

ACT

*Supplement to the Sierra Leone Gazette Extraordinary
Vol. CXXXV, No. 14*

dated 1st March, 2004

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 2004

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FIRST SCHEDULE

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SIGNED this 24th day of February, 2004

ALHAJI AHMAD TEJAN KABBAH,
President.



No. 1



Sierra Leone

2004

The Local Government Act, 2004

Short title.

Being an Act to consolidate with amendments, the law on local government, and to provide for the decentralisation and devolution of functions, powers and services to local councils and for other matters connected therewith.

[1st March, 2004]

Date of commencement.

ENACTED by the President and Members of Parliament in this present Parliament assembled.

PART I—PRELIMINARY

Interpretation.	1.	In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -
Act No. 1 of 2000		“Anti-Corruption Commission” means the Anti-Corruption Commission established by the Anti-Corruption Act, 2000;
		“assets” includes moveable and immoveable properties;
		“Chairperson” means a person elected in accordance with section 11 or 125 and includes a mayor in the case of the Freetown City Council;
Cap. 61		“Chiefdom Councils” means Chiefdom Councils established under the Chiefdom Councils Act;
		“Commission” means the Local Government Service Commission established by section 35;
Act No. 6 of 1991		“Constitution” means the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991;
		“Councillor” means a member of a local council;
		“devolved function” means a function performed by Central Government but transferred to local councils under section 20;
		“elected Councillor” means a member of a local council elected under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 4;
Act No. 2 of 2002		“elector” means any person whose name is on any Register of Electors prepared in accordance with the Electoral Laws Act, 2002;
		“financial year” means the financial year of the Government;

	“Inter-Ministerial Committee” means the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Local Government and Decentralisation established under section 109;
	“locality” means the administrative area of a local council and includes a district, town, city or metropolis;
	“local council” means a local council established under paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 2;
Cap 63	“local tax” means the local tax established under the Local Tax Act;
	“Local Council Chief Administrator” means a person appointed under section 31;
	“Local Government Finance Committee” means the Local Government Finance Committee established under section 52;
	“Minister” means the Minister charged with responsibility for local government;
	“Ministry” means the Ministry responsible for local government;
	“ordinarily resident” means the home or place where a person normally resides and to which he returns after any period of temporary absence;
	“Paramount Chief Councillor” means a member of a local council selected under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 4;
	“transition period” means the first four years after the establishment of a local council under paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 2;
	“ward” means an area within a locality which is delineated and designated by the National Electoral Commission for the purpose of electing a Councillor to a local council.

PART II—ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCALITIES AND LOCAL COUNCILS

Creation of localities.

2. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the areas specified in Part I of the First Schedule shall be localities.

(2) The President may for the purpose of this Act and acting on the recommendation of the Ministry, the Ministry responsible for finance and the National Electoral Commission, by statutory instrument—

- (a) declare any area within Sierra Leone as a locality;
- (b) assign a name to the locality;
- (c) establish a council for the locality;
- (d) provide for the number of persons constituting the council;
- (e) specify the place where the principal offices of the local council are to be situated; and
- (f) provide for such other matters as are required by this Act to be included in the instrument or are consequential to it.

(3) The Minister, the Minister responsible for finance, and the National Electoral Commission shall, in making any recommendation, consider—

- (a) the population and population density;
- (b) the geographical contiguity;
- (c) the topography;
- (d) future growth or expansion,

of the area.

3. (1) A local council, established under subsection (2) of section 2, shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its own name. Incorporation of local councils.

(2) A local council shall have power for the discharge of any of its functions, to acquire and hold movable or immoveable property, to dispose of such property and to enter into any contract or other transaction.

PART III—COMPOSITION OF LOCAL COUNCILS AND ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS

4. (1) A local council shall consist of the number of persons prescribed under paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 2, made up of— Composition of local councils.

- (a) the Chairperson;
- (b) such number of elected Councillors from the locality, elected by universal adult suffrage in accordance with the Electoral Laws Act, 2002; and
- (c) the number of Paramount Chiefs in a locality as specified in Part II of the First Schedule selected by the Paramount Chiefs in the locality to represent their interests.

Act No. 2 of 2002.

(2) Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) applies only to localities that have a system of paramount chieftaincy in terms of section 72 of the Constitution.

(3) Every local council shall consist of not less than twelve members.

(4) A person seeking to be a member of a local council as an elected Councillor may present himself to the electorate as a candidate of a political party or as an independent candidate.

Period for elections.

5. Elections to a local council shall be conducted every four years.

Qualifications and disqualifications of Councillors.

6. (1) A person qualifies to be elected to a local council if the person—

- (a) is a citizen of not less than 21 years of age;
- (b) is on the Register of Electors and is ordinarily resident in the ward in which he seeks election; and
- (c) has paid all taxes and rates in that locality as required by law.

(2) A person shall be disqualified for election to a local council if the person—

- (a) is employed by the local council;
- (b) will be unable to perform the functions of his office by reason of infirmity of mind or body;
- (c) has been sentenced to death or imprisonment for an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or violence or has been convicted of an offence relating to or connected with elections under any enactment, and has not received a free pardon;
- (d) being a practising professional, is disqualified (otherwise than at his own request) from practising his profession by order of a competent authority;
- (e) is a member of—
 - (i) Parliament;

- (ii) the Armed Forces;
- (iii) the Sierra Leone Police;
- (iv) the Judiciary;
- (v) the National Electoral Commission;
- (vi) the Civil Service; or
- (f) is a—
 - (i) Paramount Chief; or a
 - (ii) Chiefdom Speaker
 - (iii) Minister.

years.

Subject to this Act, a Councillor shall hold office for four years. Tenure of office of Councillor.

8. Every Councillor shall, before taking his seat in the local council, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the Second Schedule. Oath to be taken by Councillors

- 9.** (1) The seat of a Councillor shall become vacant— Vacancy in seats of Councillors.
- (a) upon the death of the Councillor;
 - (b) if by writing addressed to the Chairperson, the Councillor resigns as a member;
 - (c) if the person becomes disqualified under subsection (2) of section 6;
 - (d) if the Councillor is absent from more than three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council without reasonable excuse and without informing the Chairperson; or
 - (e) if the Councillor takes part in any deliberations on a contract in which he has a financial interest or votes on any decision concerning the contract.

(2) A local council shall, upon a complaint made to it that a Councillor is disqualified under paragraph (c), (d) or (e) of subsection (1), appoint a complaints and arbitration committee to investigate the complaint.

(3) The complaints and arbitration committee shall consist of such independent persons as the local council may recommend and as may be approved by the Minister.

(4) The complaints and arbitration committee shall at such time as may be determined by the council, submit a report of its findings to the local council, which shall be made publicly available when the minutes of the council's discussion are made available.

(5) Where the local council, after studying the report, passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of all members of the council to that effect, the member shall cease to be a member of the council.

(6) A Councillor who is aggrieved by a decision of the local council under subsection (5) may appeal to the High Court against such decision.

Filling of vacancies.

10. (1) Whenever a vacancy occurs among the elected Councillors, a bye-election shall be held by the National Electoral Commission to fill such vacancy within ninety days of the occurrence of the vacancy, but if the vacancy occurs within a period of six months before the end of the tenure of office of the elected Councillor, no bye-election shall be held.

(2) A person elected under subsection (1) to fill a vacancy shall hold office, subject to this Act, for the unexpired term of the previous elected Councillor.

(3) Where a vacancy occurs among the Paramount Chief Councillors, the Paramount Chiefs in the locality shall, where applicable fill such vacancy by selecting another Paramount Chief.

(4) A Paramount Chief selected under subsection (3) shall hold office, subject to this Act, for the unexpired term of the previous Paramount Chief Councillor.

11. (1) Subject to section 125, there shall be a Chairperson ^{Chairpersons} for each local council, who shall be elected by universal adult suffrage by electors of the locality.

(2) Subject to this Act, the term of office of a Chairperson shall be four years and he shall be eligible for re-election for one further term only.

(3) The Chairperson shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of this Act-

- (a) supervise the Local Council Chief Administrator;
- (b) cause to be prepared and submitted to the local council for its approval, the annual development plan and budget;
- (c) report to the local council every month on activities of the council over the past month including the implementation of the council's decisions and policies;
- (d) ensure that decisions and resolutions of the local council are implemented;
- (e) ensure that the financial affairs of the local council are properly managed and controlled; and
- (f) perform such other functions as the local council may determine.

(4) The office of the Chairperson shall become vacant-

- (a) upon the death of the Chairperson;

- (b) upon the resignation of the Chairperson;
- (c) if the holder accepts appointment to another public office;
- (d) if the holder is sentenced to death or imprisonment for an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or violence;
- (e) if circumstances arise under any other law which disqualifies the holder from occupying the office; or
- (f) if the Chairperson is removed from office under section 12.

Removal of Chairpersons.

12. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a Chairperson may be removed from office by the local council by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the Councillors on any of the following grounds-

- (a) abuse of office;
- (b) corruption;
- (c) gross incompetence;
- (d) gross misconduct or misbehaviour;
- (e) such physical or mental incapacity as would render the Chairperson incapable of performing his duties; or
- (f) failure or refusal without justifiable reasons to implement lawful decisions of the local council.

