

Queensland



LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL 1993

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY

 PART 1—INTRODUCTION

 PART 2—OBJECTS

 PART 3—INTERPRETATION

 PART 4—APPLICATION OF ACT TO BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL

 PART 5—APPLICATION OF ACT TO JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

 PART 6—APPLICATION OF ACT TO ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHAPTER 2—THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

 PART 1—LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

 Division 1—Local government areas

 Division 2—Roles of local governments

 Division 3—Jurisdiction of local government

 Division 4—Composition of local governments

 Division 5—Names, legal status and general powers of local governments

 Division 6—Other provisions about local governments

 PART 2—JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

 Division 1—Extended application of Part

 Division 2—Consultation

 Division 3—Joint local government areas

 Division 4—Establishment of joint local governments

 Division 5—Jurisdiction of joint local governments

 Division 6—Membership of joint local governments

 Division 7—Legal status and general powers of joint

- local governments
- Division 8—Other provisions about joint local governments
- PART 3—JOINT ACTION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
- Division 1—Extended application of Part
- Division 2—Joint action
- CHAPTER 3—INTERACTION WITH THE STATE
- PART 1—REVIEW OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS
- Division 1—Preliminary
- Division 2—The Local Government Commissioner
 - Subdivision A—Establishment
 - Subdivision B—Functions of Commissioner
 - Subdivision C—References to Commissioner
- Division 3—Reports on Reviewable Local Government Matters
 - Subdivision A—Report necessary before implementation
 - Subdivision B—Making of reports by Commissioner
- Division 4—Inquiries by Commissioner
 - Subdivision A—General
 - Subdivision B—Conduct of inquiries
- Division 5—Provisions about Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners
- Division 6—General
- Division 7—Implementing reviewable local government matters
- PART 2—INTERVENTION BY THE STATE
- Division 1—Powers of intervention
- Division 2—Inquiries, investigations and inspections
- Division 3—Conduct of inquiries
- Division 4—Administrators
- PART 3—LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS COMMISSION
- Division 1—Extended application of Part
- Division 2—Commission membership
- Division 3—Role of Commission
- Division 4—Recommendations, allocation and distribution

- Division 5—Inquiries by Commission
- Subdivision A—General
- Subdivision B—Conduct of inquiries
- Division 6—Commission proceedings
- Division 7—Miscellaneous
- CHAPTER 4—LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS
- PART 1—MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
- Division 1—Extended application of Part
- Division 2—Qualifications and disqualifications
- Division 3—Term of office
- PART 2—COUNCILLORS’ ROLES
- Division 1—Councillors’ roles generally
- Division 2—Deputy mayor and acting mayor
- PART 3—ENTITLEMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS
- Division 1—Entitlements of councillors and committee members
- Division 2—Obligations of councillors
- PART 4—VACANCIES IN MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
- PART 5—MEMBERSHIP OF JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
- CHAPTER 5—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS
- PART 1—GENERAL
- PART 2—RETURNING OFFICERS
- PART 3—VOTERS ROLL
- PART 4—VOTING
- PART 5—DIVISION OF AREA
- PART 6—CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS
- Division 1—Preliminary
- Division 2—Electoral officers
- Division 3—Candidates for election or appointment
- Division 4—Nominations of candidates for election
- Division 5—Ballots
- Division 6—Polling booths

- Division 7—Ballot boxes, papers and other documents
- Division 8—Scrutineers
- Division 9—Voting generally
- Division 10—Declaration voting
- Division 11—Marking of ballot papers
- Division 12—Replacement ballot papers
- Division 13—Effect of ballot papers
- Division 14—Counting of votes
- Division 15—Actions following poll
- Division 16—Enforcement
 - Subdivision A—Offences in general
 - Subdivision B—Offences about electoral advertising
and information
 - Subdivision C—Offences about voting
 - Subdivision D—Injunctions
- PART 7—FRESH ELECTIONS
- CHAPTER 6—GENERAL OPERATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
- PART 1—PROCEEDINGS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
 - Division 1—What meetings are held
 - Division 2—Local government meetings
 - Division 3—Committees and their meetings
 - Division 4—Meetings generally
 - Division 5—Records
 - Division 6—Miscellaneous
- PART 2—POLLS
- PART 3—CONTRACTS AND TENDERING
 - Division 1—Preliminary
 - Division 2—Purchasing
 - Division 3—Disposal of land or goods
- PART 4—ENTERPRISES
 - Division 1—Preliminary
 - Division 2—Enterprise powers
 - Division 3—Safeguards

CHAPTER 7—FINANCIAL OPERATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

 PART 1—LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE STANDARDS

 PART 2—CORPORATE AND OPERATIONAL PLANS

 PART 3—FUNDS AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

 PART 4—BUDGET

 PART 5—BORROWING AND INVESTMENT

 PART 6—ACCOUNTS

 PART 7—AUDIT

 PART 8—ANNUAL REPORT

 PART 9—DUTIES ABOUT PROPERTY STOLEN OR UNACCOUNTED FOR

 PART 10—JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHAPTER 8—LOCAL LAWS AND LOCAL LAW POLICIES

 PART 1—PRELIMINARY

 Division 1—Object and application

 Division 2—Local laws and related concepts

 PART 2—MAKING LOCAL LAWS AND POLICIES

 Division 1—Making model local laws

 Division 2—Making interim local laws

 Division 3—Making other local laws

 Division 4—Making local law policies

 PART 3—PUBLIC ACCESS TO LOCAL LAWS AND LOCAL LAW POLICIES

 PART 4—STATUS OF LOCAL LAWS AND LOCAL LAW POLICIES

CHAPTER 9—LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

 PART 1—EXTENDED APPLICATION OF CHAPTER

 PART 2—ROADS

 Division 1—Control of roads

 Division 2—Realignment and widening of roads

 Division 3—Opening and closure of roads

 Division 4—Miscellaneous

 PART 3—MALLS

PART 4—MARINE AND AQUATIC MATTERS	
PART 5—LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER LEVEE BANKS	
Division 1—Jurisdiction of Local Governments	
Division 2—Control of levee banks	
Division 3—Appeals	
Division 4—Effect of Part	
Division 5—Expiry of Part	
CHAPTER 10—RATES AND CHARGES	
PART 1—GENERAL	
Division 1—Rateable land	
Division 2—Averaging of valuations	
PART 2—MAKING AND LEVYING RATES AND CHARGES	
PART 3—CATEGORISATION OF LAND FOR DIFFERENTIAL RATING	
Division 1—Categorisation of land	
Division 2—Entry on land for categorisation	
Division 3—Notice of categorisation	
Division 4—Objections and appeals	
Division 5—Late categorisation	
PART 4—LAND RECORD OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
Division 1—Land record	
Division 2—Appeal against amendment of land record	
Division 3—Notices of change in ownership	
PART 5—LEVYING AND PAYMENT OF RATES	
Division 1—Levy of rates	
Division 2—Payment of rates	
Division 3—Overdue rates	
Division 4—Discounts and other benefits for prompt payment of rates	
Division 5—Changes to land that affect rates	
Subdivision A—General	
Subdivision B—Changes affecting rates	
PART 6—CONCESSIONS	

- PART 7—RECOVERY OF RATES
 - Division 1—Extended application of Part
 - Division 2—Recovery of overdue rates
 - Division 3—Sale of land for overdue rates
 - Division 4—Acquisition by local government of valueless land
 - Division 5—Provisions about dealing with land under this Part
- CHAPTER 11—PROVISIONS AIDING LOCAL GOVERNMENT
 - PART 1—EXTENDED APPLICATION OF CHAPTER
 - PART 2—RIGHT TO TAKE MATERIALS
 - PART 3—EXECUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS
 - Division 1—Compliance with requirements of local government Acts
 - Division 2—Entry on land
 - Division 3—General
 - PART 4—INFRINGEMENT NOTICE OFFENCES
 - PART 5—LEGAL PROCESSES INVOLVING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
 - PART 6—EVIDENTIARY MATTERS
 - PART 7—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS
- CHAPTER 12—LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF
 - PART 1—CORPORATE STRUCTURE AND STAFF RESOURCES
 - PART 2—EMPLOYMENT OF STAFF AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES
 - PART 3—CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND OTHER EMPLOYEES
 - PART 4—OBLIGATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
 - PART 5—DISCIPLINARY ACTION
 - PART 6—APPEALS ABOUT DISCIPLINARY ACTION
- CHAPTER 13—GENERAL
 - PART 1—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
 - PART 2—MISCELLANEOUS
- CHAPTER 14—TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS, REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS
 - PART 1—TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS
 - Division 1—Preliminary

Division 2—The local government system

Division 3—Interaction with the State

 Subdivision A—Review of local government matters

 Subdivision B—Local Government Grants Commission

 Subdivision C—Expiry

Division 4—Local government councillors

Division 5—Local government elections

Division 6—Financial operation and accountability

Division 7—Local laws and local law policies

Division 8—Local government infrastructure

Division 9—Rates and charges

Division 10—Provisions aiding the local government

Division 11—Local government staff

PART 2—REPEALS

PART 3—AMENDMENTS

SCHEDULE

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

Section	Page
CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY	
PART 1—INTRODUCTION	
1	Short title 38
2	Commencement 38
PART 2—OBJECTS	
3	Objects of this Act 39
PART 3—INTERPRETATION	
4	Definitions 40
5	Meaning of “owner” of land 50
6	Meaning of “conclusion” of local government election 51
7	Meaning of “material personal interest” 52
8	Meaning of “open to inspection” 53
PART 4—APPLICATION OF ACT TO BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL	
9	Act applies only so far as expressly provided 54
10	How Act applies to Brisbane City Council 56
PART 5—APPLICATION OF ACT TO JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	
11	Act applies except so far as application displaced 56
12	How Act applies to joint local governments 57
PART 6—APPLICATION OF ACT TO ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	
13	Act applies only so far as expressly provided 58
14	How Act applies to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island local governments 58
CHAPTER 2—THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM	
PART 1—LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	
<i>Division 1—Local government areas</i>	
15	Areas 59
16	Declaration of areas 59
17	Local government required for each area 59

18	Declaration of classes of areas	60
	<i>Division 2—Roles of local governments</i>	
19	Application to Brisbane City Council	60
20	Roles of local government	60
	<i>Division 3—Jurisdiction of local government</i>	
21	Application to Brisbane City Council	60
22	Exercise of jurisdiction for its area—the “basic territorial unit”	61
23	Exercise of jurisdiction outside its area—the “additional territorial units”	61
24	Territorial unit of local government	61
25	Jurisdiction of local government	61
26	Law-making matters included in jurisdiction of local government	61
27	Limitation on exercise of jurisdiction for basic territorial unit	62
28	Limitation on exercise of jurisdiction for additional territorial units	62
29	Local laws apply to additional territorial units only if expressly applied	62
30	General limitations on exercise of jurisdiction	62
31	Inconsistency with State law	62
	<i>Division 4—Composition of local governments</i>	
32	Membership of local governments	63
33	Number of councillors	63
	<i>Division 5—Names, legal status and general powers of local governments</i>	
34	Local government name	63
35	Local governments are bodies corporate etc.	63
36	General powers	63
	<i>Division 6—Other provisions about local governments</i>	
37	Site of public office	64
38	Local government’s seal	64
	PART 2—JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	
	<i>Division 1—Extended application of Part</i>	
39	Application to Brisbane City Council	65
40	Application to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island local governments	65
	<i>Division 2—Consultation</i>	

41	Consultation before exercise of powers under Part	65
	<i>Division 3—Joint local government areas</i>	
42	Declaration of joint areas	65
	<i>Division 4—Establishment of joint local governments</i>	
43	Establishment	65
44	Matters about establishment etc.	66
	<i>Division 5—Jurisdiction of joint local governments</i>	
45	Jurisdiction generally	66
46	Jurisdiction exclusive	66
	<i>Division 6—Membership of joint local governments</i>	
47	Members	67
48	Number of representatives etc.	67
	<i>Division 7—Legal status and general powers of joint local governments</i>	
49	Joint legal governments are bodies corporate etc.	67
50	General powers	68
51	Restriction on power to make or levy rate	68
52	Delegation to component local governments	68
	<i>Division 8—Other provisions about joint local governments</i>	
53	Joint local government’s seal	68
54	Adjustments between joint local government and component local governments	69
	PART 3—JOINT ACTION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	
	<i>Division 1—Extended application of Part</i>	
55	Application to Brisbane City Council	69
56	Application to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island local governments	69
	<i>Division 2—Joint action</i>	
57	Joint responsibility for boundary works	70
58	Extension of operations outside area	70
59	Cooperation between local governments	70
60	Interstate cooperation	70

CHAPTER 3—INTERACTION WITH THE STATE

PART 1—REVIEW OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS***Division 1—Preliminary***

61	Application to Brisbane City Council	71
62	Local government does not include joint local government in Part	71
63	Types of local government matters	71
64	Meaning of “reviewable local government matter”	72
65	Meaning of “referable local government matter”	73

Division 2—The Local Government Commissioner***Subdivision A—Establishment***

66	Local Government Commissioner	74
----	---	----

Subdivision B—Functions of Commissioner

67	Reviewable local government matters	74
68	Referable local government matters	74

Subdivision C—References to Commissioner

69	Minister may refer matters	74
70	Examples of permissible references	74
71	References of reviewable local government matters to be tabled etc.	75
72	References of referable local government matters may be tabled etc.	76
73	Request by Commissioner for reference	76

Division 3—Reports on Reviewable Local Government Matters***Subdivision A—Report necessary before implementation***

74	Report must be obtained before implementation of reviewable local government matter	76
----	---	----

Subdivision B—Making of reports by Commissioner

75	Commissioner must have regard to prescribed principles and criteria	77
76	Assessment of impact of certain proposals	77
77	Public notice of proposed recommendation to implement reviewable local government matter	78
78	Commissioner’s role when submissions received	79
79	Requirements of Commissioner’s report	79

Division 4—Inquiries by Commissioner***Subdivision A—General***

80	Commissioner may decide to hold inquiry	79
81	Notice of decision to hold inquiry	80
	<i>Subdivision B—Conduct of inquiries</i>	
82	Extended meaning of “Commissioner” in Subdivision	80
83	Commissioner’s duties on inquiry	80
84	Commissioner may decide procedures	80
85	Public may attend	81
86	Commissioner’s powers on inquiry	81
87	Notice to witness	81
88	Duty of witness at inquiry	82
89	Contempt of Commissioner	82
90	Change of Commissioner	83
	<i>Division 5—Provisions about Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners</i>	
91	Meaning of “commissioner” in Division	83
92	Deputy Commissioners	83
93	Appointment of commissioners	84
94	Accrued entitlements as officer of the public service	84
95	Terms of appointment	84
96	Leave of absence	84
97	Resignation	85
98	Conflict of interests	85
99	Termination of appointment	85
100	Acting Deputy Commissioner	86
101	Notice of appointment	86
	<i>Division 6—General</i>	
102	Staff and administrative support	86
103	Annual report	86
104	Reports on reviewable local government matters to be tabled etc.	87
105	Other reports may be tabled etc.	87
	<i>Division 7—Implementing reviewable local government matters</i>	
106	Implementation of reviewable local government matter	87
107	Requirement before implementation	88

108	Liability for State taxes	89
-----	-------------------------------------	----

PART 2—INTERVENTION BY THE STATE

Division 1—Powers of intervention

109	Procedures before exercise of certain powers	89
110	Revocation and suspension of resolutions and orders	90
111	Effect of revocation or suspension	90
112	Overruling local laws	91
113	Dissolution of local government after inquiry	91
114	Exclusion of part of an area from Act	92
115	Abolition of joint local government area	92

Division 2—Inquiries, investigations and inspections

116	Inquiries, investigations and inspections by authorised persons	92
117	Reports on inquiries, investigations and inspections	93
118	Chief executive may request information from local government	93

Division 3—Conduct of inquiries

119	Authorised person's duties on inquiry	93
120	Authorised person may decide procedures	94
121	Public may attend	94
122	Authorised person's powers on inquiry	94
123	Notice to witness	94
124	Duty of witness at inquiry	95
125	Contempt of authorised person	95
126	Change of authorised person	96

Division 4—Administrators

127	When administrator may be appointed	96
128	Jurisdiction, powers and duties of administrator	96
129	Title of administrator	96
130	Committee to help administrator	97
131	Conditions of appointment as administrator or member of committee	97
132	Recovery of amounts from local governments	97
133	Role of committee	98
134	Decision by Minister on referral by administrator	98

135	Procedures of committee	98
136	Termination of administrator's appointment	99
137	Termination of appointment of committee member etc.	99

PART 3—LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS COMMISSION

Division 1—Commission membership

138	Local Government Grants Commission	100
139	Members of the Commission	100
140	Appointments	100
141	Terms of appointment	100
142	Vacation of and removal from office	101
143	Acting members	101

Division 2—Commission proceedings

144	Time and place of meetings	102
145	Quorum at meetings	102
146	Presiding member	102
147	Voting at meetings	103
148	Way business to be conducted	103

Division 3—Inquiries by Commission

Subdivision A—General

149	Commission may decide to hold inquiry	103
150	Notice of decision to hold inquiry	103

Subdivision B—Conduct of inquiries

151	Extended meaning of "Commission" in Subdivision	103
152	Commission's duties on inquiry	104
153	Commission may decide procedures	104
154	Public may attend	104
155	Commission's powers on inquiry	104
156	Notice to witness	105
157	Duty of witness at inquiry	105
158	Contempt of Commission	106
159	Change of member	106

Division 4—Role of Commission

160	Commission makes recommendations to Minister	106
	<i>Division 5—Recommendations, allocation and distribution</i>	
161	Preparing recommendations	107
162	Commission’s recommendations to Minister	107
163	Allocation of amount after recommendations	107
164	Recommendations to be tabled	108
165	Distribution of financial assistance amount	108
	<i>Division 6—Miscellaneous</i>	
166	Cooperation by departments etc.	108
167	Assistance to the Commission	108
	CHAPTER 4—LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS	
	PART 1—MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	
	<i>Division 1—Extended application of Part</i>	
168	Application to Brisbane City Council	109
	<i>Division 2—Qualifications and disqualifications</i>	
169	General qualifications for membership	109
170	General disqualifications	109
171	Disqualification and vacation of office for certain offences	110
172	Review of lawfulness of membership of local government	110
173	Termination of membership of Legislative Assembly on becoming councillor	111
174	Termination of local government employment on becoming councillor	111
	<i>Division 3—Term of office</i>	
175	Duration of membership	111
176	Resignation from office as a councillor	112
	PART 2—COUNCILLORS’ ROLES	
	<i>Division 1—Councillors’ roles generally</i>	
177	Councillors’ role	112
178	Limitations on councillors’ roles	113
179	Additional roles of mayor	113
	<i>Division 2—Deputy mayor and acting mayor</i>	
180	Deputy mayor of local government	114

181	Office of deputy mayor may be declared vacant	114
182	Additional role of deputy mayor	114
183	Appointment of acting mayor	114
184	Role of acting mayor	115

PART 3—ENTITLEMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Division 1—Entitlements of councillors and committee members

185	Remuneration for service on local government and advisory committees	115
186	Superannuation benefits for councillors	116
187	Insurance of councillors	117
188	Indemnity for councillors	118

Division 2—Obligations of councillors

189	Application to Brisbane City Council	118
190	Councillor's declaration of office	118
191	Acting as councillor without authority	119
192	Exclusion from meeting of councillor with material personal interest . . .	119
193	Removal of disability	119
194	Penalty for contravening exclusion from meeting	120
195	Registers of interests	120
196	Access to registers	121
197	Queries on contents of register	121
198	Improper use of information by councillors	122

PART 4—VACANCIES IN MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

199	Application to Brisbane City Council	123
200	When councillor's office becomes vacant	123
201	Filling of earlier vacancies by by-election	123
202	Filling of later vacancies by appointment	124
203	Duty to seek political party's nominee for appointment to vacancy	125
204	Duty to seek other nominees for appointment to vacancy	125

PART 5—MEMBERSHIP OF JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

205	Election of members	126
206	When members are to be elected	126

207	Delegate members	126
208	Filling of casual vacancies	127
209	Returning officer for elections	127
210	Appointment of representatives on default	127
211	President and deputy president	127
212	Presiding at meetings	128
213	Overriding duty of joint local government member	128

CHAPTER 5—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

PART 1—GENERAL

214	Triennial elections	128
215	Types of elections	129
216	Elections to be held on a Saturday	129
217	Date of next triennial elections	129
218	Date of later triennial elections	129
219	Date of by-elections	129

PART 2—RETURNING OFFICERS

220	Chief executive officer is returning officer	130
221	Appointment of returning officer if chief executive officer cannot act . . .	130
222	Returning officer's duty for by-election	130

PART 3—VOTERS ROLL

223	Returning officer must compile voters roll	131
224	Qualification for enrolment on voters roll	131
225	Cut-off day for voters roll	131
226	Use of electoral roll when practicable	131
227	Requirements of voters roll	132
228	Voters roll to be open to inspection and purchase	132
229	Electoral registrars to help returning officers	132

PART 4—VOTING

230	Compulsory voting	133
231	System of voting	133

PART 5—DIVISION OF AREA

232	Equitable division of area	133
-----	--------------------------------------	-----

233	Quota to be complied with in division of area and assignment of councillors	133
234	Disclosure of compliance or non-compliance with quota requirements ..	134
235	Matter of area's division referred to Commissioner	134

PART 6—CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Division 1—Preliminary

236	Conduct of elections	135
237	Chief executive of department may approve forms	135

Division 2—Electoral officers

238	Returning officer	135
239	Presiding officers	135
240	Issuing officers	136
241	Declaration by issuing officers	136
242	Returning officer may act through authorised issuing officer	136
243	Supply and use of voters rolls	136

Division 3—Candidates for election or appointment

244	Qualification for nomination	137
245	Prohibition of dual candidature	137
246	Leave to local government employee to contest election	137
247	Endorsed candidates must identify endorsement	138

Division 4—Nominations of candidates for election

248	Calling for nominations	138
249	Who may nominate	138
250	How and when nomination is given	138
251	Deposit to accompany nomination	139
252	Certificate of returning officer	139
253	Display of nominations	140
254	Termination of candidature before noon on nomination day	140
255	Death of candidate	140
256	Procedure if number of candidates not more than number required	141
257	Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required	141
258	Supply of voters roll	142
259	Procedure on death of candidate when poll to be conducted	142

260	Disposal of deposits generally	143
261	If successful candidate dies	143
262	Extension of times	143
<i>Division 5—Ballots</i>		
263	Poll by ballot	144
264	Direction that poll be conducted by postal ballot	144
<i>Division 6—Polling booths</i>		
265	Polling booths—general	144
266	Provision of ordinary polling booths	145
267	Declaration of mobile polling booths	146
268	Duty of person in charge of institution	146
269	Privacy of voting	147
<i>Division 7—Ballot boxes, papers and other documents</i>		
270	Ballot boxes generally	147
271	Requirements of ballot papers	147
272	Separate ballot papers for separate polls	148
273	Order of listing of candidates' names	149
274	Distribution of ballot papers	149
275	Correction of errors etc.	150
<i>Division 8—Scrutineers</i>		
276	Candidates' entitlement to scrutineers	151
277	Appointment of scrutineers	151
278	Proof of identification	151
279	Powers of scrutineers	151
<i>Division 9—Voting generally</i>		
280	Who may vote	152
281	When votes may be cast at an ordinary polling booth or mobile polling booth	152
282	Procedure for voting at a polling booth	152
283	Duties of issuing officer for returned papers	153
284	Arrangements for electors with disability	154
285	Arrangements for electors at institutions	155
286	Arrangements for electoral visitor voting	155

287	Help for electors in voting	157
288	Adjournment of poll	157
<i>Division 10—Declaration voting</i>		
289	Who may cast a declaration vote	158
290	Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections	158
291	Declaration voting for postal ballot elections	159
292	How declaration vote is cast	159
293	Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote	160
294	How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth	160
295	Distribution of ballot papers to electors for postal ballot election	161
296	Record of ballot papers given to postal voters	162
297	Casting a declaration vote by post	162
298	Declaration voting before polling day	162
<i>Division 11—Marking of ballot papers</i>		
299	Optional-preferential voting	164
300	First-past-the-post voting	164
<i>Division 12—Replacement ballot papers</i>		
301	Use of replacement ballot papers	165
<i>Division 13—Effect of ballot papers</i>		
302	Effect of ballot papers—optional-preferential voting	167
303	Effect of ballot papers—first-past-the-post voting	168
304	Posted vote presumed valid until contrary proved	169
305	Formal and informal ballot papers	169
306	Ballot paper partly formal and partly informal	169
<i>Division 14—Counting of votes</i>		
307	Votes to be counted in accordance with Division	169
308	Preliminary counting by presiding officer	169
309	Preliminary processing of declaration votes by returning officer	171
310	Procedure for processing declaration envelopes	172
311	Official counting of votes	172
312	Treatment of ballot paper to which objection is made	174
313	Counting of votes for optional-preferential system	174

314	Counting of votes for first-past-the-post system	176
315	Returning officer's duty after counting votes	176
<i>Division 15—Actions following poll</i>		
316	Declaration of poll	177
317	Notice of final result of poll	178
318	List of electors failing to vote	178
319	Notice to elector failing to vote	178
320	Recording response to notice	179
321	Evidentiary value of list under s.318	180
322	Disposal of material resulting from election	180
323	Ballot papers as evidence	180
324	Notice to Electoral Commission of certain declaration votes	181
<i>Division 16—Enforcement</i>		
<i>Subdivision A—Offences in general</i>		
325	False or misleading statements	181
326	False, misleading or incomplete electoral documents	181
327	Bribery	182
328	Providing money for illegal payments	182
329	Improperly influencing electoral officers	183
330	Interfering with election right or duty	183
331	Forging or uttering electoral papers	183
332	Wilful neglect etc. of electoral officers	183
333	No record to be made of vote cast	183
<i>Subdivision B—Offences about electoral advertising and information</i>		
334	Responsibility for election matter	184
335	Headline to electoral advertisements	184
336	Misleading voters	185
<i>Subdivision C—Offences about voting</i>		
337	Failure to vote	185
338	Leave to vote	186
339	Canvassing in or near polling booths	186
340	Interrupting voting etc.	187

