

1.

Licence Unit, MARA
Menapii House, Drinagh
Business Park, Drinagh
Wexford Y55 RF29



RES/CB007-MARA MARITIME
REGULATOR, OBJECTIONS/SUBMISSIONS

A Cúrsa, Michael D. O'Heirín DID NOT PUT HIS HAND TO
An Bille um Pleanáil Umistéar Mairí TO TRANSUBSTANT
IARÉ SAME INTO An Bille um Pleanáil Umistéar Mairí 20-
21, NO MORE THAN Michael D. AS Michael D. Higgins, PUT
HIS HAND TO An Bille um Sárbsí Uisce 29/2017 ON 17.11.17,
AS CLEARLY IMPLIED BY: "IS É AN RÚN AGU A CHUMHACHTÁI A FHÉI
DHINNÍ FADÍ AGUS DE BHUNART 56(6) DEN ACHT UM SHEIRBHÍSÍ Uisce
2007 (ARNA LEASÚ) MAIDIR LE HÚSÁID Uisce..." EXHIBIT "DME".

DAVID McELWANE WON'T UNDERSTAND AN SÁDÓIG NOR DOES
DAVID McELWANE, "SENIOR AREA ENGINEER" OVER SEAMIS SHOVELIN
AND OTHER "ENGINEERS", UNDERSTAND: "I LÁTHAIR DÍANA NÚNCHUMHACHT,
TÁINSE, Michael D. Higgins, A GHEALLADH AGUS A DHEARBÁI GO SOLLÚNTA
IS GO FÍRINNEACH BHEITH I MO THAFA AGUS I MO DHÉIN DO BHUNREACHT ÉIRE-
ANN, AGUS A DLÍTHE A CHACHMÁNÚ, MO DHUALGAS A COMHÁINADH GO DÍLIS
CÓINSÍREACH DE RÉIR AN BHUNREACHTA IS AN DLÍ, AGUS MO KÁNTICHEALL
A DHEANAMH AR SON LEASA IS FÓINIMH MHAINTIR NA hÉIREANN. DIA DO
MO STIURADH AGUS DO MO CHUMHDACH." SELF-INCRIMINATED Michael D.
Higgins "AN UÍU LÁ SEO DE SAMHAIN, 2011" AND ALSO SELF-INCRIMINAT-
ED ALL PRESENT WHO WITNESSED Michael D. Higgins SUBSCRIBING
THE ABOVE FAKE SEDITIONOUS "RELIGIOUS OATH". I REFER TO, AND
RELY UPON IN THESE OBJECTIONS/SUBMISSIONS ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO "LICENCE UNIT". NOTE THAT IN YESTERDAY'S 16pp OBJECTIONS/
SUBMISSIONS, P.15 IS L. 111 OF THE Cúiglas De h100-CANON
De Valera I. TIMOTHY SULLIVAN-JERÓID Mac Canany AUTHENTIC-
ATED 25.3.1942-REENROLLED CURRACHT. NOW FIND ANNEXED
THE 1942-AUTHENTICATED "RELIGIOUS OATH" WHICH Michael D. Higgins

[MICHAEL D. HIGGINS] SHOULD HAVE SUBSCRIBED ON 11.11.2011, AND AGAIN, AS MICHAEL D. O'HEILYNN, ON 11.11.2013. I TRANSCRIBES:-
"L'áirde óra na mílte-cúigíe, táimse, é á gáiríocht agus á gáiríocht go solhannas is go fírinne b'í ann i rith agus in éiríe ó O'neill Círeann, agus a b'íe ó éiríe, mo éiríe ó éiríe- lóid go b'íe éiríe ó éiríe in O'neill is an éiríe, agus mo b'íe éiríe a éiríe ar son leasa is fírinne míle na h'éiríe. Óra éiríe agus éiríe..."

EXHIBIT "TH" (16.17) I'M DEDICATING TO: "REVOR HICKEY, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR [AKA LECTURER] AND COURSE DIRECTOR OF THE TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR CONSTRUCTION STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LIMERICK" (THE IRISH TIMES TODAY, P.5), FOR HIS PROTEST EXPOSING HIS FORMER FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT (NCCA) TO CLOSE SCRUTINY. Co. KERRY WOMAN NORMA FOLEY, APPOINTED THE 2022-26 COUNCIL. DOREAL ETR CEO ANNE McHUGH, IS ETR IRELAND'S REP. CHAIRMAN SEAN O'FOGHU (JOHN FOLEY) OUGHT TO KNOW THAT ETRs CAME OUT OF THE FERTILE BRAINS OF THE OIREACTAS MEMBERS WHO PASSED THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING BOARDS ACT 11/2013 ON 8th MAY 2013, THE VALIDITY OF WHICH ACT 11/2013 MARK GERARD ROONEY CONNUGHTON'S (1989 KING'S INNS CLASSMATE MAURICE GERARD COLLINS RAH-UCO) (1989, SHOULD'VE ESTABLISHED BEFORE HE POSED WITH ISULT O'MALLEY BALMOD) (1987 SC. FIONA TEMPLE "MULROY COLLEGE" PRINCIPAL + MRS TRUDY O'DONNELL, COURSE SERVICE COMRAD Geo PROGRAMME COORDINATOR, THAT SEANUS NOONAN RAHMOD) LIB (1977 & AND HIS COURT OF APPEAL PAKS, TARA BURNS, MAIRE RITA WHELAN + ANTHONY M. COLLINS INCLUDED, WERE JUDGES INVISED BY IN:-
"Is i gCúirteannaib a bhuigíear le Sligeaó agus ag breicíu a ceapair ar an mod' acá leagá amac sa Dúnraic. So a ríafar ceart, agus is éiríe a éiríe ar son leasa is fírinne míle na h'éiríe. Óra éiríe agus éiríe..."
SÍGO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL WAS USED TODAY BY MRS. JENNIFER

3.
[Mrs. Jennifer] Carroll MacNeill for a "Photo Shoot" in a somewhat
similar publicity stunt to Maurice Gerard Collins Sgt Isent
O'Malley's publicity stunt at "Mulroy College", obviously
unaware of Gross Negligent Homicides connected to "Mulroy
College", name changed from "Milford Tech" for the same reason.
Micky McLoone advised Mrs. Mary Harney, Geraghty, Anita
Slain, Keaney, to change "BTSB" to "IBTS", and Sean O'
Loughlin, MAHED (MAGNOCH) TIG (1973) PLP got "ANCOBANKO"
changed to "FAS" and, following Peter McLoone & IMPACTS
Florida Junket with Mary Harney, to "SOLUS". Cathal Green
Sean O'Loughlin's Gross Negligent Homicides include Jan
Sweeney's death on 20.5.1994 on Donegal VEC/County Council
already owned lands in Ross Garrow townland, Anita Green-
toland, an "appropriate District Court clerk" (Courts No. 3 Act,
1986), found Stephen Sweeney's paternal uncle in an open drain.