(2) For purposes of removing the Chairperson under subsection (1) other than paragraph (e), a notice in writing signed by not less than two-thirds of all the members of the council shall be submitted to the Minister-

- (a) stating that they intend to pass a resolution of the council to remove the Chairperson on any of the grounds set out in subsection (1); and
- (b) setting out the particulars of the charge supported by the necessary documents where applicable on which it is claimed that the conduct of the Chairperson be investigated for purposes of his removal.

(3) The Minister shall, seven days after receipt of the notice referred to in subsection (2) cause a copy to be transmitted to the Chairperson and the Chief Justice.

(4) The Chief Justice shall, within seven days after receipt of the notice transmitted under subsection (3) constitute a Panel comprising a Justice of the High Court and two other persons to investigate the allegations contained in the notice and to report its findings to the council stating whether or not there is a *prima facie* case for the removal of the Chairperson.

(5) The Chairperson is entitled to appear at the proceedings of the Panel and to be represented by a legal practitioner or other person of his choice.

(6) If the Panel determines that there is a *prima facie* case for the removal of the Chairperson under subsection (1) other than paragraph (e) and if the local council passes a resolution for his removal supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all members of the council the Chairperson shall cease to hold office.

(7) For the purposes of removal of the Chairperson on grounds of physical or mental incapacity under paragraph (e) of subsection (1), there shall be submitted to the Minister a notice in writing signed by not less than two-thirds of all the members of the local council-

(a) stating that they intend to pass a resolution of the Council for the removal of the Chairperson on grounds of physical or mental incapacity; and

(b) giving particulars of the alleged incapacity.

(8) The Minister shall, within seven days after receipt of the notice referred to in subsection (7) cause a copy to be transmitted to the Chairperson and the Chief Justice.

(9) The Chief Justice shall, within seven days after receipt of the notice transmitted in subsection (8) and after consultation with the Medical and Dental Council, constitute a Medical Board comprising three qualified medical specialists to examine the Chairperson in respect of the alleged incapacity and to report its findings to the local council.

(10) The Chief Justice shall inform the Chairperson of this action when the Medical Board is constituted.

(11) The Medical Board shall examine the Chairperson within fourteen days after its establishment.

(12) The Chairperson shall submit himself to the Medical Board for examination on a day and at a time determined by the Board.

(13) If the Medical Board determines that the Chairperson is by reason of physical or mental incapacity unable to perform the functions of the office of Chairperson and the council passes the resolution for his removal supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all members of the council, the Chairperson shall cease to hold office.

(14) If the Medical Board, after the expiration of the period of fourteen days referred to in subsection (11) reports that the Chairperson has failed or refused to submit to the Medical Board and the local council passes the resolution for his removal supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all members of the council, the Chairperson shall cease to hold office.

(15) The Minister shall request the Deputy Chairperson to convene the local council within fourteen days after the receipt of the report of the Panel or Medical Board, as the case may be, a copy of which shall be served on the Minister.

(16) The motion for the removal of the Chairperson shall be moved within fourteen days of the receipt by the Minister of the copy of the report of the Panel or the Medical Board, and failure to do so shall render the resolution null and void.

(17) The Chairperson is entitled to appear in person and be heard during the proceedings of the local council relating to the motion for a resolution under this section.

(18) The expenses of the Panel and Medical Board shall be met by the relevant local council.

13. (1) There shall be a Deputy Chairperson for each local council, elected by a simple majority of all the Councillors from among the elected Councillors. Deputy Chairpersons.

(2) The Deputy Chairperson shall, subject to this Act, hold office for four years.

(3) The Deputy Chairperson shall assist the Chairperson in the performance of his functions and act in the absence of the Chairperson.

(4) Section 13 shall apply with such modification as may be necessary to the removal from office of a Deputy Chairperson.

14. Subject to section 11, the election of a Chairperson and a Deputy Chairperson shall be the first business transacted at the first meeting of a local council held after an election under section 6. First business of local councils.

PART IV—MEETINGS AND COMMITTEES OF LOCAL COUNCILS

15. (1) A local council shall hold ordinary meetings at least once every month, at such place and time as the Chairperson may determine. Meetings of Councils.

(2) Notice of the time and place of the ordinary meetings of a local council shall be made public at least one week before each meeting.

(3) The Chairperson or in his absence the Deputy Chairperson or any Councillor appointed by the Councillors from among themselves, shall preside at meetings of the Council.

(4) A Chairperson may, at any time and shall at the request in writing of not less than one-third of the Councillors, call a special meeting, the notice of which shall specify the object of such meeting.

(5) Except otherwise provided in this Act or in the Standing Orders of the local council, matters for decision by a local council shall be determined by a simple majority of the Councillors present and voting.

(6) The quorum for a meeting of a local council shall be half of all the Councillors, provided that where a local council holds a meeting to discuss financial matters, the quorum for such meetings shall be three-fourths of all members of the council.

(7) A local council may, at any time, require any officer employed by it or under its control to attend any of its meetings to provide information or assistance as the council may require, but such officer shall not vote on any matter for decision by the council.

(8) Meetings of a local council shall be open to the public, but where by resolution of the council the deliberations at a particular meeting are of a confidential nature, the local council may meet in camera.

16. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a local council may conduct its deliberations in the English language or in any other language common to the communities in the locality.

(2) The minutes of meetings and other records of a local council shall be in the English language.

Use of languages.

17. (1) A local council shall make Standing Orders not inconsistent with this Act to regulate the proceedings of the Council and its Committees. Standing Orders.

(2) The Standing Orders shall be adopted by not less than two-thirds of the members of the Council.

(3) The Standing Orders shall at all times be followed and observed and shall be binding on the local council.

18. (1) The minutes of a meeting of a local council shall be signed by the Chairperson or other person who presided at the meeting. Minutes to be prima facie evidence.

(2) The approved minutes of any meeting of a local council or any committee of the Council, signed by the Chairperson or other person presiding, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters referred to in the minutes and shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(3) Minutes of a meeting of a local council shall be made public within fourteen days of being approved.

19. (1) A local council may appoint such committees consisting of such councillors and performing such functions as the council may think fit. Committees of local councils.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), a local council shall appoint—

- (a) a development planning committee; and
- (b) a budgeting and finance committee.

(3) Each Councillor, other than the Chairperson, shall serve on at least one Committee during that member's tenure of office.

(4) The Chairperson may attend a meeting of any Committee, but shall not vote on any matter for decision by the Committee.

(5) A Committee may co-opt any person to attend any of its meetings to advise it on any matter being considered by it, but the co-opted person shall not have a right to vote.

(6) A Committee shall regulate the procedure for its meetings in accordance with the Standing Orders of the local council.

(7) All Committee meetings shall be open to the public.

(8) A local council may, by resolution, dissolve and reconstitute any Committee which in its opinion is not performing its functions effectively.

PART V – FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL COUNCILS AND COUNCILLORS

Functions of
local councils.

20. (1) A local council shall be the highest political authority in the locality and shall have legislative and executive powers to be exercised in accordance with this Act or any other enactment, and shall be responsible, generally for promoting the development of the locality and the welfare of the people in the locality with the resources at its disposal and with such resources and capacity as it can mobilise from the central government and its agencies, national and international organisations, and the private sector.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), it shall be the function of a local council to–

- (a) mobilise the human and material resources necessary for the overall development and welfare of the people of the locality;
- (b) promote and support productive activity and social development in the locality;
- (c) initiate and maintain programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the locality;

(d) be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the locality;

(e) initiate, draw up and execute development plans for the locality;

(f) coordinate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects promoted or carried out by public corporations, other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations, in the locality;

(g) cooperate with relevant agencies to ensure the security of the locality;

(h) oversee Chiefdom Councils in the performance of functions delegated to them by the local council;

(i) determine the rates of local tax;

(j) approve the annual budgets of Chiefdom Councils and oversee the implementation of such budgets; and

(k) perform additionally the functions–

(i) devolved to it by the Third Schedule, subject to section 126;

(ii) prescribed, if any, in the statutory instrument made under subsection (2) of section 2.

(3) The relevant Government Ministry shall, in respect of the devolved functions–

(a) be responsible for policy matters;

(b) provide technical guidance to the local councils; and

- (c) monitor the performance of the functions by the local councils.

Local councils to delegate functions.

21. (1) Subject to this Act, a local council may, as appropriate, delegate any of its functions to such Chiefdom Council, body or person as it may determine.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) permits the delegation of the power of a local council to legislate, impose rates, taxes, fees, charges or borrow money, approve the budget or draw up development plans of a local council.

(3) Any Chiefdom Council, body or person to whom a function has been delegated shall, on a quarterly basis, submit a written report which shall include such accounting or financial matters as may be necessary, to the local council, and the report shall be displayed in a conspicuous part of the premises of the local council and in every ward of the chiefdom to which the functions was delegated.

Government Ministries to formulate policies.

22. Government Ministries shall, in respect of any function devolved to local councils under this Act or any other enactment which relates to them, be responsible for the formulation of national policies, and local councils shall act in accordance with such policies.

Government Ministries and Departments to consult local councils.

23. Government Ministries and Departments shall, in preparing and undertaking any projects that shall affect a locality consult the local council concerned.

Joint committees of local councils.

