian access;
- (f) the tables, chairs and other equipment to be used may obstruct or impede the use of the public place for the purpose for which it was designed; and
- (g) the abutting food premises or licensed premises provide sufficient car parking bays for customers of the facility, and in this respect the car parking requirements of the town planning scheme may be used as a guide.

5.18 Obligations of permit holder

- (1) The permit holder for a facility shall—
 - (a) comply with the terms and conditions of the permit to establish and conduct the facility;
 - (b) ensure that the facility is conducted at all times in accordance with the provisions of this local law and any local law made under the Act and the provisions of the *Food Act 2008* and the *Food Regulations 2009*;
 - (c) ensure that the facility is kept in a clean and tidy condition at all times;
 - (d) maintain the chairs, tables and other structures in the facility in a good, clean and serviceable condition at all times;
 - (e) be solely responsible for all and any costs associated with the removal, alteration, repair, reinstatement or reconstruction of any part of the public place arising from the conduct of the facility;
 - (f) on the expiration or cancellation of a permit to establish or conduct a facility, the permit holder shall at her or his cost, reinstate or restore the public place on which the facility is established or conducted, to a condition consistent with the condition prior to the commencement of the facility and which is to the reasonable satisfaction of the local government; and
- (2) Whenever, in the opinion of the local government, any work is required to be carried out to a facility, the local government may give a notice to the permit holder for the facility to carry out that work within the time limited by the notice.
- (3) In subclause (2), *work* includes the removal, alteration, repair, reinstatement or reconstruction of any part of a public place arising from or in connection with the setting up or conduct of a facility.

5.19 Removal of a facility unlawfully conducted

Where a facility is conducted without a permit, or in contravention of a condition of a permit, any tables, chairs, umbrellas or other equipment may be removed by an authorised person and impounded in accordance with the *Act*.

5.20 Use of a facility by public

- (1) A person shall not occupy a chair or otherwise use the equipment in a facility the subject of a permit unless the person uses them for the purpose of consuming food or drinks provided by the facility.
- (2) A person shall leave a facility when requested to do so by the permit holder.

5.21 Temporary removal of facility may be requested

- (1) The permit holder for a facility is to temporarily remove the facility when requested to do so on reasonable grounds by an authorised person or a member of the Police Service or an emergency service.
- (2) The permit holder may replace the facility removed under subclause (1) as soon as the person who directed her or him to remove it allows it to be replaced.

PART 6—PERMITS

Division 1—Applying for a permit

6.1 Application for permit

- (1) Where a person is required to obtain a permit under this local law, that person shall apply for the permit in accordance with subclause (2).
- (2) An application for a permit under this local law shall—
 - (a) be in the form determined by the local government;
 - (b) be signed by the applicant;
 - (c) provide the information required by the form; and
 - (d) be forwarded to the CEO together with any fee imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.
- (3) The local government may require an applicant to provide additional information reasonably related to an application before determining an application for a permit.

(4) The local government may require an applicant to give local public notice of the application for a permit.

(5) The local government may refuse to consider an application for a permit which is not in accordance with subclause (2).

6.2 Decision on application for permit

(1) The local government may—

- (a) approve an application for a permit unconditionally or subject to any conditions; or
- (b) refuse to approve an application for a permit.

(2) If the local government approves an application for a permit, it is to issue to the applicant a permit in the form determined by the local government.

(3) If the local government refuses to approve an application for a permit, it is to give written notice of that refusal to the applicant.

(4) Where a clause of this local law refers to conditions which may be imposed on a permit or which are to be taken to be imposed on a permit, the clause does not limit the power of the local government to impose other conditions on the permit under subclause (1)(a).

(5) Where a clause of this local law refers to the grounds on which an application for a permit may be or is to be refused, the clause does not limit the power of the local government to refuse the application for a permit on other grounds under subclause (1)(b).

Division 2—Conditions

6.3 Conditions which may be imposed on a permit

The local government may approve an application for a permit subject to conditions relating to—

- (a) the payment of a fee;
- (b) the duration and commencement of the permit;
- (c) the commencement of the permit being contingent on the happening of an event;
- (d) the rectification, remedying or restoration of a situation or circumstance reasonably related to the application;
- (e) the approval of another application for a permit which may be required by the local government under any written law;
- (f) the area of the district to which the permit applies;
- (g) where a permit is issued for an activity which will or may cause damage to a public place, the payment of a deposit or bond against such damage;
- (h) the obtaining of public risk insurance in an amount and on terms reasonably required by the local government; and
- (i) the provision of an indemnity from the permit holder indemnifying the local government in respect of any injury to any person or any damage to any property which may occur in connection with the use of the public place by the permit holder.

6.4 Imposing conditions under a policy

(1) In this clause—

policy means a policy of the local government adopted by the Council containing conditions subject to which an application for a permit may be approved under clause 6.2(1)(a).

(2) Under clause 6.2(1)(a) the local government may approve an application subject to conditions by reference to a policy.

(3) The local government is to give a copy of the policy, or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application for a permit, with the form of permit referred to in clause 6.2(2).

(4) An application for a permit is to be taken not to have been approved subject to the conditions contained in a policy until the local government gives the permit holder a copy of the policy or the part of the policy which is relevant to the application.

(5) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act shall apply to a policy and for that purpose a policy is to be taken to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

6.5 Compliance with and variation of conditions

(1) Where an application for a permit has been approved subject to conditions, or where a permit is to be taken to be subject to conditions under this local law, the permit holder shall comply with each of those conditions.

(2) The local government can modify a condition of a permit by written notice and the variation will be effective from the point the written notice is issued to the permit holder.

Division 3—General

6.6 Duration of permit

A permit is valid for one year from the date on which it is issued, unless it is—

- (a) otherwise stated in this local law or in the permit; or
- (b) cancelled under clause 6.11.

6.7 Permits for outdoor facilities

Notwithstanding clause 6.6, a facility permit issued for the purposes of clause 5.16 will be valid from the date of issue until 30 June.

6.8 Renewal of permit

(1) A permit holder may apply to the local government in writing prior to expiry of a permit for the renewal of the permit.

(2) The provisions of—

(a) this Part; and

(b) any other provision of this local law relevant to the permit which is to be renewed,

shall apply to an application for the renewal of a permit with all necessary changes as the context requires.

6.9 Transfer of permit

(1) An application for the transfer of a valid permit is to—

(a) be made in writing;

(b) be signed by the permit holder and the proposed transferee of the permit;

(c) provide such information as the local government may require to enable the application to be determined; and

(d) be forwarded to the CEO together with any fee imposed and determined by the local government under and in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act.

(2) The local government may approve an application for the transfer of a permit, refuse to approve it or approve it subject to any conditions.

(3) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a permit, the transfer may be effected by—

(a) an endorsement on the permit signed by the CEO; or

(b) issuing to the transferee a permit in the form determined by the local government.

(4) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a permit, it is not required to refund any part of any fee paid by the former permit holder.

6.10 Production of permit

A permit holder is to produce to an authorised person her or his permit immediately upon being required to do so by that authorised person.

6.11 Cancellation of permit

(1) Subject to clause 7.1, a permit may be cancelled by the local government if the permit holder has not complied with a—

(a) condition of the permit; or

(b) provision of any written law which may relate to the activity regulated by the permit.

(2) On the cancellation of a permit the permit holder—

(a) shall return the permit as soon as practicable to the local government; and

(b) is to be taken to have forfeited any fees paid in respect of the permit.

PART 7—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS**7.1 Application of Part 9 Division 1 of Act**

When the local government makes a decision—

(a) under clause 6.2(1); or

(b) as to whether it will renew, vary, or cancel a permit,

the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and regulation 33 of the Regulations apply to that decision.

PART 8—MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES**8.1 Notice to redirect or repair sprinkler**

Where a lawn or a garden is being watered with a sprinkler which is on the lawn or the garden, in a manner which causes or may cause an inconvenience or obstruction to any person using a thoroughfare, the local government may give a notice to the owner or the occupier of the land abutting on the lawn or the garden, requiring the owner or the occupier or both to move or alter the direction of the sprinkler or other watering equipment.

8.2 Hazardous plants

(1) Where a plant in a garden creates or may create a hazard for any person using a thoroughfare, the local government may give a notice to the owner or the occupier of the land abutting on the garden to remove, cut, move or otherwise deal with that plant so as to remove the hazard.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the plant was planted by the local government.

8.3 Notice to repair damage to thoroughfare

Where any portion of a thoroughfare has been damaged, the local government may by notice to the person who caused the damage order the person to repair or replace that portion of the thoroughfare to the satisfaction of the local government.

8.4 Notice to remove thing unlawfully placed on thoroughfare

Where any thing is placed on a thoroughfare in contravention of this local law, the local government may by notice in writing to the owner or the occupier of the property which abuts on that portion of the thoroughfare where the thing has been placed, or such other person who may be responsible for the thing being so placed, require the relevant person to remove the thing.

PART 9—ENFORCEMENT

Division 1—Notices given under this local law

9.1 Offence to fail to comply with notice

Whenever the local government gives a notice under this local law requiring a person to do any thing, if the person fails to comply with the notice, the person commits an offence.

9.2 Local government may undertake requirements of notice

Where a person fails to comply with a notice referred to in clause 9.1, the local government may do the thing specified in the notice and recover from that person, as a debt, the costs incurred in so doing.

Division 2—Offences and penalties

Subdivision 1—General

9.3 Offences

- (1) Any person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything which under this local law that person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.
- (2) Any person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

Subdivision 2—Infringement notices and modified penalties

9.4 Prescribed offences

- (1) An offence against a clause specified in Schedule 1 is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act.
- (2) The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 1.
- (3) For the purpose of guidance only, before giving an infringement notice to a person in respect of the commission of a prescribed offence, an authorised person should be satisfied that—
 - (a) commission of the prescribed offence is a relatively minor matter; and
 - (b) only straightforward issues of law and fact are involved in determining whether the prescribed offence was committed, and the facts in issue are readily ascertainable.

9.5 Forms

Unless otherwise specified, for the purposes of this local law—

- (a) where a vehicle is involved in the commission of an offence, the form of the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations;
- (b) the form of the infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations; and
- (c) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

SCHEDULE 1—PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

(Clause 9.4)

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
2.1(a)	Plant any plant which is above 0.6m in height or which creates a sightline hazard.	150
2.1(c)	Damage lawn or garden or remove any plant or part of plant from a lawn or garden	150
2.1 (d)	Damage a tree or remove a tree or part of a tree	500
2.1(e)	Place on any footpath or thing, substance or fluid which may create a hazard	150
2.1(f)	Damaging or interfering with signpost or structure on thoroughfare	350
2.1(i)	Plant (except grass) on thoroughfare within 2m of carriageway	150
2.1(k)	Playing games so as to impede vehicles or persons on thoroughfare	150
2.1(m)	Riding of skateboard or similar device on mall, arcade, colonnade or verandah of shopping centre	150
2.2(1)(a)	Digging a trench through a kerb or footpath without a permit	150
2.2(1)(b)	Throw, place or deposit anything on a verge without a permit	200
2.2(1)(b)(ii)	Placing a bulk rubbish container on a thoroughfare without a permit	200
2.2(1)(c)	Causing obstruction to water channel on thoroughfare without a permit	300
2.2(1)(d)	Placing or draining offensive fluid on thoroughfare without a permit	300
2.2(1)(f)	Lighting a fire on a thoroughfare without a permit	350
2.2(1)(g)	Felling tree onto thoroughfare without a permit	200
2.2(1)(i)	Installing pipes or stone on thoroughfare without a permit	200
2.2(1)(k)	Installing a hoist or other thing on a structure or land for use over a thoroughfare without a permit	350
2.2(1)(l)	Creating a nuisance on a thoroughfare without a permit	200
2.2(1)(n)	Interfering with anything on a thoroughfare without a permit	200
2.3(1)	Consumption or possession of liquor on thoroughfare	125
2.5(1)	Failure to obtain permit for temporary crossing	250
2.7(2)	Failure to comply with notice to remove crossing and reinstate kerb	350
2.10(1)	Installation of verge treatment other than permissible verge treatment	250
2.11	Failure to maintain permissible verge treatment or placement of obstruction on verge	200
2.12	Failure to comply with notice to rectify default	200
2.16(2)	Failure to comply with sign on public place	150
2.18(1)	Driving or taking a vehicle on a closed thoroughfare	350
3.3(1)	Placing advertising sign or affixing any advertisement on a thoroughfare without a permit	150
3.3(3)	Erecting or placing of advertising sign in a prohibited area	150
4.1(1)	Animal or vehicle obstructing a public place or local government property	150
4.2(3)(a)	Animal on thoroughfare when not led, ridden or driven	150
4.2(3)(b)	Animal on public place with infectious disease	150
4.2(3)(c)	Training or racing animal on thoroughfare in built-up area	150
4.2(3)	Horse led, ridden or driven on thoroughfare in built-up area without a permit or authority of written law	150
4.6	Person leaving shopping trolley in public place other than trolley bay	150
5.2(1)	Conducting of stall in public place without a permit	350
5.3(1)	Trading without a permit	350
5.8(1)(a)	Failure of stallholder or trader to display or carry permit	150
5.8(1)(b)	Stallholder or trader not displaying valid permit	150
5.8(1)(c)	Stallholder or trader not carrying certified scales when selling goods by weight	150
5.8(2)	Stallholder or trader engaged in prohibited conduct	150
5.10	Performing in a public place without a permit	150
5.11(2)	Failure of performer to move onto another area when directed	150

Clause	Description	Modified Penalty \$
5.14	Failure of performer to comply with obligations	150
5.16	Establishment or conduct of facility without a permit	350
5.18	Failure of permit holder of facility to comply with obligations	150
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6.10	Failure to produce permit on request of authorised person	150
9.1	Failure to comply with notice given under local law	200

SCHEDULE 2—ACCEPTABLE MATERIAL

1. General

All forms of loose aggregate materials such as pebbles, stones, crushed brick and gravel are acceptable. The materials shall be no larger than 50mm and no smaller than 20mm in diameter. The material must be contained within the verge area at all times.

2. Paving

The verge may be fully paved subject to a street tree being planted in the verge if one does not already exist. Where street trees are present there must be an area of open space a minimum of one metre in diameter from the edge of the tree to the edge of the paving.

Paving is to consist of porous pavers or similar material is to be installed in a manner that can easily be removed to access underground services.

In situations where it is found by the City that 100% paving of the verge is causing flooding the City shall require the area of paving to be reduced.

Dated the 28th day of November 2014.

The Common Seal of the City of Melville was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

RUSSELL AUBREY, Mayor.
Dr SHAYNE SILCOX, Chief Executive Officer.

!2014191GG!



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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

**SHIRE OF SERPENTINE
JARRAHDALÉ**

**PARKING AND PARKING
FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2014**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**SHIRE OF SERPENTINE JARRAHDALÉ****PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2014****CONTENTS****PART 1—DEFINITIONS AND OPERATION**

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF SERPENTINE JARRAHDALÉ

PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2014

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers, the Council of the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale resolved to make the following Local Law on the 24th day of November 2014.

PART 1—DEFINITIONS AND OPERATION

1.1 Commencement

This Local Law will come into operation on the fourteenth day after the day on which it is published in the *Government Gazette*.

1.2 Repeal

The Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale Parking Facilities Local Law published in the *Government Gazette* on 13 February 2004 is repealed.

1.3 Interpretation

In this Local Law unless the context otherwise requires—

‘Act’ means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

‘authorised person’ means a person authorised by the local government under section 9.10 of the Act, to perform any of the functions of an Authorised Person under this Local Law;

‘authorised vehicle’ means a vehicle authorised by the local government, Chief Executive Officer, Authorised Person or by any written law to park on a thoroughfare or parking facility;

‘bicycle’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘bicycle’ to mean—

‘a vehicle with 2 or more wheels that is built to be propelled by human power through a belt, chain or gears (whether or not it has an auxiliary motor).’

‘bicycle path’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘bicycle path’ to mean—

‘a length of path beginning at a ‘bicycle path’ sign or a ‘bicycle path’ road marking and ending at the nearest of the following—

- (a) an ‘end bicycle path’ sign, or an ‘end bicycle path’ road marking;*
- (b) a ‘separated footpath’ sign or a ‘separated footpath’ road marking;*
- (c) a carriageway;*
- (d) the end of the path.’*

‘bus’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘bus’ to mean—

‘a motor vehicle, built mainly to carry people, that seats over 12 adults (including the driver).’

‘bus embayment’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘bus embayment’ to mean—

‘an embayment at the side of a carriageway, designed so that a public bus can be driven into it, for the purpose of allowing passengers to alight or enter, without impeding the flow of traffic on that carriageway, but does not include a bus lane.’

‘bus stop’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘bus stop’ to mean—

‘a length of carriageway commencing 20m on the approach side of, and ending 10m on the departure side of, a post indicating that public busses stop at that ‘point’.

‘bus zone’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘bus zone’ to mean—

‘a *length* of carriageway to which a ‘bus zone’ sign applies.’