"MARA" prefers "Drownings at Downings", a Sean O'Loughlin, no
"Skip Havn", corrupted to "Stephavan". The 1989 End of Academic
Year 1988-89 "Milford Tech" DO departed from tried & trusted Mil-
ford Inn Venue, Cathal Green O'Loughlin approving Ros Jull
Sweeney's "SIBIN" newly licensed in Micky Doherty's name.
"MARA" MUST IGNORE MICHAEL D. O'HEIN'S FAKE EDITIONS
"Religious Oath" of 11.11.2018 AND HAVE THE 1.6.1989 Drownings
of Michael O'Carroll (16) is Connall Mac Siolla
O'Carroll (22) properly re-investigated and let Fake Chief
Justice Donal O'Donnell & know that his fellow Fake
"Supreme Court" O'Reganina, Collins & O'Malley, have
drawn attention to the fact that a granddaughter of one
of the murderers of "Boogie" McDaid (21) at Milford Hotel
on 6.3.1975 in on Anne McHugh CEO Donegal ETB teaching
staff at "Mulroy College". "MARA" has no jurisdiction of any
kind to grant a Maritime Usage Licence to Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath nor to any other "Comhairle" nor natural
person, not even to John Riney. Exhibits, Spl. John Riney CCs (1994)

Author resigns from curriculum reform group amid Leaving Cert 'dumbing down' concerns

CARLO O'BRIEN
Education Editor

A university lecturer and author of Leaving Cert textbooks on construction studies has resigned from a group tasked with redeveloping the subject over claims that the new syllabus is being "dumbed down".

Trevor Hickey, associate professor and course director of the teacher education programme for construction studies at the University of Limerick, was a member of the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment's (NCCA) subject development group.

Construction studies, studied by more than 10,000 Leaving Certificate students each year, has not been updated since it was introduced in 1983.

A new curriculum is being developed and scheduled to roll out for fifth-year students from September 2026.

Mr Hickey told the NCCA that he was "very concerned" that while the current syllabus had a significant amount of applied science content, the latest draft was "hardly recognisable to me as a Stem [science, technology, maths and engineering] subject. If the current draft proceeds as is, in future, some third-level courses may not accept construction studies for matriculation on to third-level Stem programmes".

The original construction studies syllabus, he said, included references to "fundamental scientific concepts and knowledge that underpin the design of buildings", such as heat and

thermal effects.

This original vision of construction studies as a Stem subject had been "all but abandoned in the proposed draft", he said.

A significant majority of the subject development group, Mr

Construction studies has not been updated since it was introduced in 1983

Hickey said, wished the subject to become a "Leaving Cert version of Junior Cycle wood technology".

Yet, trainee teachers were coming through the University

of Limerick on "very high points" and "more than capable of delivering a scientific and technological version of construction studies that reflects the latest advances in the industry," he said.

"If action is not taken now, the future of version of this subject will be a missed opportunity; one we have been waiting for since 1983," Mr Hickey said. "Let us not forget that Ireland is in the midst of a housing crisis."

The industry had been rocked "in recent memory by boom and bust cycles", he said, and by "building scandals" such as defective apartments.

"We have here a unique opportunity to educate the next generation of young people on how to design and build homes"

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Almost 40 children offered spinal treatment abroad

SHAUNA BOWERS

A total of 38 children with scoliosis or spina bifida who were waiting more than four months for surgery have been offered treatment abroad since the international scheme began last year.

Last summer, then minister for health Stephen Donnelly announced that children would be able to avail of treatment at Great Ormond Street Hospital in London or the Morgan Stanley Children's Hospital in New York in an attempt to deal with a backlog of children awaiting spinal care in the State.

In one of his last communications in his role as minister in January, Mr Donnelly issued a letter to the HSE, providing a legal direction to ensure all children waiting longer than four months for surgery at the end of December last were offered this option if it was deemed clinically suitable.

There were 56 children waiting longer than four months at

the time. A spokeswoman for Children's Health Ireland (CHI), which operates paediatric healthcare services in the State, said that by the end of 2024, 31 patients waiting longer than four months for spinal surgery in CHI were deemed "clinically suitable" for surgery abroad, and these families were contacted.

'Small number'

This was more than half of those waiting long term on the waiting list, she said. A total of 16 of these patients have since had their surgery in Britain or the United States.

In 2025, a further seven patients were deemed clinically suitable to explore the option, and their families were contacted, she added. The spokeswoman said a "small number" were interested, and a "smaller number" ultimately decided to proceed.

She said not all patients who have been waiting for spinal surgery for longer than four

months are clinically suitable to travel abroad for surgery.

The orthopaedic unit in CHI has been under pressure in recent years due to long waiting lists for treatment, with many children experiencing significant pain and a deterioration in their quality of life due to worsening spine curvature while awaiting intervention.

Last month, the Health Information and Quality Authority (Hiqa) published a report on the implantation of unapproved metal springs into three children with scoliosis in Temple Street Hospital, Dublin.

The use of these springs was described as "wrong" by the watchdog, who said there was no ethical or managerial approval, nor was there informed consent from patient families.

CHI and the HSE apologised to the affected families, and intend to implement the recommendations contained in the report. Two further reports on children's surgeries are due to be completed soon.

Five children and 39 people return to Georgia from

SARAH BURNS

Five children were among 39 Georgian nationals who were deported on a chartered flight from Dublin Airport on Wednesday night.

Minister for Justice Jim O'Callaghan said the flight, which was also carrying 30 men and four women, landed safely in Tbilisi, yesterday.

The children removed were all part of family groups, while the operation was carried out by the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB).

It is the second chartered flight transporting people back to Georgia who had previously received deportation orders.

In February, 32 Georgian nationals were deported on a chartered flight, with the Minister stating at the time that those not entitled to asylum "don't come to Ireland".

The cost of that flight was €102,476 with returnees ac-

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District Court Area of Letterkenny - District No. 1

In the Matter of the Director of Public Prosecutions *versus* John Riney - initiated by :

1. Whereas on the ___ day of _____ 19 ___ an application was made to this office by (*Insp. G. Sullivan on behalf of*) the above named Prosecutor for the issue of a summons
2. Purportedly issued by: *Edith Sutcliffe, Appropriate District Court Clerk, at the District Court Office _____ dated this _ (See SUMMONS)*
pursuant to s.1.(2) of the Courts (No.3) Act, 1986

**Submission to the Honourable District Judge Thomas Fitzpatrick at
Letterkenny District Court No. 1 on Friday November 19th, 1999.**

Preliminary Objection to the Honourable District Judge's Jurisdiction
made by John Riney, the Accused.