24. (1) A local council may, in agreement with any one or more other local councils appoint a joint committee for any projects or matters in which they are jointly interested, and may delegate to the committee any functions of the councils relating to the project or matter for which the committee is appointed.

(2) A committee appointed under this section may be authorised to co-opt additional members.

(3) A committee appointed under this section shall, unless otherwise directed, report its proceedings to the local councils concerned.

25. A local council may, after notifying the Minister join any other local council in promoting any commercial activity beneficial to the localities.

Joint commercial activities.

26. (1) Without prejudice to section 20, a Government Ministry may delegate to a local council such of its functions as it may think fit.

Government to delegate functions

(2) The Government Ministry shall, in respect of any delegated functions, transfer to the local councils such resources and powers as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the delegated functions.

(3) A local council shall, after performing the delegated functions, submit a report thereon to the relevant Minister.

27. Chiefdom Councils shall cooperate with local councils in the performance of the functions of the local councils.

Chiefdom councils to cooperate with local councils.

28. In cooperating with local councils, Chiefdom Councils shall continue to perform the functions provided for in the Chiefdom Councils Act, in particular—

Chiefdom councils to perform certain functions.

- (a) preventing the commission of offences in their area;
- (b) prohibiting or restricting illegal gambling;
- (c) making and enforcing bye-laws; and
- (d) holding land in trust for the people of the Chiefdoms.

Duties of
Councillors.

29. A Councillor shall—

- (a) maintain close contact with his ward or chiefdom, consult the electorate on issues to be discussed in the local council and collate their views, opinions and proposals for that purpose, and present them to the local council;
- (b) report to the electorate the decisions of the Council and the actions he has taken to solve problems or deal with issues raised by the electorate; and
- (c) promote communal and other development activities in the locality.

Remuneration
of Councillors,
Chairpersons
and Deputy
Chairpersons

30. (1) Subject to subsection (2)—

- (a) Councillors shall be paid such transport and other allowances as the local council may determine; and
- (b) Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons shall be paid such remuneration as the local council may determine.

(2) Any allowances or remuneration paid shall be financed by the local council under guidelines issued by the Ministry after consulting the Ministry responsible for finance.

PART VI—STAFF OF LOCAL COUNCILS AND ESTABLISHMENT
OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE COMMISSION

Local Council
Chief
Administrator.

31. (1) There shall be a Local Council Chief Administrator for each local council who shall be appointed by the local council after consulting the Commission.

(2) The Local Council Chief Administrator shall be the secretary to the local council and the head of the administration of the local council.

(3) Applicants for the post of Local Council Chief Administrator and other established posts in the local councils shall meet selection criteria determined by the Commission and shall go through a competitive process that is open and transparent.

(4) A Local Council Chief Administrator shall—

- (a) be responsible for the financial and other resource management and the day-to-day administration of the local council;
- (b) be responsible for the implementation of all lawful decisions of the local council;
- (c) assist and advise the Chairperson in the performance of his functions;
- (d) supervise and coordinate the activities of the other staff and Departments of the local council;
- (e) have custody of all documents and records of the local council;
- (f) perform such other functions as the local council or Chairperson may determine; and
- (g) ensure that staff performance standards are met.

(5) A Local Council Chief Administrator shall, in the performance of his functions, ensure that there is accountability and transparency in the management and delivery of the local council's services.

32. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a local council shall appoint such other staff, after consulting the Commission, as may be necessary for the proper and efficient performance of its functions.

Other staff of
local councils.

(2) A local council need not consult the Commission in respect of the appointment of staff below such level as may be specified in guidelines issued by the Commission.

Staff to be responsible to local councils.

33. (1) The Local Council Chief Administrator shall be responsible to and subject to the general directions of the local council.

(2) The other staff of a local council shall be responsible to the Local Council Chief Administrator.

Assignment of staff.

34. (1) The Government may, at the request of a local council made through the Minister, assign public officers to the local council to assist it in performing its functions.

(2) A public officer assigned under subsection (1) shall—

- (a) be responsible to the Local Council Chief Administrator;
- (b) in respect of social security and other rights, be deemed to be in the service of Government; and
- (c) at the conclusion of his assignment, either be appointed by the local council as its staff or revert to his former place of employment.

Establishment of Local Government Service Commission.

35. There is hereby established a Commission to be known as the Local Government Service Commission.

Composition of Commission.

36. (1) The Commission shall consist of—

- (a) a chairman, who shall be a person with considerable knowledge and experience in public administration and local government matters;

(b) a representative of the Ministry;

(c) a representative of the Public Service Commission;

(d) a representative of the Establishment Secretariat; and

(e) four other persons with considerable knowledge of local government matters, three of whom shall be women.

(2) The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President with the approval of Parliament.

37. (1) The members of the Commission, other than the *ex-officio* members, shall hold office for three years and shall on the expiration of that term be eligible for re-appointment for another term only. Tenure of office of members of Commission.

(2) Any member of the Commission other than an *ex-officio* member, may resign his office in writing addressed to the President through the Minister.

(3) Where the office of a member of the Commission other than an *ex-officio* member, becomes vacant through death, resignation or any other cause before the expiration of that member's term of office, the Minister shall notify the President in writing of the occurrence of the vacancy and the President, with the approval of Parliament, shall appoint another person, in the place of that member, to hold office for the unexpired term of office of that member.

(4) Where it appears to the President on the written recommendation of the Minister that any member of the Commission is incapacitated by absence from Sierra Leone, illness or any other cause from performing the duties of his office, the President may appoint another person to hold office in his place until such time as the President is satisfied that the incapacity of that person has terminated or until the term of the member expires, whichever first occurs.

(5) A member of the Commission, other than an *ex-officio* member, who is absent from three consecutive meetings of the Commission without reasonable cause shall cease to be a member.

(6) The President may, in writing remove a member of the Commission for inability to perform his functions by reason of infirmity of mind or body or for misconduct.

Functions of
Commission.

38. (1) The Commission shall be responsible for providing regulatory, performance management and management functions to the system of decentralised government established under this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Commission shall—

- (a) after consulting the Public Service Commission, develop policy guidelines for the recruitment, training, promotion, remuneration and discipline of staff of local councils, including guidelines setting out disciplinary and arbitration procedures and procedures for the handling of petitions arising from the staff of the Council;
- (b) set staff performance standards within which local council employees shall carry out their functions and discharge their duties;
- (c) develop professional standards and guidelines for the various categories of the staff of local councils in conjunction with professional bodies;
- (d) assist in carrying out organisational and job analysis for local councils;
- (e) after consulting the Public Service Commission, develop common schemes of service and performance appraisal systems

that will enable staff in central and local government to have equal opportunity in determining their promotions and career development; and

- (f) promote equal opportunity practices within local councils.

39. Members of the Commission shall be paid such remuneration as shall be determined by the Minister after consulting the Minister responsible for finance.

Remuneration
of members
of
Commission.

40. (1) The Commission shall meet for the despatch of business at such times and in such places as the Chairman may determine, but shall meet at least once in every three months.

Meetings of
Commission.

(2) The Chairman shall, upon the written requisition of not less than one-third of the members of the Commission, convene a special meeting of the Commission.

(3) The quorum at a meeting of the Commission shall be five members.

(4) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Commission at which he is present, and in his absence a member of the Commission elected for that purpose by members of the Commission present at the meeting shall preside.

(5) Decisions of the Commission shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting at a meeting, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Chairman or other person presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

(6) The Commission may co-opt any person to attend any of its meetings, but no co-opted person shall vote at the meeting.

(7) Subject to this Act, the Commission shall regulate the procedure for its meetings.

Committees
of
Commission.

41. The Commission may, for the purpose of better enabling it to discharge its functions, appoint committees consisting of members or non-members and may assign in writing to any of the committees such of its functions as it may determine.

Secretariat of
Commission.

42. (1) The Commission shall be serviced by a secretariat.

(2) The secretariat shall consist of a Secretary and such other staff as may be required for the efficient discharge of the functions of the Commission.

(3) The Secretary and other staff of the Commission shall be public officers and shall be assigned by the Establishment Secretary.

(4) The Secretary shall be the head of the secretariat and shall be responsible to the Commission for—

- (a) the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the Commission;
- (b) the recording and keeping of minutes of meetings of the Commission;
- (c) the supervision and control of the staff of the Commission ;
- (d) the provision of technical and other support to the Commission to better enable it to carry out its functions;
- (e) implementing the decisions of the Commission; and
- (f) the performance of such other duties as the Commission may determine.

Local councils
to establish
departments

43. (1) Each local council shall, in the discharge of its functions, establish the departments specified in the Fourth Schedule, and may establish thematic functional departments after consulting the Commission.

(2) Each local council shall be responsible for the preparation, administration and control of budgetary allocations of the departments.

Every local council shall invite tenders and process procurement contracts in accordance with existing Government procurement guidelines on procurements. Local procurements.

PART VII—FINANCIAL MATTERS

45. (1) Local councils shall be financed from their own revenue collections, from central government grants for devolved functions and from transfers for services delegated from Government Ministries. Financing of local councils

(2) Local councils shall make adequate efforts to collect revenues from their own sources.

(3) Grants shall be provided to local councils in accordance with sections 46, 47 and 48.

