

Mount Isa City Council Local Law No. 7 (Aerodromes) 2018

Contents

- Part 1. Preliminary 2**
 - 1. Short title 2
 - 2. Purpose and how it is to be achieved 2
 - 3. Definitions—the dictionary 2
 - 4. Application of local law 2
- Part 2. Use and operation of an aerodrome 2**
 - 5. Use by aircraft 3
 - 6. Aircraft parking 4
 - 7. General use by vehicles within an aerodrome 4
 - 8. Use of vehicles on an airside area 5
 - 9. Use of buildings and facilities 5
 - 10. Safety requirements 5
 - 11. Conduct of persons on the airside area of an aerodrome 6
 - 12. Conduct of persons on any part of an aerodrome 7
 - 13. Special events 8
- Part 3. Fees and charges 8**
 - 14. Fees and charges 8
- Part 4. Prevention of hazards to aircraft 9**
 - 15. Application of part 9
 - 16. Notice to remove hazard 9
 - 17. Application of Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013 9
 - 18. Local government’s power to carry out work 10
 - 19. Recovery of local government’s costs 10
 - 20. No compensation payable 10
 - 21. Approval of temporary structures, etc. 10
- Part 5. Authority of authorised person 11**
 - 22. Seizure and detention of dangerous objects 11
 - 23. Removal of persons from an aerodrome 11
 - 24. Exclusion from aerodromes 11
- Part 6. Miscellaneous 11**
 - 25. Aerodrome damage 11
 - 26. Service of notices 11
 - 27. Subordinate local laws 12
- Schedule Dictionary 13**

Part 1. Preliminary

1. Short title

This local law may be cited as *Mount Isa City Council Local Law No. 7 (Aerodromes) 2018*.

2. Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this local law is to regulate the use and operation of aerodromes controlled by the local government.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by—
 - (a) protecting the public against risk of injury and the community against damage; and
 - (b) ensuring that activities at the aerodromes are undertaken in an orderly and safe manner and do not create a hazard to public health or a threat to property; and
 - (c) controlling the public use of the aerodromes to the extent that the use is consistent with the rights, expectations and safety of the local community; and
 - (d) protecting the obstacle limitation surfaces (OLS) and minimising hazards to aircraft; and
 - (e) providing for—
 - (i) fees and charges for the rights described in paragraph (c); and
 - (ii) the powers and authority of persons authorised by the local government for the purposes of this local law; and
 - (iii) penalties for breaches of the local law; and
 - (iv) liability arising out of use of the aerodromes.

3. Definitions—the dictionary

The dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in this local law.

4. Application of local law

This local law is in addition to, and does not derogate from—

- (a) laws regulating the use or development of land in the area in which the local government has jurisdiction; or
- (b) civil aviation laws; or
- (c) civil aviation safety laws.

Part 2. Use and operation of an aerodrome

5. Use by aircraft

- (1) Subject to civil aviation laws and civil aviation safety laws the local government may, by means of signs, notices or markers placed on an aerodrome or a part of an aerodrome, regulate the use and operation of the aerodrome.
- (2) For example, under subsection (1), the local government may—
 - (a) exclude from the aerodrome, any particular aircraft or type or class of aircraft or activity where the local government is of the reasonable opinion that the operation of the aircraft or type or class of aircraft or activity is unduly noisy, dangerous or not in the public interest, or which is, in the local government's reasonable opinion, not compatible in size or weight with the aerodrome's pavement strength or dimensions; and
 - (b) subject any activity on or based on the aerodrome to such conditions as the local government considers necessary and desirable including, but not restricted to, conditions about the hours and duration of operation of the activity; and
 - (c) designate a part of the aerodrome where a particular activity may or may not be carried on; and
 - (d) during specified periods or at specified times, restrict the use by aircraft of the aerodrome for—
 - (i) departures; or
 - (ii) landings; or
 - (iii) servicing; or
 - (vii) any combination of paragraphs (i) to (iii); and
 - (e) restrict the use by aircraft of the aerodrome for training operations on any night or on every night during hours prescribed by the local government; and
 - (f) prohibit access to, or the use of, the whole or part of the aerodrome by persons, aircraft or vehicles during specified periods or at specified times.
- (3) Where an aircraft is used or an activity is carried on, in contravention of subsection (1), an authorised person may give a written notice to a person who is a relevant person in relation to the aircraft or activity, directing the person, within a time specified in the notice—
 - (a) to cease the use of the aircraft or activity; or
 - (b) to remove the aircraft from the aerodrome; or
 - (c) to remove the aircraft or activity to an area specified by the authorised person in the notice; or
 - (d) to pay prescribed fees; or
 - (e) to pay fees and charges imposed under section 14; or
 - (f) any combination of paragraphs (a) to (e).
- (4) A relevant person to whom a direction is given under subsection (3) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4) (other than where the direction is given under subsection (3)(d) or (e)) — 50 penalty units.