It is clear that the issue of a summons need not be based on a complaint. It can be issued on a simple application by a person designated in s.1(4) of the Courts (No.3) Act, 1986 and the summons is then issued 'as a matter of administrative procedure'.

The application for the issue of a summons did not constitute the making of a complaint in accordance with the 1851 Act (Petty Sessions (Ireland), Act) and there was no complaint until the matter was communicated to the district judge.

Held by Morris P at 1. and 3. respectively in *Murray v. McArdle* [1999] 2 ILRM 285

Constitutional Rights of Accused - Fair Procedures

Bunreacht na hEireann, Airteagal 38.1. provides:

*Ni cead aon duine a thriail in aon chuis choriuil ach mar is cui de reir dli.
(No person shall be tried on any criminal charge save in due course of law).*

This constitutional guarantee has notably been interpreted by the learned:

Cearbhall J.O Dalaigh in *re Haughey* [1971] IR 217

Gannon J. and O'Higgins C.J. in *The State (Healy) v. Donoghue* [1976] IR 325

Denham J (O'Flaherty concurring), *D. v. Dir. Public Prosecutions* [1994] 1 ILRM 435

O Dalaigh, C.J. in the course of his judgement in *re Haughey* at p.264 says:

then a person whose conduct has been impugned as part of the subject matter of an inquiry must be afforded reasonable means of defending himself. To deny such rights is, in the ancestral adage, a classic case of clocha ceangailte agus madraí scaoilte.

Gannon J in *The State (Healy) v. Donoghue* at p. 335-6 says:

Among the natural rights of an individual whose conduct is impugned and whose freedom is put in jeopardy are the rights to be adequately informed of the nature and substance of the accusation, to have the matter tried in his presence by an impartial and independent court or arbitrator, to hear and test by examination the evidence offered by or on behalf of his accuser, to be allowed to give or call evidence in his defence, and to be heard in argument or submission before judgement is given. By mentioning these I am not to be taken as giving a

*I'm sole author of this off legal
SUBMISSION prepared overnight
1-11-99 John Riney*

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complete summary, or as excluding other rights such as the rights to reasonable expedition and the right to have an opportunity for preparation of the defence. The rights I have mentioned are such as would necessarily have a bearing on the result of a trial. In my view, they are rights which are anterior to and do not merely derive from the Constitution, but the duty to protect them is cast upon the Courts by the Constitution.

Denham J (O'Flaherty concurring) in *H. v. Director of Public Prosecutions* at p. 442 says:

The applicant's constitutional rights must be protected. Under the Constitution Article 38.1 provides: No person shall be tried on any criminal charge save in due course of law.

The unenumerated rights of Article 40.3 (1° The State guarantees in its laws to respect, and, as far as is practicable, by its laws to defend and vindicate the personal rights of the citizen 2° The State shall, in particular, by its laws protect as best it may from unjust attack and, in the case of injustice done, vindicate the life, person, good name, and property rights of every citizen.) a right to fairness of procedures.

The applicant's right to a fair trial is one of the most fundamental constitutional rights afforded to persons. On a hierarchy of constitutional rights it is a superior right. A court must give some consideration to the communities right to have this alleged crime (indecently assaulting a young girl in a boat off the Donegal coast) prosecuted in the usual way. However, on the hierarchy of constitutional rights there is no doubt that the applicant's right to fair procedures is superior to the communities right to prosecute.

Administrative Procedures pursuant to Courts (No.3) Act, 1986 and Defects in the Summons in the Instant Case

(i) Application for the issue of a summons and the Prosecutor

The 1986 Act provides as follows:

1. -(4) An application for the issue of a summons in relation to an offence may be made to the appropriate office of the District Court by or on behalf of the Attorney General, the Director of Public Prosecutions, a member of the Garda Síochána or any person authorised by or under statute to prosecute the offence.

The summons on its face states: WHEREAS on the ____ day of ____ 19__ an application was made to this office by (Insp. G. Sullivan on behalf of) the above-named Prosecutor for the issue of a summons to you, the above-named Accused,

In view of the fact that the Prosecutor in Court on the 6th day of May 1999 (the date summoned to the District Court) before the Honorable Judge John M. O'Donnell was Garda Inspector T.V. O'Brien who sought and was granted an adjournment despite the Accused's request that it be heard, the Prosecutor at the special sitting on 25th June 1999 before the Honorable Judge Thomas Fitzpatrick was Prosecuting Garda, Inspector Eugene McGovern who again sought and was granted an adjournment, and after further adjournments/for mention all at the behest of the prosecution the Prosecutor on October 28th 1999 when November 19th was fixed for hearing was Garda Inspector Greg Sullivan-also the Applicant for the Summons - the questions arise:

1. In what capacity did Insp. G. Sullivan apply for the summons?
2. Is the Prosecutor the Director of Public Prosecutions as stated on summons?

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It is vital to the Accused's defence and the fair procedures guaranteed by Article 38. 1. Bunreacht na hEireann that defects of omission/deletions/surplusage etc. on the face of the summons be amended under the Honorable District Judge's powers of amendment.

1. Capacity of Applicant? If it is the case that Insp. Greg Sullivan made the application for the summons as a common informer the Accused respectfully submits the summons be amended to expressly state this. Alternatively if, as stated on the face of the Summons, he applied on behalf of the above named Prosecutor (viz. The Director of Public Prosecutions) then he should be requested to produce to the Honorable Court his specific authorisation from the Director to have applied for the summons. If, as provided for by s. 1(4) of the 1986 Act, he applied *as a member of the Garda Siochana* then it is respectfully submitted the Summons be amended by insertion of *Garda* before Insp. on the face of the Summons. (*People v. Roddy* [1977] IR 177)

2. Prosecutor the Director of Public Prosecutions? As it appears from the proceedings to date in the instant case that members of An Garda Siochana are acting as Prosecutors and the title of the Summons does not expressly state that they are prosecuting *at the suit of the Director of Public Prosecutions* they must be either prosecuting with the specific authorisation of the Director, alternatively the policemen are prosecuting summary charges as common informers. The Honourable Judge is respectfully referred to the judgement in *People v. Roddy* As Held by the Supreme Court (Griffin and Parke JJ., O'Higgins C.J. dissenting)

Semle: The title of each prosecution should be amended by inserting as complainant the Director of Public Prosecutions or the name of the policeman bringing the prosecution.

