

AGRICULTURE AND RELATED RESOURCES PROTECTION.

No. 42 of 1976.

AN ACT to provide for the management, control and prevention of certain plants and animals, for the prohibition and regulation of the introduction and spread of certain plants and of the introduction, spread and keeping of certain animals, and for incidental and other purposes.

[Assented to 9th June, 1976.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act, 1976.* Short title.

PART IV.—DECLARATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS,
ss. 35-37.

PART V.—CONTROL OF DECLARED PLANTS AND
DECLARED ANIMALS, ss. 38-70.

Division 1.—Interpretation, s. 38.

Division 2.—Public Land, ss. 39-41.

Division 3.—Municipal Land, ss. 42-46.

Division 4.—Private Land, ss. 47-56.

*Division 5.—Operational Work by Protection
Board, ss. 57-59.*

Division 6.—Rating and Finance, ss. 60-65.

Division 7.—Management Programmes, s. 66.

Division 8.—Miscellaneous, ss. 67-70.

PART VI.—PREVENTION OF INTRODUCTION AND
SPREAD OF DECLARED PLANTS AND DECLARED
ANIMALS, ss. 71-83.

Division 1.—Declared Plants, ss. 71-76.

Division 2.—Declared Animals, ss. 77-83.

PART VII.—GENERAL, ss. 84-102.

*Division 1.—Powers of Inspectors and
Authorized Persons, ss. 84-88.*

*Division 2.—Agents, Trustees and Mortgagees,
ss. 89-91.*

Division 3.—Procedure, ss. 92-98.

Division 4.—Miscellaneous, ss. 99-102.

PART VIII.—REGULATIONS, ss. 103-108.

PART IX.—PEST PLANTS, ss. 109-112.

PART X.—SAVING AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS,
ss. 113-119.

Repeals.

6. The Destructive Birds and Animals Act, 1893, the Noxious Weeds Act, 1950-1973 and the Vermin Act, 1918-1973 are hereby repealed.

Definitions
and
interpreta-
tion.

7. (1) In this Act unless the contrary intention appears—

“animal” means any living thing that is not a human being or a plant;

“animal-proof fence” means any substantial fence used to impede the movement of declared animals being a fence that—

(a) conforms with the prescribed description of an animal-proof fence; or

(b) is approved of in writing by the Chief Officer as being an animal-proof fence;

“authority” means a zone control authority established under section 14;

“authorized person” means a person authorized by the Protection Board or the Chief Officer pursuant to section 11;

“barrier fence” means any animal-proof or rabbit-proof fence under the control of the Protection Board and any other animal-proof or rabbit-proof fence erected out of public moneys;

“category” means a category mentioned in subsection (3) or (4) of section 36;

“chairman”, in relation to an authority or committee means the chairman of that authority or committee, as the case may be;

“Chief Officer” means the Chief Agriculture Protection Officer appointed pursuant to section 9;

“class”, in relation to plants or animals, means any group or grouping of plants or animals;

“Commissioner” means the person holding the office of Commissioner of State Taxation under the Public Service Act, 1904;

“committee” means a regional advisory committee established under section 28;

“control”—

(a) in relation to declared plants of a class assigned to category P2 or declared animals of a class assigned to category A2, means to destroy, prevent and eradicate those plants or animals or cause those plants or animals to be destroyed, prevented and eradicated;

(b) in relation to declared plants of a class assigned to category P3, means—

(i) to destroy, prevent and eradicate those plants or cause those plants to be destroyed, prevented and eradicated; or

(ii) to control those plants by taking or causing to be taken such measures as are approved by an inspector or authorized person to reduce the numbers or distribution of those plants;

(c) in relation to declared plants of a class assigned to category P4, means—

(i) to destroy, prevent and eradicate those plants or cause those plants to be destroyed, prevented and eradicated; or

(ii) to control those plants by taking or causing to be taken such measures as are approved

by an inspector or authorized person to prevent the spread of those plants;

(d) in relation to declared plants of category P5, means to take or cause to be taken such action in respect of those plants as is prescribed;

(e) in relation to declared animals of category A5, means—

(i) to destroy, prevent and eradicate those animals or cause those animals to be destroyed prevented and eradicated; or

(ii) to control those animals by taking or causing to be taken such measures as are approved by an inspector or authorized person to reduce and restrict the number of those animals.

(f) in relation to declared animals of category A7, means to do or cause to be done such acts, matters and things for the management and regulation of the movement, numbers and distribution of those animals as are set out in a management programme having effect in the area of the State in which those animals are situated and applying to animals of that class, and inflexions and derivatives have correlative meanings;

“Control Fund” means the Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund referred to in section 65;

“council” means the executive body of a municipality constituted under the Local Government Act, 1960;

“declaration” means a declaration made by the Protection Board and published in the *Gazette* and the verb “to declare” and inflexions and derivatives have correlative meanings;

“declared animal” means an animal belonging to a class of animals declared under section 35 to be declared animals and includes—

- (a) such an animal of any kind or sex;
- (b) the egg or semen of such an animal; and
- (c) such an animal when in the larval stage or any other immature stage,

and, unless otherwise specified in a declaration under that section, includes any hybrid or cross derived from such an animal;

“declared plant” means a plant belonging to a class of plants declared under section 35 to be declared plants and includes—

- (a) any part of such a plant;
- (b) the product of such a plant;

“Deputy Chief Officer” means a Deputy Chief Agriculture Protection Officer appointed pursuant to section 9;

“district”, in relation to a council, means the municipal district of the municipality of which that council is the executive body;

“eligible person”—

- (a) in relation to membership of an authority of a zone, means—
 - (i) in the case of a member representing a region of a zone, a person who is a member of a council whose district is within or partly within that region or a member of a producer association; and
 - (ii) otherwise, a person who is a member of a council whose district is within or partly within that zone or a member of a producer association;

(b) in relation to membership of a committee of a region, means a person who is a member of a council whose district is within or partly within that region or a member of a producer association,

but does not include an officer or permanent employee of the Protection Board;

“Government department” means a Minister of the Crown acting in his official capacity, a department of the Public Service of the State, a State trading concern, instrumentality or public utility, and any other person or body corporate or unincorporate who or which, under the authority of an Act, administers or carries on for the benefit of the State a public social service or utility;

“inspector” means an agriculture protection inspector, the Chief Officer, or a Deputy Chief Officer, appointed under this Act;

“land under the control of a council” means land vested in or leased by a council, or within a public place, including a road, or within a public reserve under the care, control and management of a council or vested in a council as trustee or of which a council has been appointed the trustee;

“Local Court” means a Local Court established under the Local Courts Act, 1904;

“management programme” means a programme approved and published by the Protection Board under section 66;

“member” includes—

(a) in relation to an authority, the deputy chairman of that authority;

(b) in relation to a committee, a member elected under section 31 as Chairman of that committee;

“occupier”, in relation to land, means the person by whom or on whose behalf land is actually occupied, or, if there is no occupier,

the person entitled to possession, and includes a person in the unauthorized occupation of Crown land, and a person who, under a licence or concession relating to specified land vested in the Crown, has the right of taking a profit of the land, and “occupy” and inflexions and derivatives have, in relation to land, meanings correlative to “occupier”;

“owner”, in relation to land, means—

(a) (i) a person who is in possession of the land as—

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

(B) a Crown lessee or a lessee or tenant under a lease or tenancy agreement;

(C) a mortgagee of the land;

(D) a trustee, attorney or authorized agent of such a holder, lessee, tenant or mortgagee; or

(ii) where there is no such person in possession of the land the person who is entitled to possession in any of those capacities,

and, for the purposes of this paragraph, receipt of the rents and profits shall be regarded as possession;

(b) a person who—

- (i) under a licence or concession relating to specific Crown land, has the right of taking a profit of the land;
- (ii) is lawfully entitled to occupy the land which is vested in the Crown, and which has no other owner within the meaning of this definition;
- (iii) is in the actual occupation, with or without title, of the surface of the whole or portion of a mining tenement within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1904;
- (iv) has, without title, a tent, camp or other habitation on the land which is land belonging to another person;
- (v) is in the unauthorized occupation of the land which is Crown land,

and “own” and inflexions and derivatives have, in relation to land, meanings correlative to “owner”;

“pastoral lease” has the meaning ascribed to that term in and for the purposes of the Land Act, 1933;

“plant” means vegetation of any kind;

“private land” means land alienated by the Crown or land which the holder is in the course of purchasing or has the right to purchase from the Crown, or land held under lease or licence or permit from the Crown for any period or reserved or dedicated for a public purpose and vested in trustees, other than a council or committed to the control and management of a Board appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Parks and Reserves Act, 1895,

or land held or used by a person in any of the cases referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition "owner" in this subsection;

"producer association" means—

- (a) the body known as The Farmers' Union of Western Australia (Inc.);
- (b) the body known as The Pastoralists' and Graziers' Association of Western Australia (Incorporated); and
- (c) any other association, union or body that is determined by the Protection Board to be representative of the interests of persons engaged in primary industry in the State or a part of the State;

"prohibited material"—

- (a) in relation to the State generally, means a plant that is, for the time being, declared in respect of the whole of the State or any part of the State and includes any packet, parcel, packing material, seeds, soil, vegetable matter or other substance in or with which that plant is packed or associated;
- (b) in relation to a part of the State, means a plant that is, for the time being, declared in respect of that part of the State and includes any packet, parcel, packing material, seeds, soil, vegetable matter or other substance in or with which that plant is packed or associated;

"Protection Board" means the Agriculture Protection Board constituted under the provisions of the Agriculture Protection Board Act, 1950;

"public land" means land other than private land and other than land under the control of a council;

“rabbit-proof fence” means any substantial fence used to impede the movement of rabbits being a fence that—

- (a) conforms with the prescribed description of a rabbit-proof fence; or
- (b) is approved of in writing by the Chief Officer as being a rabbit-proof fence;

“region” means one of the regions into which a zone is divided by declaration under section 13;

“section” means a section of this Act;

“subsection” means a subsection of the section wherein the term is used;

“train” includes a railway locomotive, railway carriage and railway wagon;

“vehicle” has the meaning ascribed to that term in and for the purposes of the Road Traffic Act, 1974;

“watercourse” includes any waters, whether running or still, permanent or temporary, or natural or artificially constructed;

“zone” means a portion of the State constituted as a zone by declaration under section 13.

(2) For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) a reference to a class of declared plants or class of declared animals of, or assigned to, a category identified by a letter and a numeral refers to a class of declared plants or class of declared animals assigned, by declaration under section 35, to the category so identified in subsection (3) or (4) of section 36;

- (b) a reference to a declared plant or declared animal of a category identified by a letter and a numeral refers to a declared plant or declared animal of a class of declared plants or declared animals, as the case may be, assigned by declaration under section 35 to the category so identified in subsection (3) or (4) of section 36.