6. Aircraft parking

- (1) The local government may, by means of signs, notices or markers placed on an aerodrome—
 - (a) designate a part of the aerodrome to be an area for the parking of aircraft; and
 - (b) if the part is not to be used for the parking of all aircraft —specify the kind of aircraft that may be parked in the part; and
 - (c) specify the conditions (if any), including conditions relating to the times and periods during which aircraft may be parked in the part.
- (2) A person must not park an aircraft on an aerodrome—
 - (a) except in the part of the aerodrome designated under subsection (1) to be an area in which an aircraft, or a particular kind of aircraft, may be parked; and
 - (b) except in accordance with any conditions specified under subsection (1)(c).
Maximum penalty for subsection (2) — 50 penalty units.
- (3) Where an aircraft is parked in contravention of subsection (2), an authorised person may give a written notice to a person who is a relevant person in relation to the aircraft, directing the person to—
 - (a) remove the aircraft from the aerodrome; or
 - (b) remove the aircraft to an area specified by the authorised person in the notice.
- (4) A relevant person to whom a direction is given under subsection (3) must comply with the direction.
Maximum penalty for subsection (4) — 50 penalty units.
- (5) If a person fails to comply with a direction given under subsection (3) without reasonable and lawful excuse, an authorised person may, with such assistance and reasonable force as is necessary, remove the aircraft as required by the direction.
- (6) An action does not lie against the local government, an authorised person or any other officer, employee or agent of the local government acting in the course of his or her employment, for or in respect of—
 - (a) loss of, or damage to, an aircraft during its removal under subsection (5); or
 - (b) loss of, or damage to, an aircraft so removed while it is in the custody, possession or control of the local government, an authorised person or any other officer, employee or agent of the local government.
- (7) Subsection (6) does not apply to loss or damage wilfully or negligently caused by the local government, an authorised person or any other officer, employee or agent of the local government.

7. General use by vehicles within an aerodrome

- (1) The local government may determine and include or notify, by means of permanently displayed signs or notices, with or without reference to lanes or marked areas and

positions within an aerodrome, areas in which a person is, or is not, permitted to park a vehicle or cause a vehicle to stand

- (2) Where a sign or notice of a kind referred to in subsection (1) is displayed on an aerodrome, the sign or notice is, unless the contrary is proved, deemed to be in accordance with a determination under this local law and to be duly displayed in accordance with this local law.
- (3) A person must not park a vehicle, or cause a vehicle to stand, in contravention of the terms of a sign or notice displayed under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty for subsection (3) — 20 penalty units.

8. Use of vehicles on an airside area

- (1) A person must not use a vehicle on an airside area unless authorised by an approval (a *vehicle approval*).
- (2) This section does not apply to the use of an emergency vehicle on an airside area by an emergency worker who is—
 - (a) responding to an emergency; and
 - (b) taking reasonable care.
- (3) For the purposes of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013*, section 5(b), it is a prescribed activity to use a vehicle on an airside area.

9. Use of buildings and facilities

- (1) A person must not—
 - (a) use any building or other structure, convenience or amenity provided on an aerodrome for any purpose other than the purpose for which it is provided or intended; or
 - (b) destroy, remove, obliterate, deface, alter or otherwise interfere with any barrier, notice, sign or marking designed or intended for direction, guidance, warning or information of persons using an aerodrome; or
 - (c) deliberately or recklessly damage or destroy any building, fence, structure, ground work, improvement or other property of the local government at an aerodrome.