(ii). Issue of Summons -Duty of Appropriate District Court Clerk

The 1986 Act provides as follows:

1. -(1): *Proceedings in the District Court in respect of an offence may be commenced by the issuing, as a matter of administrative procedure, of a document (referred to subsequently in this section as a "summons") by the appropriate office of the District Court.*

(2) *Summonses shall be issued under the general superintendence of an appropriate District Court Clerk and the name of an appropriate District Clerk shall appear on each summons.*

(5) *In any proceedings, a document purporting to be a summons shall, unless the contrary is shown, be deemed to be a summons duly applied for and issued.*

s. 1 (2) clearly imposes a mandatory statutory duty on the appropriate District Court Clerk to issue summonses under his/her general superintendence and to ensure that the expressed and implied prescribed administrative procedure, which commences *Proceedings in the District Court in respect of an offence* by the issuing of a summons, is strictly observed.

This duty, given the gravity of the proceedings, would require the District Court Clerk to superintend the issue of a summons pursuant to the law in force, and not act as a rubber stamp. A summons duly issued pursuant to the 1986 Act and pursuant to the law in force would not be expected to have defects (of the *patent type* in *The People (AG) v. O'Brien* [1965] I.R. 142 or the *fundamental type* of defect of *The People (D.P.P.) v. Kenny* [1990] 2 I.R. 110.) on the face of the summons. The absence of administrative defects, either patent or fundamental, from the face of a summons must be a condition precedent to confer jurisdiction on the Court to try a case?

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Defects on the Face of the Summons Purportedly issued on 8/4/99, Served on Accused.

The following **outline** list of possible defects on the face of the Summons is respectfully submitted to the Honorable District Judge which he may consider require amendment under Schedule 8 O.38 District Court (Criminal Justice) Rules, 1998 (S.I. No. 41 of 1998) in order to confer jurisdiction to allow the proceedings to go to trial.

1. O.15 r.2. District Court Rules, 1997 (S.I. No. 93 of 1997) provides:

(1) When, upon application made to an office of the District Court pursuant to section 1(4) of the Courts (No. 3) Act, 1986 for the issue of a summons in relation to an offence, a summons is issued, such summons shall be in the Form 15.2 Schedule B.

The **shall** in this rule makes Form 15.2 mandatory. The Summons issued is not in that form.

2. The title "box" in the Summons issued is blank - SUMMONS Title is omitted.

3. The identity of the Prosecutor is uncertain - is the Director of Public Prosecutions prosecuting under the functions conferred on that Office under the Prosecution of Offences Act, 1974 (or other statutory powers) or alternatively are members of An Garda Síochána prosecuting as common informers under common law or otherwise (see also 2. p.3 above)?

4. In Form 15.2 Schedule B, the phrase: *an application was made to this office by* **(on behalf of) the above named Prosecutor ...* has been altered in the summons issued with (*Insp. G. Sullivan on behalf of*) **all** within the () brackets, instead of the brackets being deleted or the asterisked inapplicable bracketed words deleted. If the contents within brackets in the Summons issued is surplusage (*People v. Roddy*) the result reads: an application was made to this office by the above named Prosecutor (*viz.* DPP).

5. The phrase: *alleging that you did between 11.45 p.m. on 15.12.98 and 12.15.a.m. on 16.12.98* in the body of the Summons:

- (i) is inserted at the expense of the mandatory: *on the day of* , 19 . which is deleted.
- (ii) makes the Summons bad for duplicity (two different days) - unless an affray is alleged.
- (iii) if a discrete act is alleged the time of the alleged offence should be particularised

6. The insertion after *at of:* *the Lennon Lodge, Licensed Premises, Ramelton*

- (i) is in the position where one would expect the time to be inserted in Form 15.2
- (ii) alleges that the *Lennon Lodge* is a *Licensed Premises*
- (iii) alleges the *Lennon Lodge, Ramelton* - Co. Donegal O.S. maps reveal no *Ramelton*.

7. (i) The Courts (No. 3) Act, 1986 provides:

1. -(3) *A summons shall -*

(a) state shortly in ordinary language the particulars of the offence alleged

(ii) The District Court Rules, 1997 (S.I. No. 93 of 1997), O. 15, r.9 provides:

9. In alleging an offence contrary to any statute or statutes it shall be sufficient to state the substance of the offence in ordinary language with such particulars of the offence as may be necessary for giving reasonable information as to the nature of the complaint,

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The Summons issued in body of the document states:

*alleging that you did between 11.45 p.m. on 15.12.98 and 12.15 a.m. on 16.12.98
at the Lennon Lodge, Licensed Premises, Ramelton
within the Court Area and District aforesaid,
Assault on James Gallagher*

Contrary to Section 2 of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997

There is ample space in the Summons to state **shortly in ordinary language the particulars of the offence alleged**. The Summons issued reveals no particulars of the offence alleged.

O'Dalaigh, C.J. in his judgement in *The State(O.) v. O'Brien* [1971] I.R.42 at p. 50-1 distinguishes between:

a common law offence (i.e. without adding the words "contrary to s.47 of the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861) or as a statutory offence simply (i.e. with the said addition)

The Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997 (No.26) came into force the 19th August, 1997 just over two years ago. The effect of s.28 of the Act which provides:

28. -(1) *The following common law offences are hereby abolished -*

- (a) assault and battery,*
- (b) assault occasioning actual bodily harm*
- (c) kidnapping, and*
- (d) false imprisonment*

and the creation of new statutory offences is exhaustively interpreted under the The Interpretation Act, 1937, Statutory Interpretation, Common Law Rule, and The Constitution by *McGuinness J in Quinlivan v. Governor of Portlaoise Prison* [1998] 2 I.R. 113.

The Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997 at section 2 provides:

- Assault 2. -(1) A person shall be guilty of assault who, without lawful excuse, intentionally or recklessly -
- (a) directly or indirectly applies force to or causes an impact on the body of another, or
 - (b) causes another to believe on reasonable grounds that he or she is likely immediately to be subjected to any such force or impact, without the consent of the other.
- (2) In subsection (1)(a), "force" includes -
- (a) application of heat, light, electric current, noise or any other form of energy and
 - (b) application of matter in solid liquid or gaseous form
- (3) No offence is committed if the force or impact, not being intended or likely to cause injury, is in the circumstances such as is generally acceptable in the ordinary conduct of daily life and the defendant does not know or believe that it is in fact unacceptable to the other person.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or both.

