



Norseman Woodlands to Eucla Coast

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY LOCAL LAW
2018**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF DUNDAS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2018

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**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
SHIRE OF DUNDAS**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOCAL LAW 2018

Under the powers conferred by the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Dundas resolved on 18 December 2018 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law is cited as the *Shire of Dundas Local Government Property Local Law 2018*.

1.2 Commencement

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

1.3 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 under clause 3.2;

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;

building means any building which is local government property and includes a—

- (a) hall or room;
- (b) corridor, stairway or annexe of any hall or room;

Code means the Code of Practice for the Design, Operation, Management and Maintenance of Aquatic Facilities as published by the Executive Director, Public Health, pursuant to the provisions of section 344A (2) of the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911* and as amended from time to time;

CEO means the chief executive officer or an acting 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;

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

Council means the council of the local government;

date of publication means, where local public notice is required to be given of a matter under this local law, the date on which notice of the matter is published in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the district;

determination means a determination made under clause 2.1;

district means the district of the local government;

function means an event or activity characterised by all or any of the following—

- (a) formal organisation and preparation;
- (b) its occurrence is generally advertised or notified in writing to particular persons;
- (c) organisation by or on behalf of a club;
- (d) payment of a fee to attend it; and
- (e) systematic recurrence in relation to the day, time and place;

Health Act means the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911*;

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

local government means the Shire of Dundas;

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;

local law means the *Shire of Dundas Local Government Property Local Law 2018* made by the local government;

local public notice has the same meaning as in section 1.7 of the Act;

manager means the person for the time being employed by the local government to control and manage a pool area or other facility which is local government property and includes the person’s assistant or deputy;

nuisance means—

- (a) any thing, condition, circumstance or state of affairs which is injurious or dangerous to the health of a reasonable person, or which has a disturbing effect on the state of reasonable physical, mental or social well-being of a person;
- (b) any thing a person does or permits or cause to be done which interferes with or is likely to interfere with the enjoyment or safe use by another person of any public place; and
- (c) any thing a person does on public or private land which detracts from or interferes with the enjoyment or value of lands owned by another person;

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;

pool area means any swimming and wading pools and spas and all buildings, structures, fittings, fixtures, machinery, chattels, furniture and equipment forming part of or used in connection with such swimming and wading pools and spas which are local government property;

prohibited drug has the same meaning as is given to it in section 3 of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*;

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

schedule means a schedule in this local law;

sign includes a notice, flag, mark, structure or device approved by the local government on which may be shown words, numbers, expressions or symbols;

trading means the selling or hiring, or the offering for sale or hire of goods or services, and includes displaying goods for the purpose of—

- (a) offering them for sale or hire;
- (b) inviting offers for their sale or hire;
- (c) soliciting orders for them; or
- (d) carrying out any other transaction in relation to them;

vehicle includes—

- (a) every conveyance and every object other than a shopping trolley, capable of being propelled or drawn on wheels, tracks or otherwise; and
- (b) an animal being ridden or driven; and

waste includes matter—

- (a) whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive and whether useful or useless, which is discharged into the environment; or
- (b) prescribed by regulations under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* to be waste.

1.4 Interpretation

In this local law, a reference to local government property includes a reference to any part of that local government property.

1.5 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.6 Overriding power to hire or agree

Despite anything to the contrary in this local law, the local government may—

- (a) hire local government property to any person; or
- (b) enter into an agreement with any person regarding the use of any local government property.

1.7 Repeal

The *Shire of Dundas Local Government Property Local Law* as published in the *Government Gazette* on 19 May 2000 is repealed.

PART 2—DETERMINATIONS IN RESPECT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Division 1—Determinations

2.1 Determinations as to use of local government property

- (1) The local government may make a determination in accordance with clause 2.2—
 - (a) setting aside specified local government property for the pursuit of all or any of the activities referred to in clause 2.7;

- (b) prohibiting a person from pursuing all or any of the activities referred to in clause 2.8 on specified local government property;
 - (c) as to the matters in clauses 2.7(2) and 2.8(2); and
 - (d) as to any matter ancillary or necessary to give effect to a determination.
- (2) The determinations in Schedule 2—
- (a) are to be taken to have been made in accordance with clause 2.2;
 - (b) may be amended or revoked in accordance with clause 2.6; and
 - (c) have effect on the commencement day.

