

Local Government Act 1974 powers of harbours' enforcement officers	
Section of Act	Power, function, duty
650C(1)	A harbourmaster or enforcement officer of a regional council may at any time, for the purposes of carrying out his or her duty, enter and remain on any ship in waters within the council's region
650C(2)	A harbourmaster or an enforcement officer (together with such assistants and equipment as are considered necessary) may enter and remain on maritime facility, or on any land or property of a port company or any other operator of a port facility, within the region of the council that appointed the harbourmaster for the purposes of carrying out his or her functions
650C(3)	For the purpose of ensuring navigation safety, a harbourmaster or enforcement officer may give directions regulating – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The time and manner in which any ship may enter into, depart from, lie, or navigate in those waters b) The position, mooring, unmooring, placing, removing, securing, or unsecuring of any ship within those waters c) The manner in which any ship within those waters, or at any maritime facility, may take in or discharge its cargo or any part of its cargo is secured or is being handled on a ship where there is a risk of cargo falling overboard and becoming a hazard to navigation
650E(3)	If a harbourmaster or enforcement officer of a regional council believes on reasonable grounds that a person has committed a breach of maritime rules involving navigation safety, the harbourmaster or enforcement officer may exercise any power under subsection 1(a) – (c), and those provisions apply with any necessary modifications
699C(1)	If a harbourmaster or an enforcement officer observes a person committing an infringement offence, or has reasonable cause to believe such an offence is being or has been committed by that person, an infringement notice in respect of that offence may be served on that person
699C(2)	Any harbourmaster or enforcement officer (not necessarily the person who has issued the notice) may deliver the infringement notice (or a copy of it) to the person alleged to have committed an infringement offence personally or by post addressed to that person's last known place of residence or business; and, in that case, for the purposes of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957, it (or the copy) is to be treated as having been served on that person when it was posted