Maximum penalty for each of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) — 50 penalty units.

- (2) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe conditions for the use of buildings, facilities and amenities at an aerodrome.
- (3) A person must comply with a condition prescribed for the use of buildings, facilities or amenities at an aerodrome by subordinate local law under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty — 100 penalty units.

10. Safety requirements

- (1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe procedures to be complied with to preserve and enhance safety at an aerodrome.

- (2) For example, the local government may—
- (a) prescribe procedures for—
 - (i) the protection of members of the public at the aerodrome; and
 - (ii) the protection of infrastructure at the aerodrome; and
 - (iii) ensuring aircraft which use the aerodrome are operated in compliance with civil aviation laws and civil aviation safety laws; and
 - (b) prescribe safety procedures for—
 - (i) the fuelling of aircraft; and
 - (ii) the movement of passengers to and from aircraft; and
 - (iii) aircraft servicing and the movement of aircraft on an aircraft stand.
- (3) A person must comply with a safety procedure prescribed by subordinate local law under subsection (1).
- Maximum penalty for subsection (3) — 100 penalty units.

11. Conduct of persons on the airside area of an aerodrome

- (1) A person must not, without reasonable and lawful authority or excuse—
- (a) enter or remain on an airside area; or
 - (b) bring or leave any property or dangerous goods or materials on an airside area.
- Maximum penalty for each of paragraphs (a) and (b) — 100 penalty units.
- (2) An authorised person may, with such assistance and reasonable force as is necessary, remove a person, property, goods or materials from an aerodrome if —
- (a) the person contravenes subsection (1); or
 - (b) the property, goods or materials are found in contravention of subsection (1)(b).
- (3) A person must not smoke or do any act to procure a naked flame —
- (a) within 15m of a stationary aircraft; or
 - (b) in any non-smoking part of an aerodrome.
- Maximum penalty for each of paragraphs (a) and (b) — 100 penalty units.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), a non-smoking part of an aerodrome is a part declared by the local government and upon which is posted a sign or notice that—
- (a) identifies the part; and
 - (b) indicates that smoking in the part is prohibited; and
 - (c) purports to have been posted with the authority of the local government.
- (5) A passenger or intending passenger of an aircraft must, whilst on an airside area, obey the directions of an authorised person as to the passenger's conduct and movements.
- Maximum penalty for subsection (5) — 10 penalty units.
- (6) A person lawfully entering or being on an airside area must—

- (a) behave in a proper manner and so as not to cause annoyance or inconvenience to any other person lawfully on the airside area; and
- (b) obey any direction reasonably given to the person by an authorised person for the purpose of preserving order or promoting or facilitating the proper use and enjoyment of the aerodrome.

Maximum penalty for each of paragraphs (a) and (b) — 10 penalty units.

12. Conduct of persons on any part of an aerodrome

- (1) For the purposes of this section a person is an *undesirable person* if the person, whether or not a passenger or intending passenger of an aircraft, is considered by an authorised person on reasonable grounds to be —
 - (a) intoxicated or so under the influence of intoxicants or drugs as to make the person's presence on an aerodrome dangerous to themselves or to other persons; or
 - (b) indulging in unruly, obscene, offensive or threatening behaviour towards another person.

- (2) An authorised person may direct an undesirable person—

- (a) not to enter an aerodrome or a specified part of an aerodrome; or
- (b) if already upon the aerodrome — to leave the aerodrome or a specified part of the aerodrome and not to return on the same day.

- (3) The person to whom a direction is given under subsection (2) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3) — 20 penalty units.

- (4) An authorised person may use reasonable force to —

- (a) prevent an undesirable person from entering an aerodrome; or
- (b) remove an undesirable person from an aerodrome.

- (5) A person must not, without the authority of an authorised person, discharge a firearm—

- (a) on or over any part of an aerodrome; or
- (b) adjacent to an aerodrome in such a manner that the projectile discharged from the firearm travels over, or is likely to travel over, any part of the aerodrome.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5) — 100 penalty units.

- (6) A person must not bring, or permit to stray, on to an aerodrome, an animal without the prior approval of an authorised person.¹

Maximum penalty for subsection (6) — 20 penalty units.