(3) A declared plant or declared animal shall be deemed to be on land for the purposes of this Act notwithstanding that it is on or in any watercourse on that land or is, in the case of a declared animal, in the air above that land.

(4) For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) a fence shall be taken to be on the boundary of any land, or on the common boundary of any lands, if it follows the line which is such actual, reputed, or accepted boundary, or where the boundary is inaccessible or incapable of being fenced, if the fence follows such boundary as nearly as practicable having regard to the physical features of the country, or if in any case such fence follows any line which is reasonably approximate to such boundary; and
- (b) the intervention of a road, railway or watercourse or a reserve set aside for the purposes of the transmission of electricity or the piping of gas or water shall not prevent lands being taken to be adjoining, or prevent a fence along either side of any such road, railway, watercourse or reserve being taken to be on the common boundary of the lands on either side of such road, railway, watercourse or reserve.

by him or authenticated by the Protection Board, as the case may be, delegate all or any of his or its powers and functions under this Act except this power of delegation, so that the delegated powers or functions may be exercised by the Chief Officer with respect to the matters or class of matters or the whole or that part of the State specified in the instrument of delegation.

(2) Every delegation under this section shall be revocable at will and no delegation shall prevent the exercise of any power or function by the Minister or the Protection Board, as the case may be.

(3) Where, by any of the provisions of this Act, the exercise of any power or function by the Minister or the Protection Board, or the operation of any provisions of this Act, is dependent upon the opinion, judgment, belief or satisfaction of the Minister or the Protection Board in relation to any matter, that power or function may be exercised by the Chief Officer or that provision may operate, as the case may be, upon the opinion, judgment, belief or satisfaction of the Chief Officer.

11. (1) The Chairman of the Protection Board or the Chief Officer may, from time to time, in writing, authorize persons to take all such measures and do all such things as are necessary or convenient for controlling, and preventing the introduction and spread, of declared plants and declared animals.

Authorized
persons.

(2) Every authorized person shall, if required to do so, produce his written authority to the owner or occupier of any land or premises he may enter pursuant to the powers conferred on him by this Act.

12. (1) The expenses of the Minister in connection with the administration of this Act shall be paid out of moneys from time to time appropriated by Parliament for that purpose.

Expenses of
administra-
tion.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by this Act the expenses of the Protection Board in connection with the administration of this Act shall be paid out of the Agriculture Protection Board Fund referred to in section 9 of the Agriculture Protection Board Act, 1950.

PART III.—ZONES AND REGIONS.

Division 1.—Declaration of Zones and Regions.

Constitution
of zones
and
division
into
regions.

13. (1) The Protection Board may by declaration—

- (a) constitute any portion of the State a zone for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) define the boundaries of and alter the boundaries of a zone;
- (c) assign a name to and alter the name of a zone;
- (d) abolish a zone;
- (e) divide a zone into regions for the purposes of this Act;
- (f) define the boundaries of and alter the boundaries of a region;
- (g) assign a name to and alter the name of a region;
- (h) abolish all or any of the regions of a zone.

(2) Subject to any declaration to the contrary, where a zone is abolished such abolition shall have the effect of abolishing all the regions of that zone.

Division 2.—Zone Control Authorities.

Authorities
to be
established.

14. (1) Subject to this Act a zone control authority shall be established for every zone.

(2) Unless the Minister determines otherwise, an authority shall not have less than six or more than nine members.

(3) Where a zone is divided into regions each region shall be represented on the authority of the zone by at least one member.

15. (1) The Protection Board shall, by declaration, appoint a Deputy Chief Officer or officer of the Protection Board to be the chairman of an authority.

Appoint-
ment of
chairman,
deputy
chairman
and
members.

(2) A person may hold office as chairman of two or more authorities simultaneously.

(3) The Protection Board shall, by declaration and in accordance with this section, appoint eligible persons to be the members of an authority and appoint one of those members to be the deputy chairman of the authority.

(4) Whenever an appointment is to be made to an office or offices of member of an authority, being an office or offices representing a region of that zone that has a committee, the Protection Board shall in the prescribed manner request that committee to nominate, in accordance with the regulations, members of the committee who are willing to act in the office of member of the authority.

(5) Where, in response to a request under subsection (4), nominations are submitted to the Protection Board in accordance with the regulations, the Protection Board shall appoint one or more, as the case requires, of the persons so nominated, as a member or members of the authority.

(6) Where a committee does not submit nominations to the Protection Board in accordance with the regulations the Protection Board may appoint such member or members, as the case requires, of the committee as it thinks fit to be a member or members of the authority.

(7) Whenever an appointment is to be made to an office or offices of member of an authority of a zone, being an office or offices representing a region of that zone that does not have a committee, the Protection Board shall in the prescribed manner request—

- (a) each council whose district is within or partly within that region; and
- (b) each producer association that has members in that region,

to nominate, in accordance with the regulations, members of the council or association, as the case may be, who are willing to act in the office of member of the authority.

(8) Subject to subsection (11), where, in response to requests under subsection (7), nominations are submitted to the Protection Board in accordance with the regulations, the Protection Board shall compile those nominations into a panel and shall appoint one or more, as the case requires, of the persons named on that panel as a member or members of the authority.

(9) Whenever an appointment is to be made to an office or offices of member of an authority of a zone and that zone is not divided into regions, the Protection Board shall in the prescribed manner request—

- (a) each council whose district is within or partly within that zone; and
- (b) each producer association that has members in that zone,

to nominate, in accordance with the regulations, members of the council or association, as the case may be, who are willing to act in the office of member of the authority.

(10) Subject to subsection (11), where, in response to requests under subsection (9), nominations are submitted to the Protection Board in accordance with the regulations, the Protection Board shall compile those names into a panel and

shall appoint one or more, as the case requires, of the persons named on that panel as a member or members of the authority.

(11) Where, after requests under subsection (7) or (9), no nominations are submitted in accordance with the regulations or the nominations so submitted are, in the opinion of the Protection Board, inadequate for the purpose of forming a panel under subsection (8) or (10), as the case may be, the Protection Board may appoint such eligible person or eligible persons, as the case requires, as it thinks fit to be a member or members of the authority.

16. (1) The chairman of an authority shall hold office until his appointment is revoked by declaration.

Terms of
office.

(2) A member of an authority shall hold office for such period, not exceeding three years, as is specified in the declaration appointing him but is eligible for re-appointment.

(3) In specifying the terms for which members of an authority are to hold office the Protection Board shall ensure that the terms of office of, as nearly as possible, one-third of the members of the authority will expire on the first Wednesday in April in each year.

(4) The Protection Board may terminate the appointment of any member of an authority who, in the opinion of the Protection Board, because of illness, incapacity or any other reason, has ceased to perform or be able to perform his duties as a member.

(5) If—

- (a) a member of an authority dies, resigns his office as member by writing addressed to the executive officer of that authority, is absent from two consecutive meetings of the authority without leave obtained from the chairman, or ceases to be an eligible person;
or

(3) If the chairman fails to call a meeting within fourteen days, after having been requested to do so pursuant to subsection (2) any three members may call the meeting by notice in writing signed by them stating the object of the meeting and the time and place at which it is to be held.

21. (1) The chairman shall preside at all meetings of an authority at which he is present. Procedure
at
meetings.

(2) If the chairman is not present at a meeting of an authority the deputy chairman of the authority shall preside at the meeting.

(3) Where the chairman and deputy chairman of an authority are both absent from a meeting of the authority the members present shall appoint one of their number present to preside at the meeting.

(4) An authority shall conduct its proceedings in such manner as may be prescribed and, until prescribed, as the authority may determine, but in any case—

- (a) three members, or two members and the chairman, constitute a quorum for the conduct of business;
- (b) each member present at a meeting, including a member presiding at the meeting, shall be entitled to a deliberative vote on the determination of a matter arising at the meeting and the matter shall be determined by a majority of those votes;
- (c) if the deliberative votes in a matter arising at a meeting are equally divided the matter shall be deemed to be resolved in the negative.

22. (1) A record of the proceedings of every meeting of an authority shall be entered in a minute book and signed by the person presiding at that or the next succeeding meeting. Record of
proceedings.

(2) The minute book referred to in subsection (1) shall be made available at any reasonable time to a member of the authority or other interested person.

Suspension
or
dissolution
of
authority.

23. (1) Subject to subsection (2) the Minister may by notice published in the *Gazette* suspend the powers and functions of an authority for such time as he thinks necessary or dissolve an authority, if it appears to the Minister after consultation with the Protection Board that the authority—

- (a) is not performing the duties and functions imposed and conferred upon it by this Act;
- (b) is exceeding the powers granted to it by this Act; or
- (c) is acting in a manner which is contrary to policies and procedures formulated under this Act and which is detrimental to the achievement of the object of this Act.

(2) The Minister shall not publish a notice under subsection (1) without first giving the authority concerned notice in writing of his intention to do so and affording that authority reasonable opportunity to show cause why he should not do so.

(3) Subject to any declaration to the contrary, where a zone is abolished such abolition shall have the effect of dissolving the authority of the zone.

Comms-
sioner may
act in lieu
of
authority.

24. When—

- (a) pursuant to subsection (1) of section 23 the powers and functions of an authority of a zone are suspended or the authority is dissolved; or
- (b) a zone is, for some reason, without an authority,

the Protection Board may, by declaration authorize a commissioner nominated by the Protection Board to act as the authority of the zone during the suspension of those powers and functions or until an authority for the zone is established or re-established, as the case may require.

25. The Minister may—

- (a) at any time after the suspension of the powers and functions of an authority pursuant to subsection (1) of section 23, remove that suspension by notice published in the *Gazette*;
- (b) at any time after the dissolution of an authority pursuant to subsection (1) of section 23, direct the Protection Board to re-establish that authority in the same manner as if it were an authority being established under this Division for the first time.

Re-instate-
ment or
re-establi-
shment of
authority.

26. Subject to the Protection Board and to the provisions of this Act, the powers, functions and duties of the authority of a zone include the following, namely—

Powers etc.
of
authorities.

- (a) ensuring that the provisions of this Act are efficiently carried into effect in, and in relation to, that zone;
- (b) causing, through the executive officer and other staff assigned to the authority, the efficient control of declared plants and declared animals in and in relation to that zone;
- (c) formulating policies and schemes for efficiently carrying the provisions of this Act into effect in, and in relation to, that zone, communicating those policies and schemes to the Protection Board, and

advising and making recommendations to the Protection Board on their implementation;

- (d) advising and making recommendations to the Protection Board as to the expenditure of funds under the control of the Protection Board whether that expenditure be in relation to that zone or any other zone or the State generally;
- (e) any other power, function or duty conferred or imposed on the authority by or under this Act.

Delegation
of
powers,
etc.