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The statutory offence *Assault* created by s.2 of the Act of 1997 clearly preserves the two elements, *mens rea* and *actus reus*, essential for the offence to be a criminal offence. The word "assault", by virtue of its definition in the context of "force" in s.2 and further elaborated on in s.18 (Justifiable use of force), s.19 (*Justifiable use of force in effecting or assisting lawful arrest*), s.20 (Meaning of the "use of force" and related provisions) and s.28 which abolished the common law offence of assault, is clearly not now and probably never was, a word of ordinary language. Since in the instant case the offence alleged is Assault the **particulars** of the offence alleged can be framed in ordinary language with the assistance of the definitions of Assault in s.2.

In the Summons the *mens rea* of the offence alleged should have been particularised as either *intentionally* or *recklessly*, but not both, as that might make the summons bad for duplicity. The *actus reus* (if only one) of the offence alleged should have been particularised in ordinary language to give the Accused reasonable information as to the nature of the complaint. How is the Accused to prepare a defence to an allegation or allegations of the broad spectrum of "uses of force" that may be "Contrary to Section 2 of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997 - Assault - the statutory offence newly created by the Act of 1997.

Gannon J in *The State (Healy) v. Donoghue* [1976] IR 325 says:

Among the natural rights of an individual whose conduct is impugned and whose freedom is put in jeopardy are the rights to be adequately informed of the nature and substance of the accusation, ...

The Accused respectfully requests this Honourable Court that the Summons be amended to have the **particulars of the offence alleged** included on its face so that the Accused is **adequately informed of the nature and substance of the accusation** made against him.

8. One of the functions, among many others, of the appropriate District Court Clerk is to "rubber stamp" the summons with the date stamp of the DISTRICT COURT OFFICE LETTERKENNY to verify that it was duly issued by the Office on the date stamped. The Summons issued was not stamped with the District Court Office date stamp.

It is respectfully suggested to the Honourable Court that the above apparent defects on the face of the Summons issued and served on the Accused, would, if not amended,

- (i) prejudice the Accused in his constitutional rights to a fair trial
- (ii) put in question the jurisdiction of the Honourable Court to proceed to trial.

The Irish Times Wednesday, November 10, 1999 at p.4 reports a similar situation:

The Honourable Judge Desmond Windle: *made the decision over a question of jurisdiction when he noticed that the words "Dublin Metropolitan District" on the top of the summons had been crossed out by the computer. Mr. Ronan O'Neill, of the State Solicitor's Office, said that procedural errors in issuing summonses were "cured" by the appearance in court of the accused. Judge Windle did not accept this:*

"I'm not going to make amendments to give myself jurisdiction", he said

Finally the prosecuting Gardai referred to 21 witnesses on June 25 and 23 potential witnesses on October 28th, but that they would be only calling 5 "essential" witness (June 25th) and 4 "essential" witnesses (October 28th) which they would not identify out of the 23 "potential". It is a duty on the Prosecution to make available all those who can give relevant evidence, so Held Kenny J. at p.9 in *The People (AG) v. Byrne* [1974] I.R. 1.

By John Riney CCJ (1999),

*This is 2.5.2025, I've looked
a date a bit since F.19.11.1999
nd. John Riney*

INTRODUCTION

Preliminary

1. This is a consultative case stated dated 2nd March 2022 from Judge Sandra Murphy in Donegal District Court which raises a single issue:

“Does section 1 of the Courts (No. 3) Act, 1986 as amended by S.49 of the Civil Liability and Courts Act 2004 authorise the issue of a summons on the application of “V.P. McMullin” being a firm of solicitors and an unincorporated body of persons?”

Facts

2. The following are the facts as found by Judge Murphy¹:

- (i) A summons on the 8th June 2018, alleging the offence that the Accused being a person on whom an enforcement notice dated 30th November 2017, was served by the Prosecutor in accordance with the Planning and Development Act 2000 relating to an unauthorised development (as detailed in the Second Schedule of the said notice) at Croagh, Dunkineely within the Donegal Court Area and District did not, within the period specified in the said notice, take

¹ See Order 102, r. 12 of the District Rules (as amended); *DPP (Travers) v Brennan* [1988] 4 I.R. 67; *The DPP (at the suit of Garda Liam Varley) v Ciaran Davitt & the Attorney General* [2023] IESC 17.

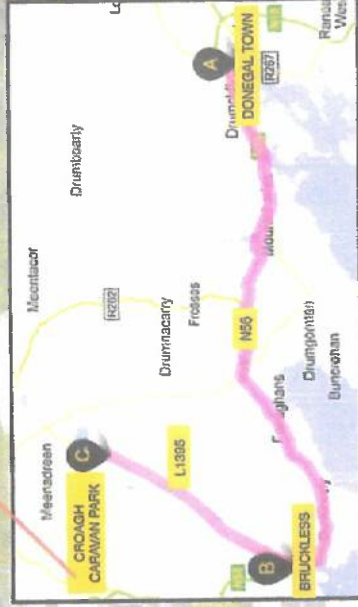
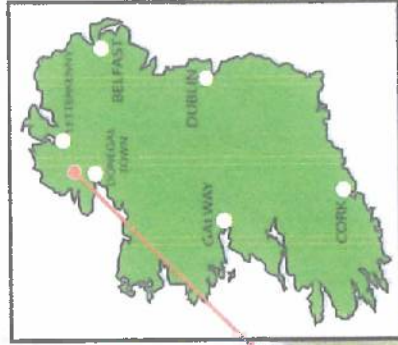
Finding Us

At Croagh Caravan Park, you will find comfortable, fully equipped caravans in a scenic location in the heart of County Donegal.

Site Facilities

Within the site we offer the following convenient amenities:

- Laundry
- Refuse Collection
- Tennis Court
- Communal Patio
- Trout Lake
- Taxi Service



DIRECTIONS TO CROAGH CARAVAN PARK FROM DONEGAL TOWN

Proceed on the N56 from Donegal Town towards Killybegs. Continue through Dunkineely until Bruckless, approximately 18 kilometres from Donegal Town. At the TOP Petrol Station, turn right on to the L1395 and continue for 6 kilometres to Croagh Caravan Park.

To ensure personal attention it is advised to call Conor on 087 2583745 or from Northern Ireland 00353 87 2583745.

