



City of Salisbury Values: Respectful, Accountable, Collaborative, Helpful

Enforcement Policy

Adopted by:	Council
Responsible Division:	Environmental Health and Community Compliance
First Issued/Adopted:	27 April 2010
Last Reviewed:	24 April 2023 (Resolution No. 0239/2023)
Next Review Date:	February 2025

1. Purpose

Local Government is charged with legislative responsibilities which protect individuals and the community as a whole. Council's community and customers include both those on whom the law places a duty and those whom the law protects. While it is ultimately the responsibility of individuals and other bodies to comply with the law, Council staff carry out a range of activities that aim to educate, encourage and enforce compliance with legislative requirements.

This policy outlines Council's approach to enforcement matters and provides staff with direction about the manner in which enforcement activities are to be undertaken in order to:

- provide consistency in enforcement action relating to legislative non-compliance;
- ensure transparency, procedural fairness and natural justice principles are applied; and
- ensure that enforcement action is proportionate to the alleged offence.

Enforcement activities include:

- Regular patrols of public spaces including roads, and local government land, to assess the use and activities being carried out to ensure compliance with applicable legislation,
- Regular and or routine inspections of private land, premises and facilities that must comply with legislation applicable to the premises, operators or activity being conducted,
- Inspections and investigations in response to customer requests and or complaints related to alleged legislative breaches or offences.
- Education programs and provision of a range of information to encourage community compliance with applicable laws and legislative requirements
- Issuing notices, orders, expiations or instigating prosecution to address non-compliances and generate compliance with legislative provisions.

2. Scope

This Policy is applicable to all enforcement actions and activity under legislation that is administered by Council.

3. Legislative Requirements and Corporate Policy Context

Local Government Act 1999

4. Interpretation/Definitions

None applicable

5. Policy Statements

Principles of Good Enforcement

- 5.1. Enforcement actions are taken within the context of both a legal and policy framework. Council staff will carry out their enforcement related work with due regard to the following principles.

Proportionality

- 5.2. A proportionate response means that Council's actions will be scaled to the seriousness of the breach.
- 5.3. Council recognises that most individuals want to comply with the law and will assist compliance by being open and helpful, offering informal advice and providing the chance to discuss compliance problems.

- 5.4. Attention will be focussed on those whose activities give rise to the most serious risks, or where potential hazards are least well controlled. Depending on the seriousness and persistence of the infringement, Council will enforce the minimum action necessary to secure future compliance.
- 5.5. Prosecution will generally be used for continuous or serious offences that pose a severe risk and hazard to the community.

Consistency

- 5.6. Council will take a consistent enforcement approach in similar cases.
- 5.7. While decisions on enforcement require the use of professional judgement and discretion to assess varying circumstances, officers will:
 - follow standard operating procedures wherever applicable;
 - ensure fair, equitable and non-discriminatory treatment; and
 - record any deviation from standard operating procedures along with the reasons for the deviation.

Transparency

- 5.8. Council will be open and transparent about the manner in which it undertakes enforcement activities and the laws it enforces. It will consult on and provide ready access to published standards and levels of service and performance that can be expected and be clear and open about what is expected from those on whom the law places a duty (duty holders).
- 5.9. In educating the community at large and dealing with duty holders, Council will make a clear distinction between what is legally required and what is desirable but not compulsory.
- 5.10. Staff will be open to discussing potential and actual compliance failures, before, during and after formal action has been taken.
- 5.11. When remedial action is needed Council will explain clearly and in plain language why the action is necessary. Where practicable or where required by legislation, it will give notice of its intent to commence formal action. It will point out what action is required to achieve compliance and the timeframe for undertaking that action. Advice will be provided on the process for seeking a review of, or how to appeal against that decision and in most cases, this is required by the applicable legislation.

- 5.12. Where it is not practical to give notice, or where legislation requires immediate action, or where there is high risk or hazard from the offence, enforcement action will be commenced and the reasons why will be recorded in accordance with Council's Records Management investigation protocols.
- 5.13. Complainants will be advised of what action has been taken and why that action has been taken.

Authorised Officers

- 5.14. Only authorised officers/persons who are competent by training, qualification and/or experience will be authorised to take enforcement action.
- 5.15. Officers will also have sufficient training and understanding of Council's policies and procedures to ensure a consistent approach to their duties. Any decision to act other than in accordance with this policy must have approval from the relevant Manager and the reasons for action recorded in accordance with Council's Records Management investigation protocols.
- 5.16. Officers are required to show their authorisations on demand (or as required by the specific Act they are administering).