341	Influencing voting	187
342	Party badges not to be worn in polling booths	187
343	Voting if not entitled	188
344	Offences relating to ballot papers	188
345	Failure to deliver or post documents for someone else	188
346	Breach of confidentiality of vote	189
347	Breaking seals on parcels	189
348	Duty of witness to signing of declaration voting papers	189

Subdivision D—Injunctions

349	Injunctions to restrain contravention of Chapter	190
-----	--	-----

PART 7—FRESH ELECTIONS

350	Requirements for fresh election	191
351	Time for fresh election	192
352	Returning officer for fresh election	192
353	Voters roll for fresh election	192
354	Other provisions of Chapter apply	192
355	Extension of term of councillors	192

CHAPTER 6—GENERAL OPERATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

PART 1—PROCEEDINGS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Division 1—What meetings are held

356	Post-election meetings	193
357	Agenda of post-election meetings	193
358	Other meetings	193

Division 2—Local government meetings

359	Place of meetings	194
360	Quorum at meetings	194
361	Procedure at meetings	194
362	Minutes must be kept	194
363	Adjournment of meetings	195
364	Notice of meetings	195
365	Repeal or amendment of resolutions	195

Division 3—Committees and their meetings

366	Appointment of committees	196
367	Advisory committees	196
368	Delegate members of committees	196
369	Quorum	196
370	Chairperson of committee	197
371	Committee meetings	197
372	Reports	197
373	Minutes must be kept unless committee exempted	197

Division 4—Meetings generally

374	Division applies to local governments and their committees	198
375	Minutes	198
376	Meetings in public unless otherwise resolved	198
377	Closed meetings	198
378	Public notice of meetings	199
379	Public notice of resolution authorising remuneration etc.	200

Division 5—Records

380	Safe custody of records	200
381	Loss or destruction of records	200
382	Inspection of records by the public	201
383	Inspection of records by members	201
384	Duty to make records available	201

Division 6—Miscellaneous

385	Correspondence with local government	202
386	Delegation by local government	202
387	Preservation of proceedings	202

PART 2—POLLS

388	Authority to conduct poll	203
389	Subject matter of polls	203
390	Poll must be on Saturday	203
391	Electoral provisions that apply to a poll	203
392	Cases for and against question in poll	204
393	Publication of poll result	204

394	Restrictions on conducting another poll on the same question	204
-----	--	-----

PART 3—CONTRACTS AND TENDERING

Division 1—Preliminary

395	Principles governing the making of contracts	205
396	Ways of entering into a contract	205
397	Entering into a contract under delegation	205

Division 2—Purchasing

398	When tenders are required	206
399	When quotations are required	206
400	Exceptions to the requirement to seek tenders or quotations	206
401	Panel of suitable providers	207
402	Changes to tenders	208
403	Short listing after calling for expressions of interest	208
404	Acceptance of tender or quotation	208

Division 3—Disposal of land or goods

405	When tenders or auctions are required	209
406	Exemptions	209

PART 4—ENTERPRISES

Division 1—Preliminary

407	Application to Brisbane City Council	210
408	Matters relevant to good rule and government	210

Division 2—Enterprise powers

409	Engagement in or help to enterprises	211
410	Specific enterprise powers	211

Division 3—Safeguards

411	Application of Division	212
412	Requirements for exercise of enterprise powers	212
413	Restrictions on exercise of enterprise powers	213
414	Establishing enterprise powers limits	213
415	Register of enterprises	214

**CHAPTER 7—FINANCIAL OPERATION AND
ACCOUNTABILITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

PART 1—LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE STANDARDS

416	Issue of standards	215
417	Standards must be complied with	216

PART 2—CORPORATE AND OPERATIONAL PLANS

418	Preparation and adoption of corporate plan	216
419	Period of corporate plan	216
420	Amendment of corporate plan	216
421	Requirements of corporate plans	216
422	Preparation and adoption of operational plan	217
423	Amendment of operational plan	217
424	Requirements of operational plan	217
425	Compliance with corporate and operational plans	217
426	Evaluation of activities	217
427	Copies of plans to be available for inspection and purchase	218

PART 3—FUNDS AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

428	Funds	218
429	Reserves	218
430	Trust fund	218
431	Compliance with sound accounting principles and procedures	219

PART 4—BUDGET

432	Adoption of budget	219
433	Requirements of budgets	220
434	Content of operating fund budgets	220
435	Financial information to be presented to budget meeting	221
436	Spending of local government pending adoption of budget	221
437	Disbursements not in budget	221
438	Budgets to be available for inspection and purchase	222

PART 5—BORROWING AND INVESTMENT

439	Application of Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act	222
440	Borrowing or raising money as a statutory body	222
441	Investing money as a statutory body	223
442	Councillors' liability for unauthorised borrowings	223

PART 6—ACCOUNTS

443	Accounting records to be kept	224
444	Statements of account to be presented to local government	224
445	Statements of accounts open to inspection	224
PART 7—AUDIT		
446	General reporting provisions	225
PART 8—ANNUAL REPORT		
447	Annual report to be prepared and adopted	225
448	Content of report about financial position of local government	226
449	Content of report about implementing corporate and operational plans	226
450	Content of report about other issues of public interest	226
451	Copies of report to be available for inspection and purchase	227
PART 9—DUTIES ABOUT PROPERTY STOLEN OR UNACCOUNTED FOR		
452	Report of missing property	227
453	Local Government to take part in prosecution	228
PART 10—JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
454	Contribution by component local governments	228
455	Notice for contribution to joint local government	228
456	Results of failure to pay contribution	229
457	Adoption of a budget by joint local government for part of a year	229
458	Disbursement of surplus in operating fund of joint local government	229
CHAPTER 8—LOCAL LAWS AND LOCAL LAW POLICIES		
PART 1—PRELIMINARY		
<i>Division 1—Object and application</i>		
459	Object	230
460	Application of Chapter to Brisbane City Council	230
<i>Division 2—Local laws and related concepts</i>		
461	Meaning of “local law”	230
462	Meaning of “model local law”	230
463	Meaning of “interim local law”	231
464	Meaning of “local law policy”	231
PART 2—MAKING LOCAL LAWS AND POLICIES		
<i>Division 1—Making model local laws</i>		

465	Model local law process	231
466	Step 1—make a law	231
467	Step 2—give public notice of law	232
	<i>Division 2—Making interim local laws</i>	
468	Interim local law process	233
469	Step 1—propose a law	233
470	Step 2—get Minister’s agreement to use interim local law process	233
471	Step 3—make proposed law	234
472	Step 4—give public notice of law	234
	<i>Division 3—Making other local laws</i>	
473	Local law process	235
474	Step 1—propose a law	235
475	Step 2—ensure proposed law satisfactorily deals with any State interest	235
476	Step 3—consult with public about proposed law	236
477	Step 4—give public access to proposed law	237
478	Step 5—accept and consider all submissions	238
479	Step 6—decide whether to proceed with making proposed law	238
480	Step 7—again ensure proposed law satisfactorily deals with any State interest	238
481	Step 8—make proposed law	239
482	Step 9—give public notice of law	240
	<i>Division 4—Making local law policies</i>	
483	Local law policy process	241
484	Step 1—propose a policy	241
485	Step 2—consult with public about proposed policy	241
486	Step 3—give public access to proposed policy	242
487	Step 4—accept and consider all submissions	242
488	Step 5—make proposed policy	243
489	Step 6—give public notice of policy	243
	PART 3—PUBLIC ACCESS TO LOCAL LAWS AND LOCAL LAW POLICIES	
490	Laws and policies available for inspection and purchase	244

491	Policy register	244
PART 4—STATUS OF LOCAL LAWS AND LOCAL LAW POLICIES		
492	Effect of local laws	245
493	Local law policy binding on local government	245
494	Proof of local laws and local law policies	245
495	Local law and local law policy presumed to be within jurisdiction	245
CHAPTER 9—LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE		
PART 1—ROADS		
<i>Division 1—Control of roads</i>		
496	Local governments' control of roads	246
<i>Division 2—Realignment and widening of roads</i>		
497	Realignment of roads	246
498	Notice of realignment to affected owners	247
499	Effect of notice of realignment	247
500	Compensation for realignment of road	247
501	Claims for compensation	248
502	Appeals	248
503	Assessment of compensation	248
504	Award of compensation	249
505	Acquisition of land instead of compensation	249
506	Notice of realignment not effective in certain circumstances	250
507	Realignment not carried out	250
508	Compensation if realignment not carried out	251
509	Acquisition of land for use as footpath	251
<i>Division 3—Opening and closure of roads</i>		
510	Notice to local government of opening or closure of roads	252
511	Limited closure of roads by local government	252
<i>Division 4—Miscellaneous</i>		
512	Temporary roads	253
513	Fixing road levels	253
514	Compensation for change in road level	253
515	Ancillary works and encroachments on roads	254

516	Categorisation of roads	254
517	Roads map and register	254

PART 2—MALLS

518	Purpose of Part	255
519	Closure of roads to traffic	255
520	Provision of works for mall	255
521	Establishment of mall	256
522	Closure of mall	256
523	Operation of mall	256
524	Control of vehicles and animals in malls	256
525	No entitlement to compensation for mall	256

PART 3—MARINE AND AQUATIC MATTERS

526	Ferry service in area	257
527	Ferry service on boundary of areas	257
528	Lease of ferries	257
529	Local laws about ferries	257
530	Harbours, jetties, breakwaters and ramps	257
531	Management and regulation of bathing reserves	258
532	Control of foreshore	259

PART 4—LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER LEVEE BANKS

Division 1—Jurisdiction of Local Governments

533	Limited exclusion of jurisdiction of local government	259
-----	---	-----

Division 2—Control of levee banks

534	Regulation of levee banks etc.	259
535	Decision on application for permission	260
536	Issue of permit	260
537	Application for permission for existing levee banks	261

Division 3—Appeals

538	Appeal against local government's decision	262
539	Decision on appeal	262
540	Duties of appeal tribunal	263
541	Appeal tribunal may decide procedures	263

542	Appeal tribunal's powers	263
543	Representation before appeal tribunal	263
544	Prosecution of appeal	264
545	Notice to witness	264
546	Duty of witness at appeal	264
547	Contempt of appeal tribunal	265
548	Change of person forming appeal tribunal	265
549	Costs of appeal	265
550	Recovery on orders of appeal tribunal	265
	<i>Division 4—Effect of Part</i>	
551	Effect of Part on legal rights and remedies	266
	<i>Division 5—Expiry of Part</i>	
552	Expiry of Part	266
	CHAPTER 10—RATES AND CHARGES	
	PART 1—GENERAL	
	<i>Division 1—Rateable land</i>	
553	What land is rateable?	266
	<i>Division 2—Averaging of valuations</i>	
554	Application to Brisbane City Council	267
555	Local government may decide to average land values for rating purposes	267
556	Averaging over 3 years	268
557	Averaging over 2 years	268
558	Information available to calculate “averaging factor”	269
	PART 2—MAKING AND LEVYING RATES AND CHARGES	
559	Power to make and levy rates and charges	269
560	Making of rates and charges	270
561	General rate or differential general rates must be made each year	270
562	Differential general rate	270
563	Minimum general rate levy	270
564	Minimum general rate levy on time shared property	271
565	Minimum general rate levy on mining tenements	271
566	Unimproved value of mining claims	272

567	Special rates and charges	272
568	Separate rates and charges	273
569	Utility charges	273
570	General charges	273
571	Register of charges	274

**PART 3—CATEGORISATION OF LAND FOR DIFFERENTIAL
RATING**

Division 1—Categorisation of land

572	Land must be categorised for differential general rates	274
573	Establishing criteria and categories	274
574	Identification of categories for parcels of land	275
575	Specification of categories for parcels of land	275

Division 2—Entry on land for categorisation

576	Meaning of “authorised person” for Division	275
577	Purposes for which powers may be exercised	276
578	Power of entry	276

Division 3—Notice of categorisation

579	Notice to owner of categorisation	277
-----	---	-----

Division 4—Objections and appeals

580	Owner’s objection to categorisation	278
581	Decision on owner’s objection	278
582	Effect of decision on objections	279
583	Right of appeal against decision	279
584	Where and how to start appeal	279
585	Constitution and procedure of Land Court	280
586	Decision on appeal by Land Court	280
587	Levy and recovery of rate unaffected by objection or appeal	280

Division 5—Late categorisation

588	Late categorisation	281
589	Time of effect of late categorisation	281

PART 4—LAND RECORD OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Division 1—Land record

590	Land record to be kept	282
-----	----------------------------------	-----

591	Land record open to inspection	282
592	Amendment of land record	282
593	Resolution to remove valueless land from land record	283
594	Restoration of valueless land to land record	283
<i>Division 2—Appeal against amendment of land record</i>		
595	Right of appeal	283
596	Where and how to start appeal	284
597	Hearing procedures	284
598	Powers of Magistrates Courts on appeal	284
599	Appeal to District Court on question of law only	285
<i>Division 3—Notices of change in ownership</i>		
600	Notice of sale of land	285
601	Notice of surrender or forfeiture to State	285
602	Notice of change in ownership	286
603	Result of failure to give notice of change in ownership	286
PART 5—LEVYING AND PAYMENT OF RATES		
<i>Division 1—Levying of rates</i>		
604	Levying rates	287
605	Rate may be levied or adjusted after end of financial year	288
<i>Division 2—Payment of rates</i>		
606	Person who is liable to pay rate	288
607	Liability to pay rate if change of ownership	288
608	Continuing responsibility for rates on land that ceases to be rateable land	288
609	Where rates can be paid	289
610	Time within which rates must be paid	289
611	Payment by instalments	289
<i>Division 3—Overdue rates</i>		
612	Meaning of “overdue rate”	290
613	Recovery of overdue rates	290
614	Overdue rates may bear interest	290
<i>Division 4—Discounts and other benefits for prompt payment of rates</i>		

615	Discount for payment within 30 days	291
616	Discount for payment within 60 days	291
617	Discount when special circumstances prevent prompt payment	291
618	No discount if other rates are overdue	291
619	Other benefits for prompt payment	291

Division 5—Changes to land that affect rates

Subdivision A—General

620	Different period starts on day of change	292
621	Basis on which a rate is levied	292
622	Rate levied for a period in which a change takes effect	292

Subdivision B—Changes affecting rates

623	Change in unimproved value of land	293
624	Land becomes or ceases to be rateable land	293
625	Land included in a new rating category	293
626	Entitlement to occupy land is ended	293

PART 6—CONCESSIONS

627	Remission, composition and settlement of rates	294
628	Deferral of liability to pay rates	294
629	Resort to remission, composition, settlement or deferral requires justification	295
630	Remission for occupancy by pensioners	296
631	Conditions on exercise of concession powers	296
632	Limitation of increase in rate levied	297

PART 7—RECOVERY OF RATES

Division 1—Recovery of overdue rates

633	Recovery by court action	297
-----	------------------------------------	-----

Division 2—Sale of land for overdue rates

634	Application of Division	298
635	Power of sale	298
636	Local government must first give notice	298
637	Time limit for starting sale procedures	299
638	Procedures for sale may be stopped	299
639	Procedures for sale	299

640	Reserve price at auction	300
641	Sale by agreement after auction	300
642	Unsold land acquired by local government	301
643	Application of proceeds of sale	301
644	Sale operates as a discharge	301
645	Issue of title on certificate of sale	302
646	Acquisition by local government of title to land	302
	<i>Division 3—Acquisition by local government of valueless land</i>	
647	Local government may acquire valueless land	303
648	Local government must first give notice	303
649	Application to be registered as owner	303
	<i>Division 4—Provisions about dealing with land under this Part</i>	
650	One instrument of title for conterminous land	304
651	Sale of land and title valid despite irregularities	304
652	Restrictions on local government dealing with land	305
653	Priority of State debts preserved	305
654	Satisfaction of rates and charges on termination of tenure	306
	CHAPTER 11—PROVISIONS AIDING LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	PART 1—RIGHT TO TAKE MATERIALS	
655	Taking materials from land	306
656	Owners and occupiers of land to be compensated	307
	PART 2—EXECUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS	
	<i>Division 1—Compliance with requirements of local government Acts</i>	
657	Owner’s right of entry to comply with notice or order	308
658	Order on occupier who refuses entry	308
659	Protection of owner against occupier’s obstruction	309
660	Discharge of obligations by occupier on failure of owner	309
661	Performing work for owner or occupier	309
662	Cost of work recoverable as a rate	310
663	Cost of work a charge over land	310
664	Limitation of time in absence of notice of work done	311

Division 2—Entry on land

665	Entry on land for local government purposes	311
	<i>Division 3—Compensation</i>	
666	Compensation for damage	312
	<i>Division 4—General</i>	
667	Obstructing execution of local government Act etc.	312
668	Police officer may require name and address	313
669	Direction power of police officers about malls	314
670	Power to arrest persons	314
671	Fines	315
672	Proceedings for offences	315
673	Attempt to commit offence	315
	PART 3—INFRINGEMENT NOTICE OFFENCES	
674	Appointment of authorised persons	315
675	Terms and duration of appointment of authorised persons	315
676	Powers of authorised persons	316
677	Issue of identity cards	316
678	Production of identity card	316
679	Authorised person may require name and address	316
680	Offences	317
	PART 4—LEGAL PROCESSES INVOLVING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	
681	Authentication of documents made by local governments	317
682	Service of documents on local governments	318
683	Substituted service	318
684	Exemption from stating law in the case of substituted service	318
685	Service on time share owners	319
686	Acting for local government in legal proceedings	319
687	Judiciary not disqualified from adjudicating	319
	PART 5—EVIDENTIARY MATTERS	
688	Constitution and limits of local government need not be proved	320
689	Proof of voters roll	320
690	Proof of proceedings of local government	320
691	Evidentiary value of land record	320

692	Evidentiary value of copies and certificates	321
693	Proof of matters about roads	321
694	Proof of directions given to local government	322
695	Proof of orders for costs	322
PART 6—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS		
696	Ownership of things in local government’s control	322
697	Insurance against liability	323
698	Notice of time share scheme to local government	323
699	Changes affecting time share schemes	323
700	Land registry searches free of charge	324
CHAPTER 12—LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF		
PART 1—CORPORATE STRUCTURE AND STAFF RESOURCES		
701	Corporate structure	324
702	Resources for staff	325
PART 2—EMPLOYMENT OF STAFF AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES		
703	Employment of staff	325
704	Personnel practices	325
PART 3—CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND OTHER EMPLOYEES		
705	Role of chief executive officer	326
706	Delegation by chief executive officer	327
707	Selection of chief executive officer	327
708	Acting chief executive officer	328
709	Requests to employees for help or advice	328
710	Role of other local government employees	328
711	Concurrent employment of local government employees	328
PART 4—OBLIGATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES		
712	Integrity of local government employees	329
713	Registers of interests	329
714	Access to register of interests	330
715	Queries on content of register	331

716	Disclosure of employee's interest in particular issues	332
717	Improper conduct by local government employees	332
718	Indemnity for local government employees	333
PART 5—DISCIPLINARY ACTION		
719	Limitations on who may take disciplinary action	333
720	When disciplinary action may be taken	334
721	Types of disciplinary action	334
722	Deductions from salary or wages	334
723	Suspension of employees	335
724	Employee to be given notice of grounds for disciplinary action	335
PART 6—APPEALS ABOUT DISCIPLINARY ACTION		
725	Appeal against disciplinary action	336
726	Formation of appeal tribunal	336
727	Secretary of appeal tribunals	336
728	Expenses of tribunal	337
729	Grounds of appeal	337
730	Decisions open to appeal tribunal	337
731	Duties of appeal tribunal	338
732	How to start an appeal	338
733	Appeal tribunal may decide procedures	339
734	Preliminary hearing of appeals	339
735	Appeal tribunal's powers	339
736	Prosecution of appeal	340
737	Notice to witness	340
738	Duty of witness at appeal	340
739	Leave for attending an appeal	341
740	Contempt of appeal tribunal	341
741	Change of person forming appeal tribunal	341
742	Costs of appeal	341
743	Recovery on orders of appeal tribunal	342

CHAPTER 13—GENERAL

PART 1—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

744	Establishment of corporation	343
745	Rules	343
746	Litigation of common interest	344
747	When payments by local governments are payable	344
748	Accounts	344
749	Annual balance and audit	344

PART 2—MISCELLANEOUS

750	Delegation by Minister	345
751	Delegation by chief executive of department	345
752	Regulation making power	345

**CHAPTER 14—TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS,
REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS**

PART 1—TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS

Division 1—Preliminary

753	Definitions	346
754	References to “commencement day”	346
755	References to local authority etc.	346

Division 2—The local government system

756	Saving of areas	348
757	Saving of divisions	348
758	Saving of Joint Local Authority Board areas	348
759	Saving of local government entities	348
760	Declaration of areas etc.	349
761	Expiry of Division	350

Division 3—Interaction with the State

Subdivision A—Review of local government matters

762	Saving of existing appointment of Local Government Commissioner . . .	350
763	Saving of action taken in review of local government matters	350
764	Validation of Commissioner’s recommendations	351

Subdivision B—Local Government Grants Commission

765	Regulation about a reviewable local government matter	351
766	Saving of existing appointments to Commission	352

Subdivision C—Expiry

767	Expiry of Division	352
	<i>Division 4—Local government councillors</i>	
768	Application of earlier resolutions	352
	<i>Division 5—Local government elections</i>	
769	Local Government Act 1936 not to apply to 1994 triennial elections	353
770	References to local government etc. for purposes of 1994 triennial elections	353
771	Expiry of Division	353
	<i>Division 6—Financial operation and accountability</i>	
772	Corporate and operational plans	354
773	Annual reports	354
774	Administration of sinking fund for liquidation of current borrowings	354
	<i>Division 7—Local laws and local law policies</i>	
775	Application to Brisbane City Council	354
776	Status of pre-existing laws	355
777	Status of proposed laws	355
778	Review of pre-existing laws	355
779	Repeal if no review of pre-existing law	356
780	Expiry of Division	357
	<i>Division 8—Local government infrastructure</i>	
781	Realignment of roads	357
782	Existing pedestrian malls	357
783	Foreshores and bathing reserves	358
784	Permission for levee banks	358
785	Expiry of Division	358
	<i>Division 9—Rates and charges</i>	
786	Saving of rates and charges	358
787	Saving of categorisation of land for rating purposes	358
788	Saving of averaged land values for rating purposes	359
789	Saving of proceedings to recover overdue rates	359
790	Saving of action to sell or acquire land for overdue rates	359
791	Expiry of Division	360

<i>Division 10—Local government staff</i>		
792	Town clerk, shire clerk or clerk become chief executive officer	360
793	Filling of position	360
794	Employees suspended before commencement of this section	360
795	Continuation of provisions for appeal against dismissal	361
796	Expiry of Division	361
<i>Division 11—General</i>		
797	Existing rules of Association	361
798	Expiry of Division	361
PART 2—REPEALS		
799	Repeal of Local Government Act 1936	362
800	Repeal of other Acts	364
PART 3—AMENDMENTS		
801	Amendment of Acts—Schedule	366
SCHEDULE		
AMENDMENTS OF ACTS		
	ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1954	367
	AMBULANCE SERVICES ACT 1991	367
	BUILDING ACT 1975	368
	BUILDING UNITS AND GROUP TITLES ACT 1980	392
	CITY OF BRISBANE ACT 1924	397
	COMMUNITY SERVICES (ABORIGINES) ACT 1984	400
	COMMUNITY SERVICES (TORRES STRAIT) ACT 1984	401
	CORRECTIVE SERVICES ACT 1988	401
	CRIMINAL CODE	401
	ELECTRICITY ACT 1976	402
	FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND AUDIT ACT 1977	403
	FIRE SERVICE ACT 1990	403
	FISHING INDUSTRY ORGANISATION AND MARKETING ACT 1982	404
	FORESTRY ACT 1959	405
	GLADSTONE AREA WATER BOARD ACT 1984	405
	HEALTH ACT 1937	405

HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1991	407
INDY CAR GRAND PRIX ACT 1990	407
JUSTICES ACT 1886	408
LAND ACT 1962	408
LEGISLATIVE STANDARDS ACT 1992	408
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ABORIGINAL LANDS) ACT 1978	409
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CHINATOWN AND THE VALLEY MALLS) ACT 1984	410
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT) ACT 1990	410
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (QUEEN STREET MALL) ACT 1981	413
MINERAL RESOURCES ACT 1989	413
REGULATORY REFORM ACT 1986	415
RIVER IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACT 1940	415
RURAL LANDS PROTECTION ACT 1985	416
SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY ACT 1949	416
SOIL CONSERVATION ACT 1986	421
SOUTH BANK CORPORATION ACT 1989	421
SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND WATER BOARD ACT 1979	423
STATE HOUSING ACT 1945	423
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS ACT 1992	424
SUGAR INDUSTRY ACT 1991	425
TOWNSVILLE BREAKWATER ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE ACT 1991	425
TOWNSVILLE/THURINGOWA WATER SUPPLY BOARD ACT 1987	425
TRAFFIC ACT 1949	426
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (RAILWAYS) ACT 1991	427
WATER RESOURCES ACT 1989	428