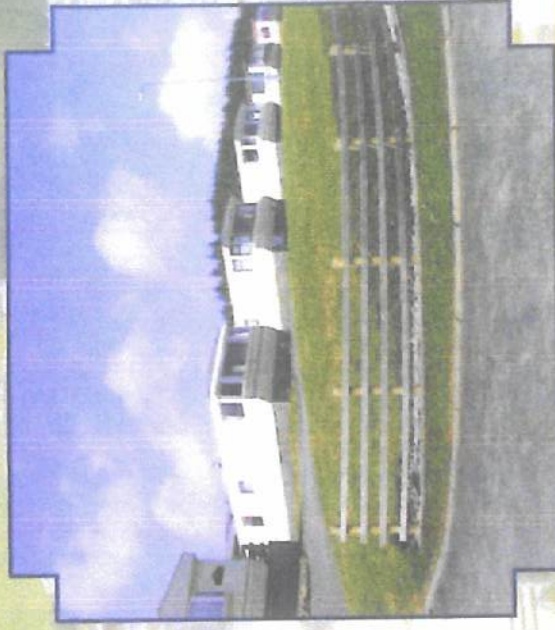
www.donegalcaravanpark.net

Croagh Caravan Park
Dunkineely, County Donegal
Proprietor - **Conor Quinn**



CROAGH CARAVAN PARK

Donegal's Hidden Secret



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Dunkineely, Co. Donegal
Tel: 087 2583745
From N.I. 00353 87 2583745

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AN tUAÉCTARÁN.

17

AIRTEAGAL 12 (ar leanamaint).

8. Is é slíge a rachair an tUAÉCTARÁN i gcúram a oifige ná leis an dearbhadh go leanas do d'éanamh go poiblíde agus a lán do cur leis i bpiadnaisé comaltaí den dá Tí den Oireactas, agus breiteamna den Cúirt UAÉCTARAIS agus den Árd-Cúirt agus maite poiblíde eile:—
 "I láthair Dia na nUile-éumáct, táimse, agus dá dearbhadh go sollamanta is go fírinneac beir im taca agus im oíom do Dunreacht Éireann, agus a dlíge do éaomna, mo dualgais do comhlionad go oílis coimsiasac do réir an Dunreachtas is an dlíge, agus mo lán-oíceall a d'éanamh an son leasa is fógnaim muintir na hÉireann. Dia dom stiúrad agus dom cumhad."
9. Ní ceo don UAÉCTARÁN imeact ón Stát le linn é beir i n-oifis, ac amáin le toil an Ríagaltais.
10. 1^o Féadfar an tUAÉCTARÁN do táinseam as uet mí-iomcair a luadfar.
 2^o Ceactar de Tígeib an Oireactais a d'éanfas an cúisiú agus is fá cúimsiú agus do réir foráiltí an ailt seo d'éanfar é.
 3^o Má tairgtear do ceactar de Tígeib an Oireactais cúis do tabairt i n-aghaid an UAÉCTARÁIN fán alt so ní ceo áro do tabairt ar an dtairgsint sin ac amáin de barr fógra tairgseana i scríbinn fá lán tríoca comalta ar a laigeo den Tí sin.
 4^o Ní ceo do ceactar de Tígeib an Oireactais glacad le haon tairgsint den tsórt sin ac amáin de barr rún ón Tí sin le n-a mberó tacaídeact dá dtrian ar a laigeo dá lán-comaltas.
 5^o Má d'éanann ceactar de Tígeib an Oireactais cúisiú fán alt so ní foláir don Tí eile an cúis do scrúdó nó an cúis do cur dá scrúdó.
 6^o Beir de ceart as an UAÉCTARÁN beir i láthair agus luét tagartha do beir aige ar an scrúdó sin.
 7^o Más é torad an scrúdó sin go rithear rún, le tacaídeact dá dtrian ar a laigeo de lán-comaltas an Tíge den Oireactas do scrúduis

dh
 Dia Plome 2.5.25
 Seán O'Neill
 CMA John Riney

Seán
 17.

ish pub landlady won a landmark court case in Europe against the English Premier League, could mean tens of thousands more people here making arrangements to circumvent monthly subscriptions to Sky Sports and other satellite broadcasters.

Pub landlady Karen Murphy, originally from Cork, who runs the Red White and Blue pub in Portsmouth, was taken to court by the Premier League, which sold the rights to broadcast games in this part of the world exclusively to Sky and ESPN for £1.8bn (£2.1bn).

They claimed Mrs Murphy was in breach of copyright and an English Court agreed with them, fining the pub

David Cribben said: "We are awaiting further clarification on this ruling and its application in Ireland."

However, the VFI and publicans all over the country are seriously concerned about the subscriptions charged by Sky for broadcasting premier soccer and other sports events.

Monthly subscriptions charged to publicans are based on six bands, depending on turnover.

A big pub is now paying €945 per Sky box. However, loss-making Setanta are offering cheaper packages.

However, other publicans are already accessing foreign satellite services, according to David Maher of

stay in business. This new ruling will add further impetus," David told the *Sunday Independent*.

"People are using an Albanian satellite TV service called Tring, which costs about €280 to €350 here in Ireland," he said.

There are three to five sports channels on Tring but it only broadcasts when there is a match on. But the downside is that, while some matches have English commentary, others are in Albanian.

They provide Premier League, FA Cup, the Europa League, the Russian League, and South American football, including the Brazilian Premiership.

However, in the sports sec-

of foreign decoder cards in public houses "constitutes a communication to the public of certain copyright-protected works incorporated in the broadcast (in the form of, for example, the FAPL anthem, pre-recorded footage showing highlights of recent matches and various graphics)" This could provide a get out clause for Sky and the Premier League.

Mr Collins points out that the case now reverts to the English High Court, which will apply the European Court of Justice findings to the facts of the case involving Karen Murphy of the Red White and Blue pub.

SEE SPORT, PAGE 7

Judge says sentence was 'proper and just'

THE district judge who sentenced a man who stole money from a church in Cavan, while living illegally in the roof of the building, to six months in prison, has issued a statement in which he says that, in light of the circumstances of the case, the sentence was "proper and just", contained an effective 50pc discount of maximum sentence and followed "the law of sentencing and precedent as laid down by the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeal".

Judge Sean M MacBride of the Cavan District Court, said that last week's report on the case in the *Sunday Independent* and subsequently broadcast on RTE radio were "grossly inaccurate and was not a fair and impartial reporting of proceedings under the law".

He continued:

"The contents of the said article tend to undermine the Administration of Justice and question the integrity of the court and are an attack on the integrity of the court. The article referred to in the *Sunday Independent* and broadcasted in RTE Radio 1 is the case of the Director of

Public Prosecutions and Ossi Keyes heard before me as the Presiding Permanently Assigned Judge of District Court in District Number 5 (Cavan/Monaghan).