27. (1) The authority of a zone may—

- (a) delegate any or all of the powers, functions and duties of the authority, except this power of delegation, to the executive officer of the authority;
- (b) delegate to the committee of a region of that zone the responsibility for ensuring that the provisions of this Act are efficiently carried into effect in and in relation to, that region.

(2) A delegation under subsection (1) may be made for such time and subject to such conditions as the authority determines.

Division 3—Regional Advisory Committees.

Committees
to be
established.

28. (1) Subject to this Act a regional advisory committee shall be established for every region.

(2) Unless the Minister determines otherwise, a committee shall not have less than six members.

Appoint-
ment of
members.

29. (1) The Protection Board shall, by declaration, and in accordance with this section, appoint eligible persons to be members of a committee.

(2) Wherever an appointment is to be made to an office or offices of member of a committee of a region the Protection Board shall in the prescribed manner request—

- (a) each council whose district is within or partly within that region; and
- (b) each producer association that has members in that region,

to nominate, in accordance with the regulations members of the council or association, as the case may be, who are willing to act in the office of member of the committee.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), where, in response to requests under subsection (2), names are submitted to the Protection Board in accordance with the regulations, the Protection Board shall compile those nominations into a panel and shall appoint one or more, as the case requires, of the persons named on the panel as a member or members of the committee.

(4) Where, after requests under subsection (2), no nominations are submitted or the nominations so submitted are, in the opinion of the Protection Board, inadequate for the purpose of forming a panel under subsection (3) the Protection Board may appoint such eligible person or persons, as the case requires, as it thinks fit to be a member or members of the committee.

30. (1) The executive officer of a zone control authority shall, without further appointment than this subsection, be—

Chairman,
liaison
officer,
executive
officer and
other staff.

- (a) chairman of each committee in that zone other than any committee that, for the time being, has a chairman elected pursuant to section 31; and
- (b) liaison officer to each committee in that zone that, for the time being, has a chairman elected pursuant to section 31.

to the efficient carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act in, and in relation to, that region;

- (b) exercise or perform any power, function or duty in, and in relation to, that region that is necessary or expedient for carrying out a responsibility delegated to the committee by the authority of that zone under section 27; and
- (c) exercise or perform any other power, function or duty conferred or imposed on the committee by or under this Act.

PART IV.—DECLARATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

35. (1) The Protection Board may, by declaration, declare—

Classes of plants and animals may be declared.

- (a) plants of a class specified in the declaration to be declared plants;
- (b) animals of a class specified in the declaration to be declared animals.

(2) A declaration under subsection (1) in relation to a class of plants or animals shall specify—

- (a) whether those plants or animals are declared plants or declared animals, as the case may be, in respect of the whole of the State and every part of the State or only in respect of a part or parts of the State specified in the declaration;
- (b) whether those plants or animals are declared generally or only in particular circumstances specified in the declaration; and
- (c) the category or categories to which that class of declared plants or declared animals is assigned for the purposes of this Act.

Categories of
declared
plants and
animals.

36. (1) Subject to, and in accordance with, subsection (3) and (4), a class of declared plants or class of declared animals may, by declaration under section 35, be assigned to one or more categories for the purposes of this Act according to the measures that, in the opinion of the Protection Board, need to be taken in relation to declared plants or declared animals of that class in order to achieve the object of this Act.

(2) A class of declared plants or class of declared animals may, by declaration under section 35, be assigned to different categories in respect of different parts of the State.

(3) For the purposes of this Act a class of declared plants may be assigned to—

- (a) category P1 in respect of an area if the introduction into and movement within that area of those plants should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be prohibited;
- (b) category P2 in respect of an area if those plants should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be eradicated in that area;
- (c) category P3 in respect of an area if the numbers or distribution, or both, of those plants should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be reduced in that area;
- (d) category P4 in respect of an area if those plants should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be prevented from spreading beyond the places in which they occur in that area for the time being;
- (e) category P5 in respect of an area, if, in the opinion of the Protection Board, particular action should be taken in relation to those plants on land in that area that is public land or land under the control of a council.

(4) For the purposes of this Act a class of declared animals may be assigned to—

- (a) category A1 in respect of an area if the introduction of those animals into that area should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be prohibited;
- (b) category A2 in respect of an area if those animals—
 - (i) are not vertebrate animals native to that area; and
 - (ii) should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be eradicated in that area;
- (c) category A3 in respect of an area if the keeping of those animals in that area should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be prohibited;
- (d) category A4 in respect of an area if the introduction of those animals into that area should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be subject to prescribed conditions and restrictions;
- (e) category A5 in respect of an area if the numbers of those animals in that area should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be reduced and kept under restriction;
- (f) category A6 in respect of an area if the keeping of those animals in that area should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be subject to prescribed conditions and restrictions;
- (g) category A7 in respect of an area if those animals are native to that area and are animals for which a management programme should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be approved and published by the Protection Board and implemented in and in relation to that area.

(5) In subsections (3) and (4) "area" means the whole of the State or a part of the State.

Annual
list of
declared
animals
and
plants.

37. At least once in every calendar year the Protection Board shall publish a list in the *Gazette* setting out every class of plants or animals that is for the time being the subject of a declaration made under section 35 together with the matters specified pursuant to subsection (2) of that section in relation to each such class.

PART V.—CONTROL OF DECLARED PLANTS
AND DECLARED ANIMALS.

Division 1.—Interpretation.

Interpreta-
tion and
application.

38. (1) In this Part—

"declared animal" means a declared animal of category A2, A5 or A7;

"declared plant" means a declared plant of category P2, P3 or P4 and, in relation to public land and land under the control of a council, includes a declared plant of category P5.

(2) A provision of this Part relating to declared plants or declared animals on land or to the control of declared plants on and in relation to land applies to and in relation to plants or animals, as the case may be, that are, for the time being, declared in respect of the part of the State in which that land is situated.

Division 2.—Public Land.

Department
to control
declared
plants and
animals.

39. A Government department shall control declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to public land under its control.

40. (1) An inspector or authorized person who finds declared plants or declared animals or signs or marks of declared animals on or in the vicinity of public land that is under the control of a Government department shall notify the department of that fact.

Inspection
and
advice.

(2) An inspector or authorized person may advise a Government department as to the measures that should be taken by it to control declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to land under its control.

41. (1) The Protection Board and a Government department may enter into agreements for the supply by the Protection Board to the Government department of materials, appliances and services for the control of declared plants and declared animals at such costs as shall be agreed.

Agreements.

(2) Subject to such limitations as may be prescribed the Protection Board and a Government department, as parties to an agreement referred to in subsection (1), may agree to extend or vary the agreement from time to time, or to discharge the agreement.

Division 3.—Municipal Land.

42. A council shall control declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to land under its control.

Local
authority
to control
declared
plants and
animals.

Penalty: For a first offence, fifty dollars; for any subsequent offence two hundred and fifty dollars.

43. (1) Without affecting any proceeding against or liability of any council under section 42, if an inspector or authorized person is of the opinion that a council is not making all reasonable endeavours to comply with that section he may, by notice in writing served on that council, direct that declared

Notice to
comply
may be
served on
local
authority.

plants or declared animals specified in the notice be controlled on and in relation to land specified in the notice in the manner and to the extent specified in the notice.

(2) An inspector or authorized person may, by notice served under subsection (1), direct two or more councils to act in conjunction in controlling declared plants or declared animals on and in relation to land under the control of each of them respectively and may fix the proportion of the expense of so doing to be paid by each of them.

Failure to
comply
with
direction.

44. (1) A council that fails to comply with a direction contained in a notice served on it under section 43 commits an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence, one hundred dollars; for any subsequent offence two hundred dollars.

(2) For the purposes of this section and section 45 a council on which a notice has been served under section 43 shall not be regarded as having failed to comply with the direction contained in the notice by reason only that it has not controlled declared plants or declared animals in the manner specified in the notice so long as it has controlled the plants or animals in some other manner.

Powers of
inspectors,
etc. on
failure to
comply
with
direction.

45. (1) Without affecting any proceeding against or liability of any council for an offence under section 44 if that council has not, in the opinion of an inspector or authorized person, complied with a direction contained in a notice served on it under section 43 he may enter the land to which the notice relates and carry out all or any of the requirements of the direction, and the expense of doing so, together with interest at the prescribed rate, shall be a debt due by the council to the Protection Board and may be sued for and recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), if a notice under section 43 has been served on two or more councils the expense incurred under subsection (1)

in carrying out the requirements of the direction contained in the notice shall be recoverable from those councils in the proportions fixed by the notice.

46. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1960 the Protection Board and a council may enter into agreements for the supply by the Protection Board to the local authority of materials, appliances and services for the control of declared plants and declared animals at such cost as shall be agreed.

Agreements.

(2) Subject to such limitations as may be prescribed, and to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1960, the Protection Board and a council, as parties to an agreement referred to in subsection (1), may agree to extend or vary the agreement from time to time, or to discharge the agreement.

Division 4.—Private Land.

47. (1) For the purposes of this Division, an owner or occupier of private land shall be regarded, subject to subsection (2), as owning or occupying as the case may be, in addition to that land—

Application
to
certain
roads.

- (a) the land comprising any road that—
 - (i) intersects the private land; or
 - (ii) bounds the private land and is fenced only on the side further from the common boundary of the road and the private land;
- (b) the land comprising half of the width of any road that bounds the private land and is fenced on both sides being the half that is nearer the common boundary of the road and the private land, and
- (c) the land comprising half the width of any road that separates the private land from other private land being the half that is nearer the common boundary of the road and the firstmentioned private land.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to or in relation to a road dedicated and open to public use and fenced on both sides.

Notice of
declared
plants
and
animals,
etc. to be
given by
occupier.

48. An occupier of any private land who finds or learns that declared plants or declared animals or signs or marks of declared animals are present on that land shall forthwith notify the Protection Board or an inspector or authorized person.

Penalty: One hundred dollars.

Occupiers
of
private
land to
control
declared
plants and
animals.

49. The occupier of any private land shall control declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to that land.

Penalty: For a first offence, fifty dollars; for any subsequent offence two hundred and fifty dollars.

Notice to
owner
and
occupier
to control
declared
plants
and
animals.

50. (1) Without affecting any proceeding against or liability of any occupier under section 49, if an inspector or authorized person is satisfied that an occupier of private land is not making all reasonable endeavours to comply with that section he may, by notice in writing served on that occupier, or on the owner of the land, or on both the occupier and the owner, direct that declared plants or declared animals specified in the notice be controlled on and in relation to the land in the manner and to the extent specified in the notice and specify a commencement date on or before which the person on whom the notice is served shall commence to comply with the direction contained therein and a completion date on or before which that person shall fully comply with that direction.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) a notice under that subsection may be served by publishing a copy of the notice in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating generally in the area where the private land to which the notice relates is situated, not less than one month before the date

specified in the notice as the date on or before which the person on whom the notice is served shall commence to comply with the direction contained therein.