(4) Local council revenue sources shall comprise—

- (a) precepts from local taxes;
- (b) property rates;
- (c) licences;
- (d) fees and charges;
- (e) share of mining revenues;
- (f) interests and dividends; and
- (g) any other revenue due to the Government but assigned to local councils by the Minister responsible for finance by statutory instrument.

Grants for local councils.

- 46.** (1) Each year, local councils shall be paid tied grants—
- (a) for the discharge of the devolved functions; and
 - (b) towards their administrative costs .

(2) The total amount of grants to be allocated to local councils each year shall form part of the national budget and shall be published by Government Notice and in the national newspapers.

(3) When presented in the national budget, the total amount of the grants to local councils shall not be changed unless the total amount of funding is changed and, in such circumstances, the changes for individual local councils shall be based on recommendations of the Local Government Finance Committee.

Grants for devolved services.

47. (1) Until and including the financial year ending in 2008, Parliament shall appropriate to local councils as a tied grant for each devolved service, at least that amount necessary to continue the operation and maintenance of that service at the standard to which it was provided in the year prior to its devolution.

(2) For the period thereafter, Parliament shall appropriate to local councils the amount that enables the councils to provide those devolved services at an appropriate standard.

(3) Annual changes in the total grants appropriated for devolved services to local councils as a whole shall not be less advantageous than the annual changes in the total budgetary appropriation made to Government Ministries.

(4) Parliament may specify the functions on which these untied grants must be spent, so as to ensure that national priorities and standards of service are met.

48. (1) Until and including the financial year ending in 2008, the allocation between local councils of each of the tied grants for devolved services shall be recommended to the Local Government Finance Committee by the Ministry responsible for the function that is the subject of a tied grant, and shall be based on principles of equity.

Basis of distribution of grants.

(2) After that period, the allocation of untied grants shall be based on the relative needs of the local councils to provide services for their residents and the relative capacities of the councils to raise revenue.

49. (1) A tied grant shall be paid to local councils towards their administrative costs.

Grants for local councils' administrative costs.

(2) The allocation of the grant referred to in subsection (1) between local councils shall be based on objective factors reflecting expenditure needs, local revenue capacity and the financial and administrative performance of the councils.

(3) The amount of the grant referred to in subsection (1) shall increase each year at least in line with inflation.

50. (1) Any local council dissatisfied with the distribution of any grant may appeal to the Minister.

Councils may appeal to Minister.

(2) An appeal under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by a detailed statement of how the allocation does not conform to the principles on which the distribution is to be based.

(3) Applying procedures specified in law, the Minister shall consider and determine the outcome of the appeal within thirty days of its receipt and shall make public the reasons for his findings within fourteen days of his decision.

51. (1) Subject to their compliance with conditions attached to previous payments by the Ministry responsible for finance, payments shall be made to local councils on a monthly basis.

Mode of payment.

(2) Grants and transfers to local councils shall be paid by the Ministry responsible for finance directly into the bank accounts of local councils.

Establishment of Local Government Finance Committee.

52. (1) There is hereby established the Local Government Finance Committee which shall consist of—

- (a) a senior representative of each of the Ministries responsible for finance, local government and development and economic planning; and
- (b) four other persons nominated by the Chairpersons of all local councils, such persons having considerable knowledge of public finance but no allegiance to any local council.

(2) One of the members nominated by the Chairpersons shall chair meetings of the Local Government Finance Committee.

(3) The Local Government Finance Committee may co-opt such persons as are necessary to assist it to perform its duties.

(4) Subject to this section, the Local Government Finance Committee shall regulate the procedure for its meetings.

(5) The Ministry responsible for finance shall provide the secretariat for the Local Government Finance Committee.

(6) The members of the Local Government Finance Committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Parliament.

Tenure of office of members of Local Government Finance Committee.

53. (1) The members of the Local Government Finance Committee, other than the *ex-officio* members, shall be appointed for three years and shall, on the expiration of that term, be eligible for re-appointment for only one further term.

(2) Any member of the Local Government Finance Committee, other than an *ex-officio* member, may resign his office in writing addressed to the President through the Minister.

(3) Where the office of a member of the Local Government Finance Committee, other than an *ex-officio* member, becomes vacant through death, resignation or any other cause before the expiration of that member's term of office, the Minister shall notify the President in writing of the occurrence of the vacancy and the President, with the approval of Parliament, shall appoint another person, in the place of that member, to hold office for the unexpired term of office of that member.

(4) Where it appears to the President, on the written recommendation of the Minister, that any member of the Local Government Finance Committee is incapacitated by absence from Sierra Leone, illness or any other cause, from performing the duties of his office, the President may appoint another person to hold that member's office until such time as the President is satisfied that the incapacity of that member has terminated or until the term of the member expires, whichever first occurs.

(5) A member of the Local Government Finance Committee, other than an *ex-officio* member, who is absent from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Commission without reasonable cause, shall cease to be a member.

(6) The President may, in writing remove a member of the Local Government Finance Committee for inability to perform the functions of a committee member by reason of infirmity of mind or body or for misconduct.

54. Members of the Local Government Finance Committee shall be paid such remuneration as shall be determined by the Minister after consulting the Minister responsible for finance.

Remuneration of members of Local Government Finance Committee.

Local Government Finance Committee to recommend grant allocations.

- 55.** The Local Government Finance Committee shall –
- (a) recommend to the Minister responsible for finance the amount of grant allocations to each local council; and
 - (b) indicate the formulae used in arriving at the various amounts recommended.

Licences for trades, etc.

- 56.** (1) A local council shall issue a licence to any person in a locality who–
- (a) establishes or maintains premises from which to practise any trade, business or profession;
 - (b) owns any cart, wagon or other non-motorised vehicle or canoe; or
 - (c) holds any concert, dance, musical, theatrical or other entertainment.

(2) A local council shall charge such fees for the issuance of a licence as it may determine.

(3) A non-motorised vehicle for which a licence is issued under subsection (1) shall have affixed on it the number plate assigned to it by the local council.

(4) No licence shall be issued under subsection (1) in respect of any vehicle which the local council is satisfied is in such condition as to endanger persons or property or cause unnecessary suffering to any animal drawing it.

Fees.

- 57.** Local councils shall charge fees for–
- (a) the use of markets;

- (b) the use of bus, taxi, car or lorry parks;
- (c) the extraction of fish, timber, sand and other building materials; and
- (d) services provided by the councils.

58. Revenue raised from local taxes and from mining revenues, other than those collected by the Government, shall be shared between the local councils and the Chiefdom Councils. Local councils and Chiefdoms to share revenue.

- 59.** (1) Local councils shall– Local councils to determine local taxes.
- (a) three months before the end of each financial year determine the amount of local tax to be paid during the forth coming financial year by every person liable to pay such tax within each locality; and
 - (b) determine the percentage of the local tax to be paid to it, to be called the precept, as it may by resolution determine and as it requires as revenue.

(2) Local councils shall notify each Chiefdom Council in its administrative area where applicable, of the amount of the local tax and the precept for the forth-coming financial year, not later than two months before the end of each financial year.

(3) The Chiefdom Councils shall, where applicable, collect the local tax and pay the precept to the local council.

60. Local councils shall be entitled to such share of revenues from mining as may be determined by the Ministry after consulting the Ministries responsible for finance and mineral resources. Sharing of mining revenues.

61. (1) A licence may be issued under this Part subject to such conditions as may be contained in any bye-laws or, where there is no provision in the bye-laws, such conditions as the local council may think fit. Provisions as to licences generally.

(2) Any condition stipulated in a bye-law or by a local council shall be endorsed in detail or by reference on the licence.

(3) A person required to hold a licence referred to in this Part who, upon demand being reasonably made by any authorised officer of the local council fails to produce his licence for inspection, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Le500,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both the fine and imprisonment.

(4) A person who, without the appropriate licence, does any thing for which a licence is required under this Part or who, being the holder of a licence issued under this Part contravenes any of the conditions contained in the licence, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Le600,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both the fine and imprisonment.

(5) A person who lets out, hires, lends or borrows a licence or who not holding a valid licence produces, exhibits, or uses a licence, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Le600,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both the fine and imprisonment.

(6) A local council may revoke a licence when the holder has been convicted of an offence under subsection (4) or (5).

Expenditure. **62.** Subject to this Act, a local council may incur all expenditure necessary for or incidental to the carrying out of any functions conferred on it under this Act or any other enactment, provided that the expenditure is included in the approved budget of the local council.

Local councils to have bank accounts. **63.** A local council shall open and maintain a bank account for all revenues and other monies raised or received by it under this Act or any other enactment.

Investment of funds. **64.** (1) Subject to subsection (2), a local council may invest any portion of the monies of the council in stocks and bonds or in such other investment as the council may approve.

(2) The Minister shall, after consulting the Minister responsible for finance, make regulations concerning investment of funds by local councils.

65. A local council may raise loans or obtain overdraft within Sierra Leone of such amounts, from such sources, in such manner, for such purposes and on such conditions as the Minister, after consulting the Minister responsible for finance, may approve; except that no approval is required where the loan or overdraft to be raised does not exceed such amount as the Minister may, after consultation with the Minister responsible for finance, by statutory instrument determine. Power to borrow monies.

66. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a local council may, by resolution, write off as irrecoverable debt, in any one year, any sum due or payable to the council from or by any person for any reasonable cause where the sum due and payable to the council does not exceed such amount as the Minister may, with the approval of Cabinet and by notice published in the *Gazette*, determine. Writing off irrecoverable debts.

(2) The local council shall, within twenty-one days after the end of each quarter, inform the Minister in writing of the total sum written off during that quarter and the reasons for doing so.

67. (1) Every local council shall cause to be prepared for its approval a budget for each financial year three months before the beginning of that year. Local Councils to prepare budgets.

(2) The budget shall—

(a) subject to subsection (3) of section 85 reflect the priorities and needs of the locality as contained in the local council's development plan;

(b) balance income and expenditure by way of annual financial estimates of revenue and expenditure;

- (c) be prepared in accordance with procedures prescribed by law; and
- (d) be a public document and shall be posted on the notice board of the local council when approved by the council and during the whole of the financial year to which it applies.

(3) A copy of the budget shall be submitted to the Commission and the Local Government Finance Committee.

(4) The Ministry responsible for finance shall, after consultation with the Ministry issue guidelines for the preparation of budgets under this section.

Use of assets. **68.** A local council may use its assets for the generation of income for the council.

PART VIII—PROPERTY RATES

Property rates. **69.** (1) The property rates provided for in the estimates of a local council in any financial year shall be a uniform rate on the assessed annual value of assessed buildings and shall be a single rate in respect of each class of assessed buildings.

(2) The rates provided for in the estimates approved by a local council (hereinafter referred to as the approved rate) shall be imposed and levied by the local council and shall, subject to this Act be payable by the owner to the council on such date as the council may by notice to the owner determine.

(3) A local council may, by resolution approve payment of rates in two or more equal instalments to be paid within one financial year.

(4) The resolution shall state the period after which if full payment is not made, the owner shall be deemed to have refused or neglected to pay.

70. There shall be liable to be assessed in accordance with this Part, all buildings (including buildings owned by or in occupation of the Government and the local council) within a locality except—

- (a) any church, chapel, mosque meeting-house or other buildings exclusively used for public religious worship;
- (b) buildings used as public hospitals and clinics;
- (c) buildings used for charitable purposes;
- (d) buildings used for public educational purposes including public universities, colleges and schools;
- (e) buildings on burial grounds and crematoria; and
- (f) buildings owned by diplomatic missions as may be approved by the Ministry responsible for foreign affairs.

71. (1) A local council may for the purposes of this Part appoint valuers and an Assessment Committee.

(2) An Assessment Committee shall consist of such members of the local council as the council may determine.

72. (1) Valuation Lists or Rolls showing the assessed annual value of all buildings assessable under this Part shall be prepared by the valuers and approved by the local council on the recommendation of the Assessment Committee in accordance with Part I of the Fifth Schedule.

(2) Any person owning or in occupation of or interested in any assessable building shall be entitled to inspect the Valuation Lists or Rolls and to take copies of or extracts from them on payment of a fee to be determined by the local council.

Assessment of buildings.

Appointment of valuers and Assessment Committee.

Valuation Lists or Rolls.

Objections to Valuation Lists or Rolls. **73.** (1) Objections to and amendments of any Valuation List or Roll shall be determined and made in accordance with such procedures as the Minister may prescribe.

(2) Every Valuation List or Roll shall remain in force until it has been replaced with a new List or Roll.

Rate books. **74.** A local council shall keep a Rate Book as provided for in Part II of the Fifth Schedule and the Rate Book shall be open for inspection during office hours.

Occupied and unoccupied buildings. **75.** (1) Rates are payable whether the building is occupied or unoccupied.

(2) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the local council that an assessed building or a part of it has been demolished or removed during any financial year, the council shall, on the application of the person who has paid the amount of the rate payable in respect of the building, order to be refunded to that person such proportion of the amount paid as the council may consider reasonable having regard to all circumstances; except that, in the case of a demolition or removal otherwise than by order of the council or a court, no refund shall be made unless the owner of the building has, within thirty days of the demolition or removal, given notice in writing to the council.

Minister to issue guidelines. **76.** The Minister may, after consulting the Minister responsible for finance issue guidelines for the making and levying of rates.

Rates to be a charge on buildings. **77.** The amount of approved rate together with any levy or expenses (if any) shall, until paid be a charge on the building and the charge shall have priority over all other claims except claims by Government.

Levy on owners' goods for non-payment of rates. **78.** (1) If any owner liable to pay a rate or his agent refuses or neglects to pay such rate at the time and in the manner provided for such payment the Chairperson shall issue a warrant to the bailiff of the local council requiring him to levy the warrant on the moveable property of the owner and sell such property by public auction to the highest bidder within twenty days of levying the warrant.

(2) The warrant shall be in the Form 1 of the Fifth Schedule.

(3) The bailiff shall cause notice of the sale to be advertised at least five days before the sale.

(4) Any money arising out of the sale shall be applied to the payment of the rate and other expenses incurred as a result of the sale and the surplus if any shall be returned to the owner or person entitled to it.

79. (1) If the bailiff, acting under section 78 finds no moveable property or if the amount realised from the sale is insufficient, the Chairperson shall issue another warrant requiring the bailiff to demand payment from the occupier of the building of the amount stated in the warrant and in default of payment of the amount by the occupier within twenty days to levy the amount on the moveable property of the occupier. Levy on occupiers' goods

(2) The warrant shall be in the Form 2 of the Fifth Schedule.

(3) An occupier may deduct any money paid by him under subsection (1) from the amount of rent payable by him to the owner and if a levy is made on his moveable property, he may also deduct the amount of the levy from the rent.

(4) Where there is an existing contract, whether verbal or written, between the owner and occupier that the occupier shall pay the approved rate and the owner pays all or any part of the rate, the owner may increase the rent by the amount of the rate paid by him or if he thinks fit, to sue the occupier for the amount paid by him.

80. If the remedies provided in sections 78 and 79 have failed to realise the full amount of the approved rate together with any costs and if such amount remains unpaid six months after the date on which the default occurred, the local council shall apply to the court for the sale of the building. Proceedings in case of non-payment of rates.

PART IX—ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

Accounts and
audit.

81. (1) Every local council shall keep proper books of accounts and proper records in relation to the accounts and shall, within the first quarter of the next financial year, prepare a statement of its final accounts in conformity with existing financial regulations.

(2) The accounts and financial statements of a local council shall be audited by the Auditor-General or an auditor appointed by him within six months after the close of the financial year, and the council shall provide the auditors with all the necessary and appropriate facilities for the examination of the accounts and statements of the council.

(3) The Auditor-General shall submit a report of the audit to the local council concerned and the Minister.

(4) The Auditor-General shall draw attention to any irregularities in the accounts in the report.

(5) The accounts and the Auditor-General's report thereon shall be public documents and shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the locality for public scrutiny.

(6) The Chairperson shall lay the annual accounts together with the Auditor-General's report thereon before the local council within thirty days of receipt of the report.

(7) The Chairperson shall submit a report to the Minister on actions taken by the local council on the report within sixty days of receipt of the report.

(8) The Minister shall lay the report of the Auditor-General and a report of actions taken thereon if any, before Parliament.

Auditor-
General may
disallow or
surcharge.

82. (1) In the performance of his functions under this Act, the Auditor-General shall have power to disallow any item of expenditure which is contrary to this Act and to surcharge—

- (a) the amount of any expenditure disallowed on the person responsible for incurring or authorising that expenditure;
- (b) any sum which has not been duly brought into account upon the person by whom the sum ought to have been brought into account; or
- (c) the amount of any loss or deficiency upon the local council, any member of the council or any person by whose negligence or misconduct the loss or deficiency has been incurred, and shall give notice to the person affected.

(2) In giving notice of any disallowance or surcharge under subsection (1), the Auditor-General shall state in writing the grounds upon which his decision is based.

(3) A person against whom a disallowance or surcharge was made by the Auditor-General may appeal to the High Court not later than thirty days after the Auditor-General has given notice of the disallowance or surcharge.

(4) Any sum certified by the Auditor-General to be due from any person shall be paid by that person to the local council or other body concerned within thirty days after it has been so certified or, if an appeal with respect to that sum has been made under subsection (3), within thirty days after the appeal is finally disposed of or abandoned or fails by reason of non-prosecution.

(5) The local council shall ensure that all monies surcharged under subsection (1) are collected and paid into the account of the local council.

83. (1) Any sum which is certified by the Auditor-General to be due and which has become payable shall be recoverable as a civil debt.

Recovery of
sums certified
due.

(2) In proceedings for the recovery of the sum, a certificate signed by the Auditor-General shall be conclusive evidence of the facts certified; and a certificate signed by an officer of the local council concerned, whose duty it is to keep the accounts to the effect that the sum certified to be due has been paid, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts in it.

(3) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Auditor-General may appeal to the High Court.

(4) The High Court may, on an appeal, confirm, vary or quash the decision of the Auditor-General and remit the case to him with such directions as the Court thinks fit for giving effect to the decision on appeal.

PART X—INTERNAL AUDIT

Internal audit. **84.** (1) Every local council shall establish an Internal Audit Department.