"Pursuant to judicial ethics and precedent and the constitution, I do not propose to comment at all on the facts of the case heard by me at Cavan District Court on Thursday, September 1, 2011. However, in order to protect the integrity of the Court and the Administration of Justice regarding the sentence of this court, the following facts regarding the reasons for the sentence which were said by me in open court in my judgement should be published. The accused Mr Keyes elected for trial in the District Court on a plea of guilty in relation to indictable offences one charge of handling stolen property contrary to Section 17 of the Criminal Justice Act 2011. Having pleaded guilty to the aforesaid charges, two further charges of burglary contrary to the Provision of Section 12 of the Criminal Justice Act 2001 were withdrawn. The facts of the case were outlined to the court which I will not comment upon.

The court was informed that the accused had two previous convictions after the outlined facts by the Prosecution in 1997 and 1998 at Tullamore District court. After the outline of the facts by the prosecution, the prosecuting inspector of An Garda Síochána on behalf of the Director of Prosecutions informed the court that the accused was on remand to appear at Tullamore District Court on September 14, 2011, in relation to over 20 indictable offences comprising inter-alia thefts, burglaries, forgery of an indictable nature and that the accused had committed the offences before my court in respect of which the accused had pleaded guilty whilst on bail. Having considered all the relevant facts, the law on the matter and submissions from both Inspector Seamus Boyle of An Garda Síochána Cavan (on behalf of the DPP) and by Ms Brid Mimmagh, solicitor for the accused Mr Keyes. I as Presiding Judge of the Court did give a proper and just sentence of six months imprisonment effective giving a 50pc discount of maximum sentence and following the law of sentencing and precedent as laid down by



INTEGRITY: Judge Sean M MacBride issued a statement

the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeal. The article referred to in the *Sunday Independent* is a grossly unfair and inaccurate account of the court proceedings. A fair balanced report of the proceedings was published in the *Anglo Celt* newspaper in the edition of Thursday, September 8, 2011. In open court I also stated in the Warrant of Committal to Castlereagh Prison that the prison authorities contact social services regarding the provision of secure and safe accommodation for the convicted accused upon his release from prison.

"I will not be commenting further on this matter and this statement has been made by me to uphold the Administration of Justice and integrity of the Courts. I have always honoured my Constitution: Oath of office to administer the law without fear, favour affection or ill will toward any man or woman and to uphold the Constitution."

PAT MCBRIDE, SEAN MARTIN MCBRIDE'S BROTHER,
JOINED UCD BOAT CLUB WHEN I WAS CAPTAIN AY 1968-69

Deineadh an chainean a éisteacht san Ard Chúirt ar an 3ú, an 4ú agus an 5ú Iúil, 1979.

Ruairí S. Ó hAnluain A.S. agus *Ercus Stiobhart* leis don ghearánaí.

Muiris MacGabhna A.S., Thomas J. Connolly A.S. agus Earrán P. de Blaghd leo do na cosantóirí.

Dónal J. Hamilton Sall (1969) Cur. adv. vult.
Liam's Brother, Captain my two "Marten" Vils. At
1968-69. Seamus Laphairt O'Neill WAS IN
ONE VII
with the
BROTHER
PAULIE
O'NEIL
my 2nd CHER
O'NEIL
VCD
AY 1967/68
J. L. RING

Ó hUrmholtaigh Brmh.

Ins an gCúis seo éilíonn an Gearánaí

1. Órdú ag dearbhú gur theip ar Rialtas na h-Éireann agus ar an t-Aire Dlí agus Cirt na dualgaisí atá leagtha orthu faoin Acht Cúirteanna Breithiúnais 1924, Alt. 71 agus faoi Acht na gCúirteanna (Forálacha Forlíontacha) 1961 Alt 32 (3) agus an Seú Sceideal, do chomhlíonadh, sé mhéid nár deineadh Breithimh Dúiche a cheapadh dos na dúthaí go léir ina bhfuil liomáiste ina bhfuil an Gaeilge in úsáid ghinearálta, go raibh oiread eolais ar an Gaeilge acu agus a chuirfeadh ar an gcumas déanamh in éamais coganta ó fhear teangan agus fianaise a thabhairt so teangain sin.

2. Órdú i bhfoirm Mandamus, ag treorú agus ag ordú do Rialtas na h-Éireann agus don Aire Dlí agus Cirt na dualgaisí atá leagtha orthu faoi na forálacha reachtúla thuas-luaithe a chomhlíonadh agus féachaint chuige go mbeidh ag an mBreitheamh den Chúirt Dúiche a cheapfar do gach Dúiche ina bhfuil liomáiste ina bhfuil an Gaeilge in úsáid ghinearálta oiread eolais ar an nGaeilge agus chuirfeadh ar an chumas déanamh in éamais cunta ó fhear teangan agus fianaise a thabhairt sa teanga sin, agus go háirithe don Dúiche ina bhfuil cónaí ar an Ghearánaí sé sin Dúiche Co. Dún na nGall ina bhfuil Bun Beag suite.

3. Órdú i bhfoirm Certiorari ag treorú don Bhreitheamh Dúiche Patrick Keenan Johnson agus do Chléireach na Cúirte Ceantar Cúirte Dúiche Bun Beg Co. Dhún na nGall an t-Ordú san a dhein an Breitheamh ar an 2ú Feabhra 1976 ins na h-imeachta ina raibh an Chomhairle Chontae do Chontae Dhún na nGall (mar Údaras Pleanála don Chontae sin) ina

Ghearánaí agus an Gearánaí ins na h-imeachta so ina Chosantóir do chur an aghaidh go dtí an Ard Chúirt le go ndéanfar é do neamhniú.

4. Órdú i bhfoirm Certiorari a treorú don Bhreitheamh Dúiche Michael Larkin agus Chléireach na Cúirte, Ceantar Cúirte Dúiche Bun Beag, Co. Dhún na nGall, ordú a dhein an Bhreitheamh Dúiche sin ar an 11ú Bealtaine, 1976 in imeachta ina raibh Comhairle Chontae Dhún na nGall (mar Údaras Pleanála don Chontae sin) ina Gearánaí agus ina raibh an Gearánaí ins na h-imeachta ina Chosantóir go dtí an Ard Chúirt le go ndéanfar é do neamhniú.

Éilíonn an Gearánaí freisin faoiseamh cúntach.

Inchuisíodh an Gearánaí ar an 2ú lá de Feabhra 1976 i gCúirt Dúiche Bun Beag i gContae Dhún na nGall ós comhair an Bhreithimh Dúiche Patrick Keenan Johnson (Cosantóir) nuair cuireadh i leith an Ghearánaí go ndearna sé talamh a úsáid chun críche carabhan nó teach soghluaiste a shuíomh nó a choimeáil le haghaidh campála nó stórála carabhan nó teach soghluaiste go raibh cead chuige sin riachtanach faoi Fho-Alt (1) d'Alt 24 (3) den Acht Rialtais Áitiúil (Pleanáil agus Forbairt) 1963 agus gur sháraigh sé dá bharr sin Alt 24 (2) den Acht sin contráirtha d'Alt 24 (3) den Acht sin.