‘**caravan**’ means a vehicle that is fitted or designed to allow human habitation and which is drawn by another vehicle, or which is capable of self-propulsion;

‘**carriageway**’ means a portion of thoroughfare that is improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic and includes the shoulders, and areas, including embayments, at the side or centre of the carriageway, used for the stopping or parking of vehicles; and where a thoroughfare has two or more of those portions divided by a median strip, the expression means each of those portions, separately;

‘**centre**’ in relation to a carriageway, means a line or a series of lines, marks or other indications—

- (a) for a two-way carriageway—placed so as to delineate vehicular traffic travelling in different directions; or
- (b) in the absence of any such lines, marks or other indications—the middle of the main, travelled portion of the carriageway;

‘**children’s crossing**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘Children’s Crossing’ to mean—

‘a portion of carriageway between 2 parallel broken or unbroken lines, each approximately 150 millimetres wide and not more than 5 metres apart marked across, or partly across the carriageway and near which a fluorescent red-orange flag or sign bearing the words ‘children crossing—stop’, are displayed and, where the lines are so marked partly across a carriageway, includes a portion of the carriageway between the prolongations of those lines’

‘**CEO**’ means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

‘**Code**’ means the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

‘**commercial vehicle**’ means a motor vehicle designed and constructed for the conveyance of goods or merchandise, or for the conveyance of materials used in any trade, business, industry or work whatsoever, other than a motor vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, and includes any motor vehicle that is designed primarily for the carriage of persons, but which has been fitted or adapted for the conveyance of the goods, merchandise or materials referred to, and is in fact used for that purpose;

‘**Disability Parking Permit**’ has the meaning given to it by the *Local Government (Parking for Disabled Persons) Regulations 2014*, and, the *Road Traffic Code 2000*;

‘**district**’ means the district of the local government;

‘**driver**’ means any person driving or in control of a vehicle;

‘**edge line**’ for a carriageway means a line marked along the carriageway at or near the far left or the far right of the carriageway;

‘**emergency vehicle**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘emergency vehicle’ to mean—

‘a motor vehicle—

- (a) when conveying a police officer on official duty or when that vehicle is stationary at any place connected with the official duty;*
- (b) of a fire brigade on official duty, in consequence of a fire or an alarm of fire or of an emergency or rescue operation where human life is reasonably considered to be in danger;*
- (c) being an ambulance, answering an urgent call or conveying any injured or sick person to any place for the provision of urgent treatment;*
- (d) being used to obtain or convey blood or other supplies, drugs or equipment for a person urgently requiring treatment and duly authorised to carry a siren or bell for use as a warning instrument; or*
- (e) duly authorised as an emergency vehicle for the purposes of these regulations, by the Director General’*

‘**footpath**’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘footpath’ to mean—

‘an area that is open to the public that is designated for, or has as one of its main uses, use by pedestrians.’

‘**GVM**’ (which stands for ‘gross vehicle mass’) has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘GVM’ to mean—

‘for a vehicle, the maximum loaded mass of the vehicle—

- (a) specified by the manufacturer on an identification plate on the vehicle; or*
- (b) if there is no specification by the manufacturer on an identification plate on the vehicle or if the specification is not appropriate because the vehicle is modified—certified by the Director General.’*

‘**loading zone**’ means a parking stall which is set aside for use by commercial vehicles if there is a sign referable to that stall marked ‘Loading Zone’;

‘**local government**’ means the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale;

'mail zone' has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines 'mail zone' to mean—

'the length of carriageway to which a 'mail zone' sign applies.'

'median strip' has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines 'median strip' to mean—

'any physical provision, other than lines, dividing a road to separate vehicular traffic proceeding in opposing directions or to separate 2 one-way carriageways for vehicles proceeding in opposing directions'

'motorcycle' has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines 'motorcycle' to mean—

a motor vehicle that has 2 wheels and includes—

(a) a 2-wheeled motor vehicle with a sidecar attached to it that is supported by a third wheel; and

(b) a motor vehicle with 3 wheels that is ridden in the same way as a motor vehicle with 2 wheels,

but does not include any trailer;

'motor vehicle' means a self-propelled vehicle that is not operated on rails; and the expression includes a trailer, semi-trailer or caravan while attached to a motor vehicle, but does not include a power assisted pedal cycle;

'no parking area' has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines 'no parking area' to mean—

'(a) a portion of carriageway to which a 'no parking' sign applies; or

(b) an area to which a 'no parking' sign applies;'

'no parking sign' means a sign with the words 'no parking' in red letters on a white background, or the letter 'P' within a red annulus and a red diagonal line across it on a white background;

'no stopping area' has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines 'no stopping area' to mean—

'(a) a portion of carriageway to which a 'no stopping' sign applies; or

(b) an area to which a 'no stopping' sign applies;'

'no stopping sign' means a sign with the words 'no stopping' or 'no standing' in red letters on a white background or the letter 'S' within a red annulus and a red diagonal line across it on a white background;

'occupier' has the meaning given to it by the Act;

Note: The Act defines 'occupier' to mean—

'where used in relation to land means the person by whom or on whose behalf the land is actually occupied or, if there is no occupier, the person entitled to possession of the land, and includes a person in unauthorized occupation of Crown land and where under a licence or concession there is a right to take profit of Crown land specified in the licence or concession, means the person having that right;'

'owner'

(a) where used in relation to a vehicle licensed under the Road Traffic Act, means the person in whose name the vehicle has been registered under that Road Traffic Act;

(b) where used in relation to any other vehicle, means the person who owns, or is entitled to possession of that vehicle; and

(c) where used in relation to land, has the meaning given to it by the Act;

Note: The Act defines 'owner', where used in relation to land, to mean—

'(a) a person who is in possession as—

(i) the holder of an estate of freehold in possession in the land, including an estate or interest under a contract or an arrangement with the Crown or a person, by virtue of which contract or arrangement the land is held or occupied with a right to acquire by purchase or otherwise the fee simple;

(ii) a Crown lessee or a lessee or tenant under a lease or tenancy agreement of the land which in the hands of the lessor is not rateable land under this Act, but which in the hands of the lessee or tenant is by reason of the lease or tenancy rateable land under this or another Act for the purposes of this Act;

(iii) a mortgagee of the land; or

(iv) a trustee, executor, administrator, attorney, or agent of a holder, lessee, tenant or mortgagee, mentioned in this paragraph;

(b) where there is not a person in possession, means the person who is entitled to possession of the land in any of the capacities mentioned in paragraph (a), except that of mortgagee;

(c) where, under a licence or concession there is a right to take profit of Crown land specified in the licence or concession, means the person having that right;'

(d) *where a person is lawfully entitled to occupy land which is vested in the Crown, and which has no other owner according to paragraph (a), (b) or (c), means the person so entitled;*

(e) *means a person who—*

(i) *under the Mining Act 1978, holds in respect of the land a mining tenement within the meaning given to that expression by that Act;*

(ii) *in accordance with the Mining Act 1978 holds, occupies, uses or enjoys in respect of the land a mining tenement within the meaning given to that expression by the Mining Act 1904; or*

(iii) *under the Petroleum Act 1967 holds in respect of the land a petroleum production licence or a petroleum exploration permit within the meaning given to each of those expressions by that Act;*

or

(f) *where a person is in the unauthorised occupation of Crown land, means the person so in occupation.*

'park', in relation to a vehicle, means to permit a vehicle, whether attended or not by any person, to remain stationary except for the purpose of—

(a) avoiding conflict with other traffic; or

(b) complying with the provisions of any law; or

(c) taking up or setting down persons or goods, provided that the vehicle is not stationary for longer than 2 minutes;

'parking area' has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines 'parking area' to mean—

'(a) a portion of carriageway to which a 'permissive parking' sign applies; or

(b) an area to which a 'permissive parking' sign applies.'

'parking facilities' includes land, buildings, shelters, parking stalls and other facilities open to the public generally for the parking of vehicles and signs, notices and facilities used in connection with the parking of vehicles;

'parking region' means the area described in Schedule 1;

'parking stall' means a section or part of a thoroughfare or of a parking station which is marked or defined by painted lines, metallic studs, coloured bricks or pavers or similar devices for the purpose of indicating where a vehicle may be parked;

'parking station' means any land, or structure provided for the purpose of accommodating vehicles;

'pedestrian crossing' has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines pedestrian crossing to mean—

'a portion of a carriageway—

(a) defined—

(i) by white stripes; or

(ii) by white or yellow stripes (according to the colour of the carriageway) and the portions of the carriageway lying between those stripes,

in such a manner that each stripe is approximately parallel to the centre of the carriageway; and

(b) near each end of which may be erected, on each side of the carriageway, so as to be clearly visible to an approaching driver, a "pedestrian crossing" sign;

'public place' means any place to which the public has access whether or not that place is on private property;

'reserve' means any land—

(a) which belongs to the local government;

(b) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or

(c) which is an 'otherwise unvested facility' within section 3.53 of the Act;

'Road Traffic Act' means the *Road Traffic Act 1974*;

'Schedule' means a Schedule to this Local Law;

'school zone' means: A school zone refers to an area on a street near a school or near a crosswalk leading to a school that has a likely presence of younger pedestrians. In addition, school zones generally have a reduced speed limit during certain hours;

'school zone parking or stopping' means—

(a) the parking, or the stopping of any motor vehicle takes effect within the signposted areas detailing "School Zone Parking and Standing" restrictions, and associated solid yellow road markings within the designated School Zone;

- (b) “School Zone Parking and Stopping” restrictions are in effect between the hours of 7:30–9am and 2:00–4pm (or as per signage) on any and all days that students are in attendance at the school “school days”;

‘shared zone’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘shared zone’ to mean—

the network of roads in an area with—

- (a) *a ‘shared zone’ sign on each road into the area, indicating the same number; and*
- (b) *an ‘end shared zone’ sign on each road out of the area*

Note: There are a number of other permitted versions of each of these signs;

Note: A ‘shared zone’ sign may also have a different number on the sign’.

‘sign’ includes a traffic sign, inscription, road marking, mark, structure or device approved by the local government on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols, and which is placed on or near a thoroughfare or within a parking station or reserve for the purpose of prohibiting, regulating, guiding, directing or restricting the parking of vehicles;

‘special purpose vehicle’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘special purpose vehicle’ to mean—

- (a) *a vehicle being driven by a member of the Police Force (other than a police officer) on official duty or that vehicle when it is stationary at any place connected with the official duty;*
- (b) *a public utility service truck;*
- (c) *a tow truck;*
- (d) *a motor break-down service vehicle;*
- (e) *a vehicle being used by a government or local authority in connection with its roadwork or speed zoning functions; or*
- (f) *a vehicle duly authorised as a special purpose vehicle for the purposes of these regulations, by the Director General,*

but does not include an emergency vehicle’;

‘stop’ in relation to a vehicle means to stop a vehicle and permit it to remain stationary, except for the purposes of avoiding conflict with other traffic or of complying with the provisions of any law;

‘symbol’ includes any symbol specified by Australian Standard 1742.11-1989 and any symbol specified from time to time by Standards Australia for use in the regulation of parking and any reference to the wording of any sign in this Local Law shall be also deemed to include a reference to the corresponding symbol;

‘taxi’ means a taxi within the meaning of the *Taxi Act 1994* or a taxi-car in section 47Z of the *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966*;

‘taxi zone’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘taxi zone’ to mean—

‘a length of carriageway to which a ‘taxi zone’ applies.’

‘timed parking’ means facility or location which has a restriction on the period, or the time in which a motor vehicle may be parked or stopped at a location, or facility which is determined by a sign displaying and detailing the specific restricted period, or time;

‘thoroughfare’ has the meaning given to it by the Act;

Note: The Act defines ‘thoroughfare’ to mean—

‘a road or other thoroughfare and includes structures and other things appurtenant to the thoroughfare that are within its limits, and nothing is prevented from being a thoroughfare only because it is not open at each end’

‘traffic island’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘traffic island’ to mean—

‘any physical provision, other than lines, marks or other indications on a carriageway, made at or near an intersection, to guide vehicular traffic.’

‘trailer’ means any vehicle without motive power of its own, designed for attachment to a motor vehicle for the purpose of being towed, but does not include the rear portion of an articulated vehicle, or a side car;

‘vehicle’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;

Note: The Code defines ‘vehicle’ according to the definition of ‘vehicle’ in the Road Traffic Act which includes an animal driven or ridden but does not include a wheeled toy or wheeled recreational device;

‘verge’ means the portion of a thoroughfare which lies between the boundary of a carriageway and the adjacent property line but does not include a footpath.

1.4 Application of particular definitions

(1) For the purposes of the application of the definitions ‘no parking area’ and ‘parking area’ an arrow inscribed on a traffic sign erected at an angle to the boundary of the carriageway is deemed to be pointing in the direction in which it would point, if the signs were turned at an angle of less than 90 degrees until parallel with the boundary.

(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, where a term is used, but not defined, in this Local Law, and that term is defined in the Road Traffic Act or in the Code, then the term shall have the meaning given to it in that Act or the Code.

1.5 Application and pre-existing signs

(1) Subject to sub clause (2), this Local Law applies to the parking region.

(2) This Local Law does not apply to a parking facility or a parking station that is not occupied by the local government, unless the local government and the owner or occupier of that facility or station have agreed in writing that this Local Law will apply to that facility or station.

(3) The agreement referred to in sub clause (2) may be made on such terms and conditions as the parties may agree.

(4) Where a parking facility or a parking station is identified in Schedule 4, then the facility or station shall be deemed to be a parking station to which this Local law applies and it shall not be necessary to prove that it is the subject of an agreement referred to in sub clause (2).

(5) A sign that—

(a) was erected by the local government or the Commissioner of Main Roads prior to the coming into operation of this local law; and

(b) relates to the parking of vehicles within the parking region, A sign that shall be deemed for the purposes of this Local Law to have been erected by the local government under the authority of this local law.

(6) An inscription or symbol on a sign referred to in sub clause (5) operates and has effect according to its tenor, and where the inscription or symbol relates to the stopping of vehicles, it shall be deemed for the purposes of this Local Law to operate and have effect as if it related to the parking of vehicles.

(7) The provisions of Parts 2 to 5 do not apply to a bicycle parked at a bicycle rail or bicycle rack.

1.6 Classes of vehicles

For the purpose of this Local Law, vehicles are divided into classes as follows—

(a) buses;

(b) commercial vehicles;

(c) motorcycles and bicycles;

(d) taxis; and

(e) all other vehicles.

1.7 Part of thoroughfare to which sign applies

Where under this Local Law the parking of vehicles in a thoroughfare is controlled by a sign, the sign shall be read as applying to that part of the thoroughfare which—

(a) lies beyond the sign;

(b) lies between the sign and the next sign beyond that sign; and;

(c) is on that side of the thoroughfare nearest to the sign.

1.8 Powers of the local government

The local government may, by resolution, prohibit or regulate by signs or otherwise, the stopping or parking of any vehicle or any class of vehicles in any part of the parking region but must do so consistently with the provisions of this local law.

PART 2—PARKING STALLS AND PARKING STATIONS

2.1 Determination of parking stalls and parking stations

(1) The local government may by resolution constitute, determine and vary—

(a) parking stalls;

(b) parking stations;

(c) permitted time and conditions of parking in parking stalls and parking stations which may vary with the locality;

(d) permitted classes of vehicles which may park in parking stalls and parking stations;

(e) permitted classes of persons who may park in specified parking stalls or parking stations; and

(f) the manner of parking in parking stalls and parking stations.

(2) Where the local government makes a determination under subsection (1) it shall erect signs to give effect to the determination.

2.2 Vehicles to be within parking stall on thoroughfare

(1) Subject to subclause (2), (3) and (4), a person shall not park a vehicle in a parking stall in a thoroughfare otherwise than—

(a) parallel to and as close to the kerb as is practicable;

(b) wholly within the stall; and

(c) headed in the direction of the movement of traffic on the side of the thoroughfare in which the stall is situated.

(2) Subject to subclause (3) where a parking stall in a thoroughfare is set out otherwise than parallel to the kerb, then a person must park a vehicle in that stall wholly within it.

(3) If a vehicle is too long or too wide to fit completely within a single parking stall then the person parking the vehicle shall do so within the minimum number of parking stalls needed to park that vehicle.

(4) A person shall not park a vehicle partly within and partly outside a parking area.

2.3 Parking prohibitions and restrictions

(1) A person shall not—

- (a) park a vehicle so as to obstruct an entrance to, or an exit from a parking station, or an access way within a parking station;
- (b) except with the permission of the local government or an Authorised Person park a vehicle on any part of a parking station contrary to a sign referable to that part;
- (c) permit a vehicle to park on any part of a parking station, if an Authorised Person directs the driver of such vehicle to move the vehicle; or
- (d) park or attempt to park a vehicle in a parking stall in which another vehicle is parked but this paragraph does not prevent the parking of a motorcycle and a bicycle together in a stall marked 'M/C', if the bicycle is parked in accordance with sub clause (2).

(2) No person shall park any bicycle—

- (a) in a parking stall other than in a stall marked 'M/C'; and
- (b) in such stall other than against the kerb.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub clause (1)(b) a driver may park a vehicle in a permissive parking stall or station (except in a parking area for people with disabilities) for twice the length of time allowed, provided that—

- (a) the driver's vehicle displays an disability parking permit; and
- (b) a person with disabilities to which that disability parking permit relates is either the driver of or a passenger in the vehicle.

PART 3—PARKING GENERALLY

3.1 Restrictions on parking in particular areas

(1) Subject to sub clause (2), a person shall not park a vehicle in a thoroughfare or part of a thoroughfare, or part of a parking station—

- (a) if by a sign it is set apart for the parking of vehicles of a different class;
- (b) if by a sign it is set apart for the parking of vehicles by persons of a different class; or
- (c) during any period when the parking of vehicles is prohibited by a sign.

(2) (a) This sub clause applies to a driver if—

- (a) the driver's vehicle displays a disability parking permit; and
- (b) a disabled person to which the disability parking permit relates is either the driver of the vehicle or a passenger in the vehicle.

(b) The driver may park a vehicle in a thoroughfare or a part of a thoroughfare or part of a parking station, except in a thoroughfare or a part of a thoroughfare or part of a parking station to which a disabled parking sign relates for twice the period indicated on the sign.

(3) A person shall not park a vehicle—

- (a) in a no parking area;
- (b) in a parking area, except in accordance with both the signs associated with the parking area, which includes an specified time, and with this local law;
- (c) in a stall marked 'M/C' unless it is a motorcycle without a sidecar or a trailer, or it is a bicycle.

(4) A person shall not park, or stop a vehicle within a "School Zone" contrary to any signs and markings.

(5) A person shall not, without the prior permission of the local government, the CEO, or an authorised person, park a vehicle in an area designated by a sign stating 'Authorised Vehicles Only'.

3.2 Parking vehicle on a carriageway

(1) A person parking a vehicle on a carriageway other than in a parking stall shall park it—

- (a) in the case of a two-way carriageway, so that it is as near as practicable to and parallel with, the left boundary of the carriageway and headed in the direction of the movement of traffic on the side of the thoroughfare on which the vehicle is parked;
- (b) in the case of a one-way carriageway, so that it is as near as practicable to and parallel with either boundary of the carriageway and headed in the direction of the movement of traffic on the side of the thoroughfare on which the vehicle is parked;
- (c) so that at least 3 metres of the width of the carriageway lies between the vehicle and the farther boundary of the carriageway, or any continuous line or median strip, or between the vehicle and a vehicle parked on the farther side of the carriageway;

- (d) so that the front and the rear of the vehicle respectively is not less than 1 metre from any other vehicle, except a motorcycle without a trailer, or a bicycle parked in accordance with this Local Law; and
 - (e) so that it does not obstruct any vehicle on the carriageway,
- unless otherwise indicated on a parking regulation sign or markings on the roadway.