2.2 Procedure for making a determination

- (1) The local government is to give local public notice of its intention to make a determination.
- (2) The local public notice referred to in subclause (1) is to state that—
 - (a) the local government intends to make a determination, the purpose and effect of which is summarised in the notice;
 - (b) a copy of the proposed determination may be inspected and obtained from the offices of the local government; and
 - (c) submissions in writing about the proposed determination may be lodged with the local government within 21 days after the date of publication.
- (3) If no submissions are received in accordance with subclause (2)(c), the Council is to decide to—
 - (a) give local public notice that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication;
 - (b) amend the proposed determination, in which case subclause (5) will apply; or
 - (c) not continue with the proposed determination.
- (4) If submissions are received in accordance with subclause (2)(c) the Council is to—
 - (a) consider those submissions; and
 - (b) decide—
 - (i) whether or not to amend the proposed determination; or
 - (ii) not to continue with the proposed determination.
- (5) If the Council decides to amend the proposed determination, it is to give local public notice—
 - (a) of the effect of the amendments; and
 - (b) that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication.
- (6) If the Council decides not to amend the proposed determination, it is to give local public notice that the proposed determination has effect as a determination on and from the date of publication.
- (7) A proposed determination is to have effect as a determination on and from the date of publication of the local public notice referred to in subclauses (3), (5) and (6).
- (8) A decision under subclause (3) or (4) is not to be delegated by the Council.

2.3 Discretion to erect sign

The local government may erect a sign on local government property to give notice of the effect of a determination which applies to that property.

2.4 Determination to be complied with

A person shall comply with a determination.

2.5 Register of determinations

- (1) The local government is to keep a register of determinations made under clause 2.1, and of any amendments to or revocations of determinations made under clause 2.6.
- (2) Sections 5.94 and 5.95 of the Act are to apply to the register referred to in subclause (1) and for that purpose the register is to be taken to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

2.6 Amendment or revocation of a determination

- (1) The Council may amend or revoke a determination.
- (2) The provisions of clause 2.2 are to apply to an amendment of a determination as if the amendment were a proposed determination.
- (3) If the Council revokes a determination it is to give local public notice of the revocation and the determination is to cease to have effect on the date of publication.

Division 2—Activities which may be pursued or prohibited under a determination

2.7 Activities which may be pursued on specified local government property

- (1) A determination may provide that specified local government property is set aside as an area on which a person may—
 - (a) bring, ride or drive an animal;
 - (b) take, ride or drive a vehicle, or a particular class of vehicle;
 - (c) fly or use a motorised model aeroplane;
 - (d) use a children's playground provided that the person is under an age specified in the determination, but the determination is not to apply to a person having the charge of a person under the specified age;
 - (e) deposit refuse, rubbish or liquid waste, whether or not of particular classes, and whether or not in specified areas of that local government property;
 - (f) play or practice—
 - (i) golf or archery;
 - (ii) pistol or rifle shooting, but subject to the compliance of that person with the *Firearms Act 1973*; or
 - (iii) a similar activity, specified in the determination, involving the use of a projectile which, in the opinion of the local government may cause injury or damage to a person or property; and
 - (g) ride a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device.
- (2) A determination may specify the extent to which and the manner in which an activity referred to in subclause (1) may be pursued and in particular—
 - (a) the days and times during which the activity may be pursued;
 - (b) that an activity may be pursued on a class of local government property, specified local government property or all local government property;
 - (c) that an activity is to be taken to be prohibited on all local government property other than that specified in the determination;

- (d) may limit the activity to a class of vehicles, boats, equipment or things, or may extend it to all vehicles, boats, equipment or things;
- (e) may specify that the activity can be pursued by a class of persons or all persons; and
- (f) may distinguish between different classes of the activity.

