

ENFORCEMENT

Objective

- To ensure that Council exercises its regulatory functions consistently and without bias in accordance with its obligations under Section 8A of the Local Government Act 1993
- To provide information to all stakeholders about the Council's position in relation to the enforcement of compliance with legislation, including the circumstances which will be taken into account when assessing different enforcement actions. It provides workable guidelines on:
 - How to assess whether complaints alleging unlawful activity require investigation;
 - Options available to Council for dealing with unlawful activity; and
 - How to decide whether enforcement action is warranted and what type of enforcement action is appropriate in the particular circumstances.

Scope

This policy applies to the investigation and/or enforcement of unlawful activity or breaches of legislation where Council is the responsible regulatory authority. Areas that may be encompassed by this policy include development activity, pollution control, regulation of parking, control over animals, unauthorised development, food safety, public health and safety issues and any other regulatory function.

Policy

Gilgandra Shire Council (Council) has a broad range of regulatory and compliance obligations under many pieces of legislation. This includes responsibilities related to public safety, protection of the environment and to exercise control over activities within its Local Government Area.

In recognition of the regulatory responsibilities of all Councils, the NSW Ombudsman in December 2015 published "Enforcement Guidelines for Councils" which included a model enforcement policy.

This Enforcement Policy reflects the need for the decision making processes of Council's authorised officers to be carried out in a transparent, efficient, fair and consistent manner while having regard to all the circumstances in each case.

All Council staff who deal with written and verbal action requests or complaints alleging unlawful activity and those officers who are involved in the enforcement of relevant legislation are responsible for implementing this policy.

All notifications of alleged unlawful activity should be appropriately recorded by the Council's electronic records system as soon as possible upon receipt. Council officers responsible for the investigation of a matter are responsible for keeping a full and complete record of their actions, including reasons for all decisions made in relation to an investigation.

Definitions

"Unlawful activity" is defined as any activity or work that has been or is being carried out:

- Contrary to the terms or conditions of a development consent, approval, permit or other written authorisation from the Council;
- Contrary to an environmental planning instrument that regulates the activities or work that can be carried out on particular land;
- Contrary to a legislative provision regulating a particular activity or work;
- Without a required development consent, approval, permit or the like;
- Contrary to legislation for which the Council is the appropriate regulatory authority.

Unlawful activity also includes any place or structure which is a risk to public health and safety.

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Responding to Complaints

Council will make every effort to ensure that all Customer Service Requests or complaints about alleged unlawful activity are recorded and actioned in a timely manner by the appropriate staff.

Confidentiality of information will be dealt with in accordance with Council's Privacy Management Plan and all relevant legislation including the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* and the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*.

Investigating Unlawful Activities

All matters regarding alleged unlawful activity will be reviewed to determine whether the matter requires enquiry or investigation. Further enquiries or investigation will not be undertaken where:

- The matter has already been investigated and resolved or it has been determined that no further action will be taken in the absence of new information;
- The Council has no jurisdiction in relation to the matter. In relation to such matters it may be appropriate for Council to bring the matter to the attention of the appropriate regulatory authority. For example NSW WorkCover in relation to workplace safety issues on building sites or the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment (DPIE) in relation to environmental offences;
- The activity is identified as being lawful without the need for an investigation.


- When considering whether a complaint will warrant enquiry or investigation Council will consider a range of factors including:
 - Is the complaint premature? Does it relate to some unfinished aspect of work still in progress?
 - On the basis of the information available, is the activity permissible without consent or approval?
 - If the activity is permissible with consent, is there a consent in place and have all conditions been complied with?
 - Has a development application, building certificate application or other appropriate application been lodged in relation to the activity?
 - Is the complaint trivial, frivolous or vexatious?
 - What is the extent of the delay between events referred to by the complainant and their notification to Council and reasons given for such delay?
 - Is the activity having a significant detrimental effect on the environment or does it constitute a risk to public health, safety and amenity?
 - Have there been previous complaints about the subject premises, this person or organisation?
 - Does the complaint have special significance in relation to the priorities of Council?
 - Given the particular circumstances of the complaint, are there significant resource implications in relation to any investigation and any subsequent enforcement action?
 - Overall, is it in the public interest to investigate the complaint?

Where a decision is made not to investigate a complaint, this decision should be recorded along with the reasons for that decision. The complainant should be advised of the decision and the reasons for making that decision unless such notification is impossible, for example an anonymous complaint.