(3) A notice served in accordance with subsection (2)—

- (a) may be directed to any number of owners or occupiers of private land;
- (b) shall be deemed to have been served on both the owner and the occupier of any private land specified in the notice.

51. (1) An owner or occupier of private land who has been served with a notice under section 50 and who—

Failure to
comply
with
direction.

- (a) fails to commence to comply with the direction contained in the notice on or before the commencement date specified in the notice; or
- (b) fails to fully comply with the direction contained in the notice on or before the completion date specified in the notice,

commits an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence, not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; for any subsequent offence, not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and, in addition, for an offence under paragraph (a) of this subsection a daily penalty of twenty dollars in respect of each day after the date referred to in that paragraph until the provisions of that paragraph are complied with.

(2) Where the owner and the occupier of private land are both served with a notice under subsection (1) it is a defence in any proceeding against either of them under paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) for the defendant to show that the other has complied with the provisions of that paragraph.

(3) For the purposes of this section and section 52 an owner or occupier of private land who has been served with a notice under section 50—

- (a) shall not be regarded as having failed to commence to comply with the direction contained in the notice by reason only that he has not commenced to control declared plants or declared animals in the manner specified in the notice so long as he has commenced to control the plants or animals in some other manner;
- (b) shall not be regarded as having failed to comply, or fully comply, with the direction contained in the notice by reason only that he has not controlled declared plants or declared animals in the manner specified in the notice so long as he has controlled the plants or animals in some other manner.

Protection Board may carry out work and recover cost.

52. (1) Without affecting any proceeding against or liability of any owner or occupier under section 51, if an inspector or authorized person is of the opinion that neither the owner nor the occupier of private land has complied with the direction contained in a notice served on either or both of them under section 50 that inspector or authorized person may enter the land to which the notice relates and carry out all or any of the requirements of the direction.

(2) All expenses incurred by an inspector or authorized officer under subsection (1), together with interest at the prescribed rate, shall be a debt due by the owner or occupier served with the notice referred to in that subsection, and if both are served, by them jointly and each of them severally, to the Protection Board, and may be sued for and recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Powers of owner and occupier to control declared plants and animals.

53. (1) An owner or occupier of private land shall have full power to do all that is necessary to control declared plants and declared animals on and in

relation to that land and to comply with a direction contained in a notice served on him under section 50.

(2) Every owner of private land shall permit any occupier of that land, and every occupier shall permit any owner, to exercise the power referred to in subsection (1) and if in the attempted exercise thereof the occupier obstructs the owner, or the owner obstructs the occupier, the person causing the obstruction commits an offence.

Penalty: Two hundred dollars.

54. (1) As between the owner and occupier or successive owners and occupiers of private land the expense of controlling declared plants or declared animals on and in relation to the land in compliance with a direction contained in a notice served under section 50, whether the controlling be done by the owner or occupier or the Protection Board, shall, subject to the provisions of any agreement between the owner or occupier or successive owners and occupiers, be borne in such proportions as shall be prescribed, and until prescribed, as shall be determined by the Protection Board, which shall notify the parties concerned of its decision forthwith on the making thereof.

Apportion-
ment of
expense
between
persons
interested
in land.

(2) A party dissatisfied with the decision of the Protection Board under subsection (1) may, within one month of being notified thereof, appeal therefrom in the prescribed manner to the Local Court having jurisdiction where the land is situated, and the Local Court may modify or otherwise vary the decision and make such order as to costs as it thinks fit.

(3) A party paying more than his proportion, may recover the excess from the other by action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) An owner, having only a partial interest or a particular estate in the land, may apply to the Local Court having jurisdiction where the land is

situated for an order declaring what portion of any expense of or incidental to the control of declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to the land paid or to be paid by the owner shall be borne by any other person having a partial interest or an estate in the land, and the Court may, subject to the provisions of this Act, make such order as in the circumstances it considers just, and an owner paying, or who has paid, more than his proportion of the expenses as determined by the order, may recover the excess from any person declared by the order liable therefor, by action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Agreements.

55. (1) The Protection Board and an owner or occupier, or both, of private land may enter into agreements for the supply by the Protection Board to the owner or occupier, or both, of materials, appliances and services for the control of declared plants and declared animals at such cost as shall be agreed.

(2) Subject to such limitations as may be prescribed the Protection Board and the owner or occupier, or both, of land, as parties to an agreement referred to in subsection (1) may agree to extend or vary the agreement from time to time or to discharge the agreement.

**Protection
Board
may
delegate
powers to
councils.**

56. (1) The Protection Board may, from time to time with the written approval of the Minister, by written authorization under seal, delegate to a council the power to exercise all or any of the powers of inspectors and authorized persons under sections 50 and 52 in relation to private land situated within the district of the council and in relation to owners and occupiers of that land.

(2) A delegation under this section shall have effect according to its tenor and shall be revocable at the will of the Protection Board and no delegation shall prevent the exercise of any power by an inspector or authorized person.

Division 5.—Operational Work By Protection Board.

57. In this Division “operational work” means the doing of such acts, matters and things as may be necessary for or conducive to the control of declared plants and declared animals.

Interpreta-
tion.

58. (1) The Protection Board through inspectors and authorized persons may, in such areas, at such times and to such extent, as it may determine—

Protection
Board may
carry out
operational
work.

- (a) carry out operational work on and in relation to public land out of moneys from time to time appropriated by Parliament for that purpose;
- (b) carry out operational work on and in relation to any private land held under pastoral lease out of moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the Control Fund other than moneys derived from zonal rates recovered under section 61;
- (c) carry out operational work on and in relation to private land held under pastoral lease in a zone out of moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the Control Fund and derived from zonal rates recovered from that zone under section 61;
- (d) carry out operational work on and in relation to public land, land under the control of a local authority or private land—
 - (i) pursuant to an agreement entered into pursuant to section 41, 46 or 55; or
 - (ii) out of moneys (other than moneys standing to the credit of the Control Fund) from time to time at the disposal of the Protection Board pursuant to this Act or any other Act;
- (e) carry out operational work on and in relation to private land referred to in subsection (1) of section 118 out of the excess moneys referred to in that subsection.

(2) An inspector or authorized person may enter any land for the purpose of exercising the powers of the Protection Board under this section.

Saving
provisions.

59. (1) The provisions of section 58 are in addition to and not in derogation of any other provision, whether of this Act or another Act, conferring power on the Protection Board or an inspector or authorized person to control declared plants and declared animals.

(2) Nothing in section 58 limits or otherwise affects the application of Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of this Part to and in relation to land if, and to the extent that, declared plants or declared animals are not controlled on and in relation to that land pursuant to operational work carried out under the provisions of that section.

Division 6.—Rating and Finance.

General
rates on
pastoral
leases.

60. (1) This section applies to the financial year commencing on the first day of July, 1976 and to each financial year thereafter.

(2) Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in respect of each financial year to which this section applies there shall be assessed, collected and paid on and in relation to all land held under pastoral lease general rates at such rate as the Protection Board, with the approval of the Minister, imposes by notice published in the *Gazette* on or before the thirtieth day of June immediately preceding that financial year.

(3) The rate imposed under subsection (2) shall not exceed the following amount in the dollar of the unimproved value of land to which the rate applies, that is to say—

- (a) in respect of the financial year commencing on the first day of July, 1976 and the financial year commencing on the first day of July, 1977—three cents;

- (b) in respect of the financial year commencing on the first day of July, 1978 and each financial year thereafter—four and one-half cents.

61. (1) Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in respect of any financial year to which section 60 applies there shall be assessed, collected and paid on and in relation to all land held under pastoral lease in a zone, zonal rates at such rate as may be imposed under subsection (2) in respect of that zone.

Zonal
rates on
pastoral
leases.

(2) The Protection Board on the recommendation of the authority of a zone and with the approval of the Minister, may, by notice published in the *Gazette* on or before the thirtieth day of June immediately preceding a financial year to which section 60 applies, impose a zonal rate in respect of that zone and that financial year.

(3) A rate imposed under subsection (2) shall be imposed upon the unimproved value of land to which the rate applies.

62. (1) For the purposes of section 60, the unimproved value of land to which a rate imposed under that section applies is a sum equal to twenty times the amount of the relevant annual rent on the pastoral lease under which that land is held.

Calculation
of
unimproved
value.

(2) For the purposes of section 61, the unimproved value of land to which a rate imposed under that section applies is—

- (a) where the land is the whole of the land held under a pastoral lease, a sum equal to twenty times the amount of the relevant annual rent on that lease; or

- (b) where the land is only part of the land held under a pastoral lease, a sum calculated by use of the following formula—

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C \times 20 = D$$

where—

A is the area of the land to which the rate applies;

B is the area of the whole of the land held under that lease;

C is the relevant annual rent on that lease; and

D is the unimproved value of the land to which the rate applies.

- (3) For the purposes of this section the relevant annual rent on a pastoral lease is—

(a) in the case of a pastoral lease granted on or before the thirtieth day of June, 1976, the rate of annual rent payable in respect of that lease as at that day;

(b) in the case of a pastoral lease granted after the thirtieth day of June, 1976, the rate of annual rent first payable in respect of that lease.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3) where in respect of any pastoral lease the rate of annual rent referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of that subsection is an interim rate fixed by subsection (4) of section 98 of the Land Act, 1933, the relevant annual rent on that lease for the purposes of this section is the first rent determined in respect of that lease under subsections (1) (2) and (3) of that section, or, where that rent is varied pursuant to section 99 of that Act, that rent as so varied.

Assessment,
payment
and
recovery.

63. (1) Where a rate is imposed under section 60 or 61 in respect of a financial year the Commissioner shall assess the amount payable by

way of rates under that section on and in relation to all land to which the rate applies and the rates so assessed are payable by the person who was the owner of the land at noon on the thirtieth day of June immediately preceding that financial year.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) the Commissioner may, by one assessment, assess both the general rates payable on and in relation to land under section 60 and the zonal rates (if any) payable on and in relation to that land under section 61.

(3) (a) Rates assessed under section 60 or 61 are payable to the Commissioner on demand and are recoverable as if they were land tax of which payment is in default.

(b) In this subsection "land tax" means land tax as imposed by any Act as assessed under the Land Tax Assessment Act, 1907.

(4) The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Protection Board, write off arrears of rates assessed and due on and in relation to land under section 60.

(5) The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Protection Board and the authority of the zone in which land is situated, write off arrears of rates assessed and due on and in relation to that land under section 61.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, for the purposes of this Act the amount of rates treated as having been recovered by the Commissioner under section 60 or 61 in a financial year shall be the amount of the rates which becomes payable in that financial year under that section.

64. (1) Subject to subsection (5), a person who is a pensioner may claim to be exempt from liability for the payment of rates assessed under section 60 or 61 in respect of land of which he is in actual occupation as owner.