2.8 Activities which may be prohibited on specified local government property

- (1) In this clause—
premises means a building, stadium or similar structure which is local government property, but not an open space such as a park or a playing field.
- (2) A determination may provide that a person is prohibited from pursuing all or any of the following activities on specified local government property—
 - (a) smoking on premises;
 - (b) riding a bicycle, a skateboard, rollerblades, a sandboard or a similar device;
 - (c) taking, riding or driving a vehicle on the property or a particular class of vehicle;
 - (d) riding or driving a vehicle of a particular class or any vehicle above a specified speed;
 - (e) the playing or practice of—
 - (i) golf, archery, pistol shooting or rifle shooting; or
 - (ii) a similar activity, specified in the determination, involving the use of a projectile which, in the opinion of the local government may cause injury or damage to a person or property;
 - (f) the playing or practice of any ball game which may cause detriment to the property or any fauna on the property; and
 - (g) bring, ride or drive an animal.
- (3) A determination may specify the extent to which and the manner in which a person is prohibited from pursuing an activity referred to in subclause (2) and, in particular—
 - (a) the days and times during which the activity is prohibited;
 - (b) that an activity is prohibited on a class of local government property, specified local government property or all local government property;
 - (c) that an activity is prohibited in respect of a class of vehicles, boats, equipment or things, or all vehicles, boats, equipment or things;
 - (d) that an activity is prohibited in respect of a class of persons or all persons; and
 - (e) may distinguish between different classes of the activity.

Division 3—Transitional

2.9 Signs taken to be determinations

- (1) Where a sign erected on local government property has been erected under a local law of the local government repealed by this local law, then it is to be taken to be and have effect as a determination on and from the commencement day, except to the extent that the sign is inconsistent with any provision of this local law or any determination made under clause 2.1.
- (2) Clause 2.5 does not apply to a sign referred to in subclause (1).

PART 3—PERMITS

Division 1—Preliminary

3.1 Application of Part

This Part does not apply to a person who uses or occupies local government property under a written agreement with the local government to do so.

Division 2—Applying for a Permit

3.2 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) or where the requirements of subclause (3) or (4) have not been satisfied.

3.3 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) The local government may, at any time, amend a condition of approval and the amended condition takes effect when written notice of it is given to the permit holder.

Division 3—Conditions

3.4 Conditions which may be imposed on a permit

- (1) Without limiting the generality of clause 3.3(1)(a), local government may approve an application for a permit subject to conditions relating to—
 - (a) the payment of a fee;
 - (b) compliance with a standard or a policy of the local government adopted by the local government;

- (c) the duration and commencement of the permit;
 - (d) the commencement of the permit being contingent on the happening of an event;
 - (e) the rectification, remedying or restoration of a situation or circumstance reasonably related to the application;
 - (f) the approval of another application for a permit which may be required by the local government under any written law;
 - (g) the area of the district to which the permit applies;
 - (h) where a permit is issued for an activity which will or may cause damage to local government property, the payment of a deposit or bond against such damage; and
 - (i) the obtaining of public risk insurance in an amount and on terms reasonably required by the local government.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of clause 3.3(1)(a) and subclause (1), the following paragraphs indicate the type and content of the conditions on which a permit to hire local government property may be issued—
- (a) when fees and charges are to be paid;
 - (b) payment of a bond against possible damage or cleaning expenses or both;
 - (c) restrictions on the erection of material or external decorations;
 - (d) rules about the use of furniture, plant and effects;
 - (e) limitations on the number of persons who may attend any function in or on local government property;
 - (f) the duration of the hire;
 - (g) the right of the local government to cancel a booking during the course of an annual or seasonal booking, if the local government sees fit;
 - (h) a prohibition on the sale, supply or consumption of liquor unless a liquor licence is first obtained for that purpose under the Liquor Control Act 1988;
 - (i) whether or not the hire is for the exclusive use of the local government property;
 - (j) the obtaining of a policy of insurance in the names of both the local government and the hirer, 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 hire of the local government property by the hirer; and
 - (k) the provision of an indemnity from the hirer, 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 hire of the local government property by the hirer.

3.5 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 3.3(1)(a).
- (2) Under clause 3.3(1)(a) the local government may approve an application subject to conditions by reference to a policy.
- (3) The local government must 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 3.3(2).

- (4) An application for a permit shall not be taken 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 shall be deemed to be information within section 5.94(u)(i) of the Act.

3.6 Compliance with conditions

Where an application for a permit has been approved subject to conditions, the permit holder shall comply with each of those conditions.

Division 4—General

3.7 Duration of permit

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

- (a) it is otherwise stated in this local law or in the permit; or
- (b) it is cancelled under clause 3.11.

3.8 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 this Part apply to an application for the renewal of a permit as though it were an application for a permit.

3.9 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 an endorsement on the permit signed by the Chief Executive Officer.
- (4) Where the local government approves the transfer of a permit, it is not required to refund any part of any fee paid by the former permit holder.