1993

A BILL

FOR

An Act to provide for local government in Queensland, and for related purposes

The Parliament of Queensland enacts—	1
CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY	2
PART 1—INTRODUCTION	3
Short title	4
1. This Act may be cited as the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> .	5
Commencement	6
2.(1) The following provisions commence on the date of assent—	7
• Chapter 1 (Preliminary)	8
• Chapter 4 (Local government councillors)	9
• Part 1 (Membership of local governments)	10
• Chapter 5 (Local government elections)	11
• Chapter 6 (General operation of local governments)	12
• Part 2 (Polls)	13
• section 689 (Proof of voters roll)	14
• Chapter 13 (General)	15
• Part 2 (Miscellaneous)	16
• Chapter 14 (Transitional and savings provisions, repeals and amendments)	17
• Part 1 (Transitional and savings provisions)	19
• section 764 (Validation of Commissioner’s recommendations)	20
• section 765 (Regulation about a reviewable local government matter)	21
	22
	23

• Division 5 (Local government elections)	1
• section 798 (Transitional regulations).	2
(2) Section 395 (Principles governing the making of contracts) commences on 1 July 1994.	3 4
(3) The amendment of the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> made by this Act commences immediately after the amendment of section 71 of that Act made by the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> or on 26 March 1994 (whichever is the later).	5 6 7 8
(4) The amendments of section 6.17 of the <i>Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991</i> made by this Act commence immediately after the amendment of that section made by the <i>Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Amendment Act 1993</i> or on 26 March 1994 (whichever is the later).	9 10 11 12 13
(5) The remaining provisions commence on 26 March 1994.	14

PART 2—OBJECTS 15

Objects of this Act	16
3. The objects of this Act include—	17
(a) providing a legal framework for an effective, efficient and accountable system of local government in Queensland; and	18 19
(b) recognising a jurisdiction of local government sufficient to allow a local government to take autonomous responsibility for the good rule and government of its area with a minimum of intervention by the State; and	20 21 22 23
(c) providing for community participation in the local government system; and	24 25
(d) defining the role of participants in the local government system; and	26 27
(e) establishing an independent process for ongoing review of certain important local government issues.	28 29

PART 3—INTERPRETATION	1
Definitions	2
4. In this Act—	3
“Aboriginal local government” means a body that has the function of local government under the <i>Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984</i> ;	4 5 6
“additional territorial unit” of a local government has the meaning given by section 23 (Exercise of jurisdiction outside its local government area—the “additional territorial units”);	7 8 9
“appointer” of a local government employee means—	10
(a) for the chief executive officer—the local government; or	11
(b) for a senior executive officer appointed by the local government—the local government; or	12 13
(c) for another employee—the chief executive officer;	14
“area” means—	15
(a) for a local government—its basic territorial unit; or	16
(b) for a joint local government—its territorial unit;	17
“authorised person” —	18
(a) in Chapter 3 (Interaction with the State), Part 2 (Intervention by the State)—means a person who is appointed under section 116 (Inquiries, investigations and inspections by authorised persons); and	19 20 21 22
(b) in Chapter 10 (Rates and charges), Part 3 (Categorisation of land for differential rating), Division 2 (Entry on land for categorisation)—has the meaning given by section 576 (Meaning of “authorised person” for Division); and	23 24 25 26
(c) in Chapter 11 (Provisions aiding local government), Part 3 (Infringement notice offences)—means a person who is appointed under section 674 (Appointment of authorised persons);	27 28 29 30
“basic territorial unit” of a local government has the meaning given by	31

section 22 (Exercise of jurisdiction for its local government area—the “basic territorial unit”);	1 2
“ budget meeting ” of a local government means a meeting of the local government at which it adopts its budget for a financial year;	3 4
“ certified copy ” of a local government’s local law or local law policy means a copy of the local law or local law policy certified by the local government’s chief executive officer to be the local law or local law policy as made by the local government;	5 6 7 8
“ cleansing services ” includes services for the removal of nightsoil, refuse or recyclable material;	9 10
“ combined form ” means a form that—	11
(a) gives information required by this Act and other Acts about a change of ownership of land; and	12 13
(b) may be given to the registrar of titles;	14
“ Commission ” means the Local Government Grants Commission;	15
“ Commissioner ” means the Local Government Commissioner;	16
“ community titles Act ” means—	17
• the <i>Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980</i>	18
• the <i>Integrated Resort Development Act 1987</i>	19
• the <i>Mixed Use Development Act 1993</i>	20
• another Act prescribed by regulation;	21
“ company limited by shares ” has the same meaning as in the Corporations Law;	22 23
“ component local government ” means a local government entitled to be represented on a joint local government, either in its own right or as a member of a group of local governments;	24 25 26
“ conclusion ” of a local government election has the meaning given by section 6 (Meaning of “conclusion” of local government election);	27 28
“ consultation period ”—	29
(a) for a proposed local law—means the period mentioned in section 476 (Step 3—consult with public about proposed law);	30 31

and	1
(b) for a proposed local law policy—means the period mentioned in section 485 (Step 2—consult with public about proposed policy);	2 3
“continuing candidate” , for a counting of votes, means a candidate who has not been excluded at a previous count of votes;	4 5
“councillor” of a local government includes the local government’s mayor;	6
“cut-off day” , for the voters roll for an election, means the day to which the voters roll for the election must be compiled under section 225 (Cut-off day for voters roll);	7 8 9
“decision maker” , for the categorisation of land for a differential general rate, has the meaning given by section 579(2)(c)(i) (Notice to owner of categorisation);	10 11 12
“declaration envelope” means an envelope on which there is a declaration to be made by an elector;	13 14
“declaration form” means a form on which there is a declaration to be made by an elector;	15 16
“declaration vote” means a vote for which a declaration envelope must be completed;	17 18
“declaration voter” means a person mentioned in any of the following sections—	19 20
• section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote)	21
• section 290 (Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections)	22 23
• section 291 (Declaration voting for postal ballot elections);	24
“differential general rate” means a rate (other than a special rate) made and levied equally on the unimproved value of all rateable land in a local government’s area included in a category decided by the local government in levying the rate;	25 26 27 28
“dispose” of land or goods includes sell the land or goods;	29
“division” of a local government area means a division of the area established for the election of councillors or a councillor;	30 31
“effective value” of land for a financial year (the “relevant financial	32

year)	1
for the purpose of calculating the land's unimproved value to	2
make and levy rates for a financial year (the "current financial year")	3
means—	3
(a) if the relevant financial year is a financial year other than the	4
current financial year—the unimproved value of the land decided	5
under the <i>Valuation of Land Act 1944</i> effective on the last day of	6
the financial year; or	7
(b) if the relevant financial year is the current financial year—the	8
unimproved value of the land decided under the <i>Valuation of</i>	9
<i>Land Act 1944</i> ;	10
"elect" includes re-elect;	11
"election" means an election of councillors, or a councillor, of a local	12
government;	13
"election matter" means anything able to, or intended to—	14
(a) influence an elector about voting at an election; or	15
(b) affect the result of an election;	16
"election period" , for an election, means the period—	17
(a) starting on the day when public notice of the holding of the	18
election is given under section 248(1) (Calling for nominations);	19
and	20
(b) ending on the close of the poll in the election;	21
"elector" means a person entitled to vote under this Act;	22
"electoral officer" , for an election, means the returning officer or a	23
presiding or issuing officer;	24
"electoral paper" means a ballot paper or declaration envelope or form;	25
"electoral roll" means a roll kept under the <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> ;	26
"encumbrance" includes any of the following that affects land—	27
(a) a mortgage, lien or charge;	28
(b) a caveat;	29
(c) an agreement;	30
(d) a judgment, writ or process;	31

(e) an interest adverse to the interest of the land's owner;	1
but does not include an easement;	2
“enterprise” includes any business, undertaking and activity;	3
“enterprise power” has the meaning given by section 409(2) (Engagement in or help to enterprises);	4 5
“exhausted ballot paper” , for a count of votes, means a ballot paper on which there is not recorded a vote for a continuing candidate;	6 7
“facility” includes work;	8
“ferry” includes a punt and floating pontoon;	9
“foreshore” means the land lying between high-watermark and low-watermark at ordinary spring tides;	10 11
“fresh election” means an election under Chapter 5 (Local government elections), Part 7 (Fresh elections);	12 13
“general charge” means a charge mentioned in section 570 (General charges);	14 15
“general rate” means a rate (other than a separate rate) made and levied by a local government equally on the unimproved value of all rateable land in its area;	16 17 18
“government entity” has the same meaning as in the <i>Government Owned Corporations Act 1993</i> ;	19 20
“holding” means land held from the State for a leasehold interest;	21
“improved land” means land, or the part of land, that is—	22
(a) the site or curtilage of a building; or	23
(b) a garden, lawn, yard or court; or	24
(c) a park, plantation, planted walk or avenue; or	25
(d) a nursery for trees; or	26
(e) land under cultivation;	27
“infringement notice” , for an infringement notice offence, means a notice under section 98C of the <i>Justices Act 1886</i> ;	28 29
“infringement notice offence” means an offence to which Part 4A of the	30

<i>Justices Act 1886</i> applies;	1
“institution” means any of the following—	2
(a) a hospital;	3
(b) a convalescent home;	4
(c) a nursing home;	5
(d) a home for the aged;	6
(e) a hostel for the aged or infirm;	7
(f) a prison or other place of confinement;	8
(g) another place prescribed by regulation as an institution;	9
“interim development control provisions” has the meaning given by the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> ;	10 11
“interim local law” has the meaning given by section 463 (Meaning of “interim local law”);	12 13
“issuing officer” means a person appointed to issue ballot papers, declaration envelopes or declaration forms to electors, and includes a returning officer and presiding officer;	14 15 16
“joint local government” means a joint local government established under this Act;	17 18
“joint local government area” means a part of the State that is established as a joint local government area under this Act;	19 20
“jurisdiction of local government” has the meaning given by section 25 (Jurisdiction of local government);	21 22
“keeper of the register” has the meaning given by section 714 (Access to register of interests);	23 24
“land” includes—	25
(a) freehold land; and	26
(b) a holding; and	27
(c) a mining claim;	28
“land record” of a local government means the record of rateable land in its area it is required to keep under section 590 (Land record to be	29 30

kept);	1
“levee bank” means an embankment or structure by which—	2
(a) water is prevented or reduced from flowing into or from land; or	3
(b) the flooding of land is prevented or reduced;	4
“limited partner” has the same meaning as in the <i>Partnership (Limited Liability) Act 1988</i> ;	5 6
“local governing body” has the meaning given by the <i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1986</i> (Cwlth);	7 8
“local government” means a local government established under this Act;	9
“local government Act” means an Act under which a local government can exercise the jurisdiction of local government, and includes, for example, this Act, the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> , a local law, a planning scheme or interim development provisions;	10 11 12 13 14
“local government area” means a part of the State that is established as a local government area under this Act;	15 16
“local government matter” means a matter about local government;	17
“Local Government Association” means the Local Government Association of Queensland (Incorporated);	18 19
“Local Government Finance Standards” means the standards in force under section 416 (Issue of standards);	20 21
“local law” has the meaning given by section 461 (Meaning of “local law”);	22 23
“local law policy” has the meaning given by section 464 (Meaning of “local law policy”);	24 25
“material personal interest” of a person has the meaning given by section 7 (Meaning of “material personal interest”);	26 27
“member” includes—	28
(a) for a joint local government—the president and deputy president of the joint local government; or	29 30
(b) for a local government committee—the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the committee;	31 32

(c) for the Commission—the chairperson, deputy chairperson and an acting member;	1 2
“ merit ” of an applicant includes the applicant’s abilities, knowledge and skills relevant to the position concerned;	3 4
“ minimum general rate levy ” means an amount fixed as the minimum amount payable as a general rate or differential general rate for all or any rateable land in a local government’s area;	5 6 7
“ mining claim ” means a mining claim to which the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> applies;	8 9
“ mining lease ” means a mining lease to which the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> applies;	10 11
“ misconduct ” of a local government employee means—	12
(a) disgraceful or improper conduct that shows unfitness to be or to continue as a local government employee; or	13 14
(b) behaviour that does not satisfy a standard of behaviour generally expected of local government employees; or	15 16
(c) a contravention of a provision of this or another Act setting out what the employee must or must not do (whether or not the Act provides for a penalty for contravening the provision);	17 18 19
“ mobile polling booth ” means a place declared by a returning officer as a mobile polling booth for a ballot in a poll;	20 21
“ model local law ” has the meaning given by section 462 (Meaning of “model local law”);	22 23
“ nomination day ” means the day specified as the nomination day for an election—	24 25
(a) in a notice under section 248 (Calling for nominations); or	26
(b) in a Gazette notice under section 262 (Extension of times);	27
“ notice of realignment ” means a notice under section 498 (Notice of realignment to affected owners);	28 29
“ open to inspection ” has the meaning given by section 8 (Meaning of “open to inspection”);	30 31
“ ordinary polling booth ” means a place, or part of a place, a returning	32

officer arranges to be used on polling day to enable electors in general to vote;	1 2
“ordinary voting hours” means the hours between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.;	3
“overdue rate” has the meaning given by section 612 (Meaning of “overdue rate”);	4 5
“owner” of land has the meaning given by section 5 (Meaning of “owner” of land);	6 7
“pensioner” means a person receiving a pension, allowance or benefit prescribed by regulation;	8 9
“perform work” includes take action to comply with a local government Act;	10 11
“permissible company” has the meaning given by section 410 (Specific enterprise powers);	12 13
“place” includes a vehicle;	14
“planning scheme” has the meaning given by the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> ;	15 16
“political party” means an organisation registered as a political party under the <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> ;	17 18
“polling booth” means—	19
(a) an ordinary polling booth; or	20
(b) a mobile polling booth; or	21
(c) the place declared as a polling booth to enable an elector to cast a declaration vote under section 298 (Declaration voting before polling day);	22 23 24
“polling day” , for an election, means the day—	25
(a) specified in a notice under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required); or	26 27
(b) fixed by notice under section 259 (Procedure on death of candidate when poll to be conducted); or	28 29
(c) fixed by a notice under section 262 (Extension of times); or	30
(d) fixed by a notice under section 288 (Adjournment of poll);	31

“postal ballot election” means an election for a local government area, a division of a local government area or a part of a local government area for which the Governor in Council has directed that the poll be conducted by postal ballot;	1 2 3 4
“public office” of a local government means the premises kept as its public office under section 37 (Site of public office);	5 6
“rate” means a rate or charge mentioned in section 559(1) (Power to make and levy rates and charges), and includes any interest accrued, or premium owing, on a rate or charge mentioned in the section;	7 8 9
“rateable land” has the meaning given by section 553 (What land is rateable?);	10 11
“rating category” has the meaning given by section 579(2)(a) (Notice to owner of categorisation);	12 13
“referable local government matter” has the meaning given by section 65 (Meaning of “referable local government matter”);	14 15
“registrar of titles” means a public official or authority responsible for registering title to land and dealings affecting land;	16 17
“remuneration” of a councillor or member of a committee of a local government includes—	18 19
(a) any fees or allowances, or reimbursement of expenses, paid to the councillor or member by the local government; and	20 21
(b) any benefit or entitlement provided to the councillor or member by the local government;	22 23
“required number” , in Chapter 8 (Local laws and local law policies), means the number decided by the Minister;	24 25
“reviewable local government matter” has the meaning given by section 64 (Meaning of “reviewable local government matter”);	26 27
“road” means—	28
(a) an area of land dedicated to public use as a road; or	29
(b) an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as 1 of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles; or	30 31 32

(c) a bridge, culvert, ferry, ford, tunnel or viaduct; or	1
(d) a pedestrian or bicycle path; or	2
(e) a part of an area, bridge, culvert, ferry, ford, tunnel, viaduct or path mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d);	3 4
but does not include a State-controlled road under the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1993</i> ;	5 6
“senior executive officer” of a local government means an employee of the local government—	7 8
(a) who reports directly to the chief executive officer; and	9
(b) whose position ordinarily would be considered to be a senior position in the local government’s corporate structure;	10 11
“separate charge” means a charge made and levied by a local government on all rateable land in its area;	12 13
“separate rate” means a rate made and levied by a local government equally on the unimproved value of all rateable land in its area;	14 15
“sign” a thing includes the making of a mark on the thing before someone else who signs the thing as witness;	16 17
“special charge” means a charge made and levied by a local government on some, but not all, rateable land in its area;	18 19
“special rate” means a rate made and levied by a local government—	20
(a) on some, but not all, rateable land in its area; and	21
(b) equally on the unimproved value of all rateable land to which it applies;	22 23
“State interest” for a local law, a provision of a local law or a proposed local law, is—	24 25
(a) an interest that, in the Governor in Council or Minister’s opinion, affects an economic, social or environmental interest of the State or a region; or	26 27 28
(b) an interest in ensuring there is an efficient, effective and accountable system of local government; or	29 30
(c) an interest prescribed by regulation;	31

“State land” has the meaning given by section 5(1) of the <i>Land Act 1962</i> ;	1
“State office” of the department means the department’s address prescribed by regulation;	2 3
“structure” means anything built or constructed, whether or not attached to land;	4 5
“territorial unit” —	6
(a) for a local government—has the meaning given by section 24 (Territorial unit of local government); or	7 8
(b) for a joint local government—means its joint local government area;	9 10
“time share scheme” , for a structure or lot, means a scheme or arrangement that is to operate for at least 3 years during which time the participants in the scheme or arrangement are, or may become, entitled to use, occupy or possess the structure or lot, or part of the structure or lot, for 2 or more periods;	11 12 13 14 15
“Torres Strait Islander local government” means a body that has the function of local government under the <i>Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984</i> ;	16 17 18
“unimproved value” of land for a financial year—	19
(a) if the relevant local government has made a resolution under section 555 (Local government may decide to average land values for rating purposes) for the financial year—means the averaged value of the land calculated under Chapter 10 (Rates and charges), Part 1 (General), Division 2 (Averaging of valuations); or	20 21 22 23 24
(b) for a mining claim—is the amount specified under section 566 (Unimproved value of mining claims); or	25 26
(c) in any other case—has the meaning given by the <i>Valuation of Land Act 1944</i> ;	27 28
“utility charge” means a charge for the supply by a local government of water, gas, sewerage or cleansing services to any land or structure;	29 30
“valuation authority” means the chief executive within the meaning of the <i>Valuation of Land Act 1944</i> ;	31 32
“voters roll” , for an election, is the roll compiled by the returning officer of	33

-
- persons entitled to vote at the election; 1
- “voting hours”**, for voting at a mobile polling booth or declaration voting 2
at a place under section 298 (Declaration voting before polling day), 3
means the hours when electors may enter the booth or place to vote at 4
an election; 5
- “watercourse”** means a river, creek or channel where water flows 6
naturally. 7
- Meaning of “owner” of land** 8
- 5.(1)** An owner of land is the person who— 9
- (a) is entitled to receive the rent for the land; or 10
 - (b) would be entitled to receive the rent for the land if it were leased at 11
a rack-rent.¹ 12
- (2)** However, an owner does not include the State, but includes— 13
- (a) a registered proprietor of freehold land; and 14
 - (b) a purchaser of land to be held as freehold land that is being 15
purchased from the State under an Act; and 16
 - (c) a lessee of land held from the State, and a manager, overseer or 17
superintendent of the lessee who lives on the land; and 18
 - (d) a holder of— 19
 - (i) a mining claim or lease; or 20
 - (ii) an area mentioned in clause 5 of Schedule 2 to the *Mineral 21
Resources Act 1989*; and 22
 - (e) a lease under the *Petroleum Act 1923*; and 23
 - (f) a lessee of land held from a government entity or local 24
government; and 25
 - (g) the holder of— 26
 - (i) an occupation permit or stock grazing permit under the 27

¹ Rack-rent of land is a rent for the land that is the highest possible rent for the land. It implies that the land is leased commercially.

	<i>Forestry Act 1959; or</i>	1
(ii)	a permission to occupy under the <i>Land Act 1962; or</i>	2
(iii)	a permission to occupy from the Primary Industries Corporation; and	3 4
(h)	a licensee under an occupation licence or road licence under the <i>Land Act 1962; and</i>	5 6
(i)	for land on which there is a structure subject to a time share scheme—the person notified to the local government concerned as the person responsible for the administration of the scheme as between participants in the scheme.	7 8 9 10
 Meaning of “conclusion” of local government election		11
6.	The “ conclusion ” of the election of a councillor is—	12
(a)	if the councillor is elected at an election of all councillors of the local government—the day on which the last declaration of a poll conducted in the election is published as required by this Act; or	13 14 15
(b)	if the councillor is elected at a by-election and—	16
(i)	a poll is conducted—the day on which the declaration of the poll is published as required by this Act; or	17 18
(ii)	a poll is not conducted—the day after the nomination day for the by-election; or	19 20
(c)	if, because the number of candidates nominated for election is the same or less than the number of councillors to be elected, the councillor is elected (other than at a by-election) and—	21 22 23 24
(i)	1 or more polls are conducted in the local government area—the day on which the last declaration of a poll conducted in the local government area is published as required by this Act; or	25 26 27 28
(ii)	no poll is conducted in the local government area—6 p.m. on the day that a poll would have been required under this Act to be conducted.	29 30 31

Meaning of “material personal interest”

7.(1) A person has a “**material personal interest**” in an issue if the person has, or should reasonably have, a realistic expectation that, whether directly or indirectly, the person or an associate stands to gain a benefit or suffer a loss depending on the issue’s outcome.

(2) An “**associate**” is any of the following persons—

- (a) a spouse or other member of the person’s household;
- (b) an entity (other than a government entity) of which the person or the person’s nominee is a member;
- (c) a partner of the person;
- (d) an employer (other than a government entity) of the person;
- (e) a person prescribed by regulation.

(3) However, a person does not have a material personal interest in an issue—

- (a) if the issue is about—
 - (i) the remuneration of councillors or members of a local government committee; or
 - (ii) salary, wages or other remuneration of local government employees; or
 - (iii) the terms on which goods, services or facilities are to be offered by the local government for use or enjoyment of the public in its area; or
 - (iv) the making of a rate or the levying of a rate or a general charge by the local government; or
 - (v) a planning scheme of general application in the local government’s area; or
 - (vi) provision of superannuation entitlements or accident insurance for councillors or employees of the local government; or
- (b) if the interest is merely—
 - (i) as an elector, ratepayer or resident of the local government’s area; or

(ii)	as a user of goods, services or facilities supplied, or to be supplied, by the local government (whether under a contract or otherwise) as a member of the public in common with other members of the public; or	1 2 3 4
(iii)	as a member of a non-profit, charitable or religious organisation involving no personal gain or loss to the person; or	5 6 7
(iv)	as a member of another entity in which the member does not have personal financial interest; or	8 9
(c)	merely because the person—	10
(i)	is an employee of the State or a government entity; or	11
(ii)	is a candidate for election or appointment as mayor or deputy mayor of the local government or chairperson, deputy chairperson, member or delegate member of any of its committees; or	12 13 14 15
(iii)	may become entitled to benefits under a policy of accident insurance, public liability or professional indemnity insurance held, or to be held, by the local government.	16 17 18
Meaning of “open to inspection”		19
8.(1) If a document is “open to inspection”—		20
(a)	if it is a document of a local government—it must be held in the local government’s public office; and	21 22
(b)	if it is a document of another entity—it must be held in an office of the entity that is open to the public.	23 24
(2) If a person is authorised under this Act to inspect the document, the person may, free of charge and at any time when the office in which the document is held is open for business—		25 26 27
(a)	inspect the document; and	28
(b)	make copies of, or take extracts from, the document.	29
(3) The following persons are authorised to inspect the document—		30
(a)	if this Act specifies a description of person who may inspect the	31

document—the person and the person’s agents;	1
(b) in another case—all persons.	2
(4) The person (the “ custodian ”) who has the custody of the document is not required to supply any facility or service to a person in making a copy of, or taking an extract from, the document.	3 4 5
(5) However, if the custodian supplies a facility or service to a person in making a copy or extract, the custodian may charge a reasonable fee for the facility or service.	6 7 8

PART 4—APPLICATION OF ACT TO BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL

Act applies only so far as expressly provided	11
9.(1) This Act applies to the Brisbane City Council only so far as is expressly provided by this or another Act.	12 13
(2) The provisions of this Act that apply to the Brisbane City Council include the following—	14 15
• Chapter 2 (The local government system)	16
• Part 1 (Local governments), Divisions 2 (Roles of local governments) and 3 (Jurisdiction of local government)	17 18
• Part 2 (Joint local governments)	19
• Part 3 (Joint action by local governments)	20
• Chapter 3 (Interaction with the State)	21
• Part 1 (Review of local government matters)	22
• Part 3 (Local Government Grants Commission)	23
• Chapter 4 (Local government councillors)	24
• Part 1 (Membership of local governments)	25
• Part 3 (Entitlements and obligations), Division 2 (Obligations of councillors)	26 27

• Part 4 (Vacancies in membership of local governments)	1
• section 244 (Qualification for nomination)	2
• section 245 (Prohibition of dual candidature)	3
• section 246 (Leave to local government employee to contest election)	4 5
• Chapter 6 (General operation of local governments)	6
• Part 4 (Enterprises)	7
• Chapter 8 (Local laws and local law policies)	8
• Chapter 9 (Local government infrastructure)	9
• Chapter 10 (Rates and charges)	10
• Part 1 (General), Division 2 (Averaging of valuations)	11
• Part 7 (Recovery of rates)	12
• Chapter 11 (Provisions aiding local government)	13
• Chapter 14 (Transitional and savings provisions, repeals and amendments)	14 15
• Part 1 (Transitional and savings provisions)	16
• Division 7 (Local laws and local law policies)	17
• section 781 (Realignment of roads)	18
• section 783 (Foreshores and bathing reserves)	19
• section 788 (Saving of averaged land values for rating purposes)	20 21
• section 789 (Saving of proceedings to recover overdue rates)	22 23
• section 790 (Saving of action to sell or acquire land for overdue rates)	24 25
• section 798 (Transitional regulations).	26
(3) If the Brisbane City Council is or is to become a component local government in a joint local government, this Act applies to the Brisbane City Council as a component local government as if it were a local government.	27 28 29 30

How local government Acts apply to Brisbane City Council	1
10. If a provision of a local government Act applies to the Brisbane City Council—	2 3
(a) a reference in the provision—	4
(i) to a local government area includes a reference to the City of Brisbane; and	5 6
(ii) to a local government includes a reference to the Brisbane City Council; and	7 8
(iii) to a division of a local government area includes a reference to a ward of the City of Brisbane; and	9 10
(iv) to the chief executive officer of a local government includes a reference to the town clerk of the Brisbane City Council; and	11 12 13
(v) to the operating fund of a local government includes a reference to the City Fund; and	14 15
(vi) to a local government Act includes the <i>City of Brisbane Act 1924</i> ; and	16 17
(b) the provision applies with all necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation.	18 19

PART 5—APPLICATION OF ACT TO JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

20
21

Act applies except so far as application displaced

22

11.(1) This Act applies to a joint local government except so far as its application is displaced by a contrary intention. 23
24

(2) The provisions of this Act that apply only to a joint local government include the following— 25
26

- Chapter 2 (The local government system) 27
- Part 2 (Joint local governments) 28

• section 115 (Abolition of joint local government area)	1
• Chapter 4 (Local government councillors)	2
• Part 5 (Membership of joint local governments)	3
• Chapter 7 (Financial operation and accountability of local governments)	4 5
• Part 10 (Joint local governments)	6
• section 711(3) (Concurrent employment of local government employees).	7 8
(3) Other provisions that affect the application of this Act to a joint local government include the following—	9 10
• section 62 (Local government does not include joint local government in Part)	11 12
• section 64(3) to (5) (Meaning of “reviewable local government matter”).	13 14
How Act applies to joint local governments	15
12.(1) Unless a contrary intention appears, a reference in this Act—	16
(a) to a local government area includes a reference to a joint local government area; and	17 18
(b) to a local government includes a reference to a joint local government; and	19 20
(c) to the mayor of a local government includes a reference to the president of a joint local government; and	21 22
(d) to the deputy mayor of a local government includes a reference to the deputy president of a joint local government; and	23 24
(e) to a councillor of a local government includes a reference to a member of a joint local government; and	25 26
(f) to the chief executive officer of a local government includes a reference to the chief executive officer of a joint local government.	27 28
(2) This Act applies to a joint local government with all necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation.	29 30

**PART 6—APPLICATION OF ACT TO ABORIGINAL
AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS**

Act applies only so far as expressly provided

13.(1) This Act applies to an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander local government only so far as is expressly provided by this or another Act.