Decision Making

- 5.17. Where non-compliance is discovered as a result of enforcement activities, options available to the Council to seek or promote compliance can include any or all of the following:
- explaining legal requirements and, where appropriate, the means to achieve compliance;
 - providing an opportunity to discuss points of issue where appropriate;
 - allowing reasonable timeframes to achieve compliance
 - facilitating mediation between affected parties;
 - issuing a verbal or written warning; or
 - enforcement actions such as issuing an expiation, issuing an order/notice or instigating prosecution.
- 5.18. Enforcement decisions must be fair, consistent, balanced and relate to common standards that ensure the public is adequately protected. Where a decision is made not to investigate a complaint, the decision and reasons, will be recorded in accordance with Council's Records Management and investigations protocols and the complainant will be advised.
- 5.19. In coming to a decision on the most appropriate means of enforcement, the officer shall consider, amongst other relevant factors:
- the seriousness of the offence;
 - the degree of wilfulness involved;
 - past history;

- the consequences of non-compliance;
- the likely effectiveness of the various enforcement options;
- deterrence;
- the effect on the community and other people; and
- consistency of approach to similar breaches/offences.

5.20. The following principles should be exercised when choosing an enforcement strategy:

- No discrimination or bias against the person such as ethnicity, nationality, political association, religion, gender, sexuality or beliefs; and
- No political advantage or disadvantage to a government, person holding (or a candidate for) public office, or any political group or party.

5.21. Where a personal association or relationship with the alleged offender or any other person involved exists:

- an alternative person will make decision; and
- the facts about any conflict/relationship will be recorded in accordance with Council's Code of Conduct and Records Management protocols.

5.22. Written documentation will:

- include all the information necessary to make clear what needs to be done to comply with legal requirements, the required time frame and if necessary, the reasons for these actions and potential penalties for failing to comply with the request;
- include the legislation contravened, measures necessary to ensure compliance and the consequences of non-compliance; and
- clearly differentiate between legal requirements and recommendations of good practice.

Enforcement Options

No Action

5.23. No action will be taken when, after investigation, no breaches of the legislation are discovered.

5.24. It may also be appropriate to take no action when:

- the complaint is frivolous, vexatious or trivial in nature;
- the alleged offence is outside Council's area of authority; or
- taking action may prejudice other major investigations.

Informal Action

- 5.25. Informal action to achieve compliance with legislation may include:
- offering verbal or written advice;
 - verbal warnings and requests for action; or
 - written warnings.
- 5.26. If written confirmation is required, advice from officers will be put clearly and simply.
- 5.27. The circumstances in which informal action may be appropriate include:
- the act or omission is not serious enough to warrant formal action;
 - the duty holder's past history reasonably suggests that informal action will secure compliance;
 - confidence in the individual/other body is high;
 - the consequences of non-compliance will not pose a significant risk; or
 - where informal action may prove more effective than a formal approach.
- 5.28. Where statutory action is not possible, but it would be beneficial in a wider public safety context to urge a particular outcome, such action will be taken by a senior officer of Council and the reasons recorded in accordance with Council's Records Management protocols. The recipient will be made aware that the requested actions are not legally enforceable.

Mediation

- 5.29. Where practical, Council will suggest mediation. Mediation is a possible alternative where, after investigation, an officer determines that the problems being complained of are incapable of resolution through other formal or informal means. The use of mediation services may also be appropriate where an aggrieved individual has no wish to pursue action to resolve a complaint by legal means.

Formal Action - Service of Orders and Notices

- 5.30. Various pieces of legislation specify the procedures which Councils must follow, in order to:
- advise of the intention to issue an Order/Notice;
 - invite submissions with respect to the matter;
 - order a person to do or refrain from doing a thing under specified circumstances; and/or
 - issue directions specifying how the Order/Notice may be complied with.
- 5.31. Council Officers will use professional judgement and discretion to assess the variables relating to each matter under consideration, including the reasonableness of the actions required by an Order/Notice and the timeframe to comply.

- 5.32. Only in circumstances such as a threat to life or immediate threat to public health or safety or where legislation allows for immediate action, will an Order/Notice be made without giving notice of intention. In these circumstances immediate compliance to resolve a situation can be required.
- 5.33. In most cases the person receiving the Order/Notice has a right of appeal to the appropriate court or other body as specified in the legislation such as the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal if the Order/Notice is considered unreasonable. If an Order/Notice is served for which an appeal is possible, Council will advise the recipient in writing of the right to appeal and the relevant legal provisions at the time of serving the Order/Notice.
- 5.34. Where there is evidence that an offence has been committed Council may issue an Expiation Notice or instigate a prosecution in addition to serving an Order/Notice. This will be done where it is determined that the conduct of the recipient and the nature of the offence justifies taking both steps.