(2) The Head of the Internal Audit Department shall, at intervals of three months, prepare a report on the internal audit work carried out by the Department during the three months immediately preceding the preparation of the report, and submit it to the local council.

(3) The Head of the Internal Audit Department shall make in each report such observations as appear necessary as to the conduct of the financial affairs of the local council during the period to which the report relates.

(4) A copy of the report shall be sent to the Minister.

PART XI—DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Local Councils to approve development plans. **85.** (1) A local council shall cause to be prepared a development plan which shall guide the development of the locality.

(2) The draft of a development plan shall be made publicly available.

(3) A development plan shall form the basis for the preparation of the budget of a local council.

(4) A local council shall, before approving or reviewing a development plan, consult residents of the locality, agencies of Government and non-governmental and international organisations that have interest in working in the locality.

(5) The Ministry responsible for development and economic planning shall issue guidelines for the preparation of development plans.

86. For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 85, a local council shall appoint a Local Technical Planning Committee which shall consist of—

Local Technical Planning committee.

(a) the Local Council Chief Administrator who shall chair the Committee;

(b) Heads of relevant Departments of the local council; and

(c) any technical person co-opted by the Local Council Chief Administrator.

87. A local council shall review its development plan as and when necessary.

Review of development plans.

88. A copy of the approved development plan shall be made available at the office of the local council and in a conspicuous place in every Ward, immediately after approval.

Availability of development plans.

89. A development plan prepared and approved by a local council shall not be incompatible with any national development plan adopted by the Government.

Development plans not to be incompatible

PART XII—BYE-LAWS

90. (1) A local council may make bye-laws not inconsistent with the Constitution or this Act or any other enactment for the purpose of any function conferred on it by or under this Act or any other enactment.

Local Councils to make bye-laws.

- (2) A local council may in its bye-laws—
- (a) specify as penalty a fine not exceeding Le500,000 or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or both the fine and imprisonment;
 - (b) in the case of a continuing offence specify a further penalty not exceeding Le5,000 for each day on which the offence is continued after written notice has been served on the offender;
 - (c) provide for the payment of such fees or charges as the council may think fit; and
 - (d) specify that the bye-laws shall apply throughout the locality or to an area of the locality.

(3) Bye-laws made by a local council shall be read and construed subject to the provisions of this Act and any other enactment.

Uniform bye-laws.

91. Where the Minister is of the opinion that uniform provisions may reasonably be made in respect of a matter for which bye-laws may be made under this Act, the Minister may, after consulting any local councils to be affected thereby, by statutory instrument make uniform bye-laws in respect of that matter.

Validity of bye-laws.

92. (1) A bye-law passed by a local council shall be signed by the Chairperson.

(2) A bye-law shall, before being signed by the Chairperson, be forwarded to the Minister who shall request the Attorney General to advise him whether the bye-law is inconsistent with the Constitution, this Act or any other enactment.

(3) Where the Minister, on the advice of the Attorney General, is of the opinion that the bye-law is—

- (a) inconsistent with the Constitution, this Act or any other enactment, he shall, within ninety days of receipt of the bye-law return it with his comments to the local council for modification or other appropriate action; or
- (b) not inconsistent with the Constitution, this Act or other enactment, he shall certify accordingly and return the bye-law to the local council to be signed by the Chairperson.

(4) A bye-law shall, after signature by the Chairperson be laid before Parliament in accordance with subsection (7) of section 170 of the Constitution and shall be published in the *Gazette*, in a newspaper circulating in the locality, broadcast on a local radio and posted in all wards.

93. A copy of every bye-law made by a Local Council shall be deposited at the office of the local council and shall at all reasonable times be open to public inspection without the payment of any fees.

Copy of bye-laws to be deposited at local councils' offices.

94. (1) A local council may, where it considers that a local custom or tradition impedes or acts as an obstacle to the development of the locality or obstructs the local council in the performance of its functions, consult the relevant traditional authority for the purpose of resolving the matter.

Local councils to make bye-laws altering local customs.

(2) Where the matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of the local council and the traditional authority, the council may, if it thinks necessary make bye-laws altering or modifying such local custom or tradition.

(3) Where the matter is not resolved, the aggrieved party may appeal to the Ministry.

PART XIII—WARD COMMITTEES

95. (1) A local council shall establish a Ward Committee for each ward in the locality.

Establishment of Ward Committees.

(2) A Ward Committee shall consist of—

- (a) every Councillor elected from that ward;
- (b) the Paramount Chief of the Chieftom, in the case of localities with a system of chieftaincy; and
- (c) not more than ten other persons, at least five of whom shall be women, resident in that ward and elected by the ward residents in a public meeting.

(3) The ward residents shall be given seven days notice of such a public meeting.

(4) Ward Committee members shall not receive any remuneration or allowances.

Functions of
Ward
Committees.

96. (1) A Ward Committee shall—

- (a) mobilise residents of the ward for the implementation of self-help and development projects;
- (b) provide a focal point for the discussion of local problems and needs and take remedial action where necessary or make recommendations to the local council accordingly;
- (c) organise communal and voluntary work, especially with respect to sanitation;
- (d) make proposals to the local council for the levying and collection of rates for special projects and programmes; and
- (e) educate residents on their rights and obligations in relation to local government and decentralisation.

(2) One of the Councillors shall be elected to chair meetings of a Ward Committee.

(3) The Chairman of a Ward Committee shall be responsible for presenting committee recommendations and proposals to the local council.

(4) Subject to this section, a Ward Committee shall regulate the procedure for its meetings.

(5) All Ward Committee meetings shall be open to the public.

PART XIV—RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MINISTRY

97. (1) The Ministry shall inspect and monitor the activities of every local council to ensure that it acts within the scope of this Act or any other relevant enactment.

Ministry to inspect and monitor local councils.

(2) A local council shall provide the Ministry with such documents as may be needed by the Ministry in the inspection and monitoring of the activities of the council.

(3) Subject to any other enactment, an authorised person carrying out the inspection shall have powers—

- (a) to enter and inspect the premises or property of any Council as may be relevant to the inspection;
- (b) to inspect books of accounts, records, stores, and any other documents and require any person to produce any documents or item connected with the inspection and where necessary retain any document or item connected with the case being investigated; or
- (c) to look into any matter on his own initiative or upon complaint made to him by any member of the public, whether or not that person has personally suffered any injustice by reason of that matter.

(4) If the Ministry finds that a local council is not performing adequately within its areas of responsibility, it shall decide—

- (a) the reason for the default;
- (b) how the default can be rectified;
- (c) the type of action or intervention that is needed; and
- (d) on any support or capacity building that must be given to the council to strengthen its management in order for the council to exercise its functions and powers properly.

(5) The Ministry may, for the purpose of rectifying the default in writing direct or advice the local council to perform such of its functions in such manner and within such time as it may specify.

(6) Where the local council does not have the capacity to rectify the default, the Ministry shall undertake the functions on the Council's behalf and take immediate steps to develop the necessary capacity of the council and may for this purpose consult any Government Ministry or Department.

(7) Where a local council fails or refuses to rectify a default within ninety days, the Minister may reduce or withhold any grants or funds due to the local council until the Minister is satisfied that the function or service will be provided adequately.

(8) The Minister shall communicate any action taken under subsection (1) and the reason for such action to the people in the locality.

Ministry to mediate.

98. (1) The Ministry shall mediate in any problem, uncertainty or dispute that has not been resolved to the mutual satisfaction of—

- (a) two or more local councils;
- (b) a local council and a Ministry or other agency of Government including a matter relating to the delegation of powers or functions or;
- (c) a local council and a national organisation.

(2) Where the Ministry is unable to resolve the problem, uncertainty or dispute to the satisfaction of the parties, it shall report the matter and make recommendation to the Inter-Ministerial Committee for its decision.

99. (1) The Ministry shall satisfy itself and certify that—

Ministry to approve agreements.

- (a) any proposed agreement by a Ministry or agency of Government to delegate a power or function to a local council; and
- (b) any proposed agreement or arrangement between a local council and a national or international organization,

contains all the terms and conditions required by the Inter-Ministerial Committee and shall approve such agreement or arrangement.

(2) The Ministry shall—

- (a) in respect of paragraph (a) of subsection (1), monitor the implementation of an approved agreement to ensure that the agreed capacity and resources, including fees, are delivered or made;
- (b) report any shortcoming or deficiency by a Ministry, national or international organization to the Inter-Ministerial Committee for appropriate action;
- (c) mediate and resolve any dispute or disagreement between the Ministry, agency, organisation and the local council; and
- (d) recommend to the Inter-Ministerial Committee, any appropriate changes to the agreement.

President to take over administration of local councils.

100. (1) The President may, with the approval of two-thirds of all the members of Parliament, assume the powers of a any local council—

- (a) where the local council so requests and if it is in the public interest to do so;
- (b) where a state of emergency has been declared in that locality; or
- (c) where it has become extremely difficult or impossible for a local council to function.
- (d) where the council persistently acts beyond its powers.

(2) The exercise by the President of the power conferred under subsection (1) may be done through a person or body of persons as the President may appoint.

(3) Unless approved by Parliament for a longer term, the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be for a period not exceeding ninety days.