(2) The provisions of this Act that apply to an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander local government include the following—

- Chapter 2 (The local government system)
- Part 2 (Joint local governments)
- Part 3 (Joint action by local governments).

(3) If an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander local government is or is to become a component local government in a joint local government, this Act applies to the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander local government as a component local government as if it were a local government established under this Act.

How Act applies to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander local governments

14. If a provision of this Act applies to an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander local government—

- (a) a reference in the provision—
 - (i) to a local government area includes a reference an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander local government’s area; and
 - (ii) to a local government includes a reference to an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander local government; and
 - (iii) to the chief executive officer of a local government includes a reference to the clerk of an Aboriginal Council or Island Council; and
- (b) the provision applies with all necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation.

CHAPTER 2—THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM 1
2

PART 1—LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 3

Division 1—Local government areas 4

Areas 5

15. The local government area provides the fundamental geographical limitation on which Queensland’s local government system is based. 6
7

Declaration of local government areas 8

16.(1) A regulation may declare a part of the State to be a local government area.² 9
10

(2) The regulations may not declare more than 1 local government area for a part of the State. 11
12

Local government required for each local government area 13

17. There must be a local government for each local government area. 14

Declaration of classes of local government areas 15

18.(1) A regulation may declare the class of a local government area.³ 16

(2) The class of a local government area may be 1 of the following— 17

- city 18

² This is a reviewable local government matter and requires a report and recommendation by the Commissioner before implementation.

³ This is a reviewable local government matter and requires a report and recommendation by the Commissioner before implementation.

- town 1
- shire. 2

(3) A local government area may be declared to be a city or town only if it satisfies the criteria prescribed by regulation. 3
4

Division 2—Roles of local governments 5

Application to Brisbane City Council 6

19. This Division applies to the Brisbane City Council. 7

Roles of local government 8

20. In exercising its jurisdiction of local government, a local government has— 9
10

- (a) a law-making role for local laws; and 11
- (b) an executive role for— 12
 - (i) adoption and implementation of policy; and 13
 - (ii) administration of local government; and 14
 - (iii) enforcement of its local laws. 15

Division 3—Jurisdiction of local governments 16

Application to Brisbane City Council 17

21. This Division applies to the Brisbane City Council. 18

Exercise of jurisdiction for its local government area—the “basic territorial unit” 19 20

22.(1) A local government may exercise the jurisdiction of local government for all parts of its local government area. 21
22

(2) Its local government area is its “**basic territorial unit**”. 23

Exercise of jurisdiction outside its local government area—the “additional territorial units”	1 2
23. A local government also may exercise the jurisdiction of local government for any place (an “ additional territorial unit ”) outside its basic territorial unit that is put under its control or acquired by it.	3 4 5
Territorial unit of local government	6
24. The “ territorial unit ” of a local government consists of its basic territorial unit and any additional territorial units.	7 8
Jurisdiction of local government	9
25. Each local government has jurisdiction (the “ jurisdiction of local government ”) to make local laws for, and otherwise ensure, the good rule and government of, its territorial unit.	10 11 12
Law-making matters included in jurisdiction of local government	13
26.(1) A local government’s jurisdiction of local government includes jurisdiction to make local laws with respect to any matter—	14 15
(a) required or permitted to be prescribed under this or another Act; or	16 17
(b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed or exercised for carrying out or giving effect to its local laws.	18 19
(2) To avoid any doubt, a local law may be made—	20
(a) making it an offence to contravene a local law; and	21
(b) fixing a penalty for an offence against a local law (including different penalties for successive offences against a local law) of not more than 850 penalty units.	22 23 24
Limitation on exercise of jurisdiction for basic territorial unit	25
27. A local government may not exercise the jurisdiction of local government for a part of its basic territorial unit to the extent to which another local government may exercise the jurisdiction of local government	26 27 28

for the part.	1
Limitation on exercise of jurisdiction for additional territorial units	2
28. A local government may exercise the jurisdiction of local government for an additional territorial unit only for the purpose for which the place was put under its control or acquired by it.	3 4 5
Local laws apply to additional territorial units only if expressly applied	6 7
29. A local government’s local law applies to an additional territorial unit of the local government only if the local law expressly states that it applies to the additional territorial unit.	8 9 10
General limitations on exercise of jurisdiction	11
30.(1) A local government has no jurisdiction to make a local law—	12
(a) that the Parliament could not validly make; or	13
(b) purporting to exclude or limit the future repeal or amendment of the law.	14 15
(2) A local government also has no jurisdiction to do anything else that the State cannot do.	16 17
Inconsistency with State law	18
31. If a State law and a local law (whether made before or after the State law) are inconsistent, the State law prevails over the local law to the extent of the inconsistency.	19 20 21
<i>Division 4—Composition of local governments</i>	22
Membership of local governments	23
32. A local government consists of a mayor and other councillors.	24

Number of councillors	1
33. A local government consists of the number of councillors, at least 5, prescribed by regulation. ⁴	2 3
<i>Division 5—Names, legal status and general powers of local governments</i>	
	4 5
Local government name	6
34. A local government may be called either—	7
(a) ‘Council of the ... (<i>insert City/Town/Shire</i>) of ... (<i>insert name of local government area</i>)’; or	8 9
(b) ‘... (<i>insert name of local government area</i>) ... (<i>insert City/Town/Shire</i>) Council’.	10 11
Local governments are bodies corporate etc.	12
35. A local government—	13
(a) is a body corporate with perpetual succession; and	14
(b) has a common seal; and	15
(c) may sue and be sued in its name.	16
General powers	17
36.(1) A local government has, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, all the powers of an individual.	18 19
(2) A local government may, for example—	20
(a) enter into contracts; and	21
(b) acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of property; and	22
(c) make charges for services and facilities it supplies; and	23

⁴ This is a reviewable local government matter and requires a report and recommendation by the Commissioner before implementation.

- (d) do other things necessary or convenient to be done in the exercise of its jurisdiction. 1
2
- (3) A local government also has the powers given to it under this or another Act. 3
4
- (4) A local government may exercise its powers inside and outside its territorial unit. 5
6
- (5) A local government may exercise its powers outside the State and outside Australia. 7
8

Division 6—Other provisions about local governments 9

Site of public office 10

- 37.(1) A local government must keep premises for use as its public office. 11
12
- (2) The public office must be in the local government's area or within a reasonable distance outside its area. 13
14

Local government's seal 15

- 38.(1) A local government's common seal must include its name. 16
- (2) The seal must be kept in the custody directed by the local government and may be used only as authorised by it. 17
18
- (3) The attaching of the seal to a document must be witnessed as authorised by the local government. 19
20
- (4) Judicial notice must be taken of the imprint of the seal appearing on a document and the document must be presumed to have been properly sealed unless the contrary is proved. 21
22
23

PART 2—JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 24

Division 1—Extended application of Part 25

Application to Brisbane City Council	1
39. This Part applies to the Brisbane City Council.	2
Application to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander local governments	3
40. This Part applies to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander local governments.	4 5 6
<i>Division 2—Consultation</i>	
	7
Consultation before exercise of powers under Part	8
41. Before the Governor in Council exercises a power under this Part, the Minister must consult with the local governments that would be affected by the exercise of the power and take any views expressed by them into account.	9 10 11 12
<i>Division 3—Joint local government areas</i>	
	13
Declaration of joint local government areas	14
42. A regulation may declare a part of the State consisting of the whole or parts of 2 or more local government areas to be a joint local government area.	15 16 17
<i>Division 4—Establishment of joint local governments</i>	
	18
Establishment	19
43.(1) A regulation may establish a joint local government for a joint local government area.	20 21
(2) A regulation may establish 2 or more joint local governments for a joint local government area, or part of a joint local government area, if the joint local governments have different jurisdictions.	22 23 24

Matters about establishment etc.	1
44. A regulation may, for a joint local government (the “ joint body ”)—	2
(a) specify its name; and	3
(b) provide for the election or appointment of a president and deputy president of the joint body; and	4 5
(c) fix the time and place for holding the first meeting of the joint body; and	6 7
(d) specify the proportion of the cost of the operations of the joint body that must be contributed by each of its component local governments; and	8 9 10
(e) specify that the first budget of the joint body be for a specified part of a financial year; and	11 12
(f) provide for its initial local laws; and	13
(g) provide for any other matter for which—	14
(i) it is necessary or convenient to provide for its establishment or operation; and	15 16
(ii) this Act does not make provision or adequate provision.	17
<i>Division 5—Jurisdiction of joint local governments</i>	18
Jurisdiction generally	19
45. A joint local government has the jurisdiction of local government that it is given by regulation.	20 21
Jurisdiction exclusive	22
46.(1) A component local government may not exercise its jurisdiction within its joint local government’s area about a matter within the joint local government’s jurisdiction.	23 24 25
(2) However, the component local government may exercise jurisdiction as a delegate of the joint local government.	26 27
(3) The component local government also may make and levy a rate on	28

land for a matter within its jurisdiction, even though—	1
(a) the land is within its joint local government’s area; and	2
(b) the purpose relates to a matter within the joint local government’s jurisdiction.	3 4

Division 6—Membership of joint local governments 5

Members 6

47. A joint local government consists of representatives of the local governments that are its component local governments.	7 8
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Number of representatives etc. 9

48.(1) A regulation may specify the number of representatives to which each component local government is entitled, either in its own right or as a member of a group of local governments, on its joint local government.	10 11 12
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(2) A regulation also may specify that a particular councillor of a component local government must be a member of the joint local government.	13 14 15
---	----------------

Division 7—Legal status and general powers of joint local governments 16

Joint legal governments are bodies corporate etc. 17

49. A joint local government—	18
(a) is a body corporate with perpetual succession; and	19
(b) has a common seal; and	20
(c) may sue and be sued in its name.	21

General powers 22

50.(1) A joint local government has, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, all the powers of an individual.	23 24
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(2) A joint local government may, for example—	1
(a) enter into contracts; and	2
(b) acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of property; and	3
(c) make charges for services and facilities it supplies; and	4
(d) do other things necessary or convenient to be done in the exercise of its jurisdiction.	5 6
(3) A joint local government also has the powers given to it under this or another Act.	7 8
(4) A joint local government may exercise its powers inside and outside its territorial unit.	9 10
(5) A joint local government may exercise its powers outside the State and outside Australia.	11 12
Restriction on power to make or levy rate	13
51. A joint local government cannot make or levy a rate on land.	14
Delegation to component local governments	15
52.(1) A joint local government may delegate its powers about a component local government's area to the component local government.	16 17
(2) Subsection (1) does not limit by implication the persons to whom the joint local government may make a delegation.	18 19
<i>Division 8—Other provisions about joint local governments</i>	20
Joint local government's seal	21
53.(1) A joint local government's common seal must include its name.	22
(2) The seal must be kept in the custody directed by the joint local government and may be used only as authorised by it.	23 24
(3) The attaching of the seal to a document must be witnessed as authorised by the joint local government.	25 26

(4) Judicial notice must be taken of the imprint of the seal appearing on a document and the document must be presumed to have been properly sealed unless the contrary is proved. 1
2
3

Adjustments between joint local government and component local governments 4
5

54. A regulation may make provision with respect to— 6

(a) transferring assets and liabilities— 7

(i) to a joint local government—from its component local governments; or 8
9

(ii) from a joint local government to a local government that has ceased to be a component local government of it; and 10
11

(b) deciding, adjusting or settling anything in dispute between— 12

(i) a joint local government and any of its component local governments; or 13
14

(ii) a joint local government and a local government that has ceased to be a component local government of it. 15
16

PART 3—JOINT ACTION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 17
18

Division 1—Extended application of Part 19

Application to Brisbane City Council 20

55. This Part applies to the Brisbane City Council. 21

Application to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander local governments 22
23

56. This Part applies to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander local 24

governments.

1

Division 2—Joint action

2

Joint responsibility for boundary works

3

57.(1) The cost of planning, constructing, maintaining and managing a bridge, road or other work that is to be, or is, built along the boundary between 2 or more local government areas, and partly in each of the areas, is the joint responsibility of the local governments of the areas.

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5

6

7

(2) The local governments must enter into the arrangements, and make the contracts, that are necessary for the proper performance of the responsibility.

8

9

10

Extension of operations outside local government area

11

58. A local government may, under arrangements entered into by it with another local government, extend the operation of a facility, service or activity supplied or undertaken by it into the other local government's area.

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13

14

Cooperation between local governments

15

59.(1) Local governments may enter into arrangements, and make contracts, between themselves for exercising the jurisdiction of local government in their areas.

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17

18

(2) The local governments may establish standing or advisory committees to exercise the jurisdiction of local government for matters to which the arrangement or contract relates.

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20

21

(3) A standing committee must consist of councillors from each of the local governments.

22

23

Interstate cooperation

24

60.(1) If a local government's area borders another State or a Territory, the local government may—

25

26

(a) enter into arrangements, and make contracts, with a person (the

27

“ responsible person ”) responsible for any jurisdiction of local government in an adjoining part of the other State or the Territory;	1
or	2
	3
(b) acquire and hold land in the adjoining part and construct any facility on the land; or	4
	5
(c) contribute to the cost of the responsible person exercising its jurisdiction of local government.	6
	7
(2) The local government that holds property in another State or a Territory for any purpose under subsection (1) may dispose of the property when it is no longer required for the purpose.	8
	9
	10
(3) This section does not limit by implication the powers of a local government.	11
	12

CHAPTER 3—INTERACTION WITH THE STATE 13

PART 1—REVIEW OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS 14 15

Division 1—Preliminary 16

Application to Brisbane City Council 17

61. This Part applies to the Brisbane City Council. 18

Local government does not include joint local government in this Part 19

62. In this Part— 20

“**local government**” does not include a joint local government. 21

Types of local government matters	1
63. A local government matter is—	2
(a) a reviewable local government matter; or	3
(b) a referable local government matter; or	4
(c) a combination of reviewable and referable local government matters whether or not the matters can be separately identified as reviewable or referable local government matters.	5 6 7
Meaning of “reviewable local government matter”	8
64.(1) The following are “reviewable local government matters”—	9
(a) creating a new local government area, including, for example, creating a new local government area from—	10 11
(i) 2 or more local government areas that are abolished; or	12
(ii) a local government area that is abolished and a part of another local government area; or	13 14
(iii) a part of a local government area that is excluded from the local government area; or	15 16
(iv) a part of the State that is not part of a local government area;	17
(b) naming a new local government area;	18
(c) changing the external boundaries of a local government area by excluding part of the local government area and including the part in another local government area;	19 20 21
(d) changing the name of a local government area;	22
(e) including in a local government area a part of the State that is not part of a local government area;	23 24
(f) abolishing a local government area and merging the local government area with another area;	25 26
(g) dividing, redividing and abolishing divisions of a local government area;	27 28
(h) changing the boundaries of divisions of a local government area by—	29 30

(i)	excluding part of a division and including the part in another division of the local government area; or	1 2
(ii)	creating a new division of the local government area;	3
(i)	assigning and reassigning councillors of a local government to divisions of its area;	4 5
(j)	deciding and changing the class of a local government area;	6
(k)	deciding and changing the composition of a local government;	7
(l)	anything else relating to local government declared by regulation to be a reviewable local government matter.	8 9
(2)	A reviewable local government matter includes—	10
(a)	any aspect of a matter mentioned in subsection (1); and	11
(b)	a particular proposal about a matter, or an aspect of a matter, mentioned in subsection (1).	12 13
(3)	A reviewable local government matter does not include a matter relating to—	14 15
(a)	the creation, naming, abolition or area of a joint local government; or	16 17
(b)	the composition of a joint local government.	18
(4)	A matter (the “ relevant matter ”) relating to a local government area, the whole or part of which is in a joint local government’s area, may be a reviewable local government matter although its implementation would, apart from subsection (5), affect a matter mentioned in subsection (3)(a) or (b).	19 20 21 22 23
(5)	If the relevant matter is a reviewable local government matter, implementation of the relevant matter does not affect the existence or extent of a joint local government’s area or the composition of a joint local government.	24 25 26 27
(6)	In this section—	28
“ local government area ”	includes a proposed local government area.	29

Meaning of “referable local government matter”	1
65.(1) A “referable local government matter” is a local government matter—	2 3
(a) that is not a reviewable local government matter; or	4
(b) so far as it is not a reviewable local government matter.	5
(2) A referable local government matter may be, but is not required to be, referred to the Commissioner before implementation.	6 7
<i>Division 2—The Local Government Commissioner</i>	8
<i>Subdivision A—Establishment</i>	9
Local Government Commissioner	10
66. There is to be a Local Government Commissioner.	11
<i>Subdivision B—Functions of Commissioner</i>	12
Reviewable local government matters	13
67. The Commissioner must examine, and report and make recommendations to the Minister on, each reviewable local government matter referred to the Commissioner by the Minister.	14 15 16
Referable local government matters	17
68. The Commissioner also must examine, and report and make recommendations to the Minister on, each referable local government matter referred to the Commissioner by the Minister.	18 19 20
<i>Subdivision C—References to Commissioner</i>	21

Minister may refer matters	1
69. The Minister may refer to the Commissioner any local government matter.	2 3
Examples of permissible references	4
70.(1) A reference to the Commissioner may, for example, deal with—	5
(a) both a reviewable local government matter and a referable local government matter; or	6 7
(b) a local government matter that includes a reviewable local government matter.	8 9
(2) A reference need not separately identify a reviewable local government matter dealt with in, or included in a local government matter dealt with in, the reference.	10 11 12
(3) A reference may deal with any local government matter in—	13
(a) general or specific terms; or	14
(b) a combination of general and specific terms.	15
(4) A reference may specify a local government matter in any way.	16
(5) A reference may, for example, specify a local government matter by—	17 18
(a) naming the local governments the reference directly affects; or	19
(b) describing in a suitable way the geographical area to which the reference relates; or	20 21
(c) specifying with reasonable certainty things that are, or are not, included in the reference.	22 23
<i>Examples of suitable ways of describing a geographical area—</i>	24
1. By reference to real property descriptions.	25
2. By reference to a map or plan held by an entity, or to a particular entry in a register kept by an entity, if the map, plan or register is available for inspection by the public.	26 27 28
3. By reference to a region of the State that is identified, or can be decided, with reasonable certainty.	29 30

4. By reference to areas of named local governments.	1
5. By reference to a part of the area of a named local government that is identified, or can be decided, with reasonable certainty.	2 3
(6) A reference may make the reference of a local government matter contingent on a recommendation the Commissioner proposes to make on another local government matter.	4 5 6
References of reviewable local government matters to be tabled etc.	7
71. The Minister must—	8
(a) table a copy of each reference of a reviewable local government matter given to the Commissioner in the Legislative Assembly within 7 sitting days; and	9 10 11
(b) give a copy of the reference to each local government mentioned in the reference.	12 13
References of referable local government matters may be tabled etc.	14
72. The Minister may—	15
(a) table a copy of a reference of a referable local government matter given to the Commissioner in the Legislative Assembly; and	16 17
(b) give a copy of the reference to the local governments the Minister considers appropriate.	18 19
Request by Commissioner for reference	20
73.(1) The Commissioner may ask the Minister to refer a reviewable local government matter to the Commissioner.	21 22
(2) The request must include reasons for the request.	23
(3) As soon as possible after receiving the request, the Minister must—	24
(a) refer the matter to the Commissioner; or	25
(b) advise the Commissioner that the matter will not be referred.	26
(4) The Minister must table a copy of the request, and the reference or advice, in the Legislative Assembly within 7 sitting days after giving the	27 28

reference or advice.	1
<i>Division 3—Reports on reviewable local government matters</i>	2
<i>Subdivision A—Report necessary before implementation</i>	3
Report must be obtained before implementation of reviewable local government matter	4
	5
74. A report and recommendation from the Commissioner must be obtained before any action is taken to implement a reviewable local government matter.	6
	7
	8
<i>Subdivision B—Making of reports by Commissioner</i>	9
Commissioner must have regard to prescribed principles and criteria	10
75.(1) When considering a reviewable local government matter, the Commissioner must have regard to the principles and criteria that may be prescribed by regulation.	11
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(2) If the matter relates to the external boundaries of a local government area, the Commissioner also must have regard to the need to ensure the provision of efficient and effective local government in the area.	14
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Assessment of impact of certain proposals	17
76.(1) If the Commissioner proposes to recommend to the Minister that a reviewable local government matter mentioned in section 64(1)(a), (c), (e) or (f) (Meaning of “reviewable local government matter”) be implemented, the Commissioner must examine, and report and make recommendations to the Minister on—	18
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	22
(a) the apportionment of assets and liabilities between the local governments concerned; and	23
	24
(b) the application of existing local laws; and	25
(c) the preservation of—	26

(i)	valuations of rateable land affected by the change; and	1
(ii)	rates levied on rateable land affected by the change; and	2
(iii)	any existing debentures issued by the local governments;	3
	and	4
(d)	the rationalisation of staff of the local governments because of the change; and	5 6
(e)	anything else prescribed by regulation.	7
(2)	In this section—	8
	“local law” includes a planning scheme and interim development control provisions.	9 10
	Public notice of proposed recommendation to implement reviewable local government matter	11 12
77.(1)	If the Commissioner proposes to recommend in a report that a reviewable local government matter be implemented, the Commissioner must first give public notice, by advertisement published at least once in—	13 14 15
(a)	the Gazette; and	16
(b)	a newspaper circulating generally in local government areas that would be affected by the matter if it were implemented.	17 18
(2)	The notice must specify—	19
(a)	the general effect of the proposed recommendation; and	20
(b)	that particulars of the proposed recommendation, including reasons, views and any relevant maps, are open to inspection at—	21 22
(i)	the office of the Commissioner at Brisbane; and	23
(ii)	the public office of each local government that would be affected by the matter if it were implemented; and	24 25
(c)	that submissions about the proposed recommendation—	26
(i)	may be made, in writing, to the Commissioner at a specified address; and	27 28
(ii)	must specify the grounds of the submission and the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds; and	29 30

(d) a specified day on or before which the particulars may be inspected and submissions made.	1 2
(3) The specified day must not be earlier than 30 days after—	3
(a) the publication of the advertisement in the Gazette; or	4
(b) the publication, or first publication, of the advertisement in the newspaper;	5 6
whichever is the later.	7
(4) As soon as practicable after the publication of the advertisement in the Gazette, the Commissioner must give a copy of the particulars mentioned in subsection (2)(b) to each local government that would be affected by the matter if it were implemented.	8 9 10 11
(5) The particulars are open to inspection at the local government's public office until the day after the specified day.	12 13
 Commissioner's role when submissions received	 14
78.(1) The Commissioner must consider all submissions properly made about a proposed recommendation that a reviewable local government matter be implemented.	15 16 17
(2) The Commissioner may amend the proposed recommendation to take account of the submissions.	18 19
(3) However, the Commissioner may substantially amend the proposed recommendation only if the Commissioner gives public notice of the amended proposed recommendation under section 77 (Public notice of proposed recommendation to implement reviewable local government matter).	20 21 22 23 24
 Requirements of Commissioner's report	 25
79. The Commissioner's report to the Minister on a reference of a reviewable local government matter must—	26 27
(a) include reasons for the recommendations and views contained in the report; and	28 29
(b) include a summary of the submissions made to the	30