Action in Regard to a Default

- 5.35. Failure to comply with an Order/Notice will incur further enforcement action such as expiation or prosecution.
- 5.36. Where action in regard to a default is provided for by legislation and the necessary work has not been carried out in the time allowed without good reason, Council may undertake the required work. Before doing the work Council will consider whether there is a realistic prospect that the person responsible will complete the work within a reasonable time. Where work in default is undertaken Council will seek to recover all costs over a fair period, using all statutory means available.
- 5.37. The decision to carry out action in default will be made by the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.
- 5.38. Where an offence has been committed Council may issue an Expiation Notice or consider prosecution in addition to taking action to fulfil an Order/Notice. This will only be done where the conduct of the recipient justifies taking such steps. Factors such as giving false information, the obstruction of Council staff and the harm or risk of harm caused by the recipient's delay will be considered in determining additional enforcement actions.

Service of an Expiation Notice

- 5.39. A person receiving an Expiation Notice is entitled to elect to be prosecuted for the alleged offence. Hence there must be substantial, reliable and admissible evidence that an identifiable person or organisation has committed the alleged offence. There must be sufficient evidence to enable a conclusion to be reached that there is a reasonable prospect of being able to prove an offence beyond reasonable doubt.
- 5.40. The following circumstances are likely to warrant an Expiation Notice:
- Direct breaches of legislation administered by Council, where the nature of the offence is recurrent and requires continual enforcement action;
 - Direct breaches of legislation administered by Council where the officer has considered amongst other relevant factors, the factors listed in Clauses relating to Decision making.
 - Failure to correct an identified problem after having been given reasonable opportunity to do so by an Authorised Officer;
 - Failure to comply with the requirements of an Order/Notice;
 - Confidence in the individual/other body is low; or
 - A written warning has been given for a similar offence.

Prosecution

- 5.41. A prosecution will only proceed where there is a reasonable prospect that an offence can be proved beyond reasonable doubt. The following circumstances are likely to warrant a prosecution:
- a flagrant breach of the law such that public health, safety and welfare have been put at risk;
 - the alleged breach is too serious or the risks too great to be dealt with by means of an expiation;
 - a failure to correct an identified serious problem after having been given reasonable opportunity to do so;
 - a failure to comply with the requirements of an Order/Notice;
 - an established and recorded history of similar offences;
 - an unwillingness, on the part of the individual or other body, to prevent a recurrence of the problem; or
 - the recovery of the costs of the investigation or remedial work or financial compensation that are required by Council or an aggrieved party.
- 5.42. Where circumstances warrant a prosecution all relevant evidence and information will be considered to enable a consistent, fair and objective decision to be made.

- 5.43. Before a prosecution is recommended there must be substantial, reliable and admissible evidence that an identifiable person or organisation has committed the offence.
- 5.44. A decision to prosecute must be in the public interest. In considering whether prosecution is in the public interest, the following additional factors will be considered:
- whether the offence was premeditated;
 - the need to influence the offender's future behaviour;
 - the effect on the offender's or witness's physical or mental health, balanced against the seriousness of the offence;
 - the availability and efficacy of any alternatives to prosecution;
 - the prevalence of the alleged offence and the need for deterrence, both personal and general;
- 5.45. The final decision to prosecute will be made by the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.

Civil Penalties

- 5.46. New enforcement tools introduced via legislative amendments and within new legislation allows greater flexibility in dealing with contraventions by recovering a civil penalty in respect of a contravention, as an alternative to criminal proceedings.
- 5.47. The civil penalty may be recovered either by negotiation with the alleged offender or by application to the appropriate Court. The benefit of this tool is in situations involving a breach of the Act which is serious enough to warrant some form of statutory compliance action (i.e. over and above a formal warning), and there have been costs incurred or penalty is appropriate, but is not serious enough to warrant a criminal prosecution or civil enforcement proceedings.
- E.g. this new process could be used where waste has been discharged and caused pollution incident and costs incurred by the Council to remediate the concerns, or the removal of significant tree without approval.
- 5.48. The final decision to instigate Civil Penalties will be made by the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.

6. Related Policies and Procedures

6.1. Divisional Standard Operating Procedures

7. Approval and Change History

Version	Approval Date	Approval By	Change
8	24 April 2023	Council (Resolution No. 0239/2023)	Minor changes to reflect legislative changes relating to Civil Penalties. Minor editorial changes.

8. Availability

8.1 The Policy is available to be downloaded, free of charge, from Council's website www.salisbury.sa.gov.au

8.2 The Policy will be available for inspection without charge at the Civic Centre during ordinary business hours and a copy may be purchased at a fee as set annually by Council.

City of Salisbury Community Hub
34 Church Street, Salisbury SA 5108
Telephone: 84068222
Email: city@salisbury.sa.gov.au

9. Review

This Policy will be reviewed:

- If a new Policy - within 12 months of a Council election and thereafter as necessary; or
- The frequency dictated in legislation; or
- Earlier in the event of changes to legislation or related Policies and Procedures; or
- If deemed necessary by Council.

Further Information

For further information on this Policy please contact:

Responsible Officer: Manager Environmental Health and Community Compliance

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