(4) Upon the expiry of the period under subsection (3), the President shall hand back the administration of the locality to the incumbent local council; or if Parliament decides that the prevailing circumstances still make it impossible for the incumbent local council to assume the administration of the locality then—

- (a) where the unexpired term of the council is longer than twelve months the President shall cause elections to be held for a new local council within sixty days; or
- (b) where the unexpired term of the local council is less than twelve months, the President shall continue to administer the locality until the next elections are held.

101. (1) There is established for each Province of Sierra Leone a Provincial Coordinating Committee.

Establishment of Provincial Coordinating Committees.

(2) A Provincial Coordinating Committee shall consist of—

- (a) the Resident Minister who shall chair the meetings of the Committee;
- (b) the Provincial Secretary who shall be the Secretary;
- (c) the Chairperson of each local council in the Province; and
- (d) the Local Council Chief Administrator of each local council in the Province, but without the right to vote.

(3) In the absence of a Resident Minister, the Provincial Secretary shall chair meetings of the Provincial Coordinating Committee and the members shall appoint one of their number to act as secretary.

102. (1) A Provincial Coordinating Committee shall—

- (a) coordinate the activities of the local councils in the Province;
- (b) ensure that local councils collaborate for the effective execution of development programmes in which the councils are jointly interested;
- (c) review and coordinate the provision of public services in the Province; and
- (d) perform other functions as may be assigned by the Minister.

Functions and meetings of Provincial Coordinating Committees.

(2) A Provincial Coordinating Committee shall meet at least once every three months at such place as the Resident Minister or Provincial Secretary, as the case may be, shall determine.

(3) Subject to this Part, a Provincial Coordinating Committee shall regulate the procedure for its meetings.

PART XV—TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

Anti-Corruption Act to apply.

103. Every Councillor, appointed or assigned member of staff of a local council shall be subject to the Anti-Corruption Act, 2001.

104. (1) Every Councillor, appointed or assigned member of staff of each local council shall, not later than thirty days after assuming or leaving office make a declaration of assets in such form as the Anti-Corruption Commission may determine.

(2) The original and other copies of the declaration shall—

- (a) in the case of Councillors be submitted to the Ministry and the Anti-Corruption Commission respectively;
- (b) in the case of appointed staff be submitted to the Commission and the Anti-Corruption Commission respectively; and
- (c) in the case of assigned staff be submitted to the Public Service Commission and the Anti-Corruption Commission respectively.

Local councils to take inventories.

105. Every local council shall take and cause to be maintained a comprehensive inventory of the assets of the council on an annual basis, and shall submit it to the Ministry.

Security printing of revenue receipts.

106. (1) All revenues of local councils shall be documented in receipts on special numbered forms made by the Government Printer.

(2) Any member of the staff of a local council—

- (a) who falsifies revenue receipts;
- (b) uses false or duplicate receipts;
- (c) falsifies or misrepresents the recorded values and amounts of revenues; or
- (d) takes any deliberate action which results in the incorrect collection or recording of revenues,

commits an offence, and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Le10,000,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years or to both the fine and imprisonment.

(3) The court may, in addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (2) order the dismissal of any person convicted under that subsection.

107. (1) Local councils shall post on a notice board in a conspicuous place on the premises of the council and on a notice board in each Ward for at least twenty-one days—

Reports etc. to be posted on notice boards.

- (a) monthly statements of financial accounts;
- (b) annual income and expenditure statements;
- (c) inventories of assets of the local councils;
- (d) bye-laws and notices relating to tax rates and fees;
- (e) minutes of council meetings; and
- (f) development plans.

(2) Copies of the reports, notices and statements shall be made available on request and on payment of a fee to be fixed by the local council.

Ministry to promote participatory processes in governance.

108. The Ministry shall promote participatory processes in local councils and encourage citizen's inclusion and involvement in governance.

PART XVI—INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON
DECENTRALIZATION

Establishment of Inter-Ministerial Committee on Decentralization.

109. (1) There is hereby established the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Local Government and Decentralization .

(2) The Inter-Ministerial Committee shall consist of—

- (a) the Vice President who shall be the chairman;
- (b) the Minister responsible for local government;
- (c) the Minister responsible for finance;
- (d) the Minister responsible for development and economic planning;
- (e) the Minister responsible for education;
- (f) the Minister responsible for health and sanitation;
- (g) the Attorney-General;
- (h) the Minister responsible for agriculture;
- (i) the Minister responsible for works; and
- (j) four chairpersons of local councils , elected from among their number, to represent the interests of all local councils.

Functions of Inter-Ministerial Committee.

110. (1) The Inter-Ministerial Committee shall—

- (a) oversee the proper implementation of this Act;

(b) oversee the further development and implementation of local government and decentralization;

(c) protect and promote local democracy and participatory government; and

(d) arbitrate disputes between Ministries, departments and agencies of Government, provincial administrations and local councils.

(2) The Inter-Ministerial Committee may appoint sub-committees to assist it in performing its functions.

(3) The Inter-Ministerial Committee shall regulate the procedure for its meetings and may require any Minister or public officer to attend its meetings or to provide information required by it or assist it in performing its functions.

111. The Ministry shall provide the secretariat for the Inter-Ministerial Committee and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry shall act as Secretary to the Committee.

Secretariat of Inter-Ministerial Committee.

PART XVII—MISCELLANEOUS

112. (1) A local council may be represented in any legal proceedings by an officer of the council authorised in respect of any particular proceedings by resolution of the council, and the officer so authorised shall be at liberty to institute and carry on any proceedings which the council is authorised to institute and carry on under this or any other enactment, subject to any directions which may be given to him by the council.

Appearance of local councils in legal proceedings.

(2) Service on the local council of all legal processes and notices shall be effected by service on the Chairperson.

Form of title deeds. **113.** The title to all lands acquired or leased by a local council shall be taken in the corporate name of the council, and all deeds and contracts requiring to be executed by the council shall be executed in the corporate name of the council and shall be signed and sealed with the common seal by the Chairperson and shall also be signed by the Secretary to the council.

Documents to be *prima facie* evidence. **114.** All documents executed in accordance with this Act and all other documents purporting to be written or issued by or under the directions of a local council and purporting to be signed by the Chairperson or other authorised officer of the council, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence in all courts and shall be deemed to be executed, issued or written by or under the direction of the council without proof, unless the contrary is alleged.

Description of properties of local councils. **115.** Whenever in any criminal process or proceeding it may be necessary to refer to the ownership or description of property belonging to or under the management of a local council, such property may be described as the property of the council.

Publication of notices. **116.** Except otherwise expressly provided, the publication of any notice or other document required by this Act to be published shall be deemed to be duly made if it is fixed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of the office of the Local Council Chief Administrator during office hours, and also in some other conspicuous place or situation in the locality.

Service of notices. **117.** (1) Notices, orders and any other documents required or authorised to be served under this Act may be served by delivering it to or at the residence of the person to whom they are respectively addressed or, where addressed to the owner or occupier of any premises, by delivering it, or a certified true copy thereof, to some person on the premises or, if there is no person on the premises who can be served, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

(2) Notices, orders and other documents may also be served by post by a prepaid registered letter and, if so served, they shall be deemed to have been served at the time of posting.

(3) In proving service by post, it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice, order or other document was properly addressed and posted.

118. Any person who wilfully destroys, mutilates, effaces or removes any notice, list, register or other document affixed to any premises under this Act, during the period for which it is required to remain so affixed, commits an offence. Hindering publication of notices etc.

119. A document required by this Act to be open to inspection shall be so open during the ordinary office hours of the council, and without payment. Inspection of documents.

120. Any person who, having the custody of any register or document mentioned in this Act— Obstruction of inspection.

- (a) obstructs any person authorised to inspect such register or document in making such inspection; or
- (b) refuses to give copies or extracts to any person entitled to it,

commits an offence.

121. (1) Where the occupier of any premises prevents the owner from obeying or carrying into effect any provision of this Act, and is required by notice in writing to permit the execution of any works required to be executed for the purpose of obeying or carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, then, if, within twenty-four hours after service of the written notice the occupier fails to comply with it, he commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Le300,000 for every day during the continuance of such non-compliance. Obstruction of execution of Act.

(2) If the occupier of any premises when requested by or on behalf of the local council to state the name and address of the owner of the premises occupied by him, refuses or wilfully omits to disclose or wilfully misstates such name and address, he commits an offence.

Entry on premises for purposes of Act.

122. The officers of a local council and such other persons as shall be duly authorised by the council shall have power to enter or examine any lands or premises within the locality for any of the purposes of this Act, and the owner or occupier of such lands or premises who refuses, after written notice, to permit such lands or premises to be entered upon or examined for such purposes commits an offence.

Protection of Councillors and officers from personal liability.

123. No matter or thing done and no contract entered into by a local council, and no matter or thing done by a member or officer thereof or other person acting under its authorisation if the matter or thing were done or contract were entered into *bona fide* for the purpose of executing this Act, shall subject any such member or officer thereof or any such person acting under its authorisation personally to any action, liability, claim or demand whatsoever.

General penalty.

124. (1) Any person who commits an offence under this Act for which no penalty is provided shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Le1,000,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or to both the fine and imprisonment.