(2) In this clause, 'continuous dividing line' means—

- (a) a single continuous dividing line only;
- (b) a single continuous dividing line to the left or right of a broken dividing line; or
- (c) 2 parallel continuous dividing lines.

3.3 When parallel and right-angled parking apply

Where a traffic sign associated with a parking area is not inscribed with the words 'angle parking' (or with an equivalent symbol depicting this purpose), then unless a sign associated with the parking area indicates, or marks on the carriageway indicate, that vehicles have to park in a different position, where the parking area is—

- (a) adjacent to the boundary of a carriageway, a person parking a vehicle in the parking area shall park it as near as practicable to and parallel with that boundary; and
- (b) at or near the centre of the carriageway, a person parking a vehicle in that parking area shall park it at approximately right angles to the centre of the carriageway.

3.4 When angle parking applies

(1) This clause does not apply to—

- (a) a passenger vehicle or a commercial vehicle with a mass including any load, of over three tonnes; or
- (b) a person parking either a motor cycle without a trailer or a bicycle.

(2) Where a sign associated with a parking area is inscribed with the words 'angle parking' (or with an equivalent symbol depicting this purpose), a person parking a vehicle in the area shall park the vehicle at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the centre of the carriageway unless otherwise indicated by the inscription on the parking sign or by marks on the carriageway.

3.5 General prohibitions on parking

(1) This clause does not apply to a vehicle parked in a parking stall nor to a bicycle in a bicycle rack.

(2) Subject to any law relating to intersections with traffic control signals a person shall not park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is—

- (a) between any other stationary vehicles and the centre of the carriageway;
- (b) on or adjacent to a median strip;
- (c) obstructing a right of way, private drive or carriageway or so close as to deny a vehicle reasonable access to or egress from the right of way, private drive or carriageway;
- (d) alongside or opposite any excavation, works, hoarding, scaffolding or obstruction on the carriageway, if the vehicle would obstruct traffic;
- (e) on or within 10 metres of any portion of a carriageway bounded by a traffic island;
- (f) on any footpath or pedestrian crossing;
- (g) between the boundaries of a carriageway and any double longitudinal line consisting of two continuous lines or between a double longitudinal line consisting of a continuous line and a broken or dotted line and the boundary of a carriageway nearer to the continuous line, unless there is a distance of at least 3 metres clear between the vehicle and the double longitudinal line;
- (h) on an intersection, except adjacent to a carriageway boundary that is not broken by an intersecting carriageway;
- (i) within 1 metre of a fire hydrant or fire plug, or of any sign or mark indicating the existence of a fire hydrant or fire plug;
- (j) within 3 metres of a public letter pillar box, unless the vehicle is being used for the purposes of collecting postal articles from the pillar box; or
- (k) within 10 metres of the nearer property line of any thoroughfare intersecting the thoroughfare on the side on which the vehicle is parked,

unless a sign or markings on the carriageway indicate otherwise.

(3) A person shall not park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 10 metres of the departure side of—

- (a) a sign inscribed with the words 'Bus Stop' or 'Hail Bus Here' (or with equivalent symbols depicting these purposes) unless the vehicle is a bus stopped to take up or set down passengers; or
- (b) a children's crossing or pedestrian crossing.

(4) A person shall not park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20 metres of the approach side of—

- (a) a sign inscribed with the words 'Bus Stop' or 'Hail Bus Here' (or with equivalent symbols depicting these purposes) unless the vehicle is a bus stopped to take up or set down passengers;
- (b) a children's crossing or pedestrian crossing.

(5) A person shall not park a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20 metres of either the approach side or the departure side of the nearest rail of a railway level crossing.

3.6 Authorised person may order vehicle on thoroughfare to be moved

The driver of a vehicle shall not park that vehicle on any part of a thoroughfare in contravention of this local law after an authorised person has directed the driver to move it.

3.7 Authorised person may mark tyres

(1) An Authorised Person may mark the tyres of a vehicle parked in a parking facility with chalk or any other non-indelible substance for a purpose connected with or arising out of his or her duties or powers.

(2) A person shall not remove a mark made by an Authorised Person so that the purpose of the affixing of such a mark is defeated or likely to be defeated.

3.8 No parking of vehicles exposed for sale and in other circumstances

A person shall not park a vehicle on any portion of a thoroughfare—

- (a) for the purpose of exposing it for sale;
- (b) if that vehicle is not licensed under the Road Traffic Act;
- (c) if that vehicle is a trailer or a caravan unattached to a motor vehicle; or
- (d) for the purpose of effecting repairs to it, other than the minimum repairs necessary to enable the vehicle to be moved to a place other than a thoroughfare.

3.9 Parking on private land

(1) In this clause a reference to 'land' does not include land—

- (a) which belongs to the local government;
- (b) of which the local government is the management body under the *Land Administration Act 1997*;
- (c) which is an 'otherwise unvested facility' within section 3.53 of the Act;
- (d) which is the subject of an agreement referred to in clause 1.5(2); or
- (e) which is identified in Schedule 4.

(2) A person shall not park a vehicle on land without the consent of the owner or occupier of the land on which the vehicle is parked.

(3) Where the owner or occupier of the land, by a sign referable to that land or otherwise, consents to the parking of vehicles of a specified class or classes on the land for a limited period, a person shall not park a vehicle on the land otherwise than in accordance with the consent.

3.10 Parking on reserves

No person other than an employee of the local government in the course of his or her duties or a person authorised by the local government shall drive or park a vehicle upon or over any portion of a reserve other than upon an area specifically set aside for that purpose.

3.11 Suspension of parking limitations for urgent, essential or official duties

(1) Where by a sign the parking of vehicles is permitted for a limited time on a portion of a thoroughfare or parking facility, the local government, the CEO or an authorised person may, subject to the Code, permit a person to park a vehicle in that portion of the thoroughfare or parking facility for longer than the permitted time in order that the person may carry out urgent, essential or official duties.

(2) Where permission is granted under sub clause (1), the local government, the CEO or an Authorised Person may prohibit the use by any other vehicle of that portion of the thoroughfare or parking facility to which the permission relates, for the duration of that permission.

PART 4—PARKING AND STOPPING GENERALLY

4.1 No stopping and no parking signs, and yellow edge lines

(1) No stopping

A driver shall not stop on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a 'no stopping' sign applies.

(2) No parking

A driver shall not stop on a length of carriageway or in an area to which a 'no parking' sign applies, unless the driver is—

- (a) dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods;
- (b) does not leave the vehicle unattended; and
- (c) completes the dropping off, or picking up, of the passengers or goods within 2 minutes of stopping and drives on.

'unattended', in relation to a vehicle, means that the driver has left the vehicle so that the driver is more than 3 metres from the closest point of the vehicle.

(3) No stopping on a carriageway with yellow edge lines

A driver shall not stop at the side of a carriageway marked with a continuous yellow edge line.

4.2 Timed parking

(a) A person shall not park or stop a vehicle in a zone to which a traffic sign applies if parking or the stopping the vehicle would be contrary to any period or time limitation as indicated on a traffic sign that applies to the zone.

(b) Where the parking of a vehicle in a parking facility is permitted for a limited time, a person shall not move a vehicle within the parking facility so that the total time of parking exceeds the maximum time allowed for parking in the parking facility.

PART 5—STOPPING IN ZONES FOR PARTICULAR VEHICLES

5.1 Stopping in a loading zone

A person shall not stop a vehicle in a loading zone unless it is—

(a) a motor vehicle used for commercial or trade purposes engaged in the picking up or setting down of goods; or

(b) a motor vehicle taking up or setting down passengers,

but, in any event, shall not remain in that loading zone—

(c) for longer than a time indicated on the 'loading zone' sign; or

(d) longer than 30 minutes (if no time is indicated on the sign).

5.2 Stopping in a taxi zone or a bus zone

(1) A driver shall not stop in a taxi zone, unless the driver is driving a taxi.

(2) A driver shall not stop in a bus zone unless the driver is driving a public bus, or a bus of a type that is permitted to stop at the bus zone by information on or with the 'bus zone' sign applying to the bus zone.

5.3 Stopping in a mail zone

A person shall not stop a vehicle in a mail zone.

5.4 Other limitations in zones

A person shall not stop a vehicle in a zone to which a traffic sign applies if stopping the vehicle would be contrary to any limitation in respect to classes of persons or vehicles, or specific activities allowed, as indicated by additional words on a traffic sign that applies to the zone.

PART 6—OTHER PLACES WHERE STOPPING IS RESTRICTED

6.1 Stopping in a shared zone

A driver shall not stop in a shared zone unless—

(1) the driver stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws;

(2) the driver stops in a parking bay and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking bay under these Local Laws;

(3) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods; or

(4) the driver is engaged in door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage.

6.2 Double parking

(1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is between any other stopped vehicle and the centre of the carriageway.

(2) This clause does not apply to—

(a) a driver stopped in traffic; or

(b) a driver angle parking on the side of the carriageway or in a median strip parking area, in accordance with these Local Laws.

6.3 Stopping near an obstruction

A driver shall not stop on a carriageway near an obstruction on the carriageway in a position that further obstructs traffic on the carriageway.

6.4 Stopping on a bridge or in a tunnel, etc

(1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle on a bridge, causeway, ramp or similar structure unless—

(a) the carriageway is at least as wide on the structure as it is on each of the approaches and a traffic sign does not prohibit stopping or parking; or

(b) the driver stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.

(2) A driver shall not stop a vehicle in a tunnel or underpass unless—

(a) the carriageway is at least as wide in the tunnel or underpass as it is on each of the approaches and a traffic sign does not prohibit stopping or parking; or

(b) the driver of a motor vehicle stops at a bus stop, or in a bus zone or parking area marked on the carriageway, for the purpose of setting down or taking up passengers.

6.5 Stopping on crests, curves, etc

(1) Subject to sub clause (2), a driver shall not stop a vehicle on, or partly on, a carriageway, in any position where it is not visible to the driver of an overtaking vehicle, from a distance of 50 metres within a built-up area, and from a distance of 150 metres outside a built-up area.

(2) A driver may stop on a crest or curve on a carriageway that is not in a built-up area if the driver stops at a place on the carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these local laws.

6.6 Stopping near a fire hydrant etc

(1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within one metre of a fire hydrant or fire plug, or of any sign or mark indicating the existence of a fire hydrant or fire plug, unless—

- (a) the driver is driving a public bus, and the driver stops in a bus zone or at a bus stop and does not leave the bus unattended; or
- (b) the driver is driving a taxi, and the driver stops in a taxi zone and does not leave the taxi unattended.

(2) In this clause a driver leaves the vehicle unattended if the driver leaves the vehicle so the driver is over 3 metres from the closest point of the vehicle.

6.7 Stopping at or near a bus stop

(1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20 metres of the approach side of a bus stop, or within 10m of the departure side of a bus stop, unless—

- (a) the vehicle is a public bus stopped to take up or set down passengers; or
- (b) the driver stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these local laws.

(2) In this clause—

- (a) distances are measured in the direction in which the driver is driving; and
- (b) a trailer attached to a public bus is deemed to be a part of the public bus.

6.8 Stopping on a path, median strip, or traffic island

The driver of a vehicle (other than a bicycle or an animal) shall not stop so that any portion of the vehicle is on a path, traffic island or median strip, unless the driver stops in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these local laws.

6.9 Stopping on verge

(1) A person shall not—

- (a) stop a vehicle (other than a bicycle);
- (b) stop a commercial vehicle or bus, or a trailer or caravan unattached to a motor vehicle; or
- (c) stop a vehicle during any period when the stopping of vehicles on that verge is prohibited by a sign adjacent and referable to that verge,

so that any portion of it is on a verge.

(2) Sub clause (1)(a) does not apply to the person if he or she is the owner or occupier of the premises adjacent to that verge, or is a person authorised by the occupier of those premises to stop the vehicle so that any portion of it is on the verge.

(3) Sub clause (1)(b) does not apply to a commercial vehicle when it is being loaded or unloaded with reasonable expedition with goods, merchandise or materials collected from or delivered to the premises adjacent to the portion of the verge on which the commercial vehicle is parked, provided no obstruction is caused to the passage of any vehicle or person using a carriageway or a path.

6.10 Obstructing access to and from a path, driveway, etc

(1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is in front of a path, in a position that obstructs access by vehicles or pedestrians to or from that path, unless—

- (a) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers; or
- (b) the driver stops in a parking stall and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking stall under these Local Laws.

(2) A driver shall not stop a vehicle on or across a driveway or other way of access for vehicles travelling to or from adjacent land, unless—

- (a) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers; or
- (b) the driver stops in a parking stall and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking stall under these local laws.

6.11 Stopping near a letter box

A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 3 metres of a public letter box, unless the driver—

- (a) is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or mail; or
- (b) stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these local laws.

6.12 Stopping on a carriageway—heavy and long vehicles

(1) A person shall not park a vehicle or any combination of vehicles, that, together with any projection on, or load carried by, the vehicle or combination of vehicles, is 7.5 metres or more in length or exceeds a GVM of 4.5 tonnes—

- (a) on a carriageway in a built-up area, for any period exceeding one hour, unless engaged in the picking up or setting down of goods; or
- (b) on a carriageway outside a built-up area, except on the shoulder of the carriageway, or in a truck bay or other area set aside for the parking of goods vehicles.

(2) Nothing in this clause mitigates the limitations or condition imposed by any other clause or by any local law or traffic sign relating to the parking or stopping of vehicles.

6.13 Stopping on a carriageway with motor cycle parking sign

The driver of a vehicle shall not stop on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a 'motor cycle parking' sign applies, or an area marked 'M/C' unless—

- (a) the vehicle is a motor cycle; or
- (b) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers.

6.14 Stopping in a parking stall for people with disabilities

(1) A driver shall not stop in a parking area for people with disabilities unless—

- (a) the driver's vehicle displays an ACROD sticker; and
- (b) either the driver or the passenger in that vehicle is a person with disabilities.

(2) In this clause a 'parking area for people with disabilities' is a length or area—

- (a) to which a 'permissive parking' sign displaying a people with disabilities symbol applies;
- (b) to which a 'people with disabilities parking' sign applies;
- (c) indicated by a road marking (a 'people with disabilities road marking') that consists of, or includes, a people with disabilities symbol; or
- (d) set aside within a parking region as a 'parking stall for use of a disabled person' under the *Local Government (Parking for Disabled Persons) Regulations 1988*.

PART 7—MISCELLANEOUS**7.1 Removal of notices on vehicle**

A person, other than the driver of the vehicle or a person acting under the direction of the driver of the vehicle, shall not remove from the vehicle any notice put on the vehicle by an authorised person.

7.2 Unauthorised signs and defacing of signs

A person shall not without the authority of the local government—

- (a) mark, set up or exhibit a sign purporting to be or resembling a sign marked, set up or exhibited by the local government under this local law;
- (b) remove, deface or misuse a sign or property, set up or exhibited by the local government under this local law or attempt to do any such act; or
- (c) affix a board, sign, placard, notice or other thing to or paint or write upon any part of a sign set up or exhibited by the local government under this local law.

7.3 Signs must be complied with

An inscription or symbol on a sign operates and has effect according to its tenor and a person contravening the direction on a sign commits an offence under this local law.

7.4 General provisions about signs

(1) A sign marked, erected, set up, established or displayed on or near a thoroughfare is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary presumed to be a sign marked, erected, set up, established or displayed under the authority of this local law.

(2) The first three letters of any day of the week when used on a sign indicate that day of the week.

7.5 Special purpose and emergency vehicles

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Local Law, the driver of—

- (a) a special purpose vehicle may, only in the course of his or her duties and when it is expedient and safe to do so, stop, or park the vehicle in any place, at any time; and
- (b) an emergency vehicle may, in the course of his or her duties and when it is expedient and safe to do so or where he or she honestly and reasonably believes that it is expedient and safe to do so, stop, or park the vehicle at any place, at any time.

7.6 Vehicles not to obstruct a public place

(1) A person shall not leave a vehicle, or any part of a vehicle, in a public place so that it obstructs the use of any part of that public place without the permission of the local government or unless authorised under any written law.

(2) A person will not contravene sub clause (1) where the vehicle is left for a period not exceeding 24 hours.

PART 8—PENALTIES

8.1 Offences and penalties

- (1) Any person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this Local Law, or who does anything which under this Local Law that person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.
- (2) An offence against any provision of this Local Law is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act.
- (3) Any person who commits an offence under this Local Law shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to an additional penalty not exceeding \$100 for each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.
- (4) The amount appearing in the final column of Schedule 2 directly opposite a clause specified in that Schedule is the modified penalty for an offence against that clause.

8.2 Form of notices

For the purposes of this Local Law—

- (a) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 3;
- (b) the form of the infringement notice referred to in section 9.17 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 3;
- (c) the form of the infringement notice referred to in section 9.17 of the Act which incorporates the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act, is that of Form 3 in Schedule 3; and
- (d) the form of the notice referred to in section 9.20 of the Act is that of Form 4 in Schedule 3.

SCHEDULE 1—PARKING REGION

The parking region is the whole of the district, *being the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale*, but excludes the following portions of the district—

1. the approach and departure prohibition areas of all existing and future traffic control signal installations as determined by the Commissioner of Main Roads;
2. prohibition areas applicable to all existing and future bridges and subways as determined by the Commissioner of Main Roads; and
3. any road which comes under the control of the Commissioner of Main Roads unless the control of parking and parking facilities on that road is carried out subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner of Main Roads or has been delegated by the Commissioner to the local government.