Commissioner on the matter; and	1
(c) be accompanied by copies of the submissions.	2
<i>Division 4—Inquiries by Commissioner</i>	3
<i>Subdivision A—General</i>	4
Commissioner may decide to hold inquiry	5
80.(1) In considering a reference that deals with a reviewable local government matter, the Commissioner may decide to hold an inquiry under this Division.	6 7 8
(2) This Division may apply to a reference whether or not it deals with—	9
(a) both a reviewable local government matter and a referable local government matter; or	10 11
(b) a local government matter that includes a reviewable local government matter.	12 13
Notice of decision to hold inquiry	14
81. Before starting the inquiry, the Commissioner must—	15
(a) publish in a newspaper circulating in the areas of the local governments concerned a notice outlining the processes to be followed in the inquiry; and	16 17 18
(b) give a copy of the notice to the local governments.	19
<i>Subdivision B—Conduct of inquiries</i>	20
Extended meaning of “Commissioner” in Subdivision	21
82. In this Subdivision—	22
“Commissioner” includes a Deputy Commissioner holding an inquiry on a direction given by the Commissioner.	23 24

Commissioner’s duties on inquiry	1
83. When conducting an inquiry, the Commissioner—	2
(a) must observe natural justice; and	3
(b) must act as quickly as possible, and with as little formality and technicality as is consistent with a fair and proper consideration of the issues.	4 5 6
Commissioner may decide procedures	7
84.(1) The Commissioner—	8
(a) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and	9
(b) may inform himself or herself in any way the Commissioner considers appropriate; and	10 11
(c) may decide the procedures to be followed at an inquiry.	12
(2) However, the Commissioner must comply with this Subdivision and any procedural rules prescribed by regulation.	13 14
Public may attend	15
85. The Commissioner must allow members of the public to attend an inquiry.	16 17
Commissioner’s powers on inquiry	18
86.(1) In conducting an inquiry, the Commissioner may—	19
(a) act in the absence of a person who has been given reasonable notice; and	20 21
(b) receive evidence on oath or affirmation or by statutory declaration; and	22 23
(c) adjourn the inquiry; and	24
(d) permit a document to be amended; and	25
(e) disregard any defect, error, omission or insufficiency in a document; and	26 27

- (f) permit or refuse to permit a person (including a legal practitioner enrolled in Queensland or elsewhere) to represent someone else at the inquiry. 1
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(2) The Commissioner may administer an oath or affirmation to a person appearing as a witness before the inquiry. 4
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Notice to witness 6

87.(1) The Commissioner may, by written notice given to a person, require the person to attend an inquiry at a specified time and place to give evidence or produce specified documents. 7
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(2) A person who is given a notice must— 10

- (a) attend as required by the notice; and 11
(b) continue to attend as required by the Commissioner until excused from further attendance. 12
13

Maximum penalty—35 penalty units. 14

(3) A person required to appear as a witness before an inquiry is entitled to the witness fees prescribed by regulation or, if no witness fees are prescribed, the reasonable witness fees decided by the Commissioner. 15
16
17

Duty of witness at inquiry 18

88.(1) A person appearing as a witness at an inquiry must not— 19

- (a) fail to take an oath or make an affirmation when required by the Commissioner; or 20
21
(b) fail, without reasonable excuse, to answer a question the person is required to answer by the Commissioner; or 22
23
(c) fail, without reasonable excuse, to produce a document the person is required to produce by a notice under section 87(1) (Notice to witness). 24
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Maximum penalty—35 penalty units. 27

(2) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to answer a question or produce a document if answering the question or producing the document might tend to incriminate the person. 28
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Contempt of Commissioner	1
89. A person must not—	2
(a) insult the Commissioner in an inquiry; or	3
(b) deliberately interrupt an inquiry; or	4
(c) create or continue, or join in creating or continuing, a disturbance in or near a place where the Commissioner is conducting an inquiry; or	5 6 7
(d) do anything that would be a contempt of court if the Commissioner were a Judge acting judicially.	8 9
Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.	10
Change of person holding inquiry	11
90. An inquiry is not affected by a change in the person holding the inquiry.	12 13
<i>Division 5—Provisions about Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners</i>	14 15
Deputy Commissioners	16
91. There may be 1 or more Deputy Commissioners to help the Commissioner.	17 18
Role of Deputy Commissioners	19
92.(1) A Deputy Commissioner is to hold the inquiries, and perform the other duties, that the Commissioner directs.	20 21
(2) The Deputy Commissioner, or, if there are 2 or more Deputy Commissioners, the Deputy Commissioner who is directed by the Minister, is to act as the Commissioner—	22 23 24
(a) during any vacancy, or all vacancies, in the office of the Commissioner; or	25 26
(b) during any period, or all periods, when the Commissioner is	27

absent from duty or Australia or cannot, for another reason, perform the functions of the office; or	1 2
(c) for any matter, or all matters, in which the Commissioner has a potential conflict of interest.	3 4
Appointment of Commissioners	5
93.(1) The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor in Council.	6 7
(2) The Governor in Council may appoint a person as the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner only if, in the Governor in Council's opinion, the person has had appropriate experience in local government or other relevant experience.	8 9 10 11
(3) A person who is a member of a political party may not be appointed as the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner.	12 13
(4) The Commissioner must only be appointed on a full-time basis.	14
(5) A Deputy Commissioner may be appointed on a full-time or part-time basis.	15 16
(6) The Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner is to be appointed for a term of not longer than 5 years.	17 18
(7) The <i>Public Service Management and Employment Act 1988</i> does not apply to the appointment of the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner.	19 20
Accrued entitlements as officer of the public service	21
94. If an officer of the public service is appointed as a commissioner on a full-time basis, the person—	22 23
(a) keeps the entitlements that have accrued to the person because of employment in the public service; and	24 25
(b) continues to accrue entitlements as if the person were continuing to serve as an officer of the public service.	26 27

Terms of appointment	1
95.(1) The Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner is entitled to be paid the remuneration and allowances that the Governor in Council decides.	2 3
(2) The Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner holds office on other terms not provided in this Act as the Governor in Council decides.	4 5
Leave of absence	6
96. The Minister may give leave of absence to the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner on the terms decided by the Minister.	7 8
Resignation	9
97. The Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner may resign by giving a signed notice of resignation to the Minister.	10 11
Conflict of interests	12
98.(1) This section applies if the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner—	13 14
(a) has a direct or indirect financial interest in an issue; or	15
(b) could reasonably be otherwise regarded as having a conflict of interest in an issue.	16 17
(2) As soon as practicable after the person becomes aware of the application of this section to the issue, the person must inform the Minister.	18 19
(3) The person must not take part, or take further part, in any consideration of the issue.	20 21
Termination of appointment	22
99.(1) The Governor in Council may terminate the appointment of the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner for misbehaviour or physical or mental incapacity.	23 24 25
(2) The Governor in Council must terminate the appointment of the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner if the person—	26 27

(a) nominates for election to an Australian Parliament; or	1
(b) becomes a member of a political party; or	2
(c) becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of a law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with creditors or makes an assignment of remuneration for their benefit; or	3 4 5
(d) if appointed on a full-time basis—	6
(i) is absent for 14 consecutive days, or 28 days in 1 year, without the Minister’s leave or a reasonable excuse; or	7 8
(ii) engages in paid employment outside the duties of the office without the Minister’s approval; or	9 10
(e) contravenes section 98 (Conflict of interests) without reasonable excuse.	11 12
(3) The Governor in Council must terminate the appointment of the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner if the person nominates for election to a local government or accepts appointment as a local government councillor.	13 14 15 16
Acting Deputy Commissioner	17
100. The Governor in Council may appoint a person to act as a Deputy Commissioner during any period, or all periods, when a Deputy Commissioner—	18 19 20
(a) is absent from duty or Australia; or	21
(b) is acting as the Commissioner; or	22
(c) cannot, for another reason, perform the office’s duties.	23
Notice of appointment	24
101. Notice of the appointment of a person as, or to act as, the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner must be published in the Gazette.	25 26 27
<i>Division 6—General</i>	28

Staff and administrative support	1
102.(1) The Commissioner is attached to the Electoral Commission.	2
(2) The Electoral Commission must ensure that the Commissioner has the staff and administrative support services required to carry out the Commissioner’s functions effectively and efficiently.	3 4 5
Annual report	6
103.(1) As soon as practicable, but no later than 4 months, after the end of each financial year, the Commissioner must give to the Minister a report of the Commissioner’s operations for the year.	7 8 9
(2) The Minister must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly within 7 sitting days after receiving it.	10 11
Reports on reviewable local government matters to be tabled etc.	12
104.(1) In this section—	13
“report” means a report on a reference of a reviewable local government matter.	14 15
(2) The Minister must table a copy of a report in the Legislative Assembly within 7 sitting days after receiving it.	16 17
(3) The Minister also must ensure that copies of the report are open to inspection, and available for purchase, at—	18 19
(a) the department’s State office; and	20
(b) the public office of each local government that would be directly affected by the report’s implementation.	21 22
(4) The price of a copy of a report must not be more than—	23
(a) the cost of having the copy printed and made available for purchase; and	24 25
(b) if the copy is supplied to a purchaser by post—the cost of postage.	26 27

Other reports may be tabled etc.

105. The Minister also may table a copy of, or make available for inspection or purchase, a report of the Commissioner other than a report mentioned in section 103 (Annual report) or 104 (Reports on reviewable local government matters to be tabled etc.).

Division 7—Implementing reviewable local government matters**Implementation of reviewable local government matter**

106.(1) A reviewable local government matter may be implemented by regulation.

(2) A regulation may provide for—

- (a) holding, postponing or cancelling an election for a local government area or a division of a local government area; or
- (b) appointing a returning officer for an election; or
- (c) recovering unpaid rates; or
- (d) the application of budgets; or
- (e) giving or keeping records; or
- (f) matters the Commissioner is required to examine, and report and make recommendations to the Minister on, under section 76(1)(a) to (e) (Assessment of impact of certain proposals); or
- (g) the giving of directions by the Governor in Council or the Minister about a matter; or
- (h) the transfer of assets and liabilities; or
- (i) any other matter for which—
 - (i) it is necessary or convenient to provide to implement the reviewable local government matter; and
 - (ii) this Act does not make provision or adequate provision.

(3) A regulation under subsection (2)(a) applies despite the following provisions—

- section 218 (Date of later triennial elections)

- section 219 (Date of by-elections). 1

(4) Chapter 5 (Local government elections) applies to an election for the 2
implementation of a reviewable local government matter with all necessary 3
changes and any changes prescribed by regulation as if the election were a 4
triennial election of the appropriate type. 5

(5) In this section— 6

“**division**” includes a proposed division; 7

“**local government area**” includes a proposed local government area. 8

Requirement before implementation 9

107.(1) A reviewable local government matter may be implemented 10
under section 106 (Implementation of local government matter) only if the 11
Commissioner has complied with this Act in relation to the matter. 12

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), strict compliance with this Act is 13
not necessary and substantial compliance is sufficient. 14

(3) A reviewable local government matter may be implemented only if 15
the Governor in Council is informed that— 16

(a) proper regard has been had to a report and recommendation of the 17
Commissioner on the matter; and 18

(b) section 104 (Reports on reviewable local government matters to 19
be tabled etc.) has been, or will be, complied with in relation to 20
the report. 21

(4) The implementation of a reviewable local government matter— 22

(a) may be different, but not substantially different, to the 23
implementation of the matter recommended by the 24
Commissioner; and 25

(b) may include, not include, or include in a different way, the 26
implementation of a referable local government matter 27
recommended by the Commissioner. 28

Liability for State taxes	1
108.(1) A local government is not liable to pay a State tax in relation to a transfer or other arrangement made to implement a local government matter under this Division.	2 3 4
(2) In this section—	5
“ State tax ” means stamp duty or another tax, fee, duty, levy or charge imposed under an Act.	6 7

PART 2—INTERVENTION BY THE STATE

Division 1—Powers of intervention

Procedures before exercise of certain powers	10
109.(1) Before the Governor in Council or Minister exercises a power under this Division in relation to a local government, the Minister must give written notice of the proposed exercise of the power to the local government.	11 12 13 14
(2) However, notice need not be given if—	15
(a) the power is proposed to be exercised at the local government’s request; or	16 17
(b) in the Minister’s opinion, giving notice—	18
(i) is likely to defeat the purpose of the proposed exercise of the power; or	19 20
(ii) would serve no useful purpose.	21
(3) The notice must state—	22
(a) the reasons for the proposed exercise of power; and	23
(b) a time within which the local government may make submissions to the Minister about the proposed exercise of power.	24 25
(4) Reasons stated in the notice are the only reasons that can be relied on in support of the exercise of the power.	26 27
(5) The Minister must have regard to all submissions made by the local	28

government within the specified time.	1
(6) If—	2
(a) the proposed exercise of power is to proceed despite submissions of the local government; or	3 4
(b) no submissions of the local government are received by the Minister within the specified time;	5 6
the power may be exercised without further notice to the local government.	7
Revocation and suspension of resolutions and orders	8
110.(1) The Governor in Council may, by regulation—	9
(a) revoke, or suspend the operation of, a resolution of a local government or an order issued by a local government to give effect to a resolution; and	10 11 12
(b) end the suspension of the resolution or order.	13
(2) The suspension may be for a specified period or indefinite.	14
Effect of revocation or suspension	15
111.(1) A resolution or order of a local government that is revoked by regulation—	16 17
(a) ceases to have effect on the day specified by the regulation; or	18
(b) if no day is specified—is taken never to have had effect.	19
(2) A resolution or order of a local government whose operation is suspended by a regulation does not have effect while it is suspended.	20 21
(3) The State is not legally liable for any loss or expense incurred by a person because of the revocation or suspension by regulation of a local government's resolution or order.	22 23 24
Overruling local laws	25
112.(1) The Governor in Council may, by regulation, declare that a local law, or a provision of a local law, ceases to have effect, if the Governor in Council is of the opinion that it is necessary to make the declaration to	26 27 28

protect State interests. 1

(2) The Governor in Council may, by regulation, later declare that the 2
local law or provision again has effect, if the Governor in Council is of the 3
opinion that it is no longer necessary for the declaration under 4
subsection (1) to continue to have effect to protect State interests. 5

Dissolution of local government 6

113.(1) The Governor in Council may, by regulation, dissolve a local 7
government if the Minister is satisfied that the local government— 8

(a) has acted unlawfully or corruptly; or 9

(b) has acted in a way that puts at risk its capacity to exercise properly 10
its jurisdiction of local government ; or 11

(c) is incompetent or cannot properly exercise its jurisdiction of local 12
government. 13

(2) Subsection (1) is subject to section 55 of the *Constitution Act 1867* 14
(Manner of appointing persons to exercise powers, authorities, duties and 15
functions of local government). 16

(3) On dissolution of the local government— 17

(a) the local government’s councillors go out of office; and 18

(b) an administrator must be appointed; and 19

(c) the local government continues in existence as a body corporate 20
and is constituted by the administrator. 21

Exclusion of part of local government area from Act 22

114.(1) The Governor in Council may, by regulation, declare that this 23
Act does not apply to a specified part of a local government’s area. 24

(2) On the making of the declaration, the local government’s local laws 25
and local law policies cease to apply to the specified part of its area. 26

(3) The Governor in Council may, by regulation, later declare that this 27
Act again applies to the specified part of the local government’s area. 28

(4) On the making of the declaration, the local government’s local laws 29

and local law policies again apply to the specified part of its area.	1
(5) Subsections (2) and (4) do not limit by implication the effect of a declaration under this section.	2 3
(6) In this section—	4
“local law” includes a planning scheme and interim development control provisions.	5 6
Abolition of joint local government and its area	7
115.(1) The Governor in Council may, by regulation, abolish a joint local government and its area.	8 9
(2) A regulation may provide for—	10
(a) the apportionment of the joint local government’s assets and liabilities among its component local governments; and	11 12
(b) any other matter for which it is necessary or convenient to make provision on the dissolution of the joint local government.	13 14
<i>Division 2—Inquiries, investigations and inspections</i>	15
Inquiries, investigations and inspections by authorised persons	16
116.(1) The chief executive of the department may appoint an officer of the department or another appropriately qualified person (an “authorised person”) to conduct an inquiry, investigation or inspection about—	17 18 19
(a) the functioning of local government in the State; or	20
(b) any matter relevant to the administration of this Act.	21
(2) However, subsection (1) does not permit the chief executive to appoint a person to conduct an inquiry, investigation or inspection about a reviewable local government matter.	22 23 24
(3) A local government must cooperate fully with an inquiry, investigation or inspection by a person appointed under subsection (1).	25 26

Reports on inquiries, investigations and inspections

117.(1) When an authorised person has completed the inquiry, investigation or inspection for which the person was appointed, the authorised person must, as quickly as possible, give the chief executive of the department a written report on the inquiry, investigation or inspection.

(2) The Minister may table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly.

Chief executive may request information from local government

118.(1) The chief executive of the department may, by written notice, request a local government to give to the chief executive information in writing about anything within its jurisdiction of local government.

(2) The request must specify a reasonable time within which the information must be given to the chief executive.

(3) The local government must comply with the request.
Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—35 penalty units.

Division 3—Conduct of inquiries**Authorised person's duties on inquiry**

119. When conducting an inquiry, an authorised person—

- (a) must observe natural justice; and
- (b) must act as quickly as possible, and with as little formality and technicality as is consistent with a fair and proper consideration of the issues.

Authorised person may decide procedures

120.(1) The authorised person—

- (a) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
- (b) may inform himself or herself in any way the authorised person considers appropriate; and

(c) may decide the procedures to be followed at the inquiry.	1
(2) However, the authorised person must comply with this Division and any procedural rules prescribed by regulation.	2 3
Public may attend	4
121. The authorised person must allow members of the public to attend the inquiry.	5 6
Authorised person’s powers on inquiry	7
122.(1) In conducting the inquiry, the authorised person may—	8
(a) act in the absence of a person who has been given reasonable notice; and	9 10
(b) receive evidence on oath or affirmation or by statutory declaration; and	11 12
(c) adjourn the inquiry; and	13
(d) permit a document to be amended; and	14
(e) disregard any defect, error, omission or insufficiency in a document; and	15 16
(f) permit or refuse to permit a person (including a legal practitioner enrolled in Queensland or elsewhere) to represent someone else at the inquiry.	17 18 19
(2) The authorised person may administer an oath or affirmation to a person appearing as a witness before the inquiry.	20 21
Notice to witness	22
123.(1) The authorised person may, by written notice given to a person, require the person to attend at a specified time and place to give evidence or produce specified documents.	23 24 25
(2) A person who is given a notice must—	26
(a) attend as required by the notice; and	27
(b) continue to attend as required by the authorised person until	28

excused from further attendance.	1
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	2
(3) A person required to appear as a witness before an inquiry is entitled to the witness fees prescribed by regulation or, if no witness fees are prescribed, the reasonable witness fees decided by the authorised person.	3 4 5
Duty of witness at inquiry	6
124.(1) A person appearing as a witness at the inquiry must not—	7
(a) fail to take an oath or make an affirmation when required by the authorised person; or	8 9
(b) fail, without reasonable excuse, to answer a question the person is required to answer by the authorised person; or	10 11
(c) fail, without reasonable excuse, to produce a document the person is required to produce by a notice under section 123(1) (Notice to witness).	12 13 14
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	15
(2) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to answer a question or produce a document if answering the question or producing the document might tend to incriminate the person.	16 17 18
Contempt of authorised person	19
125. A person must not—	20
(a) insult the authorised person in the inquiry; or	21
(b) deliberately interrupt an inquiry; or	22
(c) create or continue, or join in creating or continuing, a disturbance in or near a place where the authorised person is conducting the inquiry; or	23 24 25
(d) do anything that would be a contempt of court if the authorised person were a Judge acting judicially.	26 27
Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.	28

Change of authorised person	1
126. An inquiry is not affected by a change in the authorised person holding the inquiry.	2 3
<i>Division 4—Administrators</i>	
4	
When administrator may be appointed	5
127. If a local government is dissolved under section 113 (Dissolution of local government), the Governor in Council must, by Gazette notice, appoint a person as administrator of the local government.	6 7 8
Jurisdiction, powers and duties of administrator	9
128.(1) The administrator of a local government has all the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the local government concerned.	10 11
(2) However—	12
(a) a regulation may limit the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the administrator; and	13 14
(b) the administrator does not have a duty of a local government appropriate only to a body of persons.	15 16
(3) If the mayor of a local government is required or permitted by law to exercise a power, the administrator is required or permitted to exercise the power instead of the mayor.	17 18 19
(4) This Act and other Acts apply to the administrator, with all necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation, as if the administrator were the local government.	20 21 22
Title of administrator	23
129. For the purpose of exercising the jurisdiction of local government, the title of an administrator is ‘Administrator of the ... (name of the local government).’.	24 25 26

Committee to help administrator

130.(1) When an administrator is appointed, the Minister may appoint a committee of persons to help the administrator in exercising the jurisdiction of local government of the local government concerned.

(2) A person may be appointed as a member of a committee for a limited time or indefinitely.

(3) The administrator is chairperson of the committee and must preside at every meeting of the committee at which the administrator is present.

(4) If, because of absence or incapacity, the administrator cannot perform the functions of chairperson of the committee, the other members of the committee must appoint a member to act as chairperson at meetings of the committee until the Administrator is able to perform the functions.

Conditions of appointment as administrator or member of committee

131.(1) An administrator or a member of a committee is entitled to the fees, allowances and expenses decided by the Governor in Council.

(2) The fees, allowances and expenses are payable by the local government concerned.

(3) An officer of the public service who is appointed as an administrator or as a member of a committee may hold the appointment as well as the public service office.

Recovery of amounts from local governments

132.(1) The Governor in Council may direct a local government for which an administrator is appointed to pay to the Minister an amount specified in the direction as the costs and expenses of the administrator.

(2) The specified amount may include salary and allowances payable to an officer of the public service who is appointed as administrator or a member of a committee.

(3) The direction may specify a time for payment.

(4) The specified amount is a debt payable to the State.

Role of committee

133.(1) An administrator appointed for a local government must ensure that every decision of the committee about the exercise of the jurisdiction of local government for the local government's area is implemented as soon as is practicable after the committee's decision is taken.

(2) However, if the administrator considers that implementing a decision of the committee would not be in the best interests of the area, the administrator must refer the issue to the Minister for decision.

(3) The referral must be made within 14 days after the administrator becomes aware of the committee's decision.

Decision by Minister on referral by administrator

134.(1) If an issue is referred to the Minister by an administrator under section 133(2) (Role of committee), the Minister may cause the chief executive of the department to make the inquiries, investigations and inspections that the Minister considers appropriate.

(2) The Minister's decision on the issue is taken to be the decision of the committee and is final and binding on the administrator and the committee.

(3) The administrator must ensure the Minister's decision is implemented as soon as is practicable after the administrator becomes aware of the decision.

Procedures of committee

135.(1) In this section—

“relevant provision” means a provision of this Act that deals with any of the following matters for a local government—

- (a) the times of meetings;
- (b) the quorum at its meetings;
- (c) notice of its meetings;
- (d) adjournment of its meetings;
- (e) entitlements of members to vote at its meetings;

(f) disability of a member to vote because of material personal interest;	1 2
(g) registers of interests;	3
(h) minutes of its proceedings;	4
(i) revocation or amendment of its resolutions;	5
(j) another matter prescribed.	6
(2) A relevant provision applies to a committee appointed to help an administrator as if—	7 8
(a) the committee were a local government; and	9
(b) the administrator, or person acting as chairperson of the committee, were the mayor of the local government.	10 11
Termination of administrator's appointment	12
136.(1) The appointment of an administrator—	13
(a) may be terminated by the Governor in Council for any reason; or	14
(b) ceases on the conclusion of a fresh election of the councillors of the local government concerned.	15 16
(2) It is the intention of the Parliament that a fresh election of the councillors of the local government should be held as soon as possible after the appointment of an administrator for the local government.	17 18 19
Termination of appointment of committee member etc.	20
137.(1) The appointment of all members or any member of a committee to help an administrator may be terminated by the Minister, for any reason, by written notice signed by the Minister and given to the members or member.	21 22 23 24
(2) A committee appointed to help an administrator ceases to exist on the conclusion of a fresh election of councillors of the local government concerned.	25 26 27

**PART 3—LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS
COMMISSION**

Division 1—Extended application of Part

Application to Brisbane City Council

138. This Part applies to the Brisbane City Council.

Division 2—Commission membership

Local Government Grants Commission

139. The Local Government Grants Commission is established.

Members of the Commission

140.(1) The Commission is to consist of 5 members.

(2) The 5 members of the Commission are to comprise—

(a) 4 persons with knowledge of local government; and

(b) an officer of the department.

(3) The chairperson of the Commission is to be a member mentioned in subsection (2)(a), and the deputy chairperson of the Commission is to be the member mentioned in subsection (2)(b).

Appointments

141.(1) The members and chairperson of the Commission are to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

(2) A member of the Commission is to be appointed for a term of not longer than 3 years.

(3) A member is to be paid the remuneration, fees and allowances decided by the Governor in Council.