Postpone-
ment of
payment of
rates
payable by
pensioners.

(2) On receipt of the claim the Commissioner shall postpone the payment of the rates to which the claim relates until the person ceases to own the land or dies, whichever first occurs, or until the person ceases to be entitled to be exempt from liability for payment of rates assessed under section 60 or 61 in respect of the land.

(3) Where the payment of any rates is postponed pursuant to subsection (2), nothing contained in the Limitation Act, 1935 prevents the Commissioner from recovering the amount of any of those rates which but for this subsection he would have been prevented from so doing by that Act.

(4) While the rates remain unpaid they are by force of this section a charge on the land ranking equally with any other charge on the land created by an Act and before any other charge on the land.

(5) A person is not entitled to be exempt under this section from liability for payment of rates assessed under section 60 or 61 in respect of any land if—

- (a) the land is occupied by that person and a person who is neither a pensioner nor a dependant of the first-mentioned person;
or
- (b) the land is partly owned by that person and partly owned by a person who is neither a pensioner nor a dependant of the first-mentioned person.

(6) (a) In this section the term “pensioner” means a pensioner as defined under the National Health Act 1953 of the Parliament of the Commonwealth but does not include a person who comes within that definition by reason only that he is a person to whom or in respect of whom—

- (i) there is being paid a sheltered employment allowance under the Social Services Act 1947 of the Parliament of the Commonwealth or that allowance would be payable if he were not receiving vocational training under Part VIII of that Act; or

- (ii) there is being paid an allowance under the Tuberculosis Act 1948 of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

(b) Any reference in this subsection to an Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth includes any Act amending the Act or enacted in substitution for it.

65. (1) All rates recovered under section 60 or 61 shall be paid to the credit of an account to be kept in the Treasury and called the Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund.

Declared
Plants and
Animals
Control
Fund.

(2) (a) This subsection applies to the financial years commencing on the first day of July, 1976 and the first day of July, 1977 respectively.

(b) In each financial year to which this subsection applies there shall be appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, without authority other than that of this subsection, and paid into the Control Fund a sum approved by the Treasurer as being the sum that will, when added to the rates recovered by the Commissioner in that year under section 60, be sufficient to enable the Protection Board to carry out in that year on and in relation to land held under pastoral lease an amount of operational work equivalent to the amount of work carried out by the Protection Board, councils, a regional council and vermin boards in the financial year that commenced on the first day of July, 1975 in connection with the destruction, control, prevention and eradication of noxious weeds and vermin.

(c) In this subsection—

“operational work” has the meaning given to that term in and for the purposes of Division 5 of this Part;

“noxious weeds” and “vermin” have the respective meanings given to those terms in and for the purposes of the Acts repealed by this Act;

(3) The Protection Board shall publish every programme approved under subsection (1) in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in the area or areas in which the programme shall have effect.

(4) A programme published under subsection (3)—

- (a) shall take and have effect on and from the day specified in the programme as the day on which it takes effect or, if a day is not so specified, on the day on which it is so published;
- (b) may amend or vary any previous programme so published and may cancel any previous programme so published for the purpose of substituting its provisions for the provisions of the programme so cancelled;
- (c) may be cancelled wholly or in part by the Protection Board by notice published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in the area or areas in which the programme has effect.

Division 8.—Miscellaneous.

67. Without affecting the operation or effect of any other provision of this Act, where there are declared plants or declared animals on any public or private land, the council in whose district that land is situate may render such financial or other assistance to any owner or occupier of that land as the council considers necessary or expedient for the control of those declared plants or declared animals on and in relation to that land.

Council
may
assist
owner or
occupier to
control
declared
plants
and
animals.

68. (1) In this section—

“take”, in relation to an animal, means to trap, snare, shoot or catch that animal by any means other than poisoning and “taking” has a corresponding meaning.

Protection
of human
health and
life.

(2) The object of this section is to protect human health and life from danger or detriment likely to result from the handling or consumption of poisoned animals.

(3) Where the Protection Board or an inspector or authorized person proposes—

- (a) to use; or
- (b) to specify in a notice under section 43 or 50 the use of,

poison, or other means likely to endanger or be detrimental to human health or life, for the control of declared animals in any area, the Protection Board shall cause notice to be published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in the area, and in such other manner as the Protection Board considers necessary in order to notify the public of the proposal.

(4) In a notice published under subsection (3) the Protection Board shall cause to be stated—

- (a) the proposal;
- (b) the area to which the proposal relates;
- (c) notification that taking of animals of a class specified in the notice is prohibited in that area until such time as a further notice cancelling the prohibition is published by the Protection Board;
- (d) notification that the taking of animals of a class specified in the notice in breach of the prohibition is an offence against subsection (6); and
- (e) a warning that animals taken in breach of the prohibition are likely to endanger or be detrimental to human health or life if handled or consumed.

(5) Where the Protection Board has caused a notice to be published under subsection (3), if the Protection Board is of the opinion that the prohibition mentioned in that notice may without danger or detriment to human health or life be

cancelled, the Protection Board shall cause a further notice cancelling the prohibition to be published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in the area concerned.

(6) Where under this section the taking of animals of any class is, for the time being, prohibited in an area, a person who takes such an animal in that area in breach of that prohibition commits an offence.

Penalty: Five hundred dollars.

69. (1) Subject to this Act, it shall be lawful for the Protection Board and the owners and occupiers of land and all persons acting with their authority for the purpose of controlling declared animals, to lay poison and set traps or snares on any land.

Authority
to use
poison, set
traps, etc.

(2) An inspector or authorized person shall not use poison for the control of declared animals on or in relation to any land unless notice has been given to the actual occupant (if any) of the land of the intention to use poison.

(3) Any person who, without lawful authority (proof whereof shall lie on him) destroys, injures, removes or interferes with any trap, snare, poison, matter or thing which is used for the purpose of controlling declared animals and which is lawfully placed upon any land for that purpose, commits an offence.

Penalty: Two hundred dollars.

70. (1) The Governor, by notice published in the *Gazette*, may declare anything to be a natural enemy of a declared plant or declared animal and prohibit the destruction, injuring and capturing of that thing in any area specified in the notice.

Natural
enemies of
declared
plants and
animals.

(2) A notice published under subsection (1) may be varied or revoked by a subsequent notice so published.

72. Any person who, for any purpose or in any manner, brings any prohibited material—

Prohibition of introduction of declared plants.

(a) into the State from elsewhere; or

(b) into any part of the State from some other part of the State or from elsewhere,

commits an offence.

Penalty: Not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

73. Any animal or thing which is intended to be, is being, or has been brought—

Power to detain and deal with contaminated animals or things.

(a) into the State from elsewhere; or

(b) into any part of the State from some other part of the State or from elsewhere,

and which is found by an inspector or authorized person to carry or contain prohibited material, may be detained and dealt with in accordance with the regulations.

74. (1) A person shall not bring into the State from elsewhere any coat, fodder, machinery, sack, wool pack or restricted animal without first giving to the Protection Board—

Notice to be given of certain imports.

(a) notice, in the manner prescribed, of his intention to do so; and

(b) such particulars relating to that coat, fodder, machinery, sack, wool pack or animal, as may be prescribed.

(2) All coats, fodder, machinery, sacks, wool packs and restricted animals entering the State from elsewhere, shall immediately on arrival be delivered into the custody of an inspector or authorized person.

(3) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.

Penalty: Not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Examination
by owner
or person
in
possession
or
control.

75. (1) A person who, in any part of the State, becomes the owner of, or takes possession or control of any coat, fodder, machinery, sack, wool pack or restricted animal, shall examine it or cause it to be examined for the presence of material that is prohibited material in that part of the State.

(2) Where an examination carried out as required by subsection (1), discloses the presence of prohibited material, the person referred to in that subsection shall notify the Protection Board or an inspector or authorized person, giving details of—

- (a) the number and description of coats, sacks, wool packs or animals affected and the place where they may be inspected; or
- (b) the quantity and description of fodder or machinery affected and the place where it may be inspected,

and describing the prohibited material which has been found.

(3) Any coat, fodder, machinery, sack, wool pack or animal mentioned in a notification given under the provisions of subsection (2) may be inspected by an inspector or authorized person.

(4) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.

Penalty: Not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Destruction
or disposal
of
prohibited
material.

76. (1) An inspector or authorized person who discovers, or is notified of the discovery of, material that is prohibited material in any part of the State may seize, detain and destroy that prohibited material forthwith, or may notify the Protection Board of the discovery.

(2) On being notified under the provisions of this section or of section 75 of the discovery of prohibited material, the Protection Board may cause

the prohibited material to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with by the owner, consignor, consignee or person in possession or control of it.

Division 2.—Declared Animals.

77. (1) Any person who, for any purpose or in any manner,—

Prohibition
of
introduction
of
category
A1
animals.

- (a) brings into the State from elsewhere an animal that is a declared animal of category A1 in respect of the whole of the State; or
- (b) brings into a part of the State from another part of the State, or from elsewhere, an animal that is a declared animal of category A1 in respect of the first-mentioned part of the State,

commits an offence.

Penalty: Not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

(2) A person who wishes to bring a declared animal of category A1 into the State or a part of the State for scientific or educational purposes may apply to the Protection Board for permission to bring that animal into the State, or that part of the State, as the case may be, and the Protection Board may grant such permission subject to such conditions and restrictions as it considers necessary, or may refuse such permission.

(3) Permission under subsection (2) may be applied for and granted in conjunction with permission under subsection (2) of section 80.

(4) In proceedings for an offence against paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) it is a defence for the defendant to show that the declared animal was brought into the State or part of the State, as the case may be, pursuant to permission granted by the Protection Board under subsection (2) and in accordance with the conditions and restrictions imposed by the Protection Board under subsection (2).

Restrictions
on
introduc-
tion of
category
A4
animals.

78. A person shall not, for any purpose or in any manner,—

- (a) bring into the State from elsewhere any animal that is a declared animal of category A4 in respect of the whole of the State; or
- (b) bring into a part of the State from another part of the State, or from elsewhere, an animal that is a declared animal of category A4 in respect of the first-mentioned part of the State,

unless that animal is brought into the State or that part of the State, as the case may be, subject to and in accordance with the conditions and restrictions prescribed in relation to the introduction of animals of that class.

Penalty: Not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Delivery
of
declared
animals
into
custody.

79. (1) Where a person—

- (a) brings into the State from elsewhere an animal that is a declared animal in respect of the whole of the State; or
- (b) brings into a part of the State from another part of the State, or from elsewhere, an animal that is a declared animal in respect of the first-mentioned part of the State,

that person shall, if required by an inspector or authorized person, deliver that animal into the custody of an inspector or authorized person at any place nominated by an inspector or authorized person.

(2) Where a declared animal has been delivered to a place pursuant to subsection (1) a person shall not remove the animal from that place without the prior written authority of the Protection Board or an inspector or authorized person.