(2) Where an offence under this Act is committed by a body of persons then –

- (a) where the body of persons is a body corporate other than a partnership, every member of the governing body of that body corporate and every director, manager or similar officer of that body shall also be guilty of the offence; and
- (b) where the body of persons is a partnership, every partner shall also be guilty of the offence.

(3) No person shall be guilty of an offence by virtue of subsection (1) if he proves that the act in respect of which he is charged was committed by some other person without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence, as he ought to have exercised having regard to all the circumstances.

PART XVIII–TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

125. (1) A Chairperson shall be elected by a simple majority of all councillors from among the elected councillors. First election of chairpersons.

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply only to the first election conducted after the coming into force of this Act.

126. The Minister shall, within six months after the coming into force of this Act by statutory instrument make regulations specifying the first functions that are to be devolved to Local Councils and the program of devolution thereafter. Devolution of functions

127. (1) The Establishment Secretary shall, for the first year of the transition period assign to local councils such public officers as he thinks fit and for not more than one year, to– Assignment of staff.

(a) perform the functions of Local Council Chief Administrators;

(b) assist the local councils to perform their functions.

(2) Subsection (2) of section 34 shall apply to public officers assigned to local councils under this section.

PART XIX–REGULATIONS

128. The Minister may, by statutory instrument make such regulations as he may consider necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

PART XX–REPEALS

129. (1) The following enactments are hereby repealed– Repeals.

Cap. 63. Parts III and IV of the Local Tax Act.

Cap. 75. The Rural Areas Act.

Cap. 76.	The Sherbro Urban District Council Act.
Cap. 79.	The District Councils Act.
Cap. 80.	The Bo Town Council Act.
Cap. 295.	The Townships Act.
Act No. 8 of 1960.	City Council of Freetown (Validation and Confirmation of Acts) Act, 1960.
Act No. 29 of 1964.	Local Authorities (Audit) Act, 1964.
Act No. 50 of 1965.	Local Authorities (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1965.
Act No. 4 of 1966.	Local Authorities (Warrants for Rates) Act, 1966.
Act No. 20 of 1973.	Freetown Municipality Act, 1973.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the enactments in subsection (1), any bye-laws made under the repealed enactments and in force on the commencement of this Act shall, until revoked, remain in force in the relevant locality.

(3) Any arrangement or agreement made by a Committee of Management in the name of any of the local authorities in subsection (1) before the first election of a local council under this Act does not, subject to subsection (4), apply to a local council established under this Act.

(4) A Local Council shall not adopt or implement any arrangement or agreement unless the Inter-Ministerial Committee certifies generally or specifically that the arrangement or agreement is consistent with this Act.

(5) Any Committee of Management established under the repealed enactments shall cease to have administrative, executive or legislative authority over its administrative area, on the day of the assumption of office by Councillors.

FIRST SCHEDULE *(Section 2)*

LOCAL COUNCILS

PART I

There shall be the following localities:—

A. Districts

- Bo District
- Bombali District
- Bonthe District
- Kailahun District
- Kambia District
- Kenema District
- Koinadugu District
- Kono District
- Moyamba District
- Port Loko District
- Pujehun District
- Tonkolili District
- Western Area Rural District

B. Towns

- Bo Town
- Bonthe Town
- Kenema Town
- Koidu/New Sembehun Town
- Makeni Town

C. Cities

- Freetown City

PART II

The number of Paramount Chiefs in each local council shall be—

Bo District Council	...	...	...	Three
Bombali District Council	...	...	...	Two
Bonthe District Council	...	...	...	Two
Kailahun District Council	...	...	...	Three
Kambia District Council	...	...	...	Two
Kenema District Council	...	...	...	Three
Koinadugu District Council	...	...	...	Two
Kono District Council	...	...	...	Three
Moyamba District Council	...	...	...	Three
Port Loko District Council	...	...	...	Two
Pujehun District Council	...	...	...	Two
Tonkolili District Council	...	...	...	Two
Western Rural District Council	...	...	...	None
Bo Town Council	...	...	...	One
Bonthe Town Council	...	...	...	None
Kenema Town Council	...	...	...	One
Koidu/New Sembehun Town Council	...	...	...	Two
Makeni Town Council	...	...	...	One
Freetown City Council	...	...	...	None

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 8)

OATH OF COUNCILLORS

“I.....do hereby in the name of (God/Allah) (swear/solemnly affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Republic of Sierra Leone and the.....Local Council as by law established , and that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties as a Councillor. So help me (God/Allah)”

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Section 20)

FUNCTIONS DEVOLVED TO LOCAL COUNCILS

Ministry of Agriculture

Crops Division

Tree and Cash crop nurseries

Plantation development and maintenance

Seed production/multiplication

Produce inspection, grading and licensing

Extension Services

Input delivery services

Forestry Division

Sensitisation campaigns on forest conservation

Fire prevention and control

Village forest nurseries

Community forest woodlots

National production forests

National production forests catchments

Central nurseries

Livestock Services

Animal health

Animal production

Cattle settlement schemes

Settlement of crop/livestock disputes

Administration of livestock markets

Ministry of Development and Economic Planning

Local level planning

District Recovery Committees to provide short term support to Councils

Ministry of Education

District Education Schools

Primary to mid-Secondary schools – JSS 111

School Supervisors

Ministry of Energy and Power

SALWACO – Water supply: Rural water supply to be run at cost not for profit

Community ownership of wells

Bulk supply of water except where this function is to be privatised to the District and Town Councils

Sanitation

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Licensing of small canoes and attendant fishing gear
Establishment and management of fishponds and inland lakes

Ministry of Health

Registration of Births and Death
Public Health information and education
Primary Health care
Secondary Health care
Maintenance of non-technical equipment
Facilities management
Procurement of equipment and medicines

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Information Services
Purchase of gazettes and receipts

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Sensitisation and education on fire prevention
Basic non-technical fire-fighting
Drug control and prevention programme

Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment

Land Surveying
Land Registration and Control of illegal sale of land
Leasing Government land
Strategic local plans
Issuance of building permits
Sand dues
Preparation of land use plans
Education and sensitisation on environmental issues

Ministry of Labour and Social Services

Manpower planning
Enterprise development
Trust Fund based safety net scheme

Ministry of Local Government and Community Development

Community Development

Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs

Family case work
Probation
Disability issues

Child welfare

Community Based Organisations
Gender issues

Ministry of Works, Housing, and Technical Maintenance

Maintenance of Council buildings/premises

Ministry of Mineral Resources

Establishment and management of Community Development Funds
Coordination of mining licences
Rehabilitation of mined-out areas

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

Local museums
Cultural villages
Freetown Central Library

Ministry of Youth and Sports

Youth affairs
Local sports

Registrar-General's Department

Celebration and registration of civil marriages
Administration of Estates and Gratuities

Sierra Leone Roads Authority

Maintenance of primary feeder roads
Maintenance of chiefdom roads/tracks

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Section 43)

DEPARTMENTS UNDER LOCAL COUNCILS

Each council shall have the following Departments—

1. Administration
2. Planning and Development
3. Finance
4. Internal Audit

FORM 1

WARRANT TO LEVY PROPERTY RATE ON GOODS OF DEFAULTING OWNERS

FORM 1

WARRANT TO LEVY PROPERTY RATE ON GOODS OF DEFAULTING OWNERS

.....COUNCIL

.....DISTRICT/TOWN

.....WARD

To: The Bailiff of the Council

WHEREAS the person(s) named in the Schedule to this warrant was (were) assessed to pay the respective amounts opposite his (their) name(s) inward:

AND WHEREAS the person(s) has (have) refused or neglected to pay the amount.

Now this warrant is to require you to levy the amounts of the property rate on the goods belonging to the person(s) named in the Schedule and if the amount is not paid within twenty days thereafter, to sell the goods levied or so much of the goods as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount and after that return this warrant certifying what you have done under it.

Dated this day of 20...

Chairperson

Council

Schedule

Name(s) of defaulter(s)

Amount due

FORM 2

WARRANT TO LEVY PROPERTY RATE ON GOODS OF OCCUPIERS

.....COUNCIL

.....DISTRICT/TOWN

.....WARD

To: The Bailiff of the Council

WHEREAS the owner(s) of a building(s) inward was (were) assessed to pay the approved property rate and the owner(s) refused or neglected to pay it;

AND WHEREAS a warrant was issued to thebailiff to levy on the goods of the owner(s) and he did not find any goods or the value of the goods was insufficient to satisfy the warrant;

AND WHEREAS the person(s) named in the Schedule to this warrant are the occupiers of the building(s);

Now this warrant is to require you:

- (a) to demand from the occupier(s) payment of the amount set opposite his (their) name(s) in the Schedule; and
- (b) to levy the amount on the goods of the occupier(s) and if the amount is not paid within twenty days thereafter, to sell the goods or so much of the goods as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount and after that return this warrant certifying what you have done under it.

Dated this day of 20...

Chairperson

Council

Schedule

Name(s) of occupier (s)

Amount due

Passed in Parliament this *29th* day of *January*, in the year of our Lord two thousand and four.

J. A. CARPENTER,
Clerk of Parliament.

THIS PRINTED IMPRESSION has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed Parliament and found by me to be a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.

J. A. CARPENTER,
Clerk of Parliament.

Council

Schedule

Name(s) of occupier (s)

Amount due

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