-
- (4) A member holds office on other terms not provided in this Act as are decided by the Governor in Council. 1
2
- (5) Payment for a member (as a member or in an additional or other capacity) may differ according to class or rate of payment from payment for another member. 3
4
5
- (6) If a provision of another Act— 6
- (a) requires the holder of an office to devote all of the person’s time to the duties of the office; or 7
8
 - (b) prohibits the holder of an office from engaging in employment outside the duties of the office; 9
10
- the provision does not disqualify the holder of the office from— 11
- (c) holding the office and the office of member of the Commission at the same time; and 12
13
 - (d) accepting and retaining the remuneration, fees and allowances payable under this section. 14
15

Vacation of and removal from office 16

- 142.(1)** The office of a member of the Commission becomes vacant if the member— 17
18
- (a) resigns by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister; or 19
 - (b) is convicted of an indictable offence; or 20
 - (c) is removed from office under subsection (2); or 21
 - (d) if the member is the officer of the department mentioned in section 139(2)(b) (Members of the Commission)—stops being an officer of the department. 22
23
24
- (2) The Governor in Council may remove a member from office if the member— 25
26
- (a) engages in misbehaviour; or 27
 - (b) becomes incapable of performing the duties of a member because of physical or mental incapacity; or 28
29
 - (c) is incompetent; or 30

-
- (d) uses the office for party political purposes; or 1
 - (e) does anything else that, in the Governor in Council’s opinion, is a 2
reasonable and sufficient justification for removal from office. 3

Acting members 4

143.(1) The Governor in Council may appoint a person to act in the 5
office of the member if the member is absent or unable to discharge the 6
functions of the office (whether because of illness or otherwise). 7

(2) The acting member for the chairperson of the Commission is the 8
chairperson of the Commission while acting. 9

(3) The acting member for the deputy chairperson of the Commission is 10
the deputy chairperson of the Commission while acting. 11

Division 3—Role of Commission 12

Commission makes recommendations to Minister 13

144.(1) The Commission must make recommendations to the Minister 14
about the allocation of the amount (the “**financial assistance amount**”) the 15
State is entitled to receive from the Commonwealth under the Local 16
Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1986 (Cwlth) (the 17
“**Commonwealth Act**”) for financial assistance for local government 18
purposes. 19

(2) The Commission must also make recommendations to the Minister 20
about a matter referred to it by the Minister concerning the finances of 1 or 21
more local governing bodies. 22

(3) In making recommendations under subsection (1), the Commission 23
must comply with the Commonwealth Act. 24

Division 4—Recommendations, allocation and distribution 25

Preparing recommendations

145.(1) In preparing its recommendations, the Commission may inform itself in the way it considers appropriate.

(2) The Commission must accept and consider any submission made to it by a local governing body or association of local governing bodies.

Commission's recommendations to Minister

146.(1) When the Commission makes a recommendation to the Minister under section 144(1) (Commission makes recommendations to Minister), the Minister may—

(a) accept the recommendation; or

(b) refer the recommendation back to the Commission and ask it—

(i) to reconsider its recommendation or a part of it; or

(ii) to consider a matter raised by the Minister about the recommendation.

(2) The Minister must give the Commission reasons for asking it to do something under subsection (1)(b).

(3) After doing what it is asked to do under subsection (1)(b), the Commission must consider whether any change should be made to its recommendation, and resubmit its recommendation to the Minister with or without change.

(4) A member of the Commission may submit a minority recommendation to the Minister.

Allocation of amount after recommendations

147. In allocating the financial assistance amount, the Minister must—

(a) have regard to the Commission's recommendations about the allocation; and

(b) comply with the Commonwealth Act.

Recommendations to be tabled

148. When the Minister has allocated the financial assistance amount among local governing bodies, the following must be tabled in the Legislative Assembly—

- (a) the Commission’s recommendations; and
- (b) particulars of the allocation of the financial assistance amount.

Distribution of financial assistance amount

149. When the financial assistance amount is received from the Commonwealth, it must be distributed among local governing bodies as allocated by the Minister.

*Division 5—Inquiries by Commission**Subdivision A—General***Commission may decide to hold inquiry**

150. In considering a matter about which it is to make recommendations, the Commission may decide to hold an inquiry under this Division.

Notice of decision to hold inquiry

151. Before starting the inquiry, the Commission must—

- (a) publish in a newspaper circulating generally in the State a notice outlining the processes to be followed in the inquiry; and
- (b) give a copy of the notice to all local governing bodies likely to be concerned in the inquiry.

Subdivision B—Conduct of inquiries

Extended meaning of “Commission” in Subdivision	1
152. In this Subdivision—	2
“ Commission ” includes a member or members of the Commission holding an inquiry on a direction given by the Commission.	3 4
Commission’s duties on inquiry	5
153. When conducting an inquiry, the Commission—	6
(a) must observe natural justice; and	7
(b) must act as quickly as possible, and with as little formality and technicality as is consistent with a fair and proper consideration of issues raised in the inquiry.	8 9 10
Commission may decide procedures	11
154.(1) The Commission—	12
(a) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and	13
(b) may inform itself in any way it considers appropriate; and	14
(c) may decide the procedures to be followed at an inquiry.	15
(2) However, the Commission must comply with this Subdivision and any procedural rules prescribed by regulation.	16 17
Public may attend	18
155. The Commission must allow members of the public to attend an inquiry unless in the Commission’s opinion it is in the public interest not to allow members of the public to attend the inquiry.	19 20 21
Commission’s powers on inquiry	22
156.(1) In conducting an inquiry, the Commission may—	23
(a) act in the absence of a person who has been given reasonable notice; and	24 25
(b) receive evidence on oath or by statutory declaration; and	26

(c) adjourn the inquiry; and	1
(d) permit a document to be amended; and	2
(e) disregard any defect, error, omission or insufficiency in a document; and	3 4
(f) permit or refuse to permit a person (including a legal practitioner enrolled in Queensland or elsewhere) to represent someone else at the inquiry.	5 6 7
(2) The Commission may administer an oath to a person appearing as a witness before the inquiry.	8 9
Notice to witness	10
157.(1) The Commission may, by written notice given to a person, require the person to attend an inquiry at a specified time and place to give evidence or produce specified documents.	11 12 13
(2) A person who is given a notice must—	14
(a) attend as required by the notice; and	15
(b) continue to attend as required by the Commission until excused from further attendance.	16 17
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	18
(3) A person required to appear as a witness before an inquiry is entitled to the witness fees prescribed by regulation or, if no witness fees are prescribed, the reasonable witness fees decided by the Commission.	19 20 21
Duty of witness at inquiry	22
158.(1) A person appearing as a witness at an inquiry must not—	23
(a) fail to take an oath or make an affirmation when required by the Commission; or	24 25
(b) fail, without reasonable excuse, to answer a question the person is required to answer by the Commission; or	26 27
(c) fail, without reasonable excuse, to produce a document the person is required to produce by a notice under section 157 (Notice to	28 29

witness).	1
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	2
(2) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to answer a question or produce a document if answering the question or producing the document might tend to incriminate the person.	3 4 5
Contempt of Commission	6
159. A person must not—	7
(a) insult a member of the Commission in an inquiry; or	8
(b) deliberately interrupt an inquiry; or	9
(c) create or continue, or join in creating or continuing, a disturbance in or near a place where the Commission is conducting an inquiry; or	10 11 12
(d) do anything that would be a contempt of court if the Commission were a Judge acting judicially.	13 14
Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.	15
Change of member	16
160. An inquiry is not affected by a change in the member or members of the Commission holding the inquiry.	17 18
<i>Division 6—Commission proceedings</i>	19
Time and place of meetings	20
161.(1) Meetings of the Commission are to be held at the times and places it decides.	21 22
(2) However, the chairperson (or, in the absence of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson) of the Commission may at any time call a meeting by giving the other members of the Commission at least 7 days written notice of the meeting.	23 24 25 26
(3) The chairperson (or in the absence of the chairperson, the deputy	27

chairperson) of the Commission must call a Commission meeting if asked by the Minister. 1
2

Quorum at meetings 3

162. Business may be conducted at a Commission meeting only if at least 3 members of the Commission are present. 4
5

Presiding member 6

163. At a meeting— 7

(a) the chairperson (or, in the absence of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson) of the Commission presides; or 8
9

(b) in the absence of the chairperson and deputy chairperson, the member chosen by the members present as chairperson for the meeting presides. 10
11
12

Voting at meetings 13

164. At a meeting— 14

(a) a question is to be decided by a majority of the members of the Commission present and voting; and 15
16

(b) each member (including the member presiding) has a vote on each question to be decided and, if the votes are equal, the member presiding has a casting vote. 17
18
19

Way business to be conducted 20

165. The Commission must conduct its business in the way prescribed by regulation or, in the absence of a regulation, may conduct its business as it considers appropriate. 21
22
23

Division 7—Miscellaneous 24

Cooperation by departments etc.	1
166.(1) This section applies to the following entities—	2
(a) a government entity;	3
(b) a local governing body.	4
(2) An entity must—	5
(a) cooperate with the Commission in performing its role; and	6
(b) give the Commission all information it reasonably requires to perform its role.	7 8
Assistance to the Commission	9
167. The chief executive of the department must make available to the Commission the staff assistance it needs to perform its role effectively.	10 11
CHAPTER 4—LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12
COUNCILLORS	13
PART 1—MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL	14
GOVERNMENTS	15
<i>Division 1—Extended application of Part</i>	16
Application to Brisbane City Council	17
168. This Part applies to the Brisbane City Council.	18
<i>Division 2—Qualifications and disqualifications</i>	19

General qualifications for membership

169.(1) A person is qualified to become a councillor of a local government if the person lives in the local government's area and is an elector.

(2) This section is subject to the following sections—

- section 170 (General disqualifications)
- section 171 (Disqualification and vacation of office for certain offences).

General disqualifications

170. A person is not qualified to become a councillor if—

- (a) the person is an undischarged bankrupt under the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* (Cwlth); or
- (b) the person has executed a deed of arrangement under Part X of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* (Cwlth) and the terms of the deed have not been fully complied with; or
- (c) the person's creditor's have accepted a composition under Part X of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* (Cwlth) and a final payment has not been made under the composition; or
- (d) the person is in prison or subject to a periodic detention order; or
- (e) the person is not entitled to be elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly under section 176 of the *Electoral Act 1992* or under another law; or
- (f) the person is a member of an Australian Parliament.

Disqualification and vacation of office for certain offences

171.(1) This section applies if a person is found guilty of an offence against any of the following provisions—

- section 194 (Penalty for contravening exclusion from meeting)
- section 195 (Registers of interests)
- section 326 (False, misleading or incomplete electoral

documents)	1
• section 341 (Influencing voting)	2
• section 343(a) or (b) (Voting if not entitled).	3
(2) The person is not qualified to become a local government councillor for 3 years after the conviction and, if the person is a local government councillor, the person vacates the office—	4 5 6
(a) if the person appeals against the conviction—on the appeal being dismissed, struck out or discontinued; or	7 8
(b) if the person does not appeal against the conviction—at the end of the time fixed by law within which an appeal must be started.	9 10
(3) A court may, by order, direct that this section does not apply to a person if the court is satisfied that it would be just to give the direction.	11 12
Review of lawfulness of membership of local government	13
172.(1) This section applies to an application for review under the <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> of—	14 15
(a) the lawfulness of the election or appointment of a councillor; or	16
(b) the continued eligibility of a person to act as a councillor.	17
(2) For the purposes of the <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> , any elector of the local government is a person who may make the application.	18 19
(3) However, subsection (2) does not limit the persons who may make the application.	20 21
Termination of membership of Legislative Assembly on becoming councillor	22 23
173. If a member of the Legislative Assembly is elected or appointed as a councillor, the person is taken to have resigned as a member of the Legislative Assembly on the day the person becomes a councillor.	24 25 26
Termination of local government employment on becoming councillor	27
174.(1) If a local government employee is elected or appointed as a	28

councillor, the person is taken to have resigned as an employee on the day the person becomes a councillor. 1
2

(2) In this section— 3

“local government employee” does not include— 4

(a) a person employed under a Commonwealth funded community development project for Aborigines or Torres Strait Islanders; or 5
6

(b) a person prescribed by regulation. 7

Division 3—Term of office 8

Duration of membership 9

175.(1) If a councillor is elected at a triennial election, the councillor is elected until the next triennial election. 10
11

(2) If a councillor (the “**new councillor**”) is elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of a councillor (the “**former councillor**”), the new councillor is elected or appointed for the balance of the former councillor’s term of office. 12
13
14
15

(3) If a councillor is elected at a fresh election, the councillor is elected for a term of office to— 16
17

(a) if a declaration under section 355 (Extension of term of councillors) applies to the election—the triennial election after the next triennial elections; and 18
19
20

(b) in any other case—the next triennial elections. 21

(4) A councillor’s term of office starts— 22

(a) if the councillor is elected—the day after the day of the conclusion of the councillor’s election; or 23
24

(b) if the councillor is appointed—the day on which the councillor is appointed. 25
26

(5) A councillor’s term of office ends on the day— 27

(a) the next triennial elections conclude; or 28

(b) the local government is dissolved; or 29

- (c) the councillor's office otherwise becomes vacant. 1

Resignation from office as a councillor 2

176.(1) A councillor may resign by signed notice of resignation given to the local government's chief executive officer. 3
4

(2) The resignation takes effect when it is given to the chief executive officer unless it is expressed to take effect on a future date. 5
6

PART 2—COUNCILLORS' ROLES 7

Division 1—Councillors' roles generally 8

Councillors' role 9

177.(1) A local government councillor— 10

(a) represents the overall public interest of the local government's area and, if the councillor is a councillor for a division of the area, also represents the public interest of the division; and 11
12
13

(b) takes part in deciding the facilities, services and enterprises that are appropriate for the area; and 14
15

(c) takes part in formulating, adopting and reviewing— 16

(i) the local government's corporate plan and operational plans; and 17
18

(ii) the policies and goals of the local government; and 19

(d) takes part in making decisions for achieving the goals and implementing the policies of the local government. 20
21

(2) In performing the role, a councillor— 22

(a) must serve the overall public interest of the area and, if the councillor is a councillor for a division, the public interest of the division; and 23
24
25

(b) if conflict arises between the public interest and the private interest of the councillor or another person—must give preference to the public interest. 1
2
3

(3) A councillor must ensure there is no conflict, or possible conflict, between the councillor’s private interest and the honest performance of the councillor’s role of serving the public interest. 4
5
6

Limitations on councillors’ roles 7

178.(1) A councillor who is not the mayor must not assume any part of the mayor’s role without the mayor’s prior approval. 8
9

(2) A councillor cannot direct, and must not attempt to direct, an employee of the local government about the way in which the employee’s duties are to be performed. 10
11
12

Additional roles of mayor 13

179.(1) The mayor of a local government— 14

(a) presides at, and is responsible for the orderly conduct of, meetings of the local government at which the mayor is present; and 15
16
17

(b) ensures the carrying out of the local government’s decisions; and 18

(c) exercises the powers, and performs the duties, given to the mayor by the local government; and 19
20

(d) ensures the appropriate representation of the local government at civic or ceremonial functions. 21
22

(2) In performing the role mentioned in subsection (1)(b), the mayor may identify to the chief executive officer of the local government the officer’s duty in carrying out policies and decisions of the local government. 23
24
25

Division 2—Deputy mayor and acting mayor 26

Deputy mayor of local government

180. A local government must appoint a deputy mayor from its councillors, by resolution, at—

- (a) its first meeting after the conclusion of each of the triennial elections; and
- (b) its first meeting after the conclusion of a fresh election of all of its councillors; and
- (c) its first meeting after the deputy mayor's office as councillor otherwise becomes vacant.

Office of deputy mayor may be declared vacant

181.(1) A local government may, by resolution, declare that the office of deputy mayor is vacant.

(2) The resolution may be passed only if written notice of the resolution has been given to the councillors at least 14 days before the meeting.

(3) If a local government declares that the office is vacant, it must immediately appoint a deputy mayor from its councillors.

Additional role of deputy mayor

182. The deputy mayor of a local government acts in the office, and performs the role, of the mayor during—

- (a) a vacancy in the office of mayor; or
- (b) the absence or temporary incapacity of the mayor.

Appointment of acting mayor

183. A local government may, by resolution, appoint from its councillors an acting mayor, if at any time—

- (a) vacancies exist in the offices of mayor and deputy mayor; or
- (b) a vacancy exists in the office of mayor and the deputy mayor is prevented, by absence or temporary incapacity, from acting in the office; or

- (c) the mayor and deputy mayor are prevented, by absence or temporary incapacity, from performing the role of mayor. 1
2

Role of acting mayor 3

184. The acting mayor of a local government acts in the office of the mayor while the circumstances in which the person was appointed as acting mayor continue. 4
5
6

PART 3—ENTITLEMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS 7

Division 1—Entitlements of councillors and committee members 8

Remuneration for service on local government and advisory committees 9
10

185.(1) A local government may, by resolution, authorise the payment or provision of remuneration to a person who is— 11
12

(a) a councillor of the local government; or 13

(b) a member of an advisory committee of the local government who is not a councillor. 14
15

(2) The resolution must specify— 16

(a) the purpose for which the remuneration is to be paid or provided; and 17
18

(b) the persons entitled to remuneration; and 19

(c) the amount or value of the remuneration or the basis on which it is calculated. 20
21

(3) The basis on which remuneration is calculated may vary according to— 22
23

(a) the purpose for which the remuneration is paid or provided; or 24

(b) whether or not the person entitled to the remuneration is a 25

councillor of the local government.	1
(4) The resolution must specify—	2
(a) the principles or remuneration system on which the remuneration is based; and	3 4
(b) the reasons for adopting the principles or system.	5
(5) A resolution under this section operates for no longer than 6 months after the next triennial elections.	6 7
Superannuation benefits for councillors	8
186.(1) In this section—	9
“ scheme ” means a superannuation scheme for councillors.	10
(2) A local government may—	11
(a) establish and amend a scheme; or	12
(b) join in establishing and amending a scheme; or	13
(c) take part in a scheme.	14
(3) However, a local government may not establish or take part in a scheme—	15 16
(a) under which the proportion of contribution to the scheme payable by a councillor is less than the proportion of contribution to the Local Government Superannuation Scheme under the <i>Local Government Superannuation Act 1985</i> payable by an employee of the local government; or	17 18 19 20 21
(b) under which the proportion of contribution to the scheme payable by the local government for its councillors is greater than the proportion of contribution to the Local Government Superannuation Scheme under the <i>Local Government Superannuation Act 1985</i> payable by the local government for its employees; or	22 23 24 25 26 27
(c) under which the annual contribution to the scheme payable by the local government for its councillors (expressed as a percentage of payment in the nature of salary) is greater than the annual contribution to the Local Government Superannuation Scheme	28 29 30 31

-
- under the *Local Government Superannuation Act 1985* payable by the local government for its employees (expressed as percentage of salary); or
- (d) under which the annual contribution to the scheme payable by a councillor (expressed as a percentage of payment in the nature of salary) is less than the annual contribution to the Local Government Superannuation Scheme under the *Local Government Superannuation Act 1985* payable by an employee of the local government (expressed as percentage of salary); or
- (e) under which the local government is required to contribute to the scheme for a person who has ceased to be a councillor; or
- (f) that does not meet the requirements of the *Occupational Superannuation Standards Act 1987* (Cwlth).
- (4) A local government acting under subsection (2) may pay an amount from its operating fund by way of a subsidy or contribution to the scheme.
- (5) If a local government establishes or joins with another local government in establishing a scheme under subsection (2), it must, by resolution, make rules—
- (a) defining the scheme and the obligations and entitlements of contributors to the scheme; and
- (b) providing for the appointment, powers and functions of trustees of the scheme.
- (6) The rules bind all contributors to the scheme and persons claiming an entitlement under the scheme.
- (7) A rule under subsection (5) must be approved by the Governor in Council.
- (8) Accounting records for a scheme established by a local government (whether alone or with another local government) are taken to be accounting records of the local government and must be audited by the Auditor-General.
- Insurance of councillors**
- 187.(1)** A local government may enter into a contract of insurance with

the Workers' Compensation Board, or another insurer, to provide insurance cover for injury (within the meaning of the *Workers' Compensation Act 1990*) suffered by a councillor. 1
2
3

(2) For the purpose of the insurance cover, the definition "injury" in the *Workers' Compensation Act 1990* is interpreted as if the reference to employment were a reference to performance of the councillor's role. 4
5
6

(3) A local government may enter into a contract of insurance with an insurer other than the Workers' Compensation Board only if the entitlements to compensation under the contract are, as far as practicable, the same as the entitlements provided under a contract of insurance with the Board. 7
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9
10
11

(4) For the purpose of the insurance cover, a councillor's role includes, for example, attendance— 12
13

(a) at the meetings of the local government or its committees that the councillor is entitled or asked to attend, or at which the councillor has business for a resident of the local government's area; and 14
15
16

(b) at inspections or deputations, conferences and meetings at which the councillor's attendance is permitted by the local government; and 17
18
19

(c) at official functions organised for the local government; and 20

(d) on residents of the area for the purpose of local government business. 21
22

Indemnity for councillors 23

188.(1) A councillor does not incur civil liability for an act or omission done honestly and without negligence under this Act. 24
25

(2) A liability that would, apart from this section, attach to a councillor attaches instead to the local government. 26
27

Division 2—Obligations of councillors 28

Application to Brisbane City Council	1
189. This Division applies to the Brisbane City Council.	2
Councillor’s declaration of office	3
190.(1) A person elected or appointed as a councillor, before acting in the office, must make a declaration of office in the following form—	4 5
‘I,, having been elected/appointed as a councillor of the Council of the City/Town/Shire of, declare that I will faithfully and impartially fulfil the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and ability.’.	6 7 8 9
(2) The chief executive officer of the local government is authorised to take the declaration.	10 11
(3) The chief executive officer must keep a record of the taking of the declaration.	12 13
(4) The person ceases to hold office as a councillor if the person does not make the declaration within 1 month after being elected or appointed or a longer period that the Minister may allow.	14 15 16
Acting as councillor without authority	17
191. A person must not act as a councillor if the person knows that—	18
(a) the person is not qualified to be a councillor; or	19
(b) the person’s office as a councillor has been vacated.	20
Maximum penalty—85 penalty units.	21
Exclusion from meeting of councillor with material personal interest	22
192.(1) A councillor who has a material personal interest in an issue to be considered at a meeting of the local government, or any of its committees—	23 24 25
(a) must disclose the interest to the meeting; and	26
(b) must not be present at or take part in the meeting while the issue is being considered or voted on.	27 28

(2) A councillor who is barred from a meeting under subsection (1) must not be in the chamber where the meeting is being conducted, including any area set apart for the public.

Removal of disability

193.(1) The Minister may, by signed notice, relieve a councillor of a local government of a disability to which the councillor is subject under section 192 (Exclusion from meeting of councillor with material personal interest) if—

- (a) because of the number of councillors subject to the disability, conduct of a meeting of the local government or committee would be obstructed if relief were not given; or
- (b) it appears to the Minister to be in the interests of the local government's area that relief be given.

(2) The Minister may give the relief subject to conditions specified in the notice.

(3) A councillor does not contravene section 192 by taking part in a meeting, or being in the chamber where the meeting is being conducted, if—

- (a) the councillor is a person to whom relief is given under subsection (1); and
- (b) the councillor is complying with the conditions on which the relief is given.

Penalty for contravening exclusion from meeting

194. A councillor of a local government who contravenes section 192 (Exclusion from meeting of councillor with material personal interest) is liable to a maximum penalty of—

- (a) if the councillor voted on the issue with an intention to gain an advantage for the councillor or anyone else—200 penalty units;
- (b) in any other case—85 penalty units.

Registers of interests	1
195.(1) The chief executive officer of a local government must keep—	2
(a) a register of interests of each local government councillor; and	3
(b) a register of interests of the persons who, under a regulation, are related to the councillor.	4 5
(2) A register—	6
(a) must relate to only 1 person; and	7
(b) must contain the financial and non-financial particulars prescribed by regulation.	8 9
(3) If a councillor knows—	10
(a) of an interest that the chief executive officer must record in a register of interests kept under subsection (1) in relation to the councillor or a person who, under a regulation, is related to the councillor (a “ related person ”); or	11 12 13 14
(b) that particulars of an interest recorded in a register kept under subsection (1) in relation to the councillor or a related person are no longer correct;	15 16 17
the councillor must tell the chief executive officer of the interest, or the correct particulars, within the time prescribed by regulation.	18 19
Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—85 penalty units.	20
Access to registers	21
196.(1) A register of councillor’s interests is open to inspection.	22
(2) A register of other persons’ interests is not open to inspection other than by—	23 24
(a) a councillor of the local government; and	25
(b) a person permitted by law to have access to information in the register, or the person’s agent.	26 27
(3) A person seeking access to a register must apply in writing to the chief executive officer.	28 29
(4) The chief executive officer must record—	30

(a) the name and home or business address of each person given access to the register; and	1 2
(b) the day the access is given.	3
(5) The chief executive officer must advise a councillor of any access given to the councillor's register and any register of a person who, under a regulation, is related to a councillor.	4 5 6
(6) A person must not knowingly disclose information obtained from the register—	7 8
(a) if it is not a true copy, or a fair summary, of the particulars in the register; or	9 10
(b) for information from a register of other persons' interests—to a person other than—	11 12
(i) a councillor or the chief executive officer; or	13
(ii) a person mentioned in subsection (2)(b).	14
Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—85 penalty units	15
Queries on contents of register	16
197.(1) A person who suspects on reasonable grounds that a register does not contain particulars that should be in the register may inform the chief executive officer of the local government.	17 18 19
(2) The chief executive officer must immediately inform the councillor concerned.	20 21
(3) The councillor must, within 30 days of being informed—	22
(a) establish whether the register should be amended to make it a true record of fact; and	23 24
(b) if the register should be amended—give the chief executive officer the appropriate particulars in writing.	25 26
(4) If the councillor establishes that the register does not need to be amended, the councillor must—	27 28
(a) complete a statutory declaration to the effect that the particulars in the register are a true record of fact; and	29 30

- (b) give the statutory declaration to the chief executive officer. 1

Improper use of information by councillors 2

198.(1) A person who is or has been a local government councillor must not make improper use of information acquired as a councillor— 3
4

- (a) to gain, directly or indirectly, a financial advantage for the person or someone else; or 5
6

- (b) to harm the local government. 7

(2) A person who is or has been a local government councillor must not release information that the person knows, or should reasonably know, is information that— 8
9
10

- (a) is confidential to the local government; and 11

- (b) the local government wishes to keep confidential. 12

Maximum penalty—35 penalty units. 13

PART 4—VACANCIES IN MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 14
15

Application to Brisbane City Council 16

199. This Part applies to the Brisbane City Council. 17

When councillor’s office becomes vacant 18

200.(1) A person’s office as a local government councillor becomes vacant if the person— 19
20

- (a) ceases to be qualified to become a councillor under Part 1 (Membership of local governments), Division 2 (Qualifications and disqualifications); or 21
22
23

- (b) without the local government’s leave, is absent from 3 or more consecutive ordinary meetings of the local government over at 24
25

least 3 months; or	1
(c) on a review under the <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> , is found to be unlawfully elected or appointed, or ineligible to continue to act as, a councillor of the local government; or	2 3 4
(d) resigns as a councillor; or	5
(e) becomes a local government employee; or	6
(f) otherwise ceases to hold the office before the end of the councillor's term of office.	7 8
(2) In this section—	9
“local government employee” does not include—	10
(a) a person employed under a Commonwealth funded community development project for Aborigines or Torres Strait Islanders; or	11 12
(b) a person prescribed by regulation.	13
Filling of earlier vacancies by by-election	14
201.(1) This section applies if a person's office as a local government councillor becomes vacant before 1 March (the “cut-off date”) in the year before the year in which the next triennial elections for the local government are to be held.	15 16 17 18
(2) The vacancy must be filled by a by-election.	19
Filling of later vacancies by appointment	20
202.(1) This section applies if the office of a person (the “former councillor”) as a local government councillor becomes vacant on or after the cut-off date.	21 22 23
(2) The local government must fill the office by appointing a person (the “new councillor”) to the office.	24 25
(3) The new councillor must be—	26
(a) a qualified person; and	27
(b) if the former councillor was, at the last filling of the office, a candidate endorsed by, or a nominee of, a political party—the	28 29

political party's nominee. 1

(4) If the former councillor held office as mayor of the local government, 2
the local government must fill that office by appointing— 3

(a) an existing councillor as mayor; or 4

(b) another qualified person as mayor. 5

(5) If the former councillor held office as mayor and was, at the last 6
filling of the office, a candidate endorsed by, or a nominee of, a political 7
party, the person appointed under subsection (4) must be the political 8
party's nominee. 9

(6) If the former councillor held office as mayor, the local government 10
may act under subsection (3) for the vacancy only if it has already appointed 11
an existing councillor as mayor. 12

(7) If a vacancy that should be filled under this section is not properly 13
filled within 2 months after the vacancy happens, the Governor in Council 14
may appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy. 15

(8) In this section— 16

“qualified person” means a person who— 17

(a) is qualified to become a councillor of the local government; and 18

(b) has been an elector for the local government for at least 30 days 19
before the person is appointed. 20

Duty to seek political party's nominee for appointment to vacancy 21

203.(1) This section applies if there is a vacancy in the office of a local 22
government councillor and the vacancy is to be filled by the nominee of a 23
political party. 24

(2) Within 14 days after the vacancy happens, the chief executive officer 25
of the local government must, by written notice given to the political party, 26
request the party to inform the officer of the full name and address of its 27
nominee to fill the vacancy. 28

(3) The notice may be given to the political party by giving it to the 29
party's registered officer under the *Electoral Act 1992*. 30

Duty to seek other nominees for appointment to vacancy

204.(1) This section applies if there is a vacancy in the office of a local government councillor and the vacancy is not to be filled by the nominee of a political party.