(3) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.

Penalty: Not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

80. (1) Any person who keeps, in any part of the State, an animal that is a declared animal of category A3 in respect of that part of the State commits an offence.

Prohibition
on
keeping
category
A3
animals.

Penalty: Not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

(2) A person who wishes to keep a declared animal of category A3 for scientific or educational purposes may apply to the Protection Board for permission to keep that animal and the Protection Board may grant such permission subject to such conditions and restrictions as it considers necessary, or may refuse such permission.

(3) Permission under subsection (2) may be applied for and granted in conjunction with permission under subsection (2) of section 77.

(4) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (1) it is a defence for the defendant to show that the declared animal was being kept pursuant to permission granted by the Protection Board under subsection (2) and in accordance with the conditions and restrictions imposed by the Protection Board under subsection (2).

81. A person shall not keep, in any part of the State, an animal that is a declared animal of category A6 in respect of that part of the State unless that animal is kept subject to and in accordance with the conditions and restrictions prescribed in relation to the keeping of animals of that class.

Restrictions
on
keeping
of
category
A6
animals.

Penalty: Not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Inspector
or
author-
ized
person
may
order
destruction
of
declared
animals.

82. (1) Where a person has in his possession or under his control in any part of the State, whether on land or not and whether as owner or not, a declared animal that—

(a) is being or has been introduced into the State or into that part of the State contrary to section 77 or 78; or

(b) is being kept contrary to section 80 or 81, an inspector or authorized person may—

(c) by notice in writing served on that person, require him forthwith to destroy, or cause the destruction of, that animal; or

(d) seize that animal and—

(i) destroy it or cause it to be destroyed;
or

(ii) dispose of it in some other manner.

(2) Where a person fails to comply with a notice served under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) an inspector or authorized person may destroy, or cause the destruction of, the declared animal referred to in the notice.

Liberating
declared
animals.

83. (1) Any person who, without lawful excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him),—

(a) liberates or attempts to liberate in any part of the State an animal that is a declared animal of any category other than category A7 in respect of that part of the State; or

(b) abandons, or permits or fails to take reasonable precautions to prevent, the being at large in any part of the State of an animal that becomes a declared animal in that part of the State by reason of being at large,

commits an offence.

Penalty: Not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person in charge of any vehicle, vessel, train or aircraft is deemed to have liberated any animal that escapes or is free to escape, from that vehicle, vessel, train or aircraft, unless he shows that he might not reasonably have prevented its escape or freedom to escape.

PART VII.—GENERAL.

Division 1.—Powers of Inspectors and Authorized Persons.

84. (1) An inspector or authorized person may, at any time, by virtue of and without other warrant than the provisions of this Act enter upon land and into any premises on land, not being a dwelling house or a hut, tent, caravan or other erection used as a permanent residence, in order to—

Power of
entry.

- (a) make a search to ascertain—
- (i) whether declared plants or declared animals are in or upon the land or premises and, if so, whether those declared plants or declared animals are being controlled as required by this Act;
 - (ii) whether the direction contained in a notice served under Part V of this Act is being or has been complied with;
 - (iii) whether there is any declared plant or prohibited material in or upon the land or premises that has been introduced contrary to this Act;
 - (iv) whether there is any declared animal in or upon the land or premises that has been introduced or is being kept contrary to this Act; or

- (b) patrol and inspect any fence on or bounding that land.

(2) If it appears to a justice, on complaint made on oath or affirmation by an inspector or authorized person, that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in any of the premises excepted under subsection (1)—

- (a) any declared plant or declared animal that is required by this Act to be controlled;
- (b) any declared plant or prohibited material that has been introduced contrary to this Act;
- (c) any declared animal that has been introduced or is being kept contrary to this Act,

the justice may grant a warrant authorizing the inspector or authorized person to enter the premises during such hours of the day or night as the warrant specifies or, if the warrant so specifies, at any time, for the purpose of searching the premises and taking such action in relation to any declared plant or declared animal found therein as is prescribed.

(3) Where an inspector or authorized person enters upon or searches the enclosed garden or curtilage of a dwelling house the owner or occupier of that dwelling house may make a complaint on oath or affirmation before a justice alleging that in his opinion there had been no reasonable grounds for the exercise of that power, and thereupon the justice shall cause the matter to be inquired into and shall make his findings known to the complainant and the Minister.

(4) An inspector or authorized person who has entered and searched land or premises, or both, under this section or under a warrant granted under this section shall draw up and sign a report of the result of the entry and search and shall furnish that report to the Protection Board.

(5) This section is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other provision of this Act under which an inspector or authorized person is authorized to enter land or premises for the purpose of exercising any power or performing any duty or function.

(6) Where, under the provisions of this Act or of a warrant granted under this Act, an inspector or authorized person is authorized to enter land, or premises on land, for any purpose—

- (a) he may, with or without assistants or contractors, enter and remain on that land or in those premises for such period as is reasonable for carrying out that purpose; and
- (b) he shall have for himself and those assistants or contractors such rights of ingress, egress and regress into, over and across that land for that period with such vehicles, instruments, appliances and materials as are reasonable for carrying out that purpose.

85. (1) An inspector or authorized person may at any time search and inspect any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or train in order to ascertain if—

Power to
search
conveyances,
etc.

- (a) any declared plant, declared animal or prohibited material is on or in that vehicle, vessel, aircraft or train; or
- (b) any animal or thing is being brought into the State on or in that vehicle, vessel, aircraft or train contrary to section 74.

(2) An inspector or authorized person may take possession of any declared plant or declared animal or prohibited material found in the course of a search and inspection under subsection (1).

- (b) without lawful excuse, refuses or wilfully fails to comply with any lawful requirement of an inspector or authorized person under this Act;
- (c) wilfully makes any false statement to or misleads, or attempts to mislead an inspector or authorized person in the exercise or performance of his powers, duties or functions under this Act; or
- (d) assaults or uses abusive language to an inspector or authorized person, or a person assisting an inspector or authorized person,

commits an offence.

Penalty: Two hundred dollars.

88. Any person who falsely represents himself to be, or personates, an inspector or authorized person commits an offence.

Personating
officers.

Penalty: Five hundred dollars.

Division 2.—Agents, Mortgagees and Trustees.

89. (1) An attorney or agent of an owner who is absent from the State, shall be deemed to represent his principal for the purposes of this Act, so far as regards land which the attorney or agent is authorized to manage, or of which he is authorized to hold possession, or the rents and profits of which he is authorized to collect on behalf of the owner.

Attorneys
and
agents to
represent
principal.

(2) Service on such a representative of the owner of land of—

- (a) a notice required or authorized to be served on the owner;
- (b) a summons or legal process for the recovery of money payable by the owner in respect of the land, pursuant to the provisions of this Act,

shall be regarded as effective service on the owner.

and shall be regarded as effective whether the notice comes or does not come to the hands or knowledge of the person for whom it is intended.

(2) A notice may be served on a body corporate by delivering it, leaving it, posting it in a prepaid letter, or transmitting it by telegram, the notice being addressed in each case to the body corporate at its principal or any known place of business.

(3) A notice may be served on all the members of a partnership or unincorporated body by delivering it, leaving it, posting it in a prepaid letter, or transmitting it by telegram, the notice being addressed in each case to the partnership or body at its principal or any known place of business.

(4) When a person on whom it is desired to serve a notice relating to land, is not within the State and has no attorney authorized, by power of attorney filed and noted under the Transfer of Land Act, 1893 or enrolled under the Registration of Deeds Act, 1856, to represent him for the purposes of this Act in respect to the land, then the notice shall be deemed to have been effectively served on the owner if—

- (a) it has been affixed or displayed on or over a conspicuous part of the land, and left so affixed or displayed for at least fourteen days; and
- (b) a copy of the notice has been posted to the person appearing to be the owner on search made in the Office of Titles, the Department of Lands and Surveys, the Department of Mines, or the Register of Deeds, as the case may be, addressed to him at his place of abode or business, as disclosed by the search.

(5) Any notice required by this Act to be given to the occupier or owner, as the case may be, of any land, shall in cases where several persons are the occupiers or owners thereof be duly given if given

(12) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other provision of this Act relating to the service of notices and those of section 31 of the Interpretation Act, 1918.

93. (1) For the purposes of this section “document” means a requisition, notice, order, demand or summons or other process under the Justices Act, 1902 issued or made for any of the purposes of this Act and “serve” includes deliver, give and send.

Proof of
documents
and
service.

(2) In all proceedings in which a document has to be proved, the defendant shall be deemed to have received notice to produce it, and until the contrary is shown, the document and its effective service may be sufficiently proved by or on behalf of the complainant, by the production of what purports to be a copy, bearing what purports to be a certificate, signed by a person authorized to issue the original, that the copy is a true copy of the original, and that the original was served on the date specified in the certificate.

(3) The validity of any document or of the effective service of it shall not be affected by any error, misdescription or irregularity which does not mislead or which is not likely to mislead.

94. (1) In proceedings brought pursuant to the provisions of this Act, in addition to other methods of proof available—

Proof of
ownership
or
occupancy.

- (a) evidence that the person proceeded against is rated under the Local Government Act, 1960 as owner of land; or
- (b) evidence by the certificate of—
 - (i) the Registrar of Titles, or an Assistant or Deputy Registrar of Titles, that any person’s name

appears in any registry book kept under the Transfer of Land Act, 1893, as owner of land;

- (ii) the Registrar of Deeds and Transfers, or his substitute, or an Assistant Registrar of Deeds and Transfers, that a person appears from a memorial of registration of a deed, conveyance or other instrument, to be the owner of land;
- (iii) the Under Secretary for Lands, or the Under Secretary for Mines, that a person is registered in the Department of Lands and Surveys or the Department of Mines, as the case may be, as the owner or occupier of land;
- (iv) the Conservator of Forests, that any person is registered in the Forests Department as the holder of a timber lease, concession or permit,

shall until the contrary is proved, be evidence that such person is the owner or occupier, as the case may be, of the land.

(2) All courts and all persons having by law, or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, shall, for the purposes of this Act, take judicial notice of the signature attached to a certificate referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (1).

(3) The averment in a claim, complaint or other document in proceedings instituted for the purposes of this Act, that a person is or was at any time, the owner or occupier of land, shall be deemed to be proved in the absence of proof to the contrary.

Judicial
notice of
signatures.

95. All persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the signature of the Chairman of the Protection Board, the Chief Officer and of any persons acting for the time being in those offices, as well as that of the Minister.

96. Subject to the provisions of this Act, every document required or used for, or in connection with the purposes of this Act, may be authenticated by the signature of the Minister, the Chairman of the Protection Board, the Chief Officer or any person acting in those offices from time to time, or as provided by the Agriculture Protection Board Act, 1950.

Authentica-
tion of
documents.