- (7) An animal unlawfully on an aerodrome may be removed from the aerodrome by an authorised person, or by any person under the direction of an authorised person.

- (8) An animal removed from an aerodrome under subsection (7) may be impounded at an animal pound established by the local government.

¹ This subsection is subject to the provisions of the *Guide, Hearing and Assistance Dogs Act 2009*.

- (9) Subject to compliance with section 11(3), a person must not light a fire on an aerodrome without the prior approval of an authorised person².

Maximum penalty for subsection (9) — 50 penalty units.

13. Special events

The local government may, on any special occasion, special event or other event of public interest at an aerodrome—

- (a) make particular arrangements for the control of the aerodrome; and
- (b) charge fees for participation and admission to the occasion or event; and
- (c) impose conditions for the use of the aerodrome for the occasion or event as the local government considers appropriate in the circumstances.

Part 3. Fees and charges

14. Fees and charges

- (1) The local government may impose fees and charges for each and every right of use of an aerodrome³, including charges for leasehold areas within an aerodrome.

Examples—

Charges may be imposed for landing at an aerodrome, or for parking or storing aircraft on the aerodrome, or for the number of embarking passengers (i.e. so-called “passenger charges”).

- (2) All persons who use an aerodrome in a manner for which a fee or charge is imposed under subsection (1) are jointly and severally liable for the payment of the fees and charges.
- (3) The persons who use an aerodrome in relation to an aircraft include, without limitation—
 - (a) the relevant person for the aircraft; and
 - (b) the operator of the aircraft; and
 - (c) the owner of the aircraft.
- (4) Where a fee or charge imposed by the local government under subsection (1) is calculated by reference to the number of passengers carried on an aircraft, the local government may permit the owner of the aircraft to furnish to the local government on a monthly basis particulars of the number of passengers carried on each flight of the aircraft together with the fee or charge imposed under subsection (1).
- (5) The information, fees and charges required to be furnished to the local government under subsection (4) must be furnished to the local government not later than 21 days after the end of the calendar month to which the particulars relate.
- (6) If the owner of an aircraft fails or neglects to furnish to the local government the particulars specified in subsection (4) then, for the purposes of the calculation of fees and charges payable to the local government, each aircraft shall be deemed to have carried a full complement of passengers.

² A person may smoke on an aerodrome other than in those areas mentioned in section 11(3).

³ See section 262(3)(c) of the Act.

- (7) The local government may, in an appropriate case, waive or partially remit a fee or charge imposed under subsection (1).

Part 4. Prevention of hazards to aircraft

15. Application of part

This part applies to the removal of obstacles and hazards affecting, or likely to affect, the safe operation of aircraft in the vicinity of an aerodrome.

16. Notice to remove hazard

- (1) This section applies if there is, on any land (*relevant land*) adjoining, or in the vicinity of, an aerodrome—
- (a) a tree penetrating, or through further growth in a short period likely to penetrate, the OLS; or
 - (b) a structure or part of a vehicle penetrating the OLS; or
 - (c) a light exhibited which, by reason of glare or by causing confusion or by interfering with the operation of aircraft, is likely to endanger the safety of aircraft; or
 - (d) a presence of waste foodstuffs which constitute, or are likely to constitute, such an attraction to birds as to create a hazard, or a potential hazard, to aircraft using or operating in the vicinity of the aerodrome.
- (2) The local government may give a written notice (a *compliance notice*) to a person, being the owner or occupier of the relevant land or the person apparently in charge of a vehicle to which subsection (1)(b) refers, requiring the person to—
- (a) in the case of subsection (1)(a) — remove or lop that part of the tree penetrating, or likely to penetrate, the OLS; and
 - (b) in the case of subsection (1)(b) — remove or dismantle, to the extent necessary, the structure or part of the vehicle so that the structure or part does not penetrate the OLS; and
 - (c) in the case of subsection (1)(c) — extinguish the light or shield it to the extent necessary to remove any likely danger to the safety of aircraft operation and refrain from exhibiting the light, or any other light having similar effect, in the future; and
 - (d) in the case of subsection (1)(d) — remove or effectively cover the waste foodstuffs so that the waste foodstuffs do not constitute an attraction to birds.