SCHEDULE 2—PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale

PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2014

Item No.	Clause No.	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty \$
1	2.2	Failure to park wholly within parking stall	50
2	2.2(4)	Failure to park wholly within parking area	50
3	2.3(1)(a)	Causing obstruction in parking station	50
4	2.3(1)(b)	Parking contrary to sign in parking station	50
5	2.3(1)(c)	Parking contrary to directions of Authorised Person	60
6	2.3(1)(d)	Parking or attempting to park a vehicle in a parking stall occupied by another vehicle	50
7	3.1(1)(a)	Parking wrong class of vehicle	50
8	3.1(1)(b)	Parking by persons of a different class	50
9	3.1(1)(c)	Parking during prohibited period	60
10	3.1(3)(a)	Parking in no parking area	60
11	3.1(3)(b)	Parking contrary to signs or limitations	60
12	3.1(3)(c)	Parking vehicle in motor cycle only area	50
13	3.1(4)	Parking or Stopping a vehicle within a school zone contrary to signs and road markings.	80
14	3.1(5)	Parking without permission in an area designated for 'Authorised Vehicles Only'	60
15	3.2(1)(a)	Failure to park on the left of two-way carriageway	50
16	3.2(1)(b)	Failure to park on boundary of one-way carriageway	50
17	3.2(1)(a) or 3.2(1)(b)	Parking against the flow of traffic	50

Item No.	Clause No.	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty \$
18	3.2(1)(c)	Parking when distance from farther boundary less than 3 metres	50
19	3.2(1)(d)	Parking closer than 1 metre from another vehicle	50
20	3.2(1)(e)	Causing obstruction	60
21	3.3(b)	Failure to park at approximate right angle	50
22	3.4(2)	Failure to park at an appropriate angle	50
23	3.5(2)(a) and 6.2	Double parking	60
24	3.5(2)(b)	Parking on or adjacent to a median strip	60
25	3.5(2)(c)	Denying access to private drive or right of way	60
26	3.5(2)(d)	Parking beside excavation or obstruction so as to obstruct traffic	50
27	3.5(2)(e)	Parking within 10 metres of traffic island	60
28	3.5(2)(f)	Parking on footpath/pedestrian crossing	60
29	3.5(2)(g)	Parking contrary to continuous line markings	60
30	3.5(2)(h)	Parking on intersection	60
31	3.5(2)(i)	Parking within 1 metre of fire hydrant or fire plug	60
32	3.5(2)(j)	Parking within 3 metres of public letter box	50
33	3.5(2)(k)	Parking within 10 metres of intersection	60
34	3.5(3)(a) or (b)	Parking vehicle within 10 metres of departure side of bus stop, children's crossing or pedestrian crossing	60
35	3.5(4)(a) or (b)	Parking vehicle within 20 metres of approach side of bus stop, children's crossing or pedestrian crossing	50
36	3.5(5)	Parking vehicle within 20 metres of approach side or departure side of railway level crossing	50
37	3.6	Parking contrary to direction of Authorised Person	60
38	3.7(2)	Removing mark of Authorised Person	80
39	3.8(a)	Parking in thoroughfare for purpose of sale	50
40	3.8(b)	Parking unlicensed vehicle in thoroughfare	50
41	3.8(c)	Parking a trailer/caravan on a thoroughfare	50
42	3.8(d)	Parking in thoroughfare for purpose of repairs	50
43	3.9(2)	Parking on land that is not a parking facility without consent	60
44	3.9(3)	Parking on land not in accordance with consent	50
45	3.10	Driving or parking on reserve	50
46	4.1(1)	Stopping contrary to a 'no stopping' sign	60
47	4.1(2 and 3)	Parking contrary to a 'no parking' sign	60
48	4.2(1 and 2)	Parking or stopping a vehicle contrary to a period or a time determined by a 'parking sign'	60
49	5.1	Stopping unlawfully in a loading zone	50
50	5.2	Stopping unlawfully in a taxi zone or bus zone	50
51	5.3	Stopping unlawfully in a mail zone	50
52	5.4	Stopping in a zone contrary to a sign	60
53	6.1	Stopping in a shared zone	50
54	6.3	Stopping near an obstruction	50
55	6.4	Stopping on a bridge or tunnel	60
56	6.5	Stopping on crests/curves etc	60
57	6.6	Stopping near fire hydrant	60
58	6.7	Stopping near bus stop	50
59	6.8	Stopping on path, median strip or traffic island	60
60	6.9	Stopping on verge	60
61	6.10	Obstructing path, a driveway etc	60
62	6.11	Stopping near letter box	50
63	6.12	Stopping heavy or long vehicles on carriageway	50
64	6.13	Stopping in motorcycle parking area	50
65	6.14	Stopping in disabled parking area	200
66	7.6	Leaving vehicle so as to obstruct a public place	60
67	8.1(1)	All other offences not specified	50

SCHEDULE 3—FORM 1
SHIRE OF SERPENTINE JARRAHDAL
PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2014
NOTICE TO OWNER OF VEHICLE INVOLVED IN OFFENCE

Date / /

To: (1)
of: (2)
It is alleged that on / / at (3)
at (4) your vehicle—
make: ;
model: ;
registration: ,
was involved in the commission of the following offence—
contrary to clause of the Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law.

You are required under section 9.13 of the Local Government Act 1995 to identify the person who was the driver or person in charge of the vehicle at the time when the offence is alleged to have been committed.

If you do not prove otherwise, you will be deemed to have committed the offence unless—

- (a) within 28 days after being served with this notice;
(i) you inform the Chief Executive Officer or another authorized officer of the local government as to the identity and address of the person who was the driver or person in charge of the vehicle at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed; and
(ii) you satisfy the Chief Executive Officer that the vehicle had been stolen, or was being unlawfully used, at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed;
or
(b) you were given an infringement notice for the alleged offence and the modified penalty specified in it is paid within 28 days after the notice was given or such further time as is allowed.

(5)
(6)

Insert—

- (1) Name of owner or 'the owner'
(2) Address of owner (not required if owner not named)
(3) Time of alleged offence
(4) Location of alleged offence
(5) Signature of authorised person
(6) Name and title of authorised person giving notice

SCHEDULE 3—FORM 2
SHIRE OF SERPENTINE JARRAHDAL
PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2014
INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

Serial No

Date / /

To: (1)
of: (2)
It is alleged that on / / at (3)
at (4)
in respect of vehicle—
make: ;
model: ;
registration: ,
you committed the following offence—
contrary to clause of the Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law.
The modified penalty for the offence is \$

If you do not wish to have a complaint of the alleged offence heard and determined by a court, the amount of the modified penalty may be paid to an authorised person at ⁽⁵⁾ within a period of 28 days after the giving of this notice.

If you take no action this infringement notice may be registered with the Fines Enforcement Registry after which your driver's licence or any vehicle licence held by you may be suspended. If the matter is registered with the Registry additional costs will also be payable.

If the above address is not your current address, or if you change your address, it is important that you advise us immediately. Failure to do so may result in your driver's licence or any vehicle licence you hold being suspended without your knowledge.

(6)
(7)

Insert—

- (1) Name of alleged offender or 'the owner'
- (2) Address of alleged offender
- (3) Time of alleged offence
- (4) Location of alleged offence
- (5) Place where modified penalty may be paid
- (6) Signature of authorised person
- (7) Name and title of authorised person giving notice

SCHEDULE 3—FORM 3
SHIRE OF SERPENTINE JARRAHDALÉ
PARKING AND PARKING FACILITIES LOCAL LAW 2014
WITHDRAWAL OF INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

Serial No
Date / /

To: ⁽¹⁾
of: ⁽²⁾

Infringement Notice No. dated / /
in respect of vehicle—

make: ;
model: ;
registration: ,
for the alleged offence of.....
.....
.....

has been withdrawn.

The modified penalty of \$

- has been paid and a refund is enclosed.
- has not been paid and should not be paid.
- delete as appropriate.

(3)
(4)

Insert—

- (1) Name of alleged offender to whom infringement notice was given or 'the owner'.
- (2) Address of alleged offender.
- (3) Signature of authorised person
- (4) Name and title of authorised person giving notice

Dated this 24th day of November 2014.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale was affixed in the presence of—

KEITH ELLIS, Shire President.
RICHARD GORBUNOW, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF DALWALLINU

GENERAL AMENDMENT LOCAL LAW 2014

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995*, the *Cemeteries Act 1986*, the *Dividing Fences Act 1961* and all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Dalwallinu resolved on 27 May 2014 to make the *Shire of Dalwallinu General Amendment Local Law 2014* as follows—

1. This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Dalwallinu General Amendment Local Law 2014*.
2. This local law commences on the 14th day after its publication in the *Government Gazette*.
3. The *Shire of Dalwallinu Local Government Property Local Law* as published in the *Government Gazette* of 17 January 2000 is amended as follows—
 - 3.1 In Part 1 in the definition of “Liquor” delete the words “*Liquor Licensing Act 1988*” and insert “*Liquor Control Act 1988*”.
 - 3.2 In sub-clause 3.4(2)(h) delete the words “*Liquor Licensing Act 1988*” and insert “*Liquor Control Act 1988*”.
 - 3.3 In sub-clause 3.15(1)(a) delete the words “*Liquor Licensing Act 1988*” and insert “*Liquor Control Act 1988*”.
 - 3.4 In sub-clause 3.16(d) delete the words “*Liquor Licensing Act 1988*” and insert “*Liquor Control Act 1988*”.
 - 3.5 Bold the heading “No prohibited drugs” of clause 4.5.
 - 3.6 Delete the existing Schedule 1 and insert the following—

“SCHEDULE 1

PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

Local Government Property Local Law

CLAUSE	DESCRIPTION	MODIFIED PENALTY \$
2.4	Failure to comply with determination	125
3.6	Failure to comply with conditions of permit	125
3.13(1)	Failure to obtain a permit	125
3.14(3)	Failure to obtain permit to camp outside a facility	125
3.15(1)	Failure to obtain permit for liquor	125
3.16	Failure of permit holder to comply with responsibilities	125
4.2(1)	Behaviour detrimental to property	125
4.4	Under influence of liquor or prohibited drug	125
4.6(2)	Failure to comply with sign on local government property	125
5.2	Unauthorized entry to fenced or closed local government property	125
5.3	Gender not specified using entry of toilet block or change room	125
5.4(1)	Unauthorised presence of animal on aerodrome	500
5.4(2)	Animal wandering at large on aerodrome—person in charge	500
5.4(3)	Animal wandering at large on aerodrome—owner	500
6.1(1)	Unauthorized entry to function on local government property	125
9.1	Failure to comply with notice	250

4. The *Shire of Dalwallinu Activities on Thoroughfares and Trading in Thoroughfares and Public Places Local Law* as published in the *Government Gazette* of 9 May 2000 is amended as follows—
 - 4.1 In clause 1.2, in the definition of “built up area” delete “1975” and insert “2000”;
 - 4.2 In clause 1.2, delete the definition of “carriageway” and insert a new definition “ “carriageway” has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*”;
 - 4.3 In clause 1.2, delete the definition of “footpath” and insert a new definition “ “footpath” has the meaning given to it in the *Road Traffic Code 2000*”;
 - 4.4 In clause 1.2, in the definition of “intersection” delete “1975” and insert “2000”;
 - 4.5 At the end of sub-clause 6.8(1)(b) delete “; and” and insert a full stop and delete sub-clause 6.8(1)(c);
 - 4.6 In clause 6.17(b) delete “*Health Act 1911*” and insert “*Food Act 2008*”;
 - 4.7 Delete clause 6.17(c);
 - 4.8 In clause 6.18(1)(a) delete the words “and any local law made under section 172 of the *Health Act 1911*”;
5. The *Shire of Dalwallinu Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law* as published in the *Government Gazette* of 17 January 2000 is amended as follows—
 - 5.1 In clause 1.2(1) in the appropriate alphabetical order, insert the following definition “ ‘ACROD sticker’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;”
 - 5.2 In clause 1.2(1) delete the definition of “bicycle” and insert “ ‘bicycle’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;”
 - 5.3 In clause 1.2(1) in the definition of “Code” delete “1975” and insert “2000”;
 - 5.4 In clause 1.2(1) delete the definition of “footpath” and insert “ ‘footpath’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;”
 - 5.5 In clause 1.2(1) delete the definition of “motorcycle” and insert “ ‘motorcycle’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;”
 - 5.6 In clause 1.2(1) delete the definition of “no parking area” and insert “ ‘no parking area’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;”
 - 5.7 In clause 1.2(1) after the definition of “no parking area” insert the following definitions—
 - “ ‘no parking sign’ means a sign with the words ‘no parking’ in red letters on a white background, or the letter ‘P’ within a red annulus and a red diagonal line across it on a white background;
 - ‘no stopping area’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;
 - ‘no stopping sign’ means a sign with the words ‘no stopping’ or ‘no standing’ in red letters on a white background or the letter ‘S’ within a red annulus and a red diagonal line across it on a white background;”
 - 5.8 In clause 1.2(1) in the definition of “park” insert a part (c) as follows—
 - “(c) taking up or setting down persons or goods (*maximum of 2 minutes*);”
 - 5.9 In clause 1.2(1) delete the definition of “parking area” and insert “ ‘parking area’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;”
 - 5.10 In clause 1.2(1) after the definition of “Schedule” insert the following, “ ‘shared zone’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;”
 - 5.11 In clause 1.2(1) after the definition of “special purpose vehicle” insert the following, “ ‘stop’ in relation to a vehicle means to stop a vehicle and permit it to remain stationary, except for the purposes of avoiding conflict with other traffic or of complying with the provisions of any law;”
 - 5.12 In clause 1.2(1) in the definition of “symbol” delete “AS 1742.11-1989” and insert “AS 1742.11-1999;”
 - 5.13 In clause 1.2(1) delete the definition of “taxi” and insert the following, “ ‘taxi’ means a taxi within the meaning of the *Taxi Act 1994* or a taxi-car in section 47Z of the *Transport Co-ordination Act 1966*;”
 - 5.14 In clause 1.2(1) delete the definition of “vehicle” and insert “ ‘vehicle’ has the meaning given to it by the Code;”
 - 5.15 In clause 1.3 in sub-clause (6) replace the full stop at the end of that clause with a semi-colon and insert a sub-clause, “(7) The provisions of Parts (2), (3), (4) and (5) do not apply to a bicycle parked at a bicycle rail or bicycle rack.”
 - 5.16 In clause 2.4 insert an additional sub-clause 3 as follows—
 - “(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1)(b) a driver may park a vehicle in a permissive parking stall or station (except in a parking area for people with disabilities) for twice the length of time allowed, provided that—
 - (a) the driver’s vehicle displays an ACROD sticker; and
 - (b) a person with disabilities to which that ACROD sticker relates is either the driver of or a passenger in the vehicle.”

5.17 Delete clause 3.2 and insert the following—

“3.2 Restrictions on parking in particular areas

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), a person shall not park a vehicle in a thoroughfare or part of a thoroughfare, or part of a parking station—
 - (a) if by a sign it is set apart for the parking of vehicles of a different class;
 - (b) if by a sign it is set apart for the parking of vehicles by persons of a different class; or
 - (c) during any period when the parking of vehicles is prohibited by a sign.
- (2) (a) This subclause applies to a driver if—
 - (i) the driver’s vehicle displays an ACROD sticker; and
 - (ii) a disabled person to which the ACROD sticker relates is either the driver of the vehicle or a passenger in the vehicle.
- (b) The driver may park a vehicle in a thoroughfare or a part of a thoroughfare or part of a parking station, except in a thoroughfare or a part of a thoroughfare or part of a parking station to which a disabled parking sign relates for twice the period indicated on the sign.
- (3) A person shall not park a vehicle—
 - (a) in a no parking area;
 - (b) in a parking area, except in accordance with both the signs associated with the parking area and with this Local Law;
 - (c) in a stall marked ‘M/C’ unless it is a motorcycle without a sidecar or a trailer, or it is a bicycle.
- (4) A person shall not park a motorcycle without a sidecar or a trailer, or a bicycle in a parking stall unless the stall is marked ‘M/C’.
- (5) A person shall not, without the prior permission of the local government, the CEO, or an Authorized Person, park a vehicle in an area designated by a sign stating ‘Authorized Vehicles Only’.”

5.18 In sub-clause 3.7(2)(e) delete “9” and insert “10”;

5.19 In sub-clause 3.7(2)(l) delete “6” and insert “10” and remove the full stop at the end of the sub-clause with and insert the following “, unless a sign or markings on the carriageway indicate otherwise.”

5.20 In sub-clause 3.7(3) delete “9” and insert “10”;

5.21 In sub-clause 3.7(4) delete “18” and insert “20”;

5.22 After clause 3.17 insert a new clause 3.18 as follows—

“3.18 No stopping and no parking signs, and yellow edge lines

- (1) No stopping

A driver shall not stop on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a ‘no stopping’ sign applies.

- (2) No parking

A driver shall not stop on a length of carriageway or in an area to which a ‘no parking’ sign applies, unless the driver is—

- (a) dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods;
- (b) does not leave the vehicle unattended; and
- (c) completes the dropping off, or picking up, of the passengers or goods within 2 minutes of stopping and drives on.

‘unattended’, in relation to a vehicle, means that the driver has left the vehicle so that the driver is more than 3 metres from the closest point of the vehicle.

- (3) No stopping on a carriageway with yellow edge lines

A driver shall not stop at the side of a carriageway marked with a continuous yellow edge line.”

5.23 After Part 3 insert a new Part 4 as follows—

“PART 4—STOPPING IN ZONES FOR PARTICULAR VEHICLES

4.1 Stopping in a loading zone

A person shall not stop a vehicle in a loading zone unless it is—

- (a) a motor vehicle used for commercial or trade purposes engaged in the picking up or setting down of goods; or
 - (b) a motor vehicle taking up or setting down passengers,
- but, in any event, shall not remain in that loading zone—
- (c) for longer than a time indicated on the ‘loading zone’ sign; or
 - (d) longer than 30 minutes (if no time is indicated on the sign).

4.2 Stopping in a taxi zone or a bus zone

- (1) A driver shall not stop in a taxi zone, unless the driver is driving a taxi.
- (2) A driver shall not stop in a bus zone unless the driver is driving a public bus, or a bus of a type that is permitted to stop at the bus zone by information on or with the 'bus zone' sign applying to the bus zone.

4.3 Stopping in a mail zone

A person shall not stop a vehicle in a mail zone.

4.4 Other limitations in zones

A person shall not stop a vehicle in a zone to which a traffic sign applies if stopping the vehicle would be contrary to any limitation in respect to classes of persons or vehicles, or specific activities allowed, as indicated by additional words on a traffic sign that applies to the zone."

5.24 After new Part 4 insert a new Part 5 as follows—

"PART 5—OTHER PLACES WHERE STOPPING IS RESTRICTED

5.1 Stopping In A Shared Zone

A driver shall not stop in a shared zone unless—

- (1) the driver stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws;
- (2) the driver stops in a parking bay and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking bay under these Local Laws;
- (3) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods; or
- (4) the driver is engaged in door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage.