(2) Within 14 days after the vacancy happens, the chief executive officer must—

- (a) by notice published in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government's area, invite nominations from persons qualified to fill the vacancy; and
- (b) by written notice to each person who was a candidate for the office at the last election—
 - (i) inform the person of the vacancy; and
 - (ii) ask the person to indicate in writing whether the person is willing to accept the office if appointed.

(3) If persons qualified to fill the vacancy nominate for appointment or indicate a willingness to accept the office if appointed, the local government must fill the vacancy by appointment from among the persons.

PART 5—MEMBERSHIP OF JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Election of members

205.(1) Each component local government or group of component local governments of a joint local government must elect the number of representatives to which the local government or group is entitled on the joint local government.

(2) The representatives must be elected from—

- (a) for a component local government—its councillors; or
- (b) for a group of local governments—the councillors of the local governments in the group.

(3) This section is subject to any regulation made for the joint local government under section 48(2) (Number of representatives etc.).

When members are to be elected

206. The election of the members of a joint local government must be held—

- (a) before the first meeting of the joint local government; and
- (b) within 1 month after each of the later triennial elections of local governments.

Delegate members

207.(1) Each component local government or group of component local governments must elect 1 person as a delegate representative on the joint local government.

(2) The delegate representative must be elected from—

- (a) for a component local government—its councillors; or
- (b) for a group of local governments—the councillors of the local governments in the group.

(3) In the absence of a representative of a component local government or group of component local governments, the delegate representative may act as the representative.

Filling of casual vacancies

208.(1) If a vacancy happens in the office of a representative or delegate representative of a component local government or group of component local governments, the component local government or group must, within 2 months after the vacancy happens, elect a new representative or new delegate representative to fill the vacancy.

(2) The representative or delegate representative must be elected from—

- (a) for a component local government—its councillors; or
- (b) for a group of local governments—the councillors of the local governments in the group.

(3) This section is subject to any regulation made for the joint local government under section 48(2) (Number of representatives etc.). 1
2

Returning officer for elections 3

209. The returning officer for an election of a representative or delegate representative of a group of component local governments in a joint local government is— 4
5
6

(a) the joint local government’s chief executive officer; or 7

(b) if there is no chief executive officer of the joint local government—a person appointed by the Minister for the purpose. 8
9

Appointment of representatives on default 10

210. If a component local government or group of component local governments fails to elect the number of representatives in a joint local government to which it is entitled at or within the time it is required to elect them, the Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, appoint a number of councillors of the component local government or group of component local governments necessary to make up the required number of representatives. 11
12
13
14
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17

President and deputy president 18

211.(1) A joint local government must appoint a president and deputy president from its members, by resolution, at— 19
20

(a) the first meeting of the joint local government; and 21

(b) at its first meeting after each of the later triennial elections of local governments. 22
23

(2) For the purpose of electing the president, the chief executive officer or someone else appointed by the Minister is to preside (without entitlement to vote). 24
25
26

(3) This section applies subject to any regulation made for the joint local government under section 44(b) (Matters about establishment etc.). 27
28

Presiding at meetings	1
212.(1) The president of a joint local government presides at meetings of the joint local government at which the president is present.	2 3
(2) If the president is not present at a meeting, the deputy president is to preside.	4 5
Overriding duty of joint local government member	6
213. In taking part in the exercise of a joint local government’s jurisdiction, a member of the joint local government must act in the best interests of—	7 8 9
(a) the whole of its area; and	10
(b) the responsible exercise by the joint local government’s jurisdiction in its area.	11 12
CHAPTER 5—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS	13 14
PART 1—GENERAL	15
Triennial elections	16
214. Councillors of a local government are to be elected once every 3 years.	17 18
Types of elections	19
215.(1) A triennial or fresh election of the mayor of a local government is an election for the whole of the local government’s area.	20 21
(2) A triennial or fresh election for another councillor of a local government is—	22 23
(a) if the local government’s area does not have divisions—an	24

election for the whole of the area; or	1
(b) if the local government's area has divisions—an election for each division of the area.	2 3
(3) A by-election to fill a vacancy in the office of a local government councillor is an election for its area, or the division of its area, for which the councillor was elected.	4 5 6
Elections to be held on a Saturday	7
216. Every local government election must be held on a Saturday.	8
Date of next triennial elections	9
217.(1) Triennial elections are to be held on 26 March 1994.	10
(2) However, a regulation may fix a different date for the elections.	11
Date of later triennial elections	12
218.(1) Later triennial elections are to be held in every third year on the last Saturday in March.	13 14
(2) However, a regulation may fix a different date for a particular year.	15
Date of by-elections	16
219.(1) A by-election to fill a vacancy in the office of a local government councillor is to be held on the date fixed by the returning officer for the election.	17 18 19
(2) The date fixed must be within 2 months after the vacancy happens.	20

PART 2—RETURNING OFFICERS

Chief executive officer is returning officer	1
220.(1) The chief executive officer of a local government is the returning officer for every election of a councillor of the local government.	2 3
(2) This section is subject to section 221 (Appointment of returning officer if chief executive officer cannot act).	4 5
Appointment of returning officer if chief executive officer cannot act	6
221.(1) If the chief executive officer cannot perform the duties of the returning officer for an election because of other duties of office, the officer must appoint someone else as returning officer for the election.	7 8 9
(2) If the chief executive officer believes the officer cannot properly perform the duties of returning officer for an election because of a possible conflict of interest, the officer must ask the Minister to appoint a returning officer for the election.	10 11 12 13
(3) The Minister may appoint another person as returning officer for the election.	14 15
Returning officer's duty for by-election	16
222. As soon as practicable after fixing the day for holding a by-election, the returning officer must—	17 18
(a) publish, in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government area and in the other ways that the officer may consider appropriate, notice of—	19 20 21
(i) the day fixed; and	22
(ii) the cut-off day for the voters roll for the by-election; and	23
(b) take the steps required by this Act for holding the by-election.	24

PART 3—VOTERS ROLL

Returning officer must compile voters roll	1
223. The returning officer for a local government election must compile the roll of persons entitled to vote at the election (the “voters roll”).	2 3
Qualification for enrolment on voters roll	4
224. A person is entitled to vote at a local government election if the person is an elector under the <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> for an electoral district, or a part of an electoral district, included—	5 6 7
(a) for an election for the whole of the local government’s area—in the area; or	8 9
(b) for an election for a division of the local government’s area—in the division.	10 11
Cut-off day for voters roll	12
225. A voters roll must be compiled to 1 of the following dates—	13
(a) for a triennial election for a local government area, or a division of a local government area, in which a postal ballot is to be taken in any part of the area or division—31 December in the year before the year of the election;	14 15 16 17
(b) for another triennial election—31 January in the year of the election;	18 19
(c) for a by-election to fill a vacancy in the office of a local government councillor—at least 5 days, and not more than 7 days, after the publication in a newspaper, under section 222 (Returning officer’s duty for by-election), of notice of the day of the by-election.	20 21 22 23 24
Use of electoral roll when practicable	25
226.(1) The voters roll for an election for a local government must consist of the persons enrolled on an electoral roll for an electoral district, or a part of an electoral district, included—	26 27 28
(a) for an election for the whole of the local government’s area—in	29

the area; or

- (b) for an election for a division of the local government's area—in the division.

(2) However, the returning officer may make the changes to the electoral roll, compiled to the cut-off day for the voters roll, that are necessary because the boundaries of the area or its divisions are not identical with the boundaries of the electoral district.

Requirements of voters roll

227.(1) A voters roll for an election must—

- (a) show the names of all persons entitled to vote at the election; and
 (b) be in the form of the electoral roll used for elections of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) The returning officer must not include in a voters roll an elector's address that, under the *Electoral Act 1992*, is excluded from the publicly available part of an electoral roll.

Voters roll to be open to inspection and purchase

228.(1) A voters roll for an election is open to inspection.

(2) Copies of the voters roll must be available for purchase at the local government's public office.

(3) The price of a copy of the voters roll must be no more than the cost to the local government of having the copy available for purchase and, if the copy is posted to the purchaser, the postage cost.

Electoral registrars to help returning officers

229. An electoral registrar under the *Electoral Act 1992* must give a returning officer the assistance that the returning officer reasonably requires to compile a voters roll for a local government election.

PART 4—VOTING**Compulsory voting**

230. Voting at an election for a local government is compulsory and each elector is entitled to 1 vote only.

System of voting

231. The system of voting at an election for a councillor is—

- (a) for a local government area divided into single-member divisions—optional-preferential voting; and
- (b) in any other case—first-past-the-post voting.

PART 5—DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS**Equitable division of local government areas**

232.(1) For each divided local government area and each local government area, or proposed local government area, that is proposed to be divided, there must be a quota of voters for each councillor to be elected for a division of the area.

(2) The quota is worked out by dividing the total number of electors, as nearly as can be found out, by the number of councillors (other than the mayor) of the local government.

Quota to be complied with in division of local government area and assignment of councillors

233.(1) The quota worked out for a local government area or proposed local government area under section 232 (Equitable division of local government areas) must be complied with in dividing the area and the assignment of councillors to the divisions.

(2) However, a margin of allowance may be adopted if necessary, but the quota must not be departed from—

- (a) for a local government area with more than 10 000 electors—by more than 10%; or
- (b) for another local government area—by more than 20%.

(3) If the Commissioner takes action under Chapter 3 (Interaction with the State), Part 1 (Review of local government matters) that requires a quota of electors to be worked out, the quota must be worked out as near as practicable to the time public notice about the action is given under section 77 (Public notice of proposed recommendation to implement reviewable local government matter).

Disclosure of compliance or non-compliance with quota requirements

234.(1) Not later than 1 March (the “**information date**”) in the year before the year of the triennial elections for local governments, each local government whose area is divided must inform the Minister, in writing, whether each division of its area is consistent with the basis specified in section 233 (Quota to be complied with in division of local government area and assignment of councillors).

(2) The information must be based on the roll of electors in each division available as near as practicable to the information date.

Matter of area’s division referred to Commissioner

235. The Minister must refer the matter of the division of a local government’s area to the Commissioner if—

- (a) the local government informs the Minister that a division of its area is not consistent with the basis specified in section 233 (Quota to be complied with in division of a local government area and assignment of councillors); or
- (b) the local government fails to inform the Minister as required by section 234 (Disclosure of compliance or non-compliance with quota requirements) about its area; or
- (c) the Minister suspects that information given under section 234 is incorrect.

PART 6—CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Division 1—Preliminary

Conduct of elections

236. An election must be conducted under this Part.

Chief executive of department may approve forms

237. The chief executive of the department may approve forms for the purposes of this Part.

Division 2—Electoral officers

Returning officer

238. The returning officer for an election is responsible for its proper conduct.

Presiding officers

239.(1) The returning officer—

- (a) may be presiding officer at a polling booth; and
- (b) must appoint an adult as presiding officer at each polling booth other than the booth where the returning officer is the presiding officer.

(2) A presiding officer at a polling booth is responsible for the proper conduct of the poll at the booth and for carrying out the other duties for the election that are required by the returning officer.

(3) If a person is unable to act as presiding officer at a polling booth, the returning officer, or someone else with the returning officer's approval, may appoint an adult as presiding officer at the booth while the person is unable to act.

(4) An appointment under subsection (1) or (3) must be in the approved

form.	1
Issuing officers	2
240.(1) The returning officer, or a presiding officer with the returning officer's approval, may appoint adults to—	3 4
(a) give ballot papers, declaration envelopes and declaration forms to electors; and	5 6
(b) perform the other duties for the election that are required by the presiding officer.	7 8
(2) The appointment must be in the approved form.	9
Declaration by issuing officers	10
241. An issuing officer must make a declaration in the approved form before acting as an issuing officer.	11 12
Returning officer may act through authorised issuing officer	13
242. If—	14
(a) a returning officer is required under this Part to do anything; and	15
(b) the returning officer authorises an issuing officer to do the thing; and	16 17
(c) the issuing officer does the thing;	18
the thing is taken to have been done by the returning officer.	19
Supply and use of voters rolls	20
243.(1) The returning officer must give to the presiding officer at each polling booth enough copies of the voters roll certified in the approved form by the returning officer.	21 22 23
(2) An issuing officer must use a certified copy of the voters roll for taking the ballot in the election.	24 25

Division 3—Candidates for election or appointment

Qualification for nomination

244.(1) A person who is qualified under Chapter 4 (Local government councillors), Part 1 (Membership of local governments), Division 2 (Qualifications and disqualifications), to become a councillor of a local government may nominate for election or appointment to a local government.

(2) A person is not disqualified from nominating because the person is a member of the Legislative Assembly or a local government employee.

(3) This section applies to the Brisbane City Council.

Prohibition of dual candidature

245.(1) A person cannot, at the same time, be a candidate—

- (a) for election as mayor of a local government and as another councillor of the local government; or
- (b) for election as a councillor of a local government for more than 1 division of the local government's area.

(2) If, at noon on the nomination day, a person is nominated as a candidate in contravention of subsection (1), each of the nominations is of no effect.

(3) This section applies to the Brisbane City Council.

Leave to local government employee to contest election

246.(1) A local government employee who nominates as a candidate for election as a local government councillor is entitled to leave of absence for a period of not more than 2 months to contest the election.

(2) A local government employee may use any entitlement to accrued leave with pay as leave to which the employee is entitled under subsection (1).

(3) Unless leave is taken under subsection (2), the local government employee is not entitled to payment of salary or wages for any period of

leave taken under subsection (1).	1
(4) This section applies to the Brisbane City Council.	2
Endorsed candidates must identify endorsement	3
247. A person whose candidature for election to a local government is endorsed by a political party must include that fact in the form of nomination.	4 5 6
<i>Division 4—Nominations of candidates for election</i>	
	7
Calling for nominations	8
248.(1) The returning officer must publish notice of the election in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government area, or division of the local government area, for which the election is to be held.	9 10 11
(2) The notice must—	12
(a) be in the approved form; and	13
(b) specify a day as the nomination day—	14
(i) not less than 10, or more than 21, days after the day of publication of the notice; and	15 16
(ii) not less than 21, or more than 42, days before the day on which the election is to be held; and	17 18
(c) specify a place of nomination; and	19
(d) invite nominations of candidates for the election.	20
(3) A place of nomination must be—	21
(a) the local government’s public office; or	22
(b) a place in its area convenient generally to persons in its area.	23
Who may nominate	24
249. A candidate for election as a councillor of a local government must be a person who is qualified under section 244 (Qualification for	25 26

nomination) to nominate for the election. 1

How and when nomination is given 2

250.(1) A person who wishes to be a candidate for election must be nominated by— 3
4

(a) the registered officer under the *Electoral Act 1992* of a political party that has endorsed the person as a candidate for the election; 5
6
or 7

(b) at least 6 electors for the local government area, or division of the local government area, for which the election is to be held. 8
9

(2) A nomination must be— 10

(a) in the approved form; and 11

(b) given to the returning officer after the nominations are invited for the election but before noon on the nomination day. 12
13

Deposit to accompany nomination 14

251.(1) Before noon on the nomination day, the person nominating as a candidate must deposit, in cash or by bank cheque, with the returning officer— 15
16
17

(a) \$150; or 18

(b) if another amount is prescribed by regulation—the amount. 19

(2) The deposit must be held in the trust fund of the local government until it is refunded, or becomes the property of the local government, under this Part. 20
21
22

Certificate of returning officer 23

252.(1) If the returning officer is satisfied a person has been properly nominated for election, the returning officer must— 24
25

(a) certify the nomination, in the approved form; and 26

(b) give a copy of the certificate to the candidate. 27

(2) A person is properly nominated for election if— 28

(a)	sections 249 (Who may nominate) to 251 (Deposit to accompany nomination) have been complied with, or have been substantially complied with apart from a mere formal defect or error in the nomination; and	1 2 3 4
(b)	section 245 (Prohibition of dual candidature) does not apply to the person's nomination; and	5 6
(c)	the nomination has not been withdrawn.	7
(3)	The returning officer is not obliged to look beyond—	8
(a)	the form of nomination and payment of the deposit; and	9
(b)	the voters roll; and	10
(c)	documentary evidence produced by the nominee or a nominator that the nominee or a nominator is an elector for the election.	11 12
(4)	If a nomination is wrongly certified by the returning officer, the certification, or the issue of a copy of the certificate, does not validate the nomination.	13 14 15
 Display of nominations		 16
253.	As soon as practicable after receipt of a nomination, the returning officer must display a copy of the nomination in a conspicuous position at the place of nomination and, if that place is not the local government's public office, at the public office.	17 18 19 20
 Termination of candidature before noon on nomination day		 21
254.(1)	A person nominated as a candidate for election may withdraw the person's agreement to the nomination by signed notice given to the returning officer before noon on the nomination day.	22 23 24
(2)	If this happens—	25
(a)	the nomination is of no effect; and	26
(b)	the person's deposit must be refunded to the person.	27

Death of candidate

255. If a person nominated as a candidate for election dies before noon on the nomination day—

- (a) the nomination is of no effect; and
- (b) the person's deposit must be refunded to the person's personal representative.

Procedure if number of candidates not more than number required

256.(1) If the number of candidates properly nominated for election does not exceed the number required to be elected—

- (a) the nominees are taken to have been elected; and
- (b) the returning officer must, as soon as practicable after the nomination day, publish a notice in the approved form in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government area, or division of the local government area, for which the election was to be held, that the nominees are taken to have been elected.

(2) If—

- (a) no-one is nominated as a candidate for an election; or
- (b) the number of candidates nominated is less than the number required to be elected;

the Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, appoint as councillors of the local government, the number of persons necessary to constitute fully the local government.

(3) Each person appointed as a councillor must be qualified to be elected as a councillor of the local government for the local government area, or division of the local government area, for which the election was to be held.

(4) The persons appointed are taken to have been properly elected as councillors of the local government.

Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required

257.(1) If the number of candidates properly nominated for election exceeds the number required to be elected, a poll must be conducted under

this Part.	1
(2) The returning officer must give public notice that a poll will be conducted.	2 3
(3) The notice must—	4
(a) be in the approved form; and	5
(b) specify—	6
(i) the day the poll will be conducted; and	7
(ii) the names of all candidates properly nominated for election in the order decided under section 273 (Order of listing of candidates' names); and	8 9 10
(iii) the location of all ordinary polling booths to be used for taking the ballot in the poll; and	11 12
(iv) that the ordinary voting hours are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and	13
(c) be displayed in a conspicuous position at the place of nomination and, if that place is not the local government's public office, displayed at the public office; and	14 15 16
(d) be published in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government area, or division of the local government area, for which the poll will be conducted.	17 18 19
(4) Display of a notice under subsection (3)(c) must—	20
(a) start as soon as practicable after noon on the nomination day; and	21
(b) continue until the close of the poll.	22
Supply of voters roll	23
258.(1) If a poll is to be conducted in the election, the returning officer must give a copy of the voters roll to each candidate as soon as practicable after the nomination day.	24 25 26
(2) The copy of the roll must be certified by the returning officer in the approved form.	27 28

Procedure on death of candidate when poll to be conducted	1
259.(1) If a poll is to be conducted and a candidate dies after noon on the nomination day but before the polling day—	2 3
(a) for a candidate as mayor—the proceedings for the election of the mayor must start again; and	4 5
(b) for a candidate as councillor (other than mayor) if the local government’s area is undivided—the proceedings for the election of the councillors must start again; and	6 7 8
(c) for a candidate as a councillor for a division of local government’s area—the proceedings for the election of councillors for the division must start again.	9 10 11
(2) The deceased candidate’s deposit must be refunded to the candidate’s personal representative.	12 13
(3) The deposits of other candidates must be refunded to the candidates.	14
(4) Despite subsection (1), the Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, direct that proceedings for holding an election of all councillors of the local government start again.	15 16 17
(5) If proceedings are started again, the Governor in Council must, by Gazette notice, fix a new polling day for the election.	18 19
Disposal of deposits generally	20
260.(1) As soon as practicable after the declaration of the result of a poll, each candidate’s deposit must be refunded to the candidate if—	21 22
(a) the candidate is elected; or	23
(b) if the system of voting at the election is optional-preferential voting—the number of first preference votes received by the candidate is more than 4% of the total number of formal first preference votes cast in the election; or	24 25 26 27
(c) if the system of voting at the election is first-past-the-post voting—the number of votes received by the candidate is more than 4% of the total number of formal votes cast in the election.	28 29 30
(2) All other candidates’ deposits become the property of the local government and must be paid into its operating fund.	31 32

If successful candidate dies	1
261. If a candidate who is successful at the election dies before the final result of the poll is declared, the candidate must be declared elected to the office for which the person was a candidate.	2 3 4
Extension of times	5
262.(1) This section applies if—	6
(a) a nomination day is specified under section 248 (Calling for nominations) for the election; or	7 8
(b) a polling day is specified under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required) for the election.	9 10
(2) The Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, fix a later day as the nomination or polling day.	11 12
(3) The returning officer must publish a notice in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government area, or division of the local government area, for which the election is to be held giving any necessary directions to candidates for election, and to electors, about the procedures to be followed.	13 14 15 16
<i>Division 5—Ballots</i>	
	17
Poll by ballot	18
263. A poll must be conducted by ballot taken under this Part.	19
Direction that poll be conducted by postal ballot	20
264.(1) If the local government's area includes a large rural sector, the Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, direct that a poll be conducted by postal ballot.	21 22 23
(2) The direction may be given for—	24
(a) the whole of its area; or	25
(b) 1 or more divisions of its area; or	26
(c) a part of its area marked on a map.	27

- (3) The map is open to inspection. 1

Division 6—Polling booths 2

Polling booths—general 3

265.(1) A place on or from which liquor may lawfully be sold cannot be used as a polling booth. 4
5

(2) However, a civic or cultural centre, community hall or similar place under the local government’s control, may be used as a polling booth if— 6
7

(a) the floor area for taking the ballot is designated in the notice of the conduct of the poll under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required); and 8
9
10

(b) the local government ensures that no liquor will be sold or supplied in that area during the taking of the ballot. 11
12

(3) The returning officer— 13

(a) may arrange for a polling booth within or outside the local government area, or division of the local government area, to be used in an election; and 14
15
16

(b) may arrange for 2 or more polling booths at any place if the number of electors likely to vote at the place is greater than could conveniently vote in 1 booth at the place; and 17
18
19

(c) must ensure that each polling booth is provided with enough ballot boxes, ballot papers and materials to enable electors to mark the ballot papers. 20
21
22

Provision of ordinary polling booths 23

266.(1) For the purpose of taking a ballot in the election, the returning officer must arrange for places, or parts of places, to be used on polling day as ordinary polling booths to enable electors in general to vote. 24
25
26

(2) The returning officer may— 27

(a) less than 3 days before polling day arrange for an ordinary polling booth to be used; or 28
29

- (b) less than 6 days before polling day cancel arrangements for the use of an ordinary polling booth; 1
2
- only if it is necessary because of circumstances beyond the returning officer's control. 3
4
- (3) If, after publication of the notice under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required), the returning officer arranges for the use of an ordinary polling booth, the officer must give public notice— 5
6
7
8
- (a) of the location of the booth; and 9
- (b) that the ordinary voting hours of the booth are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.. 10
11
- (4) If the returning officer cancels arrangements for the use of an ordinary polling booth, the officer must give public notice of the cancellation. 12
13
14
- (5) Notice under subsection (3) or (4) must be given in the way that the returning officer considers is the best way to inform electors generally. 15
16