Examples of paragraph (b)—

1. A structure includes a pole, or television or radio mast.
2. A part of a vehicle includes a crane, jib or height extension apparatus.

17. Application of Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013

Section 16 applies subject to section 27 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013*.

18. Local government's power to carry out work

If a person to whom a compliance notice is given fails to comply with the notice the local government may, in addition to any penalty imposed under section 27 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013*, enter the relevant land under section 142 of the Act and perform the work specified in the notice and, in the case of a vehicle, remove the vehicle or carry out work on the vehicle to the extent necessary so that no part of the vehicle penetrates the OLS.

19. Recovery of local government's costs

If the person who failed to comply with a compliance notice—

- (a) is the owner of the relevant land, the amount properly and reasonably incurred by the local government in performing the work is recoverable (together with interest) by the local government under section 142 of the Act; or
- (b) is not the owner of the relevant land, the amount properly and reasonably incurred by the local government is recoverable by the local government as a debt from the person in default (together with interest) under section 142 of the Act.

20. No compensation payable

- (1) The local government is not liable to pay compensation to a person —
 - (a) who is required to comply with a compliance notice and who complies with the notice; or
 - (b) who suffers loss or damage reasonably caused by the local government in performing work under section 18 because of the person's failure to comply with a compliance notice.
- (2) Subsection (1)(b) applies subject to section 147 of the Act⁴

21. Approval of temporary structures, etc.

- (1) The local government may permit a temporary structure or a part of a vehicle to penetrate the OLS for a limited period of time provided proper regard is given to the safe operation of aircraft in the vicinity of an aerodrome during the period for which the permit applies.
- (2) A permit maybe granted subject to conditions the local government considers to be reasonably necessary so as not to endanger aircraft safety.
- (3) A person to whom a permit is granted must—
 - (a) not exceed the time limit for which the permit is granted; and
 - (b) ensure that the conditions of the permit are complied with.Maximum penalty for each of paragraphs (a) and (b) — 100 penalty units.
- (4) For the avoidance of doubt, the activity described in subsection (1) is not a prescribed activity for section 5(b) of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013*.

⁴ See *Local Government Act 2009*, section 147 (Compensation for damage or loss caused).

Part 5. Authority of authorised person

22. Seizure and detention of dangerous objects

- (1) An authorised person may seize an object from a person on an aerodrome if—
 - (a) the object is dangerous; or
 - (b) the person uses or has used the object in a dangerous way.
- (2) If an authorised person seizes an object under subsection (1), the local government must deal with the object in accordance with section 37 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013*.

23. Removal of persons from an aerodrome

- (1) Any person found on an aerodrome committing an offence against this local law may be directed by an authorised person to leave the aerodrome.
- (2) A person must comply with a direction given under subsection (1).
- (3) Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.
- (4) An authorised person may—
 - (a) remove or cause to be removed from an aerodrome any person who has failed to comply with a direction of an authorised person given under subsection (1); and
 - (b) for the purposes of the removal — use reasonable force.

24. Exclusion from aerodromes

A person who has been directed to leave an aerodrome under section 23(1) or who has been removed from an aerodrome under section 23(3) must not re-enter the aerodrome on the same day.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Part 6. Miscellaneous

25. Aerodrome damage

Where a person offends against this local law the person is, in addition to any penalty prescribed for the offence, liable for any damage to an aerodrome arising from the offence and the cost of repairing the damage may be recovered by the local government from the person in a court of competent jurisdiction.

26. Service of notices

- (1) If this local law requires or permits a notice which involves the use of an aircraft to be served on a person, the notice may be served—
 - (a) on an individual—
 - (i) by delivering it to the person personally; or
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by post, telex, facsimile or similar facility to, the address of the place of residence or business of the person last known to the person serving the notice; or

- (b) on a body corporate — by leaving it at, or sending it by post, telex, facsimile or similar facility to, the head office, a registered office or a principal office of the body corporate; or
 - (c) if the person or body corporate cannot be found or the address of the person or body corporate is unknown to the person serving the notice — by securely placing or attaching the notice, addressed to the person or body corporate, as the case may be, without further description, on or to the aircraft in a conspicuous position.
- (2) If a notice is served under subsection (1)(c), it is taken to have been served on the person or body corporate, as the case may be, on the day it is placed on or attached to the aircraft.