3.10 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.

3.11 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) determination or a 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 CEO; and
 - (b) is to be taken to have forfeited any fees paid in respect of the permit.

Division 5—When a permit is required

3.12 Activities needing a permit

- (1) A person shall not without a permit—
 - (a) subject to subclause (3), hire local government property;
 - (b) advertise anything by any means on local government property;
 - (c) erect a structure for public amusement or for any performance, whether for gain or otherwise, on local government property;
 - (d) teach, coach or train, for profit, any person in a pool area or an indoor recreation facility which is local government property;
 - (e) plant any plant or sow any seeds on local government property;
 - (f) carry on any trading on local government property unless the trading is conducted—
 - (i) with the consent of a person who holds a permit to conduct a function, and where the trading is carried on under and in accordance with the permit; or
 - (ii) by a person who has a licence or permit to carry on trading on local government property under any written law;
 - (g) unless an employee of the local government in the course of her or his duties or on an area set aside for that purpose—
 - (i) drive or ride or take any vehicle on to local government property; or
 - (ii) park or stop any vehicle on local government property;
 - (h) conduct a function on local government property;
 - (i) charge any person for entry to local government property, unless the charge is for entry to land or a building hired by a voluntary non-profit organisation;
 - (j) light a fire on local government property except in a facility provided for that purpose;
 - (k) parachute, hang glide, abseil or base jump from or on to local government property;
 - (l) erect a building or a refuelling site on local government property;
 - (m) make any excavation on or erect or remove any fence on local government property;
 - (n) erect or install any structure above or below ground, which is local government property, for the purpose of supplying any water, power, sewer, communication, television or similar service to a person;
 - (o) de-pasture any horse, sheep, cattle, goat, camel, ass or mule on local government property;
 - (p) deposit or store any thing on local government property;
 - (q) conduct or take part in any gambling game or contest or bet, or offer to bet, publicly; or
 - (r) erect, install, operate or use any broadcasting, public address system, loudspeaker or other device for the amplification of sound on local government property.

- (2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1) on the application of that person.
- (3) The local government may exempt specified local government property or a class of local government property from the application of subclause (1)(a).

3.13 Permit required to camp outside a facility

- (1) In this clause—
facility has the same meaning as is given to it in section 5(1) of the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995*.
- (2) This clause does not apply to a facility operated by the local government.
- (3) Except in accordance with a determination or a permit, a person must not—
 - (a) camp on, lodge at or occupy any structure at night for the purpose of sleeping on local government property; or
 - (b) erect any tent, camp, hut or similar structure on local government property.
- (4) The maximum period for which the local government may approve an application for a permit in respect to paragraph (a) or (b) of subclause (3) is that provided in regulation 11(2)(a) of the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997*.

3.14 Permit required for possession and consumption of liquor

- (1) A person, on local government property, shall not consume any liquor or have in her or his possession or under her or his control any liquor, unless—
 - (a) that is permitted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988*; and
 - (b) a permit has been obtained for that purpose.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply where the liquor is in a sealed container.

3.15 Responsibilities of permit holder

A holder of a permit shall in respect of local government property to which the permit relates—

- (a) ensure that an authorised person has unobstructed access to the local government property for the purpose of inspecting the property or enforcing any provision of this local law;
- (b) leave the local government property in a clean and tidy condition after its use;
- (c) report any damage or defacement of the local government property to the local government; and
- (d) take all reasonable action to prevent the consumption of any liquor on the local government property unless the permit allows it and a licence has been obtained under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* for that purpose.

PART 4—BEHAVIOUR ON ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Division 1—Behaviour on and interference with local government property

4.1 Behaviour which interferes with others

A person shall not in or on any local government property behave in a manner which—

- (a) is likely to interfere with the enjoyment of a person who might use the property;
- (b) interferes with the enjoyment of a person using the property; or
- (c) creates a nuisance.

4.2 Behaviour detrimental to property

- (1) In this clause—
detrimental to the property includes—
 - (a) removing any thing from the local government property such as a rock, a plant or a seat provided for the use of any person; and
 - (b) destroying, defacing or damaging any thing on the local government property, such as a plant, a seat provided for the use of any person or a building.
- (2) A person shall not behave in or on local government property in a way which is or might be detrimental to the property.