Declaration of mobile polling booths 17

267.(1) If the returning officer is satisfied residents in an institution should be able to vote at the institution in a poll, the returning officer may arrange for the whole or a part of the institution to be available as a mobile polling booth to enable residents in the institution to vote there in the poll. 18
19
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(2) If the returning officer is satisfied a part of the local government area or division of the local government area does not have enough electors to justify the use of an ordinary polling booth in the part, the returning officer may arrange for the whole or part of any place in the part to be available as a mobile polling booth to enable electors in the part to vote in the poll. 22
23
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(3) If the returning officer acts under subsection (1) or (2), the officer must fix the times, during the period starting 11 days before the polling day and ending at 6 p.m. on the polling day, when the mobile polling booth may be used for voting. 27
28
29
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(4) The returning officer must, by notice published in a newspaper circulating generally in the relevant part of the local government area— 31
32

-
- (a) declare the whole or part of the relevant institution or place as a mobile polling booth for the election; and 1
2
- (b) specify the times at which votes may be cast at the booth. 3
- (5) The notice must be in the approved form. 4
- (6) The returning officer also must give written notice to the candidates for election of the declaration of the mobile polling booth and the times at which votes may be cast at the booth. 5
6
7
- (7) On the declaration of a mobile polling booth for an election, the electors resident in the relevant institution or the electors resident in the part of the local government area in which the booth is situated, may vote in the election at the booth during the times specified for the booth in the notice published under subsection (4). 8
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Duty of person in charge of institution 13

268.(1) If the returning officer arranges for the whole or part of an institution to be used as an ordinary polling booth, the person in charge of the institution must allow electors and issuing officers to have access to the booth whenever votes may be cast at the booth. 14
15
16
17

(2) If the returning officer declares the whole or part of an institution as a mobile polling booth, the person in charge of the institution must allow residents in the institution and issuing officers to have access to the booth whenever votes may be cast at the booth. 18
19
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Privacy of voting 22

269. The returning officer must ensure that each polling booth is provided with enough voting compartments, or other adequate facilities, to allow the casting of votes in private. 23
24
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Division 7—Ballot boxes, papers and other documents 26

Ballot boxes generally 27

270.(1) A ballot box used in a poll must be under the scrutiny and effective control of an issuing officer. 28
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|---|-------------|
| (2) A ballot box must— | 1 |
| (a) have an opening of a size sufficient to allow folded ballot papers and declaration envelopes to be put in the box; and | 2
3 |
| (b) be open to inspection by issuing officers, candidates for election at the poll, and scrutineers properly appointed for the poll, before the box is locked or sealed for receipt of ballot papers. | 4
5
6 |

Requirements of ballot papers 7

271.(1) If a poll is to be conducted, the returning officer must arrange for the printing of all ballot papers to be used in taking the ballot in the poll. 8
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|---|----------------------------|
| (2) A ballot paper must— | 10 |
| (a) be in the approved form; and | 11 |
| (b) be of material that, when folded, the vote cast by the elector on the paper is effectively concealed; and | 12
13 |
| (c) be attached to a butt that— | 14 |
| (i) is not part of the ballot paper; and | 15 |
| (ii) is perforated to allow the ballot paper to be easily detached from the butt; and | 16
17 |
| (iii) is numbered in regular arithmetical sequence, starting with the numeral 1 and proceeding by intervals of one whole numeral, so that each butt for the local government area, or division of the local government area, for which the poll is conducted has a unique number; and | 18
19
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21
22 |
| (d) show the name of each candidate for election as required by subsection (3); and | 23
24 |
| (e) if the names of 2 or more candidates are so similar as to be likely to cause confusion to electors—must contain an appropriate description or addition, in the returning officer’s opinion, to distinguish the persons’ names; and | 25
26
27
28 |
| (f) if a candidate endorsed by a political party was nominated under section 250(1)(a) (How and when nomination is given)—contain, printed adjacent to the candidate’s name, the name of the political party as it would be required to be shown in a ballot paper under | 29
30
31
32 |

the <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> .	1
(3) A ballot paper must—	2
(a) contain the name of each candidate once only by showing first the surname followed by the given name or names; and	3 4
(b) show the names of the candidates in the order decided under section 273 (Order of listing of candidates' names).	5 6
(4) A ballot paper must not contain anyone else's name.	7
Separate ballot papers for separate polls	8
272.(1) This section applies if a poll for election of mayor of the local government is to be conducted when a poll for election of another councillor of the local government is conducted.	9 10 11
(2) One ballot paper must be used in both polls, unless the local government, by resolution, instructs the returning officer that separate ballot papers be printed for use in the polls.	12 13 14
(3) The returning officer must comply with the instruction.	15
Order of listing of candidates' names	16
273.(1) The order in which names of candidates for election are to be listed on ballot papers and notices under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required) is to be decided under this section.	17 18 19
(2) The order must be decided by the returning officer as soon as practicable after noon on the nomination day.	20 21
(3) The returning officer must, in the presence of 2 witnesses—	22
(a) write the name of each candidate on a separate sheet of paper; and	23
(b) ensure that each piece of paper is of the same kind, shape, size and colour; and	24 25
(c) put each separate piece of paper in a separate envelope and, if it is necessary to fold the piece of paper to make it fit in the envelope, fold each piece of paper in the same way to make each the same size and thickness; and	26 27 28 29

-
- (d) ensure that each envelope is opaque and of the same kind, shape, size and colour; and 1
2
- (e) after each piece of paper has been placed in an envelope, seal the envelope; and 3
4
- (f) put all the envelopes in a container and shuffle them; and 5
- (g) draw out the envelopes, 1 at a time; and 6
- (h) as each envelope is drawn out, open it and record the name of the candidate shown on the piece of paper in the envelope. 7
8
- (4) The order in which the names are recorded is the order in which the names are to appear on the ballot paper and notices under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required). 9
10
11
- (5) The returning officer must— 12
- (a) give written notice to each candidate of the day, time and place at which the order of candidates' names will be decided; and 13
14
- (b) allow the candidate, or the candidate's representative, to be present. 15
16
- Distribution of ballot papers** 17
- 274.(1)** The returning officer must ensure a sufficient number of ballot papers is available at all polling booths. 18
19
- (2) The returning officer must prepare a delivery note in the approved form in triplicate for each parcel of ballot papers supplied by the returning officer to presiding officers at polling booths. 20
21
22
- (3) The approved form must— 23
- (a) show details of the number of ballot papers supplied; and 24
- (b) show the range of numbers of the ballot papers; and 25
- (c) include a form of acknowledgment of receipt of the ballot papers. 26
- (4) Two copies of the delivery note must be included in the parcel of ballot papers. 27
28
- (5) As soon as practicable after a presiding officer receives a parcel of ballot papers, the presiding officer must— 29
30

-
- (a) check the contents against the details shown in the delivery note; and 1
2
- (b) complete the particulars prescribed by the delivery note; and 3
- (c) sign the form of acknowledgment included in the delivery note. 4
- (6) If there is a discrepancy between the details shown in the delivery 5
note and the contents of the parcel, the presiding officer must cause a 6
countercheck to be made by— 7
- (a) if another presiding officer is available—the other presiding 8
officer; or 9
- (b) if another presiding officer is not available—a responsible person. 10
- (7) A discrepancy confirmed by a countercheck must be noted in the 11
form of acknowledgment and the form must be signed by the presiding 12
officer and the person who made the countercheck. 13
- (8) The presiding officer must return 1 copy of the delivery note to the 14
returning officer and retain the other copy of the delivery note until it is 15
given to the returning officer with the sealed parcels of ballot papers under 16
section 308 (Preliminary counting by presiding officer). 17

Correction of errors etc. 18

- 275.** Any error, omission or delay in respect of any voters roll, ballot 19
papers or other document to be used in a poll may be corrected by 20
procedures directed by the Governor in Council, by Gazette notice. 21

Division 8—Scrutineers 22

Candidates' entitlement to scrutineers 23

- 276.** A candidate for election is entitled to have 1 scrutineer present for 24
each issuing officer at a polling booth or at a place for examination of 25
declaration envelopes or counting of votes— 26
- (a) before and at all times when electors may vote in the booth; and 27
- (b) at all times during the examination or counting. 28

Appointment of scrutineers	1
277.(1) A candidate for election may, in the approved form, appoint adults as scrutineers for the candidate.	2 3
(2) On appointment, a scrutineer must make a declaration in the approved form before the returning officer or a presiding officer.	4 5
Proof of identification	6
278. A scrutineer must—	7
(a) carry evidence of identification and of the person’s appointment as a scrutineer; and	8 9
(b) on demand, produce the evidence to an issuing officer.	10
Powers of scrutineers	11
279.(1) A scrutineer for a candidate for election is entitled to be present—	12
(a) in a polling booth—before taking the ballot in the poll starts to inspect ballot boxes; and	13 14
(b) in a polling booth and any office of the presiding officer at the booth—when electors may vote in the booth; and	15 16
(c) in a polling booth or other place—to watch the examination of declaration envelopes and counting of votes.	17 18
(2) A scrutineer may—	19
(a) object to an issuing officer’s decision on a person’s entitlement to vote at the election; and	20 21
(b) object to the acceptance or rejection of a ballot paper by the returning or presiding officer; and	22 23
(c) record details of persons who vote at the election at a polling booth and remove the record from the booth.	24 25
<i>Division 9—Voting generally</i>	26

Who may vote	1
280.(1) Only electors may vote in a ballot taken in a poll.	2
(2) The returning officer must not vote in the election.	3
When votes may be cast at an ordinary polling booth or mobile polling booth	4
281.(1) Voting at an ordinary polling booth must take place between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on polling day.	6
(2) However, an elector who is in an ordinary polling booth at 6 p.m. on polling day, for the purpose of voting in the poll, must be allowed to vote.	8
(3) Voting at a mobile polling booth must take place during the times fixed for the booth by the returning officer.	10
(4) However, an elector who is in a mobile polling booth at the time of the close of voting at the booth, for the purpose of voting in the poll, must be allowed to vote.	12
Procedure for voting at a polling booth	15
282.(1) Subject to sections 284 (Arrangements for electors with disability) and 286 (Arrangements for electoral visitor voting), an elector, other than a declaration voter, must vote at a polling booth under the procedures set out in this section.	16
(2) The elector must enter a polling booth for the local government area, or division of the local government area, during voting hours at the booth.	17
(3) In the polling booth, the elector must give the elector's full name and address to an issuing officer.	18
(4) If the elector—	19
(a) has a ballot paper and declaration envelope for the election; and	20
(b) does not intend to cast a declaration vote;	21
the elector must return the ballot paper and declaration envelope to the issuing officer.	22
(5) The issuing officer must give a ballot paper to a person asking for it if	23
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- the issuing officer is satisfied the person is entitled to vote at the election. 1
- (6) The issuing officer may ask a person questions to decide whether the 2
person is entitled to vote at the election. 3
- (7) If, because of the answers to the questions, the issuing officer 4
suspects, on reasonable grounds, a person is not entitled to vote at the 5
election, the person must cast a declaration vote as if the person were an 6
elector. 7
- (8) The issuing officer must place a mark, in ink, on the officer's copy of 8
the voters roll against the name of each person given a ballot paper by the 9
officer. 10
- (9) An issuing officer who gives a ballot paper to a person must, if asked 11
by a scrutineer, keep a record of the objection by the scrutineer to the 12
entitlement of the person to vote. 13
- (10) On being given the ballot paper, the elector must, without delay— 14
- (a) go alone into an unoccupied voting compartment in the polling 15
booth; and 16
 - (b) there, in private, mark a vote on the ballot paper in accordance 17
with Division 11 (Marking of ballot papers); and 18
 - (c) fold the ballot paper, concealing the vote, and put it in the 19
appropriate ballot box in the polling booth; and 20
 - (d) leave the polling booth. 21

Duties of issuing officer for returned papers 22

- 283.(1)** An issuing officer must— 23
- (a) record in the approved form the giving of a ballot paper to a 24
person who has returned a ballot paper and declaration envelope 25
to the officer under section 282(4) (Procedure for voting at a 26
polling booth); and 27
 - (b) attach to the form all ballot papers and declaration envelopes 28
returned to the officer; and 29
 - (c) give the form and the attached documents to the presiding officer. 30
- (2)** The presiding officer must set aside the form and attached documents 31

in the officer’s custody for separate identification under section 308(1)(g)(ii) (Preliminary counting by presiding officer).	1 2
Arrangements for electors with disability	3
284.(1) This section applies if an elector cannot enter a polling booth because of illness, disability or advanced pregnancy, but is able to come to a place (the “ voting place ”) close to the polling booth.	4 5 6
(2) The issuing officer may perform the issuing officer’s functions, and the elector may vote at the voting place, as if it were the polling booth.	7 8
(3) However, the issuing officer must—	9
(a) before taking any action under subsection (2), inform the scrutineers present of the proposed action; and	10 11
(b) allow 1 scrutineer for each candidate to be present at the voting place; and	12 13
(c) ensure that after the ballot paper is marked, it is—	14
(i) folded to conceal the vote; and	15
(ii) put in an envelope or, if the vote is a declaration vote, a declaration envelope; and	16 17
(d) seal the envelope; and	18
(e) if—	19
(i) the vote is a declaration vote—put the sealed declaration envelope in the appropriate ballot box inside the polling booth; or	20 21 22
(ii) if the vote is not a declaration vote—open the envelope inside the polling booth in the presence of any scrutineers, ensuring the ballot paper remains folded, and put the folded ballot paper in the appropriate ballot box.	23 24 25 26
(4) The issuing officer must ensure that, as far as practicable—	27
(a) for a declaration vote—section 294 (How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth) is complied with when the elector votes; or	28 29 30
(b) for another vote—section 282 (Procedure for voting at a polling	31

booth) is complied with when the elector votes.	1
(5) Subsections (2) and (3) apply to all types of voting under this Division.	2 3
Arrangements for electors at institutions	4
285.(1) If a polling booth is an institution or part of an institution, an issuing officer may visit electors resident in the institution, or part of the institution, for the purpose of enabling them to vote.	5 6 7
(2) Before taking action under subsection (1), the issuing officer must inform the scrutineers present of the proposed action.	8 9
(3) When visiting an elector in an institution, the issuing officer must—	10
(a) take to the elector—	11
(i) a ballot paper or a declaration form, ballot paper and declaration envelope; and	12 13
(ii) a ballot box; and	14
(iii) anything else necessary to enable the elector to vote; and	15
(b) if a scrutineer wishes—be accompanied by the scrutineer.	16
(4) The issuing officer must ensure that, as far as practicable—	17
(a) for a declaration vote—section 294 (How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth) is complied with when the elector votes; or	18 19 20
(b) for another vote—section 282 (Procedure for voting at a polling booth) is complied with when the elector votes.	21 22
Arrangements for electoral visitor voting	23
286.(1) The following electors are entitled to be electoral visitor voters—	24
(a) electors who, because of illness, disability or advanced pregnancy, will be prevented from voting at a polling booth;	25 26
(b) electors who, because they are caring for a person who is ill, has a disability or is pregnant, will be prevented from voting at a polling booth.	27 28 29

-
- (2) An elector who is entitled to be an electoral visitor voter may apply to the returning officer to vote as an electoral visitor voter. 1
2
- (3) The application must be in the approved form. 3
- (4) If the application is received not later than 6 p.m. on the Thursday before polling day, the returning officer must direct an issuing officer to visit the elector to enable the elector to vote. 4
5
6
- (5) As soon as practicable after the returning officer has directed an issuing officer to visit electors, the returning officer must inform each candidate for election of— 7
8
9
- (a) the place from which the issuing officer proposes to start making visits; and 10
11
 - (b) the time or times on the day or days when the issuing officer proposes to start making visits. 12
13
- (6) The issuing officer must visit an elector at a reasonable hour before 6 p.m. on polling day. 14
15
- (7) When visiting an elector, the issuing officer must— 16
- (a) take to the elector— 17
 - (i) a ballot paper or a declaration form, ballot paper and declaration envelope; and 18
19
 - (ii) a ballot box; and 20
 - (iii) anything else necessary to enable the elector to vote; and 21
 - (b) if a scrutineer wishes—be accompanied by the scrutineer. 22
- (8) The issuing officer must ensure that, as far as practicable— 23
- (a) for a declaration vote—section 294 (How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth) is complied with when the elector votes; 24
25
or 26
 - (b) for another vote—section 282 (Procedure for voting at a polling booth) is complied with when the elector votes. 27
28

Help for electors in voting 29

- 287.(1)** If an elector satisfies an issuing officer that the elector cannot 30

- vote without help, the elector may be accompanied into an unoccupied voting compartment in a polling booth, or be otherwise helped, by someone chosen by the elector. 1
2
3
- (2) The person may help the elector in any of the following ways— 4
- (a) if asked by the elector—stating the names of candidates; 5
 - (b) acting as interpreter; 6
 - (c) explaining the ballot paper and the requirements of Division 11 (Marking of ballot papers) about its marking; 7
8
 - (d) marking, or helping to mark, the ballot paper in the way the elector wishes; 9
10
 - (e) folding the ballot paper and putting it into a ballot box or a declaration envelope; 11
12
 - (f) sealing a declaration envelope or putting it into a ballot box. 13
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) apply to all types of voting. 14
- (4) This section applies despite any of the following provisions— 15
- section 282(10) (Procedure for voting at a polling booth) 16
 - section 294 (How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth) 17
 - section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post). 18

Adjournment of poll 19

288.(1) If the conduct of a poll is, or is likely to be, obstructed or interrupted from any cause, the returning officer may adjourn the conduct of the poll generally or at a particular polling booth. 20
21
22

(2) If the conduct of a poll at a particular polling booth is, or is likely to be, obstructed or interrupted from any cause, the presiding officer at the booth may adjourn the conduct of the poll at the booth. 23
24
25

(3) If a poll is adjourned under subsection (1) or (2), the returning officer must fix a day (not later than 34 days after the day on which the poll is adjourned) for conducting the adjourned poll. 26
27
28

(4) The returning officer must give public notice of the day fixed— 29

- (a) in a newspaper circulating generally in the relevant part of the 30

- local government area; and 1
- (b) in other ways the returning officer considers appropriate. 2

Division 10—Declaration voting 3

Who may cast a declaration vote 4

- 289.** The following electors may cast a declaration vote— 5
- (a) an elector who, during ordinary voting hours on polling day, will 6
not be within 8 km, by the nearest practicable route, from a 7
polling booth; 8
- (b) an elector who, during ordinary voting hours on polling day, will 9
be working or travelling under conditions that prevent voting at a 10
polling booth; 11
- (c) an elector who, because of illness, disability or advanced 12
pregnancy, will be prevented from voting at a polling booth; 13
- (d) an elector who, because the elector is caring for a person who is 14
ill, has a disability or is pregnant, will be prevented from voting at 15
a polling booth; 16
- (e) an elector who, because of membership of a religious order or 17
because of religious beliefs, will be prevented from voting at a 18
polling booth for all, or most, of the ordinary voting hours on 19
polling day; 20
- (f) an elector who, on polling day, will be serving a sentence of 21
imprisonment, or under other detention; 22
- (g) an elector whose address has been omitted from a voters roll— 23
- (i) because of section 58 of the *Electoral Act 1992*; or 24
- (ii) under an arrangement under section 62 of the *Electoral Act* 25
1992 because of section 104 of the *Electoral Act 1918* 26
(Cwlth). 27

Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections	1
290. In an election (other than a postal ballot election), the following persons must cast a declaration vote—	2 3
(a) an elector whose name is not on the voters roll apparently because of an official error;	4 5
(b) an elector who is not enrolled on the voters roll, but is entitled to be enrolled, because of section 64(1)(a)(ii) of the <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> ;	6 7 8
(c) an elector who appears, from a record apparently made in error, to have already voted in the election;	9 10
(d) a person who is given a ballot paper and declaration envelope for voting because an issuing officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the person is not a particular elector.	11 12 13
Declaration voting for postal ballot elections	14
291. An elector in a postal ballot election must cast a declaration vote.	15
How declaration vote is cast	16
292. Subject to section 282 (Procedure for voting at a polling booth), an elector who may or must make a declaration vote must cast the vote by—	17 18
(a) if the elector cannot enter a polling booth because of illness, disability or advanced pregnancy—going to a place close to a polling booth and voting at that place; or	19 20 21
(b) going to a polling booth in the local government area, or division of the local government area, during voting hours at the booth and following the procedures set out in section 294 (How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth); or	22 23 24 25
(c) going to the local government’s public office before polling day and following the procedures set out in section 298 (Declaration voting before polling day); or	26 27 28
(d) if the elector is an elector mentioned in section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) or an elector for a postal ballot election—using the ballot paper and declaration envelope given to	29 30 31

the elector by the returning officer, and following the procedures set out in section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post).

Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote

293.(1) An elector mentioned in section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) may apply to the returning officer, or a presiding officer for the election, for a ballot paper and a declaration envelope.

(2) The application must be in the approved form.

(3) The returning officer or presiding officer must, as soon as practicable, give a ballot paper and the approved declaration envelope to the applicant if—

(a) the application is received by the officer not later than 6 p.m. on the Thursday before polling day; and

(b) the officer is satisfied the applicant is entitled to vote and make the application.

(4) If the returning officer or presiding officer is satisfied the applicant is an elector mentioned in section 290 (Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections), the officer—

(a) must not give a ballot paper to the applicant; but

(b) must give to the applicant an approved declaration form.

(5) If the returning officer or presiding officer is satisfied the applicant has properly completed the declaration form, the officer must, as soon as practicable, give a ballot paper and the approved declaration envelope to the applicant.

(6) The things given to an applicant under subsection (3) or (5) must be accompanied by an unsealed prepaid post envelope addressed to the returning officer and bearing the words ‘Ballot paper—(*insert* City, Town or Shire) of (*insert* name of local government area)’.

How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth

294.(1) An elector who must cast a declaration vote, other than an elector for a postal ballot election, may cast the vote by—

-
- (a) entering a polling booth in the local government area, or division of the local government area, during voting hours at the booth; and
- (b) completing the declaration form given to the elector by an issuing officer.
- (2) If the issuing officer is satisfied the elector has properly completed the declaration form, the officer must give a ballot paper and the approved declaration envelope to the elector.
- (3) On being given the ballot paper and the declaration envelope, the elector must, without delay—
- (a) sign the appropriate declaration on the declaration envelope before the issuing officer and have the officer sign the envelope as witness; and
- (b) go alone into an unoccupied voting compartment in the polling booth; and
- (c) there, in private, mark a vote on the ballot paper in accordance with Division 11 (Marking of ballot papers); and
- (d) fold the ballot paper, put it in the envelope and seal the envelope; and
- (e) put the sealed envelope in the appropriate ballot box in the polling booth; and
- (f) leave the polling booth.
- Distribution of ballot papers to electors for postal ballot election**
- 295.(1)** For a postal ballot election, the returning officer must post a ballot paper and approved declaration envelope to each elector for the postal ballot election as soon as practicable after the nomination day.
- (2) However, if the returning officer is satisfied an elector is one mentioned in section 290 (Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections), the officer—
- (a) must not give a ballot paper and declaration envelope to the elector; and
- (b) must give to the elector an approved declaration form.

(3) If the returning officer is satisfied the elector has properly completed the declaration form, the officer must, as soon as practicable, give a ballot paper and the approved declaration envelope to the elector.

(4) The things posted to electors under subsection (1) or (3) must be accompanied by an unsealed prepaid post envelope addressed to the returning officer and bearing the words ‘Ballot paper—(*insert* City, Town or Shire) of (*insert* name of local government area).’.

Record of ballot papers given to postal voters

296. The issuing officer who gives a ballot paper and declaration envelope under section 293 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote) or 295 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors for postal ballot election) must—

- (a) keep a record of the ballot paper and envelope given; and
- (b) sign the record.

Casting a declaration vote by post

297.(1) An elector who has received a ballot paper and declaration envelope under section 293 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote) or 295 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors for postal ballot election) must, before 6 p.m. on polling day—

- (a) sign the declaration on the declaration envelope in the presence of an adult, and have the adult sign the envelope as witness; and
- (b) in private, mark a vote on the ballot paper in accordance with Division 11 (Marking of ballot papers); and
- (c) fold the ballot paper, put it in the declaration envelope and seal the envelope; and
- (d) put the sealed declaration envelope containing the ballot paper in the prepaid post envelope mentioned in section 293(6) or 295(4) and post or give the envelope to the returning officer for the election.

(2) On receipt of the sealed envelope, the returning officer must put it in the appropriate ballot box.

Declaration voting before polling day

298.(1) The returning officer must declare 1 of the following places as a polling booth to enable electors entitled to cast a declaration vote under section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) to cast a vote at the election before polling day—

- (a) the local government’s public office, or a part of the public office; or
- (b) another office used by the local government to receive rate payments; or
- (c) if the returning officer is satisfied it is impracticable for a place mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) to be used as a polling booth—another convenient place in the local government area.

(2) An elector mentioned in subsection (1) may, at any time during the relevant election period when the public office is open for the conduct of business, ask an issuing officer at the public office for a ballot paper.

(3) Subject to section 282(5) to (7) (Procedure for voting at a polling booth), the issuing officer must comply with the request.

(4) An elector who wishes to vote under subsection (1)—

- (a) must complete and sign the approved application form; and
- (b) must comply with section 282; and
- (c) need not complete a declaration envelope.

(5) If an elector is an elector who must cast a declaration vote under section 290 (Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections), the elector—

- (a) must complete and sign the approved application form and declaration form; and
- (b) on being given a ballot paper and the approved declaration envelope, must comply with section 294(3) (How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth) without delay.

(6) In subsection (2)—

“relevant election period” means the period—

- (a) not earlier than—

-
- (i) 14 days before polling day; or 1
 