97. (1) In any proceedings to recover the amount of any costs, charges, or expenses recoverable by the Minister or the Protection Board, it shall be sufficient to produce the certificate of the Minister, the Chairman of the Protection Board or the Chief Officer, and such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence that such costs, charges and expenses were actually and lawfully incurred by a person authorized by the Minister or the Protection Board in that behalf, and the onus of disproving the amount shall be upon the defendant.

Evidentiary
provisions.

(2) In any proceedings under this Act a report drawn up and signed by an inspector or authorized person pursuant to subsection (4) of section 84 shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated in that report.

98. (1) Any proceedings instituted before a court under any provision of this Act may be instituted in the name of the Protection Board by—

Institution
of
pro-
ceedings.

- (a) the Chief Officer or a Deputy Chief Officer;
- (b) any inspector, authorized person or officer of the Protection Board, authorized by the Chairman of the Protection Board or the Chief Officer to institute proceedings on behalf of the Protection Board,

and any proceedings instituted on behalf of the Protection Board shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be deemed to have been instituted by authority of the Protection Board.

(2) A person referred to in subsection (1) may appear on behalf of the Protection Board in any proceedings instituted before a court under any provision of this Act.

Division 4.—Miscellaneous.

Variation,
or
cancellation
of
declarations.

99. Where the Protection Board has made a declaration pursuant to the power conferred by this Act or any other Act, it may, by subsequent declaration,—

- (a) vary the provisions and operation of the earlier declaration;
- (b) cancel the provisions and operation of the earlier declaration wholly or in part absolutely; or
- (c) cancel the provisions and operation of the earlier declaration wholly or in part and substitute other provisions and their operation for those so cancelled.

Indemnity
to
persons
acting
in
execution
of powers
conferred
by Act.

100. A person shall not—

- (a) be regarded as a trespasser by reason of anything done by him in the course of the execution of any powers vested in him under or pursuant to this Act or an agreement made under this Act; or
- (b) be liable for any damage occasioned by him in the course of the exercise of those powers unless such damage is occasioned otherwise than in the reasonable exercise of those powers.

Minimum
penalties.

101. Notwithstanding any other Act, where a minimum penalty is prescribed in respect of any offence against this Act that penalty is irreducible in mitigation.

102. Where the penalty or maximum penalty prescribed in respect of an offence against a provision of this Act exceeds two hundred dollars any proceeding for an offence against that provision shall be heard and determined by a court of summary jurisdiction composed of a stipendiary magistrate.

Certain
offences
to be heard
by
magistrate.

PART VIII.—REGULATIONS

103. The Governor may make regulations prescribing all matters which by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed or are contemplated as being prescribed or which are, in his opinion, necessary or expedient to be prescribed—

Governor
may
make
regulations.

- (a) for carrying this Act into effect;
- (b) for enabling the Protection Board to exercise and perform the powers, functions and duties conferred or imposed on it by this Act or any other Act.

104. Without limiting the generality of section 103 the Governor may make regulations—

Regulations—
general.

- (a) prescribing the manner in which nominations shall be requested by the Protection Board for the purposes of sections 15 and 29, the matters to be set out in such requests and the manner in which and times within which such nominations shall be submitted to the Protection Board;
- (b) prescribing the manner in which authorities and committees shall conduct their proceedings;
- (c) conferring or imposing powers, functions and duties on authorities and committees;
- (d) prescribing limitations on the extension, variation or discharge of agreements entered into pursuant to this Act between

the Protection Board and Government departments, councils or owners or occupiers of private land;

- (e) with respect to the manner of applying for any permit under this Act or any variation or renewal of such a permit;
- (f) prescribing forms for use under this Act;
- (g) prescribing rates of interest payable under this Act on debts due to the Protection Board.

Regulations—
declared
plants and
declared
animals.

105. (1) Without limiting the generality of section 103 the Governor may make regulations—

- (a) with respect to—
 - (i) measures, whether mechanical, biological, chemical or otherwise, to be taken and things to be done with respect to the control of declared plants and declared animals;
 - (ii) dissemination of information and the giving of directions relating to the measures, things and action referred to in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph;
 - (iii) the time at which or the period within which, those measures or that action shall be taken, those directions shall be complied with and those things shall be done;
 - (iv) enforcement of the taking of those measures or that action, compliance with those directions or the doing of those things;
- (b) with respect to the use of appliances and materials for controlling declared plants and declared animals and the manner of mixing materials;

- (c) prohibiting or regulating the use of any particular chemical or spray in or for the control of declared plants or declared animals, or for the destruction of other plants or animals, whether that chemical or spray is applied by aircraft or by any other means, at any time, or during particular periods or in relation to any area or boundary specified in the regulations;
- (d) prescribing the proportions in which owners and occupiers, and successive owners and occupiers, of private land shall bear the cost of controlling declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to that land in compliance with notice served under section 50;
- (e) prescribing the manner in which notice shall be given pursuant to section 74 and the particulars to be given to the Protection Board for the purposes of that section;
- (f) with respect to the disposal of declared plants by incineration and other methods;
- (g) with respect to the disposal or sale of hay, chaff, fodder or grain made or produced from any crop grown on land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (h) providing for the branding or labelling of packages containing hay, chaff, fodder or grain made or produced from any crop grown on land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (i) with respect to the agistment of stock on land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (j) with respect to the movement of stock from land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (k) with respect to the keeping of stock on land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;

- (l) with respect to the fencing of land in or upon which plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (m) with respect to the use of land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (n) prescribing the time or period of keeping stock on land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (o) prescribing the time, period or method of cultivating land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (p) with respect to the use, storage, or carriage in any area of any vehicle, machine, including an aeroplane, or thing which harbours or is likely to harbour, the seeds of any declared plant;
- (q) providing for the inspection of stock, hay, chaff, fodder or grain and the granting of certificates as to the freedom thereof from the seeds of declared plants;
- (r) providing for the branding of stock moved from or through land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (s) with respect to the prevention of the introduction into the State, or into any part of the State from some other part of the State, of any prohibited material and the control and prevention of the introduction and spread of declared plants generally, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, providing for—
 - (i) the shearing or clipping of wool or other animal coats known or likely to be carrying the seeds of declared plants;
 - (ii) the inspection, detention, cleansing treatment and disposal by release, export from the State, sale, destruction or other means, of

- animals or things found or likely to carry or contain prohibited material or declared plants; and
- (iii) the recovery by the Protection Board from the owner, consignor, consignee, or person in possession or control of any animal, thing or prohibited material, of the expenses incurred by officers and other employees of the Protection Board in connection with that animal, thing or prohibited material;
- (t) imposing conditions and restrictions on—
- (i) the introduction into the State from elsewhere of animals that are declared animals of category A4 in respect of the whole of the State;
 - (ii) the introduction into a part of the State from another part of the State, or from elsewhere, of animals that are declared animals of category A4 in respect of the first-mentioned part of the State;
 - (iii) the keeping, sale or disposal in a part of the State of animals that are declared animals of category A6 in respect of that part of the State;
- (u) prohibiting or regulating—
- (i) the setting and use of traps, other than live capture traps, for the purpose of capturing declared animals;
 - (ii) the laying of poison for the purpose of destroying declared animals,
- in any area specified in the regulations;
- (v) with respect to the movement of stock, vehicles, machinery or any other thing on or from land in or upon which declared animals are, or are suspected to be, present;

- (w) preventing interference with experiments conducted by or on behalf of the Protection Board on or in relation to declared plants or declared animals and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing,—
 - (i) prohibiting or regulating entry to a location or reserve on which such experiments are being conducted;
 - (ii) prohibiting the trapping, catching or killing of declared animals on any location or reserve on which such experiments are being conducted on or in relation to declared animals of that class.

Regulations-
fencing.

106. Without limiting the generality of section 103 the Governor may make regulations—

- (a) authorizing the Minister and the Protection Board to erect, improve, alter, maintain, repair, renew, dismantle, remove and dispose of barrier fences and prescribing the powers that may be exercised for those purposes by the Minister and the Protection Board and their respective officers, employees and agents;
- (b) making provision with respect to the ownership of barrier fences by the Crown and the Protection Board and providing for the control and maintenance of barrier fences by persons other than the Crown or Protection Board;
- (c) regulating the use of barrier fences by owners of land, providing for and prescribing the amounts to be paid to the Protection Board by those owners for the use of barrier fences, and providing for the recovery of those amounts by the Protection Board;

- (d) authorizing the Protection Board to improve, alter, repair or renew animal-proof fences and rabbit-proof fences belonging to owners of land, providing for and prescribing the amounts to be paid to the Protection Board by those owners for such work, and providing for the recovery of those amounts by the Protection Board;
- (e) providing for the erection or creation of animal-proof fences between land in different ownership or occupancy, providing for contributions to be made by owners and occupiers of adjoining land in respect of expenses incurred by one or more of them in erecting or creating an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence between such land, prescribing the amounts of those contributions, and providing for the apportionment of those contributions between those owners and occupiers;
- (f) providing for the maintenance and repair of animal-proof fences and rabbit-proof fences between land in different ownership or occupancy, providing for agreements in writing to be entered into by owners and occupiers of adjoining land with respect to the maintenance and repair of animal-proof fences or rabbit-proof fences between such land, and providing that such an agreement shall run with the land and be binding on succeeding owners and occupiers according to its tenor;
- (g) providing for disputes arising in relation to barrier fences and other animal proof fences and rabbit-proof fences to be determined by arbitration under the Arbitration Act, 1895;
- (h) providing for agreements in writing to be entered into by owners and occupiers of adjoining or adjacent land with respect to the enclosure of the whole of the land by an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence as a ring fence, prescribing the matters to be provided for in such agreements, and

providing that such an agreement shall run with the land and be binding on succeeding occupiers and owners according to its tenor;

- (i) authorizing the Protection Board to declare an area to be infested with declared animals and require owners of land in the area to enclose water supplies on their land with animal-proof fences or rabbit-proof fences or other appliances approved by the Protection Board, prescribing the manner in which water supplies are to be enclosed, exempting certain land from the operation of such a requirement, providing that where an owner fails to comply with such a requirement the Protection Board may cause water supplies on the holding to be enclosed, and recover the costs of the work from that owner, prescribing the respective rights, obligations and liabilities of the owner and the occupier of land and their successors with respect to such a requirement and with respect to the cost, maintenance and repair of a fence or appliance erected pursuant to such a requirement;
- (j) providing for the issue by the Chief Officer of a certificate certifying a fence to be an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence within the meaning of this Act and prescribing the fee payable for the issue of such a certificate;
- (k) providing that where any land is divided or bounded by a road, travelling stock route or reserve, or by Crown land, the Protection Board may grant permission to the owner of the land to carry an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence across that road, route, reserve or Crown land;
- (l) providing for the provision and construction of gates in animal-proof fences or rabbit-proof fences crossing roads and travelling stock routes;

(m) prohibiting any person from—

- (i) destroying or damaging any animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence or any part thereof or gate therein;
- (ii) leaving a gate in an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence open after opening or passing through that gate;
- (iii) carrying, driving or passing any live declared animal through, under or over any animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence or any gate therein;
- (iv) attaching any animal trap or other prescribed attachment to an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence,

and providing that, for the purposes of regulations made under this paragraph, “animal proof fence” includes any fence that is apparently intended to protect any land from declared animals, and “rabbit-proof fence” includes any fence that is apparently intended to protect any land from rabbits;

(n) prohibiting or regulating—

- (i) the driving of cattle, as defined by the Local Government Act, 1960, along or over any Crown lands adjoining a barrier fence and set apart for the use of the Minister or Protection Board for the purposes of this Act, or partly for such purposes;
 - (ii) the confinement, encampment or keeping of any such cattle against, or in proximity to, a barrier fence;
- (o) prohibiting persons from entering, remaining on or travelling along any Crown land adjoining a barrier fence and set apart for the protection or maintenance of that fence, or regulating the doing of all or any of those things;

- (p) providing that water on Crown lands or reserves set apart for the purposes of this Act, or partly for such purposes, shall be deemed to be the property of the Minister or the Protection Board and to be capable of being stolen;
- (q) describing an “animal-proof fence” and a “rabbit-proof fence” for the purposes of the definitions of those terms contained in section 7.