27. Subordinate local laws

The local government may make subordinate local laws about —

- (a) the conditions for the use of buildings, facilities and amenities at an aerodrome⁵; and
- (b) the procedures to be complied with to preserve and enhance safety at an aerodrome⁶ and
- (c) other matters about which this local law specifically provides for the making of subordinate local laws.

⁵ See section 9(2).

⁶ See section 10(1).

Schedule Dictionary

section 3

aerodrome means any aerodrome within the meaning of the *Civil Aviation Act 1988 (Cwlth)*, section 3 but only if the aerodrome is—

- (a) located in the area; and
- (b) owned by or under the control of the local government.

aircraft —

- (a) has the meaning given in the *Civil Aviation Act 1988 (Cwlth)*, section 3; and
- (b) includes any form of fixed wing aircraft or aeroplane, helicopter, ultra light, glider, hang-glider, dirigible, airship, hot air balloon, or any form of craft capable of carrying at least 1 person whilst sustaining itself off the ground.

aircraft stand means an area at an aerodrome designated by the local government for the parking of aircraft including, but not limited to, the parking of aircraft for the purposes of loading and unloading freight, mail and cargo, and for the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers.

airside area means any area of an aerodrome where aircraft movements are conducted, including—

- (a) all aprons and areas on the operational side of any security fencing; and
- (b) areas designated as such by any signage; and
- (c) any area provided for the storage of aviation fuel; and
- (d) any area set aside for radio navigation aids, communication, or ground equipment.

area means the local government area of the local government.

authorised person means a person appointed by the local government to be an authorised person for this local law.

civil aviation laws means a law made by or under an Act enacted by the Commonwealth Parliament in relation to the use and operation of an aerodrome.

civil aviation safety laws means a law made by or under an Act enacted by the Commonwealth Parliament in relation to aircraft safety at, or in the vicinity of, an aerodrome.

compliance notice see section 16(2).

emergency vehicle means a vehicle driven by a person who is

- (a) an emergency worker; and
- (b) driving the vehicle in the course of his or her duties as an emergency worker.

emergency worker means

- (a) an officer of the Queensland Ambulance Service or an ambulance service of another State; or
- (b) an officer of the Queensland Fire and Emergency Service or a fire and emergency service of another State; or

- (c) an officer or employee of the Queensland Police Service; or
- (d) an officer of the State Emergency Service or a State emergency service of another State.

local government area has the meaning given in the Act.

obstacle limitation surface or **OLS** —

- (a) means the series of surfaces established by the local government in the air space around an aerodrome which limit the height above ground level of objects surrounding the aerodrome; and
- (b) an object which projects through the OLS for an aerodrome becomes an obstacle to the operation of aircraft at the aerodrome.

operator means a person, organisation or enterprise engaged in, or offering to engage in, the operation of an aircraft, including all general movements of the aircraft.

owner in relation to—

- (a) a vehicle means—
 - (i) in the case of a vehicle registered under a law of a State or territory relating to the registration of vehicles — the person in whose name the vehicle is registered; or
 - (ii) in the case of any other vehicle — every joint owner or part owner of the vehicle and any person who has lawful possession and use of the vehicle under or subject to a hire–purchase agreement or a bill of sale at the material time; and
- (b) an aircraft includes—
 - (i) each lessee, lessor or charterer of the aircraft; and
 - (ii) the holder of a certificate of registration for the aircraft; and
 - (iii) any person who is or appears to be in control of the aircraft.

prescribed fee has the meaning given in *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013*.

relevant land see section 16(1).

relevant person means—

- (a) in relation to an aircraft—
 - (i) the owner, operator, hirer or pilot in command of the aircraft; or
 - (ii) the person apparently in charge of the aircraft at the time a direction is given to the person under this local law; or
- (b) in relation to an activity, the person apparently in charge of organising the activity at the time a direction is given to the person under this local law.

the Act means the *Local Government Act 2009*.

undesirable person see section 12.

vehicle has the meaning given in the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.

vehicle approval see section 8(1).