5.2 Double parking

- (1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is between any other stopped vehicle and the centre of the carriageway.
- (2) This clause does not apply to—
 - (a) a driver stopped in traffic; or
 - (b) a driver angle parking on the side of the carriageway or in a median strip parking area, in accordance with these Local Laws.

5.3 Stopping near an obstruction

A driver shall not stop on a carriageway near an obstruction on the carriageway in a position that further obstructs traffic on the carriageway.

5.4 Stopping on a bridge etc.

- (1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle on a bridge, causeway, ramp or similar structure unless—
 - (a) the carriageway is at least as wide on the structure as it is on each of the approaches and a traffic sign does not prohibit stopping or parking; or
 - (b) the driver stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.

5.5 Stopping on crests, curves, etc.

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), a driver shall not stop a vehicle on, or partly on, a carriageway, in any position where it is not visible to the driver of an overtaking vehicle, from a distance of 50 metres within a built-up area, and from a distance of 150 metres outside a built-up area.
- (2) A driver may stop on a crest or curve on a carriageway that is not in a built-up area if the driver stops at a place on the carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.

5.6 Stopping near a fire hydrant etc

- (1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within one metre of a fire hydrant or fire plug, or of any sign or mark indicating the existence of a fire hydrant or fire plug, unless—
 - (a) the driver is driving a public bus, and the driver stops in a bus zone or at a bus stop and does not leave the bus unattended; or
 - (b) the driver is driving a taxi, and the driver stops in a taxi zone and does not leave the taxi unattended.
- (2) In this clause a driver leaves the vehicle 'unattended' if the driver leaves the vehicle so the driver is over 3 metres from the closest point of the vehicle.

5.7 Stopping at or near a bus stop

- (1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20 metres of the approach side of a bus stop, or within 10m of the departure side of a bus stop, unless—
 - (a) the vehicle is a public bus stopped to take up or set down passengers; or
 - (b) the driver stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.
- (2) In this clause—
 - (a) distances are measured in the direction in which the driver is driving; and
 - (b) a trailer attached to a public bus is deemed to be a part of the public bus.

5.8 Stopping on a path, median strip, or traffic island

The driver of a vehicle (other than a bicycle or an animal) shall not stop so that any portion of the vehicle is on a path, traffic island or median strip, unless the driver stops in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.

5.9 Stopping on verge

- (1) A person shall not—
 - (a) stop a vehicle (other than a bicycle);
 - (b) stop a commercial vehicle or bus, or a trailer or caravan unattached to a motor vehicle; or
 - (c) stop a vehicle during any period when the stopping of vehicles on that verge is prohibited by a sign adjacent and referable to that verge,so that any portion of it is on a verge.
- (2) Subclause (1)(a) does not apply to the person if he or she is the owner or occupier of the premises adjacent to that verge, or is a person authorised by the occupier of those premises to stop the vehicle so that any portion of it is on the verge.
- (3) Subclause (1)(b) does not apply to a commercial vehicle when it is being loaded or unloaded with reasonable expedition with goods, merchandise or materials collected from or delivered to the premises adjacent to the portion of the verge on which the commercial vehicle is parked, provided no obstruction is caused to the passage of any vehicle or person using a carriageway or a path.

5.10 Obstructing access to and from a path, driveway, etc.

- (1) A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is in front of a path, in a position that obstructs access by vehicles or pedestrians to or from that path, unless—
 - (a) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers; or
 - (b) the driver stops in a parking stall and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking stall under these Local Laws.
- (2) A driver shall not stop a vehicle on or across a driveway or other way of access for vehicles travelling to or from adjacent land, unless—
 - (a) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers; or
 - (b) the driver stops in a parking stall and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking stall under these Local Laws.

5.11 Stopping near a letter box

A driver shall not stop a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 3 metres of a public letter box, unless the driver—

- (a) is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or mail; or
- (b) stops at a place on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Local Laws.

5.12 Stopping on a carriageway—heavy and long vehicles

- (1) A person shall not park a vehicle or any combination of vehicles, that, together with any projection on, or load carried by, the vehicle or combination of vehicles, is 7.5 metres or more in length or exceeds a GVM of 4.5 tonnes—
 - (a) on a carriageway in a built-up area, for any period exceeding one hour, unless engaged in the picking up or setting down of goods; or

- (b) on a carriageway outside a built-up area, except on the shoulder of the carriageway, or in a truck bay or other area set aside for the parking of goods vehicles.
- (2) Nothing in this clause mitigates the limitations or condition imposed by any other clause or by any local law or traffic sign relating to the parking or stopping of vehicles.

5.13 Stopping on a carriageway with a bicycle parking sign

The driver of a vehicle (other than a bicycle) shall not stop on a length of carriageway to which a 'bicycle parking' sign applies, unless the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers.

5.14 Stopping on a carriageway with motor cycle parking sign

The driver of a vehicle shall not stop on a length of carriageway, or in an area, to which a 'motor cycle parking' sign applies, or an area marked 'M/C' unless—

- (a) the vehicle is a motor cycle; or
 (b) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers.

5.15 Stopping in a parking stall for people with disabilities

- (1) A driver shall not stop in a parking area for people with disabilities unless—
- (a) the driver's vehicle displays an ACROD sticker; and
 (b) either the driver or the passenger in that vehicle is a person with disabilities.
- (2) In this clause a 'parking area for people with disabilities' is a length or area—
- (a) to which a 'permissive parking' sign displaying a people with disabilities symbol applies;
 (b) to which a 'people with disabilities parking' sign applies;
 (c) indicated by a road marking (a 'people with disabilities road marking') that consists of, or includes, a people with disabilities symbol; or
 (d) set aside within a parking region as a 'parking stall for use of a disabled person' under the *Local Government (Parking for Disabled Persons) Regulations 1988*."

5.25 Renumber Part 4 to Part 6 and the corresponding clauses accordingly;

5.26 Renumber Part 5 to Part 7 and the corresponding clauses accordingly;

5.27 Delete the Second Schedule and insert a new second schedule as follows—

**“SECOND SCHEDULE
 PRESCRIBED OFFENCES**

Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law

Item No.	Clause No.	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty \$
1	2.2	Failure to park wholly within parking stall	40
2	2.2(4)	Failure to park within parking stall in the direction of the movement of traffic	40
3	2.4(1)(a)	Causing obstruction in parking station	50
4	2.4(1)(b)	Parking contrary to sign in parking station	50
5	2.4(1)(c)	Parking contrary to directions of Authorized Person	50
6	2.4(1)(d)	Parking or attempting to park a vehicle in a parking stall occupied by another vehicle	40
7	3.2(1)(a)	Parking wrong class of vehicle	40
8	3.2(1)(b)	Parking by persons of a different class	45
9	3.2(1)(c)	Parking during prohibited period	45
10	3.2(2)(a)	Parking in no parking area	50
11	3.2(2)(b)	Parking contrary to signs or limitations	40
12	3.2(2)(c)	Parking vehicle in motor cycle only area	40
13	3.2(3)	Parking motor cycle in stall not marked 'M/C'	40
14	3.2(4)	Parking without permission in an area designated for 'Authorised Vehicles Only'	45
15	3.3(a)	Failure to park on the left of two-way carriageway	40
16	3.3(b)	Failure to park on boundary of one-way carriageway	40

Item No.	Clause No.	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty \$
17	3.3(a) or 3.3(b)	Parking against the flow of traffic	45
18	3.3(c)	Parking when distance from farther boundary less than 3 metres	45
19	3.3(d)	Parking closer than 1.2 metre from another vehicle	40
20	3.3(e)	Causing obstruction	50
21	3.5(b)	Failure to park at approximate right angle	40
22	3.6(2)	Failure to park at an appropriate angle	40
23	3.7(2)(a) and 5.2	Double parking	45
24	3.7(2)(b)	Parking on or adjacent to a median strip	40
25	3.7(2)(c)	Denying access to private drive or right of way	45
26	3.7(2)(d)	Parking beside excavation or obstruction so as to obstruct traffic	50
27	3.7(2)(e)	Parking within 10 metres of traffic island	45
28	3.7(2)(f)	Parking on footpath/pedestrian crossing	50
29	3.7(2)(h)	Parking contrary to continuous line markings	45
30	3.7(2)(i)	Parking on intersection	45
31	3.7(2)(j)	Parking within 1 metre of fire hydrant or fire plug	50
32	3.7(2)(k)	Parking within 3 metres of public letter box	45
33	3.7(2)(l)	Parking within 10 metres of intersection	45
34	3.7(3)(a) or (b)	Parking vehicle within 10 metres of departure side of bus stop, children's crossing or pedestrian crossing	50
35	3.7(4)(a) or (b)	Parking vehicle within 20 metres of approach side of bus stop, children's crossing or pedestrian crossing	50
36	3.7(4)(c)	Parking vehicle within 20 metres of approach side or departure side of railway level crossing	50
37	3.11	Parking contrary to direction of Authorized Person	50
38	3.12(2)	Removing mark of Authorized Person	55
39	3.13	Moving vehicle to avoid time limitation	40
40	3.14(a)	Parking in thoroughfare for purpose of sale	40
41	3.14(b)	Parking unlicensed vehicle in thoroughfare	40
42	3.14(c)	Parking a trailer/caravan on a thoroughfare	40
43	3.14(d)	Parking in thoroughfare for purpose of repairs	40
44	3.15(2)	Parking on land that is not a parking facility without consent	55
45	3.15(3)	Parking on land not in accordance with consent	40
46	3.16	Driving or parking on reserve	40
47	3.18(1)	Stopping contrary to a 'no stopping' sign	40
48	3.18(2)	Parking contrary to a 'no parking' sign	40
49	3.18(3)	Stopping within continuous yellow lines	40
50	4.1	Stopping unlawfully in a loading zone	40
51	4.2	Stopping unlawfully in a taxi zone or bus zone	40
52	4.3	Stopping unlawfully in a mail zone	40
53	4.4	Stopping in a zone contrary to a sign	40
54	5.1	Stopping in a shared zone	40
55	5.3	Stopping near an obstruction	45
56	5.5	Stopping on crests/curves etc	55
57	5.6	Stopping near fire hydrant	55
58	5.7	Stopping near bus stop	45
59	5.8	Stopping on path, median strip or traffic island	40
60	5.9	Stopping on verge	40
61	5.10	Obstructing path, a driveway etc	40
62	5.11	Stopping near letter box	40

Item No.	Clause No.	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty \$
63	5.12	Stopping heavy or long vehicles on carriageway	45
64	5.13	Stopping in bicycle parking area	40
65	5.14	Stopping in motorcycle parking area	40
66	5.15	Stopping in disabled parking area	120
67	6.6	Leaving vehicle so as to obstruct a public place	50

5.28 Amend the "Arrangement" in accordance with the amendments to the Local Law.

6. *Management and Control of Dalwallinu Cemetery 1999* local law amended

The local law relating to the *Management and Control of Dalwallinu Cemetery 1999* as published in the *Government Gazette* of 31 March 2000 is amended as follows—

6.1 In Clause 3.2 before the word death delete "or" and insert "of";

6.2 In Clause 3.2 delete "3.4" and insert "3.3";

6.3 Delete the Fourth Schedule in its entirety.

7. The *Shire of Dalwallinu Local Law Relating to Fencing* as published in the *Government Gazette* of 17 January 2000 is amended as follows—

7.1 In clause 3(1) in the definition of "height" in sub-clause (b) delete the word "ear" and insert "each";

7.2 In clause 4(4) after the word "boundary" insert the word "between";

7.3 In clause 4(5) after the word "be" insert the word "a";

7.4 In clause 13(2)(b) delete "AS/NZA3016:1994" and insert "AS/NZS3016:2002";

7.5 In clause 13(2)(c) delete the word "house" and insert "hours";

7.6 In Form 1 delete "AS/NZS3016:1994" wherever it appears and insert "AS/NZS3016:2002".

Dated: 9 December 2014.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Dalwallinu was affixed in the presence of—

R. S. NIXON, Shire President.
P. J. CRISPIN, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF DALWALLINU

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (COUNCIL MEETINGS) LOCAL LAW 2014

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF DALWALLINU

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (COUNCIL MEETINGS) LOCAL LAW 2014

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other relevant powers, the Shire of Dalwallinu resolved on 27 May 2014 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Dalwallinu Local Government (Council Meetings) Local Law 2014*.

1.2 Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Interpretation

(1) In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

absolute majority has the meaning given to it in the Act;

75% majority has the meaning given to it in the Act;

Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the Local Government;

committee means a committee of the Council established under section 5.8 of the Act;

committee meeting means a meeting of a committee;

Council means the Council of the Local Government;

Local Government means the Shire of Dalwallinu;

President means the President of the Local Government or other Presiding Member at a Council meeting under section 5.6 of the Act;

meeting means a meeting of the Council or a committee, as the context requires;

Member has the meaning given to it in the Act;

Minister means the Minister for Local Government;

Presiding Member means—

(a) in respect of the Council, the person presiding under section 5.6 of the Act; and

(b) in respect of a committee, the person presiding under sections 5.12, 5.13, and 5.14 of the Act;

Regulations means the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*;

simple majority means more than 50% of the members present and voting; and,

substantive motion means an original motion or an original motion as amended, but does not include an amendment or a procedural motion.

(2) Unless otherwise defined in this local law, the terms and expressions used in this local law are to have the meaning given to them in the Act and Regulations.

1.4 Repeal

The *Shire of Dalwallinu Standing Orders Local Law* published in the *Government Gazette* on 30 October 1998 is repealed.

PART 2—ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

2.1 Establishment of committees

(1) The establishment of committees is dealt with in the Act.

- (2) A Council resolution to establish a committee under section 5.8 of the Act is to include—
- (a) the terms of reference of the committee;
 - (b) the number of council members, officers and other persons to be appointed to the committee;
 - (c) the names or titles of the council members and officers to be appointed to the committee;
 - (d) the names of other persons to be appointed to the committee or an explanation of the procedure to be followed to determine the appointments; and
 - (e) details of the delegation of any powers or duties to the committee under section 5.16 of the Act.
- (3) This local law is to apply to the conduct of committee meetings.

2.2 Types of committees

The types of committees are dealt with in the Act.

2.3 Delegation of some powers and duties to certain committees

The delegation of some powers and duties to certain committees is dealt with in the Act.

2.4 Limits on delegation of powers and duties to certain committees

The limits on the delegation of powers and duties to certain committees are dealt with in the Act.

2.5 Appointment of committee members

The appointment of committee members is dealt with in the Act.

2.6 Tenure of committee membership

Tenure of committee membership is dealt with in the Act.

2.7 Resignation of committee members

The resignation of committee members is dealt with in the Regulations.

2.8 Register of delegations to committees

The register of delegations to committees is dealt with in the Act.

2.9 Committees to report

A committee—

- (a) is answerable to the Council; and
- (b) is to report on its activities when, and to the extent, required by the Council.

PART 3—CALLING AND CONVENING MEETINGS

3.1 Ordinary and Special Council meetings

- (1) Ordinary and special Council meetings are dealt with in the Act.
- (2) An ordinary meeting of the Council, held on a monthly basis or otherwise as determined by the Council, is for the purpose of considering and dealing with the ordinary business of the Council.
- (3) A special meeting of the Council is held for the purpose of considering and dealing with Council business that is urgent, complex in nature, for a particular purpose or confidential.

3.2 Calling Council meetings

The calling of Council meetings is dealt with in the Act.

3.3 Convening Council meetings

- (1) The convening of a Council meeting is dealt with in the Act.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), the CEO is to give at least 72 hours notice, for the purposes of section 5.5, in convening a special meeting of the Council.
- (3) Where, in the opinion of the President or at least one-third of the Members, there is a need to meet urgently, the CEO may give a lesser period of notice of a special Council meeting.

3.4 Calling committee meetings

The CEO is to call a meeting of any committee when requested by the President, the Presiding Member of a committee or any two members of that committee.

3.5 Public notice of meetings

Public notice of meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

PART 4—PRESIDING MEMBER AND QUORUM

Division 1—Who presides

4.1 Who presides

Who presides at a Council meeting is dealt with in the Act.

4.2 When the Deputy President can act

When the Deputy President can act is dealt with in the Act.

4.3 Who acts if no President

Who acts if there is no President is dealt with in the Act.

4.4 Election of Presiding Members of committees

The election of Presiding Members of committees and their deputies is dealt with in the Act.

4.5 Election of Deputy Presiding Members of committees

The election of Deputy Presiding Members of committees is dealt with in the Act.

4.6 Functions of Deputy Presiding Members

The functions of Deputy Presiding Members are dealt with in the Act.

4.7 Who acts if no Presiding Member

Who acts if no Presiding Member is dealt with in the Act.

Division 2—Quorum

4.8 Quorum for meetings

The quorum for meetings is dealt with in the Act.

4.9 Reduction of quorum for Council meetings

The power of the Minister to reduce the number for a quorum and certain majorities is dealt with in the Act.

4.10 Reduction of quorum for committee meetings

The reduction of a quorum for committee meetings is dealt with in the Act.

4.11 Procedure where no quorum to begin a meeting

The procedure where there is no quorum to begin a meeting is dealt with in the Act.

4.12 Procedure where quorum not present during a meeting

If at any time during a meeting a quorum is not present, the Presiding Member is—

- (a) immediately to suspend the proceedings of the meeting for a period of up to 15 minutes; and
- (b) if a quorum is not present at the expiry of that period, the Presiding Member is to adjourn the meeting to some future time or date.

4.13 Names to be recorded

At any meeting—

- (a) at which there is not a quorum present; or
- (b) which is adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the Members then present are to be recorded in the minutes.

PART 5—BUSINESS OF A MEETING

5.1 Business to be specified

(1) No business is to be transacted at any ordinary meeting of the Council other than that specified in the agenda, without the approval of the Presiding Member or the Council.

(2) No business is to be transacted at a special meeting of the Council other than that given in the notice as the purpose of the meeting.

(3) Subject to subclause (4), no business is to be transacted at an adjourned meeting of the Council other than that—

- (a) specified in the notice of the meeting which had been adjourned; and
- (b) which remains unresolved.

(4) Where a meeting is adjourned to the next ordinary meeting of the Council then, unless the Council resolves otherwise, the business unresolved at the adjourned meeting is to be dealt with before considering reports at that ordinary meeting.