4.3 Taking or injuring any fauna

- (1) In this clause—
animal means any living thing that is not a human being or plant; and
fauna means any animal indigenous to or which periodically migrates to any State or Territory of the Commonwealth or the territorial waters of the Commonwealth and includes, in relation to any such animal—
 - (a) any class of animal or individual member;
 - (b) the eggs or larvae; or
 - (c) the carcass, skin, plumage or fur.
- (2) A person shall not, take, injure or kill or attempt to take, injure or kill any fauna which is on or above any local government property, unless that person is authorised under a written law to do so.

4.4 Intoxicated persons not to enter local government property

A person must not enter or remain on local government property while under the influence of liquor or a prohibited drug.

4.5 No prohibited drugs

A person shall not take a prohibited drug onto, or consume or use a prohibited drug on, local government property.

4.6 Animals

- (1) A person must not—
 - (a) tether any animal to a tree, shrub, tree guard, wall or fence; or
 - (b) permit any animal to enter upon or into any local government property, unless authorised by a permit.
- (2) The CEO or an authorised person may, by the placement of an approved sign, prohibit dogs from being in a children's playground or in the vicinity of a children's playground.
- (3) This clause does not apply to a guide dog used for the assistance of visually impaired persons and is subject to the provisions of section 8 of the *Dog Act 1976* and the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Commonwealth).

4.7 Waste

A person must not deposit or discard waste on local government property except—

- (a) in a place or receptacle set aside by the CEO or an authorised person for that purpose and subject to any conditions that may be specified on the receptacle or a sign, such as a condition in relation to the type of waste that may be deposited; or
- (b) at the Norseman Refuse Site, and subject to directions issued from time to time by the CEO or an authorised person for the orderly and proper use of that waste facility in relation to hours of business, separation of waste into designated receptacles, prohibition of the deposit of certain types of refuse or waste, and conduct of persons or persons in charge of vehicles while on the site.

4.8 Refusal of entry to local government property

- (1) An authorised person may refuse to allow entry, or suspend admission, to any local government property by any person who he or she believes has behaved in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Part.
- (2) This refusal or suspension can be for any period of up to 12 months as decided by that authorised person.
- (3) A decision made under this clause is a decision to which Clause 7 applies.

Division 2—Signs

4.9 Signs

- (1) A local government may erect a sign on local government property specifying any conditions of use which apply to that property.
- (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—
 - (a) not to be inconsistent with any provision of this local law or any determination; and
 - (b) to be for the purpose of giving notice of the effect of a provision of this local law.

PART 5—MATTERS RELATING TO PARTICULAR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Division 1—Swimming pool areas

5.1 When entry must be refused

- (1) A Manager or an authorised person shall refuse admission to a pool area any person who—
 - (a) in her or his opinion is—
 - (i) under the minimum age of that specified in the Code and who is unaccompanied by a responsible person over the age of that specified in the Code;
 - (ii) under the minimum age that specified in the Code and who is accompanied by a responsible person over the age of that specified in the Code where the responsible person is incapable of, or not providing, adequate supervision of, or care, for that person;

- (iii) suffering from any contagious, infectious or cutaneous disease or complaint, or is in an unclean condition; or
 - (iv) under the influence of liquor or a prohibited drug; or
- (b) is to be refused admission under and in accordance with a decision of the local government for breaching a clause of Part 5 of this local law.
- (2) If a person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of subclause (1) is in a pool area, a Manager or an authorised person must—
 - (a) direct the person to leave; and
 - (b) if the person refuses or fails to leave, remove the person or arrange for the person to be removed, from the pool area.

5.2 Consumption of food or drink may be prohibited

A person must not consume any food or drink in an area where consumption is prohibited by a sign.

Division 2—Fenced or closed property

5.3 No entry to fenced or closed local government property

A person must not enter local government property which has been fenced off or closed to the public by a sign or otherwise, unless that person is authorised to do so by the local government.

Division 3—Toilet blocks and change rooms

5.4 Only specified gender to use entry of toilet block or change room

- (1) Where a sign on a toilet block or change room specifies that a particular entry of the toilet block or change room is to be used by—
 - (a) females—then a person of the male gender must not use that entry of the toilet block or change room;
 - (b) males—then a person of the female gender must not use that entry of the toilet block or change room;
 - (c) families—then, where the toilet block or change room is being used by a family, only an immediate member of that family may use that entry of the toilet block or change room.
- (2) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subclause (1) do not apply to a child, when accompanied by a parent, guardian or care giver, where the child is—
 - (a) under the age of 7 years; or
 - (b) otherwise permitted by an authorised person to use the relevant entry.