Ar an ócáid sin, an 2ú lá de Feabhra 1976, bhí an Breitheamh Dúiche Patrick Keenan Johnson ceaptha agus samta chun an Dúthaigh Chúirte i gContae Dhún na nGall ina raibh an Bun Beag suite.

Bhí an Gaeilge in úsáid ghinearálta sa liomáiste sin agus éilítear nach raibh oiread eolais ar an Gaeilge ag an mBreitheamh Dúiche Johnson agus a chuirfeadh ar a chumas déanamh in éamais coganta ó fhear teangan agus fianaise a thabhairt sa Gaeilge.

Nuair glaodh an chúis ar an 2ú lá de Feabhra 1976 rinne an Gearánaí agóid maidir leis an sarú a bhí da dhéanamh ar an dualgas reachtúla agus ar a chearta féin fe Bhunreacht na h-Éireann agus dhiúltaigh sé aon pháirt a ghlacadh in imeachta na Cúirte taobh amuigh den agóid sin a dhéanamh.

Deireann sé gur mhian leis é fein a chosaint ar an gcúis a chuireadh ina leith agus a chuid fianaise a thabhairt as Gaeilge ach ní raibh sé toilteanach é sin do dhéanamh nuair nach raibh ar chumas an Breithimh Dúiche an Fhianaise sin do thuiscint gan cabhair ó fear teangan.

D'iarr an Gearánaí ar an Bhreitheamh an cás a chur ar athló go dtí go mbeidh Breitheamh Dúiche ar fáil go mbeadh eolas ar an nGaeilge aige fé mar leagadh síos san Acht.

Dhiúltaigh an Breitheamh Dúiche don iarratas san. Annsin d'iarr an Gearánaí ar an mBreitheamh Dúiche cás do cur fé bhráid na h-Ard Chúirte fe Alt 52 den Acht Cúirteanna Breithiúnais (Forálacha Forlíon-

**Toirmeasc ar Úsáidí Áirithe
Uisce do na ceantair seo:
Ceanannas / An Seanchaisleán
(Contae na Mí), Baile na
nGallóglach (Contae Dhún
na nGall) agus An Muileann
gCearr (Contae na hIarmhí)**

Uisce Éireann
Irish Water

Exhibit "DHE"

FÓGRA DE BHUN ALT 56(17) DEN ACHT UM SHEIRBHÍSÍ UISCE 2007 (ARNA LEASÚ).

TABHAIR FAOI DEARA LE DO THOIL GO BHFUIL SÉ AR INTINN AG UISCE ÉIREANN GO NDÉANFAR ORDÚ FAOI AGUS DE BHUN ALT 56(16) DEN ACHT UM SHEIRBHÍSÍ UISCE 2007 (ARNA LEASÚ) CHUN ÚSÁIDÍ ÁIRITHE UISCE A THOIRMEASC A THOSÓIDH AR 00.01 DÉ MÁIRT 6Ú BEALTAINÉ 2025 GO DTÍ 23:59 DÉ LUAIN 16Ú MEITHEAMH.

Ós rud é gur dóigh le hUisce Éireann go bhfuil easnamh tromchúiseach uisce ar fáil lena dháileadh nó go bhféadfadh go mbeadh easnamh tromchúiseach uisce ar fáil lena dháileadh sna ceantair seo: Ceanannas/ An Seanchaisleán, (Co. na Mí), Baile na nGallóglach (Co. Dhún na nGall) agus An Muileann gCearr (Co. na hIarmhí), is é an rún acu a chumhachtaí a fheidhmiú faoi agus de bhun alt 56(16) den Acht um Sheirbhísí Uisce 2007 (arna leasú) maidir le húsáid uisce a thoirmeasc a sholáthraíonn Uisce Éireann faoi na hacmí úsáide ar fad a leagtar amach i gColún a 1 thíos, le haghaidh na tréimhse a shonraítear i gColún a 2 thíos. Beidh feidhm ag an ordú beartaithe sna ceantair seo amháin: Ceanannas / An Seanchaisleán (Contae na Mí), Baile na nGallóglach (Contae Dhún na nGall), agus An Muileann gCearr (Contae na hIarmhí). Chun a fháil amach an mbeidh tionchar ort, tabhair cuairt ar www.water.ie/wco cliceáil ar an gcód MF thíos nó cuir glaoch ar ár líne thacaíochta do chustaiméirí ar 1800 278 278.



Ní bhainfidh an tOrdú beartaithe ach le húsáid uisce nuair a sholáthraíonn Uisce Éireann an t-uisce. Má leanann an aimsir thirim, agus an easpa uisce tromchúiseach a bheadh nó a bheidh ar fáil le dáileadh amach ar aghaidh, is gá an t-ordú beartaithe a shíneadh ar úsáidí eile agus ar feadh tréimhse ama níos faide, ar mhodh ordú/orduithe breise de bhun Acht um Sheirbhísí Uisce 2007 (arna leasú). D'fhéadfai an t-ordú beartaithe a bhaint roimh dheireadh na tréimhse sonraithe más féidir, nó a bhaint i limistéar/limistéir ar leith, ag féachaint don aimsir thirim agus don soláthar uisce le dáileadh.

COLÚN 1	COLÚN 2
ÚSÁID THOIRMISCTHE	TRÉIMHSE SHONRAITHE
Úsáid uisce a tharraingítear trí phíobán nó trí ghaires dá shamhail chun -	00:01 Dé Máirt 6ú Bealtaine 2025 go 23:59 Dé Luain 16ú Meitheamh 2025
i. uisce a chur ar ghairdín	
ii. mótarfheithicil phríobháideach a ghlanadh trí úsáid a bhaint as píobán tí	
iii. bád fóillíochta príobháideach a ghlanadh	
iv. linn snámha nó lapadafola baile a líonadh nó a chothabháil (ach amháin nuair a úsáidtear coilmeáidín láimhe a líontar go díreach ó sconna)	
v. lochán baile a líonadh nó a chothabháil (seachas locháin éisc)	
vi. scalardeán ornáideach a líonadh nó a chothabháil (seachas úsáid den sórt sin chun críocha tráchtála)	
vii. lochán nó loch saorga nó gléas atá cosúil leo a líonadh nó a athlíonadh.	

Back of p. 16 of 16 p.
F. Z. S. 16
Phu Anay