5.2 Order of business

(1) Unless otherwise decided by the Council the order of business at any ordinary meeting of the Council is to be as follows—

1. Declaration of Opening/Announcement of Visitors
2. Announcements from the Presiding Member
3. Attendance
 - 3.1 Apologies
 - 3.2 Approved leave of absence
4. Declaration of interest
5. Public Question Time
 - 5.1 Response to previous public questions taken on notice
 - 5.2 Public question time
6. Confirmation of minutes

7. Presentations
 - 7.1 Petitions
 - 7.2 Presentations
 - 7.3 Deputations
 - 7.4 Delegates' reports
8. Method of dealing with agenda business
9. Reports
10. Applications for leave of absence
11. Motions of which previous notice has been given
12. Questions from Members without notice
13. New business of an urgent nature introduced by decision of the meeting
14. Meeting closed to public
 - 14.1 Matters for which the meeting may be closed
 - 14.2 Public reading of resolutions that may be made public
15. Closure

(2) Unless otherwise decided by the Council, the order of business at any special meeting of the Council is to be the order in which that business stands in the agenda of the meeting.

(3) In determining the order of business for any meeting of the Council, the provisions of the Act and Regulations relating to the time at which public question time is to be held are to be observed.

5.3 Motions of which previous notice has been given

(1) Unless the Act, Regulations or this local law otherwise provide, a Member may raise at a meeting such business as he or she considers appropriate, in the form of a motion, of which notice has been given in writing to the CEO and which has been included on the agenda.

(2) A notice of motion under subclause (1) is to be given at least 7 clear working days before the meeting at which the motion is moved.

(3) A notice of motion is to relate to the good governance of the district.

(4) The CEO—

- (a) may, with the concurrence of the President, may exclude from the notice paper any notice of motion deemed to be, or likely to involve, a breach of this local law or any other written law;
- (b) will inform Members on each occasion that a notice has been excluded and the reasons for that exclusion;
- (c) may, after consultation with the Member where this is practicable, make such amendments to the form but not the substance as will bring the notice of motion into due form; and
- (d) may provide to the Council relevant and material facts and circumstances pertaining to the notice of motion on such matters as policy, budget and law.

(5) A motion of which notice has been given is to lapse unless—

- (a) the Member who gave notice of it, or some other Member authorised by the originating Member in writing, moves the motion when called on; or
- (b) the Council on a motion agrees to defer consideration of the motion to a later stage or date.

(6) If a notice of motion is given and lapses under subclause (5), notice of a motion in the same terms or to the same effect is not to be given again for at least 3 months from the date of such lapse.

5.4 New business of an urgent nature

(1) In cases of extreme urgency or other special circumstances, matters may, on a motion by the Presiding Member that is carried by the meeting, be raised without notice and decided by the meeting.

(2) In subclause (1), 'cases of extreme urgency or other special circumstances' means matters that have arisen after the preparation of the agenda that are considered by the Presiding Member to be of such importance and urgency that they are unable to be dealt with administratively by the Local Government and must be considered and dealt with by the Council before the next meeting.

5.5 Adoption by exception resolution

(1) In this clause 'adoption by exception resolution' means a resolution of the Council that has the effect of adopting, for a number of specifically identified reports, the officer recommendation as the Council resolution.

(2) Subject to subclause (3), the Local Government may pass an adoption by exception resolution.

(3) An adoption by exception resolution may not be used for a matter—

- (a) that requires a 75% majority or a special majority;
- (b) in which an interest has been disclosed;
- (c) that has been the subject of a petition or deputation;
- (d) that is a matter on which a Member wishes to make a statement; or
- (e) that is a matter on which a Member wishes to move a motion that is different to the recommendation.

PART 6—PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6.1 Meetings generally open to the public

Meetings being generally open to the public is dealt with in the Act.

6.2 Meetings not open to the public

- (1) The CEO may, at any time, recommend that a meeting or part of a meeting be closed to members of the public.
- (2) The Council or a committee, in one or more of the circumstances dealt with in the Act, may at any time, by resolution, decide to close a meeting or part of a meeting.
- (3) If a resolution under subclause (2) is carried—
 - (a) the Presiding Member is to direct everyone to leave the meeting except—
 - (i) the Members;
 - (ii) the CEO; and
 - (iii) any Officer specified by the Presiding Member; and
 - (b) the meeting is to be closed to the public until, at the conclusion of the matter justifying the closure of the meeting to the public, the Council or the committee, by resolution, decides otherwise.
- (4) A person who fails to comply with a direction under subclause (3)(a) may, by order of the Presiding Member, be removed from the meeting.
- (5) While the resolution under subclause (2) remains in force, the operation of clause 8.9 is to be suspended until the Council or the committee, by resolution, decides otherwise.
- (6) A resolution under this clause may be made without notice.
- (7) Unless the Council resolves otherwise, once the meeting is reopened to members of the public, the Presiding Member is to ensure that any resolution of the Council made while the meeting was closed is to be read out including a vote of a Member to be included in the minutes.

6.3 Question time for the public

Question time for the public is dealt with in the Act.

6.4 Question time for the public at certain meetings

Question time for the public at certain meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

6.5 Minimum question time for the public

Minimum question time for the public is dealt with in the Regulations.

6.6 Procedures for question time for the public

Procedures for question time for the public are dealt with in the Regulations.

6.7 Other procedures for question time for the public

- (1) A member of the public who raises a question during question time, is to state his or her name and address.
- (2) A question may be taken on notice by the Council for later response.
- (3) When a question is taken on notice the CEO is to ensure that—
 - (a) a response is given to the member of the public in writing; and
 - (b) a summary of the response is included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Council.
- (4) Where a question relating to a matter in which a relevant person has an interest is directed to the relevant person, the relevant person is to—
 - (a) declare that he or she has an interest in the matter; and
 - (b) allow another person to respond to the question.
- (5) Each member of the public with a question is entitled to ask up to 2 questions before other members of the public will be invited to ask their questions.
- (6) Where a member of the public provides written questions then the Presiding Member may elect for the questions to be responded to as normal business correspondence.
- (7) The Presiding Member may decide that a public question shall not be responded to where—
 - (a) the same or similar question was asked at a previous meeting, a response was provided and the member of the public is directed to the minutes of the meeting at which the response was provided;
 - (b) the member of the public uses public question time to make a statement, provided that the Presiding Member has taken all reasonable steps to assist the member of the public to phrase the statement as a question; or
 - (c) the member of the public asks a question that is offensive or defamatory in nature, provided that the Presiding Member has taken all reasonable steps to assist the member of the public to phrase the question in a manner that is not offensive or defamatory.
- (8) A member of the public shall have two minutes to submit a question.
- (9) The Council, by resolution, may agree to extend public question time.
- (10) Where an answer to a question is given at a meeting, a summary of the question and the answer is to be included in the minutes.

6.8 Distinguished visitors

If a distinguished visitor is present at a meeting of the Council, the Presiding Member may acknowledge the presence of the distinguished visitor at an appropriate time during the meeting, and the presence of that visitor shall be recorded in the minutes.

6.9 Deputations

- (1) Any person or group wishing to be received as a deputation by the Council is to either—
 - (a) apply, before the meeting, to the CEO for approval; or
 - (b) with the approval of the Presiding Member, at the meeting, address the Council.
- (2) The CEO may either—
 - (a) approve the request and invite the deputation to attend a meeting of the Council; or
 - (b) refer the request to the Council to decide by simple majority whether or not to receive the deputation.
- (3) Unless the council resolves otherwise, a deputation invited to attend a Council meeting—
 - (a) is not to exceed 5 persons, only 2 of whom may address the Council, although others may respond to specific questions from Members;
 - (b) is not to address the Council for a period exceeding 10 minutes without the agreement of the Council; and,
 - (c) additional members of the deputation may be allowed to speak with the leave of the Presiding Member.
- (4) Any matter which is the subject of a deputation to the Council is not to be decided by the Council until the deputation has completed its presentation.

6.10 Petitions

- (1) A petition is to—
 - (a) be addressed to the President;
 - (b) be made by electors of the district;
 - (c) state the request on each page of the petition;
 - (d) contain the name, address and signature of each elector making the request, and the date each elector signed;
 - (e) contain a summary of the reasons for the request; and
 - (f) state the name of the person to whom, and an address at which, notice to the petitioners can be given.
- (2) Upon receiving a petition, the Local Government is to submit the petition to the relevant officer to be included in his or her deliberations and report on the matter that is the subject of the petition, subject to subclause(3).
- (3) At any meeting, the Council is not to vote on any matter that is the subject of a petition presented to that meeting, unless—
 - (a) the matter is the subject of a report included in the agenda; and
 - (b) the Council has considered the issues raised in the petition.

6.11 Presentations

- (1) In this clause, a *presentation* means the acceptance of a gift or an award by the Council on behalf of the Local Government or the community.
- (2) A presentation may be made to the Council at a meeting only with the prior approval of the CEO.

6.12 Participation at committee meetings

- (1) In this clause a reference to a person is to a person who—
 - (a) is entitled to attend a committee meeting;
 - (b) attends a committee meeting; and
 - (c) is not a member of that committee.
- (2) Without the consent of the Presiding Member, no person is to address a committee meeting.
- (3) The Presiding Member of a committee may allow a person to make an oral submission to the committee for up to 3 minutes.
- (4) A person addressing the committee with the consent of the Presiding Member is to cease that address immediately after being directed to do so by the Presiding Member.
- (5) A person who fails to comply with a direction of the Presiding Member under subclause (4) may, by order of the Presiding Member, be removed from the committee room.
- (6) The Council may make a policy dealing with the circumstances in which a person may be given consent to address a committee meeting.

6.13 Council may meet to hear public submissions

- (1) Where an item on the agenda at a Council meeting is contentious and is likely be the subject of a number of deputations, the Council may resolve to meet at another time to provide a greater opportunity to be heard.

- (2) The CEO and the President shall set the time and date of the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (3) Where the Council resolves to meet to provide the opportunity to be heard under subclause (1), the Presiding Member shall—
- (a) instruct the CEO to provide local public notice of the time and date when the Council will meet to provide an opportunity to be heard;
 - (b) provide a written invitation to attend the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard to all members of the public who have applied under clause 6.9 to make a deputation on the issue; and
 - (c) cause minutes to be kept of the meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (4) A meeting held under subclause (1) shall be conducted only to hear submissions. The council shall not make resolutions at a meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard.
- (5) At a meeting held under subclause (1), each person making a submission shall be provided with the opportunity to fully state his or her case.
- (6) A member of the public shall be limited to 10 minutes in making an oral submission, but this period may be extended at the discretion of the Presiding Member.
- (7) Once every member of the public has had the opportunity to make a submission the Presiding Member is to close the meeting.
- (8) The CEO is to ensure that a report is included on the agenda of the next Council meeting summarising each submission made at the meeting.
- (9) The Council must not resolve on the matter that is the subject of a meeting to provide the opportunity to be heard until it has received the CEO's report under subclause (8).

6.14 Public Inspection of agenda materials

The right of the public to inspect the documents referred to, and in accordance with, regulation 14 of the Regulations may be exercised at the Shire of Dalwallinu offices at 58 Johnston Street, Dalwallinu and on the Local Government's website.

6.15 Confidentiality of information withheld

- (1) Information withheld by the CEO from the public under regulation 14(2) of the Regulations is to be—
- (a) identified in the agenda of a Council meeting under the item "Matters for which meeting may be closed";
 - (b) marked "*Confidential*" in the agenda; and
 - (c) kept confidential by Officers and Members until the Council resolves otherwise.
- (2) A member or an officer in receipt of confidential information under subclause (1) or information that is provided or disclosed during a meeting or part of a meeting that is closed to the public is not to disclose any of that information to any person other than another member or an officer to the extent necessary for the purpose of carrying out his or her duties.
- (3) Subclause (2) does not apply where a member or officer discloses the information to his or her lawyer or government officer for the purpose of seeking advice in order to lawfully fulfil his or her role and responsibilities.

6.16 Recording of proceedings

- (1) A person is not to use any electronic, visual or audio recording device or instrument to record the proceedings of the Council without the permission of the Presiding Member;
- (2) If the Presiding Member gives permission under subclause (1), the Presiding Member is to advise the Council, immediately before the recording is commenced, that such permission has been given and the nature and extent of that permission.

6.17 Prevention of disturbance

- (1) A reference in this clause to a person is to a person other than a member.
- (2) A person addressing the Council shall extend due courtesy and respect to the Council and the processes under which it operates and shall comply with any direction by the Presiding Member.
- (3) A person observing a meeting shall not create a disturbance at a meeting, by interrupting or interfering with the proceedings, whether by expressing approval or dissent, by conversing or by any other means.
- (4) A person shall ensure that his or her mobile telephone or audible pager is not switched on or used during any meeting of the Council.
- (5) A person shall not behave in a manner that is contrary to section 75 of the Criminal Code.

PART 7—QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

7.1 Questions by Members

- (1) Members may ask questions relating to an item on the notice paper or on matters related to the good government of persons in the district.
- (2) A Member requesting general information from an Officer at a Council meeting may ask a question without notice and with the consent of the Presiding Member, may ask one or more further questions of that Officer or another Officer present at the meeting.

(3) Where possible the Officer shall endeavour to answer the question to the best of his or her knowledge and ability, however, if the information is unavailable or the answer requires research or investigation, the Officer may ask that—

- (i) the question be placed on notice for the next meeting of Council; and
- (ii) the answer to the question be given to the Member who asked it within 14 days.

(4) Every question and answer—

- (i) is to be brief and concise; and
- (ii) is not to be accompanied by argument, expression of opinion or statement of facts, except to the extent necessary to explain the question or answer.

(5) In answering any question, an Officer may qualify his or her answer and may at a later time in the meeting or at a subsequent meeting alter, correct, add to or otherwise amend the original answer.

PART 8—CONDUCT OF MEMBERS

8.1 Members to be in their proper places

(1) At the first meeting held after each election day, the CEO is to allot a position at the Council table to each Member.

(2) The President will then determine the permanent position of the Council Members.

(3) Each Member is to occupy his or her allotted position at each Council meeting.

8.2 Respect to the Presiding Member

After the business of a Council has been commenced, a Member is not to enter or leave the meeting without first paying due respect to the Presiding Member.

8.3 Titles to be used

A speaker, when referring to the President, Deputy President or Presiding Member, or a Member or Officer, is to use the title of that person's office.

8.4 Advice of entry or departure

During the course of a meeting of the Council, a Member is not to enter or leave the meeting without first advising the Presiding Member, in order to facilitate the recording in the minutes of the time or entry or departure.

8.5 Members to indicate their intention to speak

A Member of the Council who wishes to speak is to indicate his or her intention to speak by raising his or her hand or by another method agreed by the Council.

8.6 Priority of speaking

(1) Where two or more Members indicate, at the same time, their intention to speak, the Presiding Member is to decide which Member is entitled to be heard first.

(2) A decision of the Presiding Member under subclause (1) is not open to discussion or dissent.

(3) A Member is to cease speaking immediately after being asked to do so by the Presiding Member.

8.7 Presiding Member may take part in debates

The Presiding Member may take part in a discussion of any matter before the Council, subject to compliance with this local law.

8.8 Relevance

(1) A Member is to restrict his or her remarks to the motion or amendment under discussion, or to a personal explanation or point of order.

(2) The Presiding Member, at any time, may—

- (a) call the attention of the meeting to—
 - (i) any irrelevant, repetitious, offensive or insulting language by a Member; or
 - (ii) any breach of order or decorum by a Member; and
- (b) direct that Member, if speaking, to discontinue his or her speech.

(3) A Member is to comply with the direction of the Presiding Member under subclause (2) by immediately ceasing to speak.

8.9 Speaking twice

A Member is not to address the Council more than once on any motion or amendment except—

- (a) as the mover of a substantive motion, to exercise a right of reply;
- (b) to raise a point of order; or
- (c) to make a personal explanation.

8.10 Duration of speeches

(1) A Member is not to speak on any matter for more than 5 minutes without the consent of the Council which, if given, is to be given without debate.

(2) An extension under this clause cannot be given to allow a Member's total speaking time to exceed 10 minutes.

8.11 No speaking after conclusion of debate

A Member is not to speak on any motion or amendment—

- (a) after the mover has replied; or
- (b) after the question has been put.

8.12 No interruption

A Member is not to interrupt another Member who is speaking unless—

- (a) to raise a point of order;
- (b) to call attention to the absence of a quorum;
- (c) to make a personal explanation under clause 8.13; or
- (d) to move a procedural motion that the Member be no longer heard.

8.13 Personal explanations

(1) A Member who wishes to make a personal explanation relating to a matter referred to by another Member who is then speaking is to indicate to the Presiding Member his or her intention to make a personal explanation.

(2) The Presiding Member is to determine whether the personal explanation is to be heard immediately or at the conclusion of the speech by the other Member.

(3) A Member making a personal explanation is to confine his or her observations to a succinct statement relating to a specific part of the speech at which he or she may have been misunderstood.

8.14 No reopening of discussion

A Member is not to reopen discussion on any Council decision, except to move that the decision be revoked or changed.

8.15 Adverse reflection

(1) A Member is not to reflect adversely on a decision of the Council except on a motion that the decision be revoked or changed.

(2) A Member is not—

- (a) to reflect adversely on the character or actions of another Member or Officer; or
- (b) to impute any motive to a Member or Officer,

unless the meeting resolves, without debate, that the question then before the meeting cannot otherwise be adequately considered.

(3) A Member is not to use offensive or objectionable expressions in reference to any Member, Officer or other person.

(4) If a Member specifically requests, immediately after their use, that any particular words used by a Member be recorded in the minutes—

- (a) the Presiding Member is to cause the words used to be taken down and read to the meeting for verification; and
- (b) the Council may, by resolution, decide to record those words in the minutes.

8.16 Withdrawal of offensive language

(1) A Member who, in the opinion of the Presiding Member, uses an expression which—

- (a) in the absence of a resolution under clause 8.15—
 - (i) reflects adversely on the character or actions of another Member or Officer; or
 - (ii) imputes any motive to a Member or Officer; or
- (b) is offensive or insulting, must, when directed by the Presiding Member, withdraw the expression and make a satisfactory apology.

(2) If a Member fails to comply with a direction of the Presiding Member under subclause (1), the Presiding Member may refuse to hear the Member further on the matter then under discussion and call on the next speaker.

PART 9—PRESERVING ORDER

9.1 Presiding Member to preserve order

(1) The Presiding Member is to preserve order, and, whenever he or she considers necessary, may call any Member to order.

(2) When the Presiding Member speaks during a debate, any Member then speaking, or indicating that he or she wishes to speak, is immediately to sit down and every Member present is to preserve strict silence so that the Presiding Member may be heard without interruption.

(3) Subclause (2) is not to be used by the Presiding Member to exercise the right provided in clause 8.7, but to preserve order.

9.2 Point of order

(1) A Member may object, by way of a point of order, only to a breach of—

- (a) this local law; or
- (b) any other written law.

- (2) Despite anything in this local law to the contrary, a point of order—
 - (a) takes precedence over any discussion; and
 - (b) until determined, suspends the consideration or discussion of any other matter.

9.3 Procedures on a point of order

- (1) A Member who is addressing the Presiding Member is not to be interrupted except on a point of order.
- (2) A Member interrupted on a point of order is to resume his or her seat until—
 - (a) the Member raising the point of order has been heard; and
 - (b) the Presiding Member has ruled on the point of order, and, if permitted, the Member who has been interrupted may then proceed.

9.4 Calling attention to breach

A Member may, at any time, draw the attention of the Presiding Member to any breach of this local law.

9.5 Ruling by the Presiding Member

- (1) The Presiding Member is to rule on any point of order, which is raised by either upholding or rejecting the point of order.
- (2) A ruling by the Presiding Member on a point of order is to be final unless the majority of Members then present and voting, carry a motion that the ruling of the Presiding Member be disagreed with, and moved immediately after the initial ruling.
- (3) Subject to a motion of dissent being carried under subclause (2), if the Presiding Member rules that—
 - (a) any motion, amendment or other matter before the meeting is out of order, it is not to be considered further; and
 - (b) a statement made or act done by a Member is out of order, the Presiding Member may require the Member to make an explanation, retraction or apology.

9.6 Continued breach of order

If a Member—

- (a) persists in any conduct that the Presiding Member had ruled is out of order; or
- (b) refuses to make an explanation, retraction or apology required by the Presiding Member under clause 9.5(3);

the Presiding Member may direct the Member to refrain from taking any further part in the debate of that item, other than by voting, and the Member is to comply with that direction.

9.7 Right of Presiding Member to adjourn

- (1) For the purpose of preserving or regaining order, the Presiding Member may adjourn the meeting for a period of up to 15 minutes.
- (2) On resumption, the debate is to continue at the point at which the meeting was adjourned.
- (3) If, at any one meeting, the Presiding Member adjourns the meeting more than once for the purpose of preserving or regaining order, the second or subsequent adjournment may be to a later time on the same day or to another day.

PART 10—DEBATE OF SUBSTANTIVE MOTIONS

10.1 Motions to be stated and in writing

Any Member who wishes to move a substantive motion or an amendment to a substantive motion—

- (a) is to state the substance of the motion before speaking to it; and
- (b) if required by the Presiding Member, is to put the motion or amendment in writing.

10.2 Motions to be supported

- (1) A substantive motion or an amendment to a substantive motion is not open to debate until it has been seconded.
- (2) A motion to revoke or change a decision made at a Council meeting is not open to debate unless the motion has the support required under regulation 10 of the Regulations.

10.3 Unopposed business

- (1) Immediately after a substantive motion has been moved and seconded, the Presiding Member may ask the meeting if any Member opposes it.
- (2) If no Member opposes the motion, the Presiding Member may declare it carried without debate and without taking a vote.
- (3) A motion declared carried under this clause is to be recorded in the minutes as a unanimous decision of the Council.
- (4) If a Member opposes a motion, the motion is to be dealt with under this Part.
- (5) This clause does not apply to a motion to revoke or change a decision which has been made at a Council meeting (see Part 16).

10.4 Only one substantive motion at a time

When a substantive motion is under debate at a meeting of the Council, no further substantive motion is to be accepted. The Council is not to consider more than one substantive motion at any time.

10.5 Order of call in debate

The Presiding Member is to call speakers to a substantive motion in the following order—

- (a) the mover to state the motion;
- (b) a seconder to the motion;
- (c) the mover to speak to the motion;
- (d) the seconder to speak to the motion;
- (e) a speaker against the motion;
- (f) a speaker for the motion;
- (g) other speakers against and for the motion, alternating where possible; and
- (h) mover takes right of reply which closes debate.

10.6 Limit of debate

The Presiding Member may offer the right of reply and put a substantive motion to the vote if he or she believes that sufficient discussion has taken place even though all Members may not have spoken.

10.7 Member may require question to be read

A Member may require the question or matter under discussion to be read at any time during a debate, but not so as to interrupt any other Member who is speaking.

10.8 Consent of seconder required for alteration

The mover of a substantive motion may not alter the wording of the motion without the consent of the seconder.

10.9 Order of amendments

Any number of amendments may be proposed to a substantive motion, but when an amendment is moved to a substantive motion, no second or subsequent amendment is to be moved or considered until the first amendment has been withdrawn, carried or lost.

10.10 Form of an amendment

An amendment must add, delete, or substitute words to the substantive motion.

10.11 Amendment must not negate original motion

An amendment to a substantive motion cannot negate the original motion or the intent of the original motion.

10.12 Relevance of amendments

Each amendment is to be relevant to the motion in respect of which it is moved.

10.13 Mover of motion may speak on amendment

Any Member may speak during debate on an amendment.

10.14 Effect of an amendment

If an amendment to a substantive motion is carried, the motion as amended then becomes the substantive motion, on which any Member may speak and any further amendment may be moved.

10.15 Withdrawal of motion or amendment

(1) Subject to subclause (2), the Council may, without debate, grant leave to withdraw a motion or amendment on the request of the mover of the motion or amendment and with the approval of the seconder.

(2) Where an amendment has been proposed to a substantive motion, the substantive motion is not to be withdrawn, except by consent of the majority of Members present, until the amendment proposed has been withdrawn or lost.

10.16 Right of reply

(1) The mover of a substantive motion has the right of reply.

(2) The mover of any amendment to a substantive motion has a right of reply.

(3) The right of the reply may only be exercised—

- (a) where no amendment is moved to the substantive motion—at the conclusion of the discussion on the motion; or
- (b) where one or more amendments have been moved to the substantive motion—at the conclusion of the discussion on the substantive motion and any amendments.

(4) After the mover of the substantive motion has commenced the reply—

- (a) no other Member is to speak on the question;
- (b) there is to be no further discussion on, or any further amendment to, the motion.

(5) The right of the reply is to be confined to rebutting arguments raised by previous speakers and no new matter is to be introduced.

(6) At the conclusion of the right of reply, the substantive motion, or the substantive motion as amended, is immediately to be put to the vote.

PART 11—PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

11.1 Permissible procedural motions

In addition to the right to move an amendment to a substantive motion, a Member may move the following procedural motions—

- (a) that the meeting proceed to the next item of business;
- (b) that the debate be adjourned;
- (c) that the meeting now adjourn;
- (d) that the question be now put;
- (e) that the Member be no longer heard;
- (f) that the ruling of the Presiding Member be disagreed with;
- (g) that the meeting be closed to the public.

11.2 No debate

(1) The mover of a motion specified in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (f) or (g) of clause 11.1 may speak to the motion for not more than five minutes, the seconder is not to speak other than to formally second the motion, and there is to be no debate on the motion.

(2) The mover of a motion specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of clause 11.1 may not speak to the motion, the seconder is not to speak other than to formally second the motion, and there is to be no debate on the motion.

11.3 Who may move

No person who has moved, seconded, or spoken for or against the substantive motion, or any amendment to the substantive motion, may move any procedural motion which, if carried, would close the debate on the substantive motion or amendment.

11.4 Procedural motions—right of reply on substantive motion

The carrying of a procedural motion, which closes debate on the substantive motion or amendment and forces a decision on the substantive motion or amendment, does not deny the right of reply to the mover of the substantive motion.

11.5 Meeting to proceed to the next business

The motion “that the meeting proceed to the next item of business”, if carried, has the effect that—

- (a) the debate on the substantive motion or amendment ceases immediately;
- (b) no decision is made on the substantive motion;
- (c) the Council moves to the next item of business; and
- (d) there is no requirement for the matter to be raised again for consideration.

11.6 Debate to be adjourned

A motion “that the debate be adjourned”—

- (a) is to state the time to which the debate is to be adjourned; and
- (b) if carried, has the effect that all debate on the substantive motion or amendment ceases immediately, but continues at the time stated in the motion.

11.7 Meeting now adjourn

(1) A Member is not to move or second more than one motion of adjournment during the same sitting of the Council.

(2) Before putting the motion for the adjournment of the Council, the Presiding Member may seek leave of the Council to deal first with matters that may be the subject of an adoption by exception resolution.

(3) A motion “that the meeting now adjourn”—

- (a) is to state the time and date to which the meeting is to be adjourned; and
- (b) if carried, has the effect that the meeting is adjourned to the time and date specified in the motion.

(4) A meeting adjourned under subclause (3) is to continue from the point at which it was adjourned, unless the Presiding Member or the Council determines otherwise.

11.8 Question to be put

(1) If the motion “that the question be now put”, is carried during debate on a substantive motion without amendment, the Presiding Member is to offer the right of reply and then put the motion to the vote without further debate.

(2) If the motion “that the question be now put” is carried during discussion of an amendment, the Presiding Member is to put the amendment to the vote without further debate.

(3) This motion, if lost, causes debate to continue.

11.9 Member to be no longer heard

If the motion “that the member be no longer heard”, is carried, the speaker against whom the motion has been moved cannot speak further on the current substantive motion, or any amendment relating to it, except to exercise the right of reply if he or she is the mover of the substantive motion.

11.10 Ruling of the Presiding Member to be disagreed with

If the motion “that the ruling of the Presiding Member be disagreed with”, is carried, that ruling is to have no effect and the meeting is to proceed accordingly.

PART 12—DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

12.1 Disclosure of interests

Disclosure of interests is dealt with in the Act.

PART 13—VOTING

13.1 Question—when put

(1) Immediately after the debate on any question is concluded and the right of reply has been exercised, the Presiding Member—

(a) is to put the question to the Council; and

(b) if requested by any Member, is to again state the terms of the question.

(2) A Member is not to leave the meeting when the Presiding Member is putting any question.

13.2 Voting

Voting is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

13.3 Majorities required for decisions

The majorities required for decisions of the Council and committees are dealt with in the Act.

13.4 Method of taking vote

(1) In taking the vote on any motion or amendment the Presiding Member—

(a) is to put the question, first in the affirmative, and then in the negative;

(b) may put the question in this way as often as may be necessary to enable him or her to determine whether the affirmative or the negative has the majority of votes;

(c) may accept a vote on the voices or may require a show of hands; and,

(d) is, subject to this clause, to declare the result.

(2) If a Member calls for a show of hands, the result of the vote is to be determined on the count of raised hands.

(3) If a member of council or a committee specifically requests that there be recorded—

(a) his or her vote; or,

(b) the vote of all members present, on a matter voted on at a meeting of the council or committee, the person presiding is to cause the vote or votes, as the case may be, to be recorded in the minutes.

(4) If a Member calls for a division—

(a) those voting in the affirmative are to pass to the right of the Chair; and

(b) those voting in the negative are to pass to the left of the Chair.

(5) For every division, the CEO is to record—

(a) the name of each member who voted; and

(b) whether he or she voted in the affirmative or negative.

PART 14—MINUTES OF MEETINGS

14.1 Keeping of minutes

The keeping and confirmation of minutes are dealt with in the Act.

14.2 Content of minutes

(1) The content of minutes is dealt with in the Regulations.

(2) In addition to the matters required by regulation 11, the minutes of a Council meeting is to include, where an application for approval is refused or the authorisation of a licence, permit or certificate is withheld or cancelled, the reasons for the decision.

14.3 Public inspection of unconfirmed minutes

The public inspection of unconfirmed minutes is dealt with in the Regulations.

14.4 Confirmation of minutes

(1) When minutes of an ordinary meeting of the Council are distributed for consideration prior to their confirmation at the next meeting, if a Member is dissatisfied with the accuracy of the minutes, the Member may provide the Local Government with a written copy of the alternative wording to amend the minutes no later than 7 clear working days before the next ordinary meeting of the Council.

(2) At the next ordinary meeting of the Council, the Member who provided the alternative wording shall, at the time for confirmation of minutes—

(a) state the item or items with which he or she is dissatisfied; and

- (b) propose a motion clearly outlining the alternative wording to amend the minutes.
- (3) Members must not discuss items of business contained in the minutes, other than discussion as to their accuracy as a record of the proceedings.

PART 15—ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING

15.1 Meeting may be adjourned

The Council may adjourn any meeting—

- (a) to a later time on the same day; or
- (b) to any other time on any other day, including a time which coincides with the conclusion of another meeting or event.

15.2 Effect of adjournment

Where any matter, motion, debate or meeting is adjourned under this local law—

- (a) the names of Members who have spoken on the matter prior to the adjournment are to be recorded in the minutes;
- (b) debate is to be resumed at the next meeting at the point where it was interrupted; and
- (c) the provisions of clause 8.9 apply when the debate is resumed.

PART 16—REVOKING OR CHANGING DECISIONS

16.1 Requirements to revoke or change decisions

The requirements to revoke or change a decision made at a meeting are dealt with in regulation 10 of the Regulations.

16.2 Limitations on powers to revoke or change decisions

(1) Subject to subclause (2), the Council or a committee is not to consider a motion to revoke or change a decision—

- (a) where, at the time the motion is moved or notice is given, any action has been taken under clause 16.3 to implement the decision; or
- (b) where the decision is procedural in its form or effect.

(2) The Council or a committee may consider a motion to revoke or change a decision of the kind described in subclause (1)(a) if the motion is accompanied by a written statement of the legal and financial consequences of carrying the motion.

16.3 Implementing a decision

(1) In this clause—

- (a) *authorisation* means a licence, permit, approval or other means of authorising a person to do anything;
- (b) *implement*, in relation to a decision, includes—
 - (i) communicate notice of the decision to a person affected by, or with an interest in, the decision; and
 - (ii) take any other action to give effect to the decision; and
- (c) *valid notice of revocation motion* means a notice of motion to revoke or change a decision that complies with the requirements of the Act, Regulations and the local law and may be considered, but has not yet been considered, by the Council or a committee as the case may be.

(2) Subject to subclause (4), and unless a resolution is made under subclause (3), a decision made at a meeting is not to be implemented by the CEO or any other person until the afternoon of the first business day after the commencement of the meeting at which the decision was made.

(3) The Council or a committee may, by resolution carried at the same meeting at which a decision was made, direct the CEO or another person to take immediate action to implement the decision.

(4) A decision made at a meeting is not to be implemented by the CEO or any other person—

- (a) if, before commencing any implementation action, the CEO or that person is given a valid notice of revocation motion; and
- (b) unless and until the valid notice of revocation motion has been determined by the Council or the committee as the case may be.

(5) The CEO is to ensure that members of the public attending the meeting are informed by an appropriate notice that a decision to grant an authorisation—

- (a) is to take effect only in accordance with this clause; and
- (b) cannot be acted upon by the person who has been granted the authorisation unless and until the decision has been implemented in accordance with this clause.

PART 17—SUSPENSION OF LOCAL LAW

17.1 Suspension of local law

(1) A Member may at any time move that the operation of one or more of the provisions of this local law be suspended.

(2) A Member moving a motion under subclause (1) is to state the reasons for the motion but no other discussion is to take place.

(3) A motion under subclause (1) which is—

(a) seconded; and

(b) carried by an absolute majority, is to suspend the operation of the clause or clauses to which the motion relates for the duration of the meeting, unless the meeting earlier resolves otherwise.

17.2 Where local law does not apply

(1) In situations where—

(a) one or more provisions of this local law have been suspended; or

(b) a matter is not regulated by the Act, the Regulations or this local law, the Presiding Member is to decide questions relating to the conduct of the meeting.

(2) The decision of the Presiding Member under subclause (1) is final, except where a motion is moved and carried under clause 11.10.

17.3 Cases not provided for in local law

The Presiding Member is to decide questions of order, procedure, debate, or otherwise in cases where this local law, the Act or the Regulations are silent. The decision of the Presiding Member in these cases is final, except where a motion is moved and carried under clause 11.10.

PART 18—MEETINGS OF ELECTORS

18.1 Electors' general meetings

Electors' general meetings are dealt with in the Act.

18.2 Matters for discussion at electors' general meetings

The matters to be discussed at electors' general meetings are dealt with in the Regulations.

18.3 Electors' special meetings

Electors' special meetings are dealt with in the Act.

18.4 Requests for electors' special meetings

Requests for electors' special meetings are dealt with in the Regulations.

18.5 Convening electors' meetings

Convening electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act.

18.6 Who presides at electors' meetings

Who presides at electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act.

18.7 Procedure for electors' meetings

(1) The procedure for electors' meetings is dealt with in the Act and the Regulations.

(2) In exercising his or her discretion to determine the procedure to be followed at an electors' meeting, the Presiding Member is to have regard to this local law.

18.8 Participation of non-electors

A person who is not an elector of the Local Government shall not take part in any discussion at an electors' meeting unless the meeting, by resolution, permits the person do so.

18.9 Voting at electors' meetings

Voting at electors' meetings is dealt with in the Regulations.

18.10 Minutes of electors' meetings

Minutes of electors' meetings are dealt with in the Act.

18.11 Decisions made at electors' meetings

Decisions made at electors' meetings are dealt with in the Act.

PART 19—ENFORCEMENT

19.1 Penalty for breach

A person who breaches a provision of this local law commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1,000.00 and a daily penalty of \$100.00.

19.2 Who can prosecute

Who can prosecute is dealt with in the Act.

Dated: 9 December 2014.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Dalwallinu was affixed in the presence of—

R. S. NIXON, Shire President.
P. J. CRISPIN, Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
DOG ACT 1976

SHIRE OF DALWALLINU

DOGS LOCAL LAW 2014

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
DOG ACT 1976

SHIRE OF DALWALLINU

DOGS LOCAL LAW 2014

Under the powers conferred by the *Dog Act 1976* and the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Dalwallinu resolved on 27 May 2014 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Dalwallinu Dogs Local Law 2014*.

1.2 Repeal

The *Shire of Dalwallinu By-laws Relating to Dogs* published in the *Government Gazette* on 31 October 1986 are repealed.

1.3 Definitions

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires—

Act means the *Dog Act 1976*;

authorised person means a person authorised by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on an authorised person under this local law;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

children's playground means an area set aside for use by children and noted by the presence of dedicated children's playground equipment and the presence of either sand or other form of soft fall surface;

district means the district of the local government;

food premises means any premises or vehicle used by a "food business" as defined by section 10 of the *Food Act 2008*;

food transport vehicle has the meaning given to it in the *Food Act 2008*;

local government means the Shire of Dalwallinu;

pound keeper means a person authorised by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on a "pound keeper" under this local law;

Regulations means the *Dog Regulations 2013*;

Schedule means a schedule in this local law;

thoroughfare has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*; and

1.4 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

PART 2—IMPOUNDING OF DOGS

2.1 Charges and costs

The following are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16—6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*—

- (a) the charges to be levied under section 29(4) of the Act relating to the seizure and impounding of a dog;
- (b) the additional fee payable under section 29(4) of the Act where a dog is released at a time or on a day other than those determined under clause 2.2; and
- (c) the costs of the destruction and the disposal of a dog referred to in section 29(15) of the Act.

2.2 Attendance of pound keeper at pound

The pound keeper is to be in attendance at the pound for the release of dogs at the times and on the days of the week as are determined by the CEO.

2.3 Release of impounded dog

(1) A claim for the release of a dog seized and impounded is to be made to the pound keeper or in the absence of the pound keeper, to the CEO.

(2) The pound keeper is not to release a dog seized and impounded to any person unless that person has produced, to the satisfaction of the pound keeper, satisfactory evidence—

- (a) of her or his ownership of the dog or of her or his authority to take delivery of it; or
- (b) that he or she is the person identified as the owner on a microchip implanted in the dog.

2.4 No breaking into or destruction of pound

A person who—

- (a) unless he or she is the pound keeper or a person authorised to do so, releases or attempts to release a dog from a pound; or
- (b) destroys, breaks into, damages or in any way interferes with or renders not dog-proof—
 - (i) any pound; or
 - (ii) any vehicle or container used for the purpose of catching, holding or conveying a seized dog,commits an offence.

PART 3—REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE KEEPING OF DOGS

3.1 Dogs to be confined

(1) An occupier of premises on which a dog is kept must—

- (a) cause a portion of the premises on which the dog is kept to be fenced in a manner capable of confining the dog;
- (b) ensure the fence used to confine the dog and every gate or door in the fence is of a type, height and construction which having regard to the breed, age, size and physical condition of the dog is capable of preventing the dog at all times from passing over, under or through it;
- (c) ensure that every gate or door in the fence is kept closed at all times when the dog is on the premises and is fitted with a proper latch or other means of fastening it;
- (d) maintain the fence and all gates and doors in the fence in good order and condition; and
- (e) where no part of the premises consists of open space, yard or garden or there is no open space or garden or yard of which the occupier has exclusive use or occupation, ensure that other means exist on the premises (other than the tethering of the dog) for effectively confining the dog within the premises.

(2) Where an occupier fails to comply with subclause (1), he or she commits an offence.

3.2 Limitation on the number of dogs

(1) This clause does not apply to premises which have been—

- (a) licensed under Part 4 as an approved kennel establishment; or
- (b) granted an exemption under section 26(3) of the Act.

(2) The limit on the number of dogs which may be kept on any premises is, for the purpose of section 26(4) of the Act—

- (a) 2 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age if the premises are situated within a townsite; or
- (b) 4 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age if the premises are situated outside a townsite.

PART 4—APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENTS

4.1 Interpretation

In this Part and in Schedule 2—

licence means a licence to keep an approved kennel establishment on premises;

licensee means the holder of a licence;

premises, in addition to the meaning given to it in section 3 of the Act, means the premises described in the application for a licence; and

transferee means a person who applies for the transfer of a licence to her or him under clause 4.14.

4.2 Application for licence for approved kennel establishment

An application for a licence must be made in the form of that in Schedule 1, and must be lodged with the local government together with—

- (a) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment, including a site plan;
- (b) copies of the notices to be given under clause 4.3;

- (c) written evidence that either the applicant or another person who will have the charge of the dogs, will reside on the premises or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare;
- (d) a written acknowledgement that the applicant has read and agrees to comply with any code of practice relating to the keeping of dogs nominated by the local government; and
- (e) the fee for the application for a licence referred to in clause 4.10(1).

4.3 Notice of proposed use

(1) An applicant for a licence must give notice of the proposed use of the premises as an approved kennel establishment after the application for a licence has been lodged—

- (a) once in a newspaper circulating in the district; and
- (b) to the owners and occupiers of any premises adjoining the premises.

(2) The notices in subclause (1) must specify that—

- (a) any written submissions as to the proposed use are to be lodged with the CEO within 14 days of the date the notice is given; and
- (b) the application and plans and specifications may be inspected at the offices of the local government.

(3) Where—

- (a) the notices given under subclause (1) do not clearly identify the premises; or
- (b) a notice given under subclause (1)(a) is of a size or in a location in the newspaper which, in the opinion of the local government, would fail to serve the purpose of notifying persons of the proposed use of the premises,

then the local government may refuse to determine the application for a licence until the notices or notice, as the case may be, is given in accordance with its directions.

4.4 Exemption from notice requirements

Where an application for a licence is made in respect of premises on which an approved kennel establishment is either a—

- (a) permitted use; or
- (b) use which the local government may approve subject to compliance with specified notice requirements,

under a local planning scheme, then the requirements of clauses 4.2(b), 4.3 and 4.5(a) do not apply in respect of the application for a licence.

4.5 When application can be determined

An application for a licence is not to be determined by the local government until—

- (a) the applicant has complied with clause 4.2;
- (b) the applicant submits proof that the notices referred to in clause 4.3(1) have been given in accordance with that clause; and
- (c) the local government has considered any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises.

4.6 Determination of application

In determining an application for a licence, the local government is to have regard to—

- (a) the matters referred to in clause 4.7;
- (b) any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises;
- (c) any economic or social benefits which may be derived by any person in the district if the application for a licence is approved;
- (d) the effect which the kennel establishment may have on the environment or amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (e) whether the approved kennel establishment will create a nuisance for the owners and occupiers of adjoining premises; and
- (f) whether or not the imposition of and compliance with appropriate conditions of a licence will mitigate any adverse effects of the approved kennel establishment identified in the preceding paragraphs.

4.7 Where application cannot be approved

The local government cannot approve an application for a licence where—

- (a) an approved kennel establishment cannot be permitted by the local government on the premises under a local planning scheme; or
- (b) an applicant for a licence or another person who will have the charge of the dogs will not reside on the premises, or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare.

4.8 Conditions of approval

(1) The local government may approve an application for a licence subject to the conditions contained in Schedule 2 and to such other conditions as the local government considers appropriate.

(2) In respect of a particular application for a licence, the local government may vary any of the conditions contained in Schedule 2.

4.9 Compliance with conditions of approval

A licensee who does not comply with the conditions of a licence commits an offence.

4.10 Fees

- (1) On lodging an application for a licence, the applicant is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (2) On the issue or renewal of a licence, the licensee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (3) On lodging an application for the transfer of a valid licence, the transferee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (4) The fees referred to in subclauses (1) to (3) are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16—6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

4.11 Form of licence

The licence is to be in the form determined by the local government and is to be issued to the licensee.

4.12 Period of licence

- (1) The period of effect of a licence is set out in section 27(5) of the Act.
- (2) A licence is to be renewed if the fee referred to in clause 4.10(2) is paid to the local government prior to the expiry of the licence.
- (3) On the renewal of a licence the conditions of the licence at the time of its renewal continue to have effect.

4.13 Variation or cancellation of licence

- (1) The local government may vary the conditions of a licence.
- (2) The local government may cancel a licence—
 - (a) on the request of the licensee;
 - (b) following a breach of the Act, the Regulations or this local law; or
 - (c) if the licensee is not a fit and proper person.
- (3) The date a licence is cancelled is to be, in the case of—
 - (a) paragraph (a) of subclause (2), the date requested by the licensee; or
 - (b) paragraphs (b) and (c) of subclause (2), the date determined under section 27(6) of the Act.
- (4) If a licence is cancelled the fee paid for that licence is not refundable for the term of the licence that has not yet expired.

4.14 Transfer

- (1) An application for the transfer of a valid licence from the licensee to another person must be—
 - (a) made in the form determined by the local government;
 - (b) made by the transferee;
 - (c) made with the written consent of the licensee; and
 - (d) lodged with the local government together with—
 - (i) written evidence that a person will reside at or within reasonably close proximity to the premises the subject of the licence; and
 - (ii) the fee for the application for the transfer of a licence referred to in clause 4.10(3).
- (2) The local government is not to determine an application for the transfer of a valid licence until the transferee has complied with subclause (1).
- (3) The local government may approve, whether or not subject to such conditions as it considers appropriate, or refuse to approve an application for the transfer of a valid licence.
- (4) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a valid licence, then on the date of approval, unless otherwise specified in the notice issued under clause 4.15(b), the transferee becomes the licensee of the licence for the purposes of this local law.

4.15 Notification

The local government is to give written notice to—

- (a) an applicant for a licence of the local government's decision on her or his application;
- (b) a transferee of the local government's decision on her or his application for the transfer of a valid licence;
- (c) a licensee of any variation made under clause 4.13(1);
- (d) a licensee when her or his licence is due for renewal and the manner in which it may be renewed;
- (e) a licensee when her or his licence is renewed;
- (f) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under clause 4.13(2)(a); and
- (g) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under paragraphs (b) or (c) of clause 4.13(2), which notice is to be given in accordance with section 27(6) of the Act.

4.16 Inspection of kennel

With the consent of the occupier, an authorised person may inspect an approved kennel establishment at any time.

PART 5—DOGS IN PUBLIC PLACES

5.1 Places where dogs are prohibited absolutely

(1) Subject to section 8 of the Act and section 66J of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* dogs are prohibited absolutely from entering or being in any of the following places—

- (a) a public building, unless permitted by a sign;
- (b) a theatre or picture gardens;
- (c) a place of worship;
- (d) any shop, not being a pet shop or premises used for the practice of a registered veterinary surgeon;
- (e) all food premises and food transport vehicles; and
- (f) a public swimming pool, including all the area enclosed within the fencing of the pool grounds.

(2) If a dog enters or is in a place specified in subclause (1), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence.

(3) This clause is subject to the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)*.

5.2 Places which are dog exercise areas

(1) Subject to clause 5.1 and subclause (2) of this clause, for the purposes of sections 31 and 32 of the Act, the dog exercise area is located at Reserve 15242, Lot 105 Myers Street, Dalwallinu comprising the western portion of the reserve west of the external basketball courts.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to—

- (a) land which has been set apart as a children's playground;
- (b) an area being used for sporting or other activities, as permitted by the local government, during the times of such use; or
- (c) a car park.

PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS

6.1 Offence to excrete

(1) A dog must not excrete on—

- (a) any thoroughfare or other public place; or
- (b) any land which is not a public place without the consent of the occupier.

(2) Subject to subclause (3), if a dog excretes contrary to subclause (1), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence.

(3) The person liable for the control of the dog does not commit an offence against subclause (2) if any excreta is removed immediately by that person.

PART 7—ENFORCEMENT

7.1 Interpretation

In this Part—

“infringement notice” means the notice referred to in clause 7.3; and

“notice of withdrawal” means the notice referred to in clause 7.6(1).

7.2 Modified penalties

(1) The offences contained in Schedule 3 are offences in relation to which a modified penalty may be imposed.

(2) The amount appearing in the third column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if—

- (a) the dog is not a dangerous dog; or
- (b) the dog is a dangerous dog, but an amount does not appear in the fourth column directly opposite that offence.

(3) The amount appearing in the fourth column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if the dog is a dangerous dog.

7.3 Issue of infringement notice

Where an authorised person has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence in respect of which a modified penalty may be imposed, he or she may issue to that person a notice in the form of Form 8 of the First Schedule of the Regulations.

7.4 Failure to pay modified penalty

Where a person who has received an infringement notice fails to pay the modified penalty within the time specified in the notice, or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, he or she is deemed to have declined to have the offence dealt with by way of a modified penalty.

7.5 Payment of modified penalty

A person who has received an infringement notice may, within the time specified in that notice or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, send or deliver to the local government the amount of the penalty, with or without a reply as to the circumstances giving rise to the offence, and the local government may appropriate that amount in satisfaction of the penalty and issue an acknowledgment.

7.6 Withdrawal of infringement notice

(1) Whether or not the modified penalty has been paid, an authorised person may withdraw an infringement notice by sending a notice in the form of Form 9 of the First Schedule of the Regulations.

(2) A person authorised to issue an infringement notice under clause 7.3 cannot sign or send a notice of withdrawal.

7.7 Service

An infringement notice or a notice of withdrawal may be served on a person personally, or by leaving it at or posting it to her or his address as ascertained from her or him, or as recorded by the local government under the Act, or as ascertained from inquiries made by the local government.

SCHEDULE 1

(clause 4.2)

Shire of Dalwallinu

Dogs Local Law 2014

Application for a licence for an approved kennel establishment

I/we (full name)

of (postal address)

(telephone number)

(facsimile number)

(E-mail address)

Apply for a licence for an approved kennel establishment at (address of premises)

For (number and breed of dogs).....

* (insert name of person) will be residing at the premises on and from (insert date)

* (insert name of person) will be residing (sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare) at (insert address of residence) on and from (insert date).

Attached are—

- (a) a site plan of the premises showing the location of the kennels and yards and all other buildings and structures and fences;
- (b) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment;
- (c) copy of notice of proposed use to appear in newspaper;
- (d) copy of notice of proposed use to be given to adjoining premises;
- (e) written evidence that a person will reside—
 - (i) at the premises; or
 - (ii) sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare; and
- (f) if the person in item (e) is not the applicant, written evidence that the person is a person in charge of the dogs.

I confirm that I have read and agree to comply with the Code of Practice known as, in the keeping of dogs at the proposed kennel establishment.

Signature of applicant

Date

* delete where inapplicable.

Note: a licence if issued will have effect for a period of 12 months—section 27(5) of the Dog Act.

OFFICE USE ONLY

Application fee paid on *[insert date]*.

SCHEDULE 2

(clause 4.8(1))

Conditions of a licence for an approved kennel establishment

An application for a licence for an approved kennel establishment may be approved subject to the following conditions—

- (a) each kennel, unless it is fully enclosed, must have a yard attached to it;
- (b) each kennel and each yard must be at a distance of not less than—
 - (i) 25m from the front boundary of the premises and 5m from any other boundary of the premises;
 - (ii) 10m from any dwelling; and
 - (iii) 25m from any church, school room, hall, factory, dairy or premises where food is manufactured, prepared, packed or stored for human consumption;
- (c) each yard for a kennel must be kept securely fenced with a fence constructed of link mesh or netting or other materials approved by the local government;
- (d) the minimum floor area for each kennel must be calculated at 2.5 times the length of the breed of dog (when it is fully grown), squared, times the number of dogs to be housed in the kennel and the length of the dog is to be determined by measuring from the base of the tail to the front of its shoulder;
- (e) the floor area of the yard attached to any kennel or group of kennels must be at least twice the floor area of the kennel or group of kennels to which it is attached;
- (f) the upper surface of the kennel floor must be—
 - (i) at least 100mm above the surface of the surrounding ground;
 - (ii) smooth so as to facilitate cleaning;
 - (iii) rigid;
 - (iv) durable;
 - (v) slip resistant;
 - (vi) resistant to corrosion;
 - (vii) non-toxic;
 - (viii) impervious;
 - (ix) free from cracks, crevices and other defects; and
 - (x) finished to a surface having a fall of not less than 1 in 100 to a spoon drain which in turn must lead to a suitably sized diameter sewerage pipe which must be properly laid, ventilated and trapped in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;
- (g) all kennel floor washings must pass through the drain in item (f)(x) and must be piped to approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;
- (h) the kennel floor must have a durable up-stand rising 75mm above the floor level from the junction of the floor and external and internal walls, or internal walls must be so constructed as to have a minimum clearance of 50mm from the underside of the bottom plate to the floor;
- (i) where a yard is to be floored, the floor must be constructed in the same manner as the floor of any kennel;
- (j) from the floor, the lowest internal height of a kennel must be, whichever is the lesser of—
 - (i) 2m; or
 - (ii) 4 times the height of the breed of dog in the kennel, when it is fully grown, measured from the floor to the uppermost tip of its shoulders while in a stationary upright position;
- (k) the walls of each kennel must be constructed of concrete, brick, stone or framing sheeted internally and externally with good quality new zincalume or new pre-finished colour coated steel sheeting or new fibrous cement sheeting or other durable material approved by the local government;
- (l) all external surfaces of each kennel must be kept in good condition;
- (m) the roof of each kennel must be constructed of impervious material;
- (n) all kennels and yards and drinking vessels must be maintained in a clean condition and must be cleaned and disinfected when so ordered by an authorised person;
- (o) all refuse, faeces and food waste must be disposed of daily into the approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage;
- (p) noise, odours, fleas, flies and other vectors of disease must be effectively controlled;
- (q) suitable water must be available at the kennel via a properly supported standpipe and tap; and
- (r) the licensee or the person nominated in the application for a licence, must, in accordance with the application for the licence, continue to reside—
 - (i) at the premises; or
 - (ii) in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs, and to ensure their health and welfare.

SCHEDULE 3

(clause 7.2)

Offences in respect of which modified penalty applies

Offence	Nature of offence	Modified penalty \$	Dangerous Dog Modified Penalty \$
2.4(a)	Attempting to or causing the unauthorised release of a dog from a pound	200	400
2.4(b)	Interfering with any pound or vehicle used for the purpose of catching, holding or conveying dogs	200	
3.1	Failing to provide means for effectively confining a dog	50	200
4.9	Failing to comply with the conditions of a licence	100	
5.1(2)	Dog in place from which prohibited absolutely	200	400
6.1(2)	Dog excreting in prohibited place	200	

Dated: 9 December 2014.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Dalwallinu was affixed in the presence of—

R. S. NIXON, Shire President.
P. J. CRISPIN, Chief Executive Officer.