Taking Enforcement Action

When determining whether to take enforcement action and the level of enforcement action that is appropriate, in relation to a particular case of verified unlawful activity, officers should consider all the circumstances of the case including:

- The seriousness of the breach, including whether the breach is merely technical or “trivial” in nature;
- When the unlawful activity was carried out and for how long, including whether the breach is continuing;
- The harm or potential harm to the environment or public health, safety or amenity caused by the unlawful activity;
- Would consent have been given if it had been sought;
- The need for general and specific deterrence;
- Whether the breach can be easily remedied;

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- Any particular circumstances of hardship affecting the complainant or the person the subject of the complaint;
 - Any mitigating or aggravating circumstances;
 - Any prior warnings that have been issued to the person or previous enforcement action taken against the person;
 - The degree of culpability of the alleged offender;
 - Whether an educative approach would be more appropriate than a coercive approach;
 - The costs and benefits of taking formal enforcement action as opposed to taking informal or no action;
 - The prospects of success if the proposed enforcement action were challenged in court;
 - What action would be proportionate and reasonable;
 - If a criminal prosecution is contemplated that there is the existence of a *prima facie* case
 - What would be in the public interest;
 - Any precedent which may be set by not taking enforcement action.


Prior to taking enforcement action, officers should always consider the criteria outlined above in undertaking an objective consideration of the evidence that has been gathered during the course of their investigation. Officers must never allow their actions to be used purely to pursue the agendas of external parties or interest groups and enforcement action must never be undertaken as a means of appeasing a virulent complainant in circumstances where that application of the criteria in the Enforcement Policy would otherwise indicate that enforcement action should not be taken.

Where there is sufficient evidence to issue a penalty notice, the officer may instead elect to issue an official caution if such an approach is considered appropriate under the Caution Guidelines issued by the NSW Attorney General under the *Fines Act 1996*.

Options for Dealing with Unlawful Activity

Where an investigation has been undertaken and that investigation has confirmed an instance of unlawful activity there are a number of options Council can take including but not limited to the following:

- Taking no action on the basis of a lack of evidence or because it is appropriate having regard to the matters set out in this policy;
- Warning or counselling the person subject of the investigation to educate them as to the relevant legal requirements;
- Obtaining undertakings from the appropriate person that steps will be taken to address the concerns, for example, the lodging of a development application, within a reasonable period;
- Issue a warning letter indicating that unless certain action is taken, for example certain work is done or activities cease, more formal enforcement action will be taken by Council;

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- Serving a notice of intention, followed by an order where appropriate, under relevant legislation requiring works to be done or for a use to cease or to otherwise address the unlawful activity;
 - Issue an official caution in relation to a penalty notice offence under s19A of the Fines Act 1996 and in accordance with the Caution Guidelines;
 - Issue a Penalty Infringement Notice, where available;
 - Issue a Court Attendance Notice alleging that an offence has been committed against nominated legislation for determination in the Local Court
 - Commence proceedings in the Land and Environment Court to remedy or restrain a breach of legislation, including enforcement action seeking compliance with a statutory order or the commencement of injunctive proceedings where necessary;
 - Commence proceedings in the Land and Environment Court for the prosecution of a criminal offence in Class 5 of the court's jurisdiction;
 - Carrying out the works specified in an order under the Local Government Act 1993 or the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 at the cost of the person served with the order.

The options outlined above are not mutually exclusive. The approach adopted will be entirely dependent on the individual circumstances of the particular matter, with public safety being the primary concern at all times.

Enforcement Priorities

From time to time different functions of Council will be identified as having the need for enforcement or regulatory action to be focussed on that area. Where a Director in consultation with relevant stakeholders, considers it necessary to identify particular enforcement priorities for their department, he or she may develop a list of proposed enforcement priorities and/or guidelines for enforcement action in relation to particular types of unlawful activity.

Enforcement Principles

Gilgandra Shire Council is committed to:

- Acting in the best interests of protecting public health, safety and the environment;
- Ensuring all actions are consistent, fair and impartial;
- Ensuring all actions are without unlawful discrimination;
- Ensuring all enforcement action is in keeping with the relative severity of the offence;
- Ensuring enforcement action is taken against the right person for the correct offence;
- Ensuring that any actual or potential conflict of interest situations are managed in a fair, consistent and impartial manner;
- Disclosing all evidence relevant to the alleged offence, including assisting the Court by providing all necessary information whether or not that information is in favour of Council's case;
- Issuing cautions to the alleged offenders where necessary and appropriate;

- Making cost effective decisions concerning enforcement action having regard to the likely outcome at court;
- Ensuring action is instigated within any relevant specified time frames;
- Exercising its functions in a manner that is consistent with and promotes social justice principles of equity, access, participation and rights.

Delegations

Council staff may be delegated to initiate various levels of enforcement action under the following relevant Acts and associated Regulations listed below.

Relevant Legislation

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Local Government Act 1993
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Impounding Act 1993
- Companion Animals Act 1998
- Roads Act 1993
- Food Act 2003
- Public Health Act 2010
- Swimming Pools Act 1992
- Contaminated Land Management Act 1997
- Crown Land Management Act 2016
- Road Transport Act 2013
- Rural Fires Act 1997
- Biosecurity Act 2015

Associated Documents

Enforcement Guidelines for Councils
 NSW Attorney General – Caution Guidelines
 Gilgandra Shire Council's strategic planning documents

Responsible Officer:	Director Growth and Liveability		
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