5.5 Use of shower facilities

A person may use a shower facility in change rooms only on condition that—

- (a) the facilities must be used by the person only for the purposes of cleansing and washing themselves;
- (b) use of the facilities must be restricted to a maximum period of 15 minutes, or such lesser time as required by an attendant; or
- (c) the facilities must not be used for the purposes of laundering or washing any clothing or other articles.

PART 6—FEES FOR ENTRY ON TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

6.1 No unauthorised entry to function

- (1) A person shall not enter local government property on such days or during such times as the property may be set aside for a function for which a charge for admission is authorised, except—
 - (a) through the proper entrance for that purpose; and
 - (b) on payment of the fee chargeable for admission at the time.
- (2) The local government may exempt a person from compliance with subclause (1)(b).

PART 7—OBJECTIONS AND REVIEW

7.1 Application of Division 1, Part 9 of the Act

When the local government makes a decision as to whether it will—

- (a) grant a person a permit or consent under this local law; or
 - (b) renew, vary, transfer or cancel a permit or consent that a person has under this local law;
- the provisions of Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act and regulation 33 of the Regulations apply to that decision.

PART 8—MISCELLANEOUS

8.1 Authorised person to be obeyed

A person on local government property shall obey any lawful direction of an authorised person and shall not in any way obstruct or hinder an authorised person in the execution of her or his duties.

8.2 Disposal of lost property

An article left on any local government property, and not claimed within a period of 3 months, may be disposed of by the local government in any manner it thinks fit.

8.3 Liability for damage to local government property

- (1) In this clause—
costs of the local government includes its administrative costs.
- (2) Where a person unlawfully damages local government property, the local government may by notice in writing to that person require that person within the time required in the notice to, at the option of the local government, pay the costs of—
 - (a) reinstating the property to the state it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage; or
 - (b) replacing that property.
- (3) On a failure to comply with a notice issued under subclause (2), the local government may recover the costs referred to in the notice as a debt due to it.

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 a person fails to comply with the notice, that 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 the person to whom the notice was given, as a debt, the costs incurred in so doing.

Division 2—Offences and penalties

Subdivision 1—General

9.3 Offences and general penalty

- (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.

9.5 Form of notices

- (3) 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.
- (4) Where an infringement notice is given under section 9.16 of the Act in respect of an alleged offence against clause 2.4, the notice is to contain a description of the alleged offence.

Division 3—Evidence in legal proceedings

9.6 Evidence of a determination

- (1) In any legal proceedings, evidence of a determination may be given by tendering the register referred to in clause 2.5 or a certified copy of an extract from the register.
- (2) It is to be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that the determination was properly made and that every requirement for it to be made and have effect has been satisfied.
- (3) Subclause (2) does not make valid a determination that has not been properly made.

Schedule 1—Prescribed Offences

(Clause 9.4)

Item	Clauses	Description	Modified Penalty \$
1	2.4	Failure to comply with determination	100
2	3.6	Failure to comply with conditions of permit	100
3	3.13(1)	Failure to obtain a permit	100
4	3.14(3)	Failure to obtain a permit to camp outside a facility	100
5	3.15(1)	Failure to obtain permit for liquor	100
6	3.16	Failure of permit holder to comply with responsibilities	100
7	4.2(1)	Behaviour detrimental to property	100
8	4.5	Under influence of liquor or prohibited drug	100
9	4.6	Tethering animal to tree, etcetera, or permitting animal to enter local government property	100
10	4.7	Depositing or discarding waste on local government property	100
11	4.9(2)	Failure to comply with sign on local government property	100
12	5.3	Unauthorised entry to fenced or closed local government property	100
13	5.4	Gender not specified using entry of toilet block or change room	100
14	6.1(1)	Unauthorised entry to function on local government property	100
15	9.1	Failure to comply with notice	200
16		All other offences not specified	100

Dated: 8 January 2019.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Dundas was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

LAURENE BONZA, Shire President.
PETER FITCHAT, Chief Executive Officer.

Revision History:

Version		Made/ Amended	Gazette Reference	Key Changes/Notes
1		18 December 2018	No. 10, 18 January 2019, page 151	Made