General
provisions
as to
regulations.

107. (1) Regulations may be made under this Act—

- (a) so as to apply—
 - (i) generally or to any specified class or classes of case or subject-matter;
 - (ii) at all times or at any specified time or times;
 - (iii) throughout the State or in any specified part or parts of the State;
- (b) so that different regulations apply to different areas, or different classes of persons, or different classes or categories of declared plants or declared animals, or in different circumstances, or so that regulations apply differently according to such factors as may be specified;
- (c) so as to require a matter affected by them to be—
 - (i) in accordance with a specified standard or specified requirement; or
 - (ii) as approved by, or to the satisfaction of, a specified person or body, or a specified class of person or body;
- (d) so as to confer on or delegate to a specified person or body, or a specified class of person or body, a discretionary authority;

- (e) so as to provide that, in specified cases or a specified class of case or specified classes of cases, whether on specified conditions or unconditionally, persons or things or a class or classes of persons or things may be exempted from the provisions of the regulations, either wholly or to such extent as is specified;
- (f) so as to require any matter or thing to be verified by statutory declaration.

(2) In subsection (1) "specified" means specified in the regulations.

108. Regulations made under this Act may impose for a breach of a regulation so made a maximum penalty of five hundred dollars with or without provision for—

Penalties
under
regulations.

- (a) a minimum penalty not exceeding one-fifth of the maximum penalty;
- (b) the minimum penalty (if any) increasing in severity by one-fifth of the maximum for each successive breach of the same regulation by the same offender.

PART IX.—PEST PLANTS.

109. In this Part "pest plant" in relation to a district means a plant that is prescribed by by-laws made by a council under section 110 as a pest plant in that district.

Definition.

110. Subject to and in accordance with the Local Government Act, 1960 a council may, in respect of its district, make by-laws—

Council
may
make
by-laws.

- (a) prescribing as a pest plant in that district any plant (other than a declared plant) that, in its opinion, is likely to adversely affect the value of property in the district or the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the district;

- (b) requiring the owner or occupier of private land within the district to destroy, eradicate or otherwise control pest plants on and in relation to that land in a manner and within a time specified in a notice given by the council and served on the owner or occupier of the land;
- (c) where the owner or occupier does not comply with the notice given by the council, for authorizing the council without payment of any compensation in respect thereof to destroy, eradicate or otherwise control the pest plants at the expense of, and recover in a court of competent jurisdiction the amount of the expense from, the owner or occupier to whom the notice was given.

Council
and
Government
depart-
ments to
control
pest
plants.

111. (1) A council shall destroy, eradicate or otherwise control pest plants on and in relation to land under its control in its district.

(2) A Government department having public land in a district under its control shall destroy, eradicate or otherwise control pest plants on and in relation to that land.

Council
may
assist
owner or
occupier to
control
pest
plants.

112. Without affecting the operation or effect of by-laws made under section 110, where there are pest plants on any public or private land in its district a council may render such financial or other assistance to any owner or occupier of that land as the council considers necessary or expedient for the destruction, eradication or control of those plants.

PART X.—SAVING AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.

Definitions.

113. In this Part—

“date of repeal” means the date of the coming into operation of section 6;

“dissolved Board” means a board of a Vermin District constituted under the Vermin Act, 1918-1973 and dissolved by operation of paragraph (a) of section 117.

114. (1) Without limiting the operation of the provisions of the Interpretation Act, 1918, and sections 15 and 16 of that Act in particular, it is hereby declared that the repeal of any Act by this Act does not affect any document made or anything done under any Act so repealed, and each such document or thing, so far as it is subsisting or in force at the time of the repeal and could have been made or done under this Act, shall continue and have effect as if it had been made or done under the corresponding provisions of this Act, and as if that provision had been in force when the document was made or the thing was done. Savings.

(2) Until regulations are made under this Act, the regulations made under the Acts repealed by this Act, and in force immediately before the date of repeal, shall apply, so far as they are capable of being applied, to persons, acts, circumstances and things under this Act, as if those regulations were made under this Act.

115. Without limiting the operation of section 114— Appoint-
ments
under
repealed
Act.

- (a) the person who, immediately before the date of repeal, was the Chief Weed Control Officer and Chief Vermin Control Officer shall, by virtue of this section, be deemed to have been, on that date, appointed as Chief Agriculture Protection Officer under section 9;
- (b) each person who, immediately before the date of repeal, was an inspector under any Act repealed by this Act shall, by virtue of this section, be deemed to have been, on that date, appointed as an agriculture protection inspector under section 9;

- (c) any person who, immediately before the date of repeal, was an authorized person for the purposes of Part VII of the Vermin Act, 1918-1973 shall, by virtue of this section, be deemed to have been, on that date, authorized under section 11 to take all such measures and do all such things as are necessary or convenient for controlling, and preventing the introduction and spread of, declared plants and declared animals.

Transfer of
funds and
accounts.

116. On the date of repeal, any trust fund or account being kept at the Treasury immediately before that date for the purposes of any of the repealed Acts shall, by force of this section, be closed and all moneys at that time standing to the credit of such a fund or account shall, by force of this section, be placed to the credit of The Agriculture Protection Board Fund referred to in section 9 of the Agriculture Protection Board Act, 1950.

Dissolution
of
Vermin
Board,
and
transfer of
assets and
liabilities
etc. to
Protection
Board.

117. (1) On the date of repeal—

- (a) all Vermin Districts constituted under the Vermin Act, 1918-1973 are hereby abolished and all boards of such Vermin Districts are hereby dissolved and cease to exist and the appointment of the respective members thereof cancelled;
- (b) all real and personal property and every right and interest therein, and the management and control thereof, that immediately before that date was vested in or belonged to any dissolved Board, shall, by force of this section, without any conveyance, transfer or assignment be transferred to, vested in, and belong to, the Protection Board for the purposes of this Act, subject to any debts, trusts and liabilities affecting them;

- (c) all rights accruing or accrued to any dissolved Board in respect of any property vested in and belonging to the Protection Board by virtue of this section—
 - (i) are vested in and belong to the Protection Board; and
 - (ii) may be enforced by the Protection Board;
- (d) all contracts, agreements and undertakings made by any dissolved Board and all securities lawfully given to or by any dissolved Board and in force immediately before that date, have effect as contracts, agreements and undertakings, by and with the Protection Board and securities given to or by the Protection Board and may be enforced by and against the Protection Board accordingly;
- (e) all debts due and money payable by any dissolved Board and all claims liquidated and unliquidated recoverable against any dissolved Board shall be debts due, and moneys payable by, and claims recoverable against, the Protection Board;
- (f) any legal or other proceedings that might but for this section, have been continued or commenced by or against any dissolved Board in its corporate name may be continued or commenced by or against the Protection Board in its corporate name.

(2) Where, immediately before the date of repeal, a council was the board of a Vermin District pursuant to section 45 of the Vermin Act, 1918-1973—

- (a) the dissolution of that board by virtue of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) does not in any way affect—
 - (i) the constitution of that council under the Local Government Act, 1960; or

- (ii) the offices under the Local Government Act, 1960 of the members of that council; and
- (b) the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of subsection (1) apply to and in relation to assets, rights, liabilities and obligations of that council in its capacity as a board of a Vermin District and not otherwise.

Disbursement of surplus assets and recovery of deficits.

118. (1) Where—

- (a) the sum of—
 - (i) the moneys transferred from a dissolved Board to the Protection Board by virtue of section 117;
 - (ii) the moneys received by the Protection Board from the disposal of property, rights and interests transferred from that dissolved Board to the Protection Board by virtue of section 117; and
 - (iii) the moneys recovered by the Protection Board by the enforcement of rights of that dissolved Board vested in the Protection Board by virtue of section 117,

exceeds—

- (b) the sum of the moneys expended by the Protection Board in payment of all debts due and moneys payable by that dissolved Board and all claims liquidated and unliquidated recoverable against that dissolved Board that are due and payable by, and recoverable against the Protection Board by virtue of section 117,

then, without prejudice to the operation of any other provision of this Act, the Protection Board shall apply the amount of that excess in carrying out operational work, within the meaning of section 57,

on and in relation to private land in the area that, immediately before the date of repeal, was the Vermin District for which that dissolved Board was constituted.

(2) Where the sum mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) exceeds the sum mentioned in paragraph (a) of that subsection then, for the purpose of recovering the amount of that excess and for that purpose only, the Protection Board may, notwithstanding section 6, levy and recover vermin rates under Part V of the Vermin Act, 1918-1973 as if it were the dissolved Board referred to in that subsection and as if that Act had not been repealed by this Act.

(3) The Protection Board may, with the approval of the Minister, determine—

(a) the value of any real or personal property, or right or interest in or in respect of real or personal property;

(b) the amount of any unliquidated claim,

for the purposes of this section, and such a determination shall, when so approved, be final and conclusive for those purposes.

119. Unless the context otherwise requires, a reference, however expressed in any other Act or in any regulation, notice, proclamation or statutory instrument of any kind made, published or in force under any other Act—

References
in other
Acts etc.

(a) to the Chief Weed Control Officer or the Chief Vermin Control Officer shall be read and construed as a reference to the Chief Officer;

(b) to noxious weeds, primary noxious or secondary noxious weeds under the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act, 1950, as enacted at any time before the date of repeal, shall be read and construed as a reference to declared plants;

- (c) to vermin under the provisions of the Vermin Act, 1918, as enacted at any time before the date of repeal, shall be read and construed as a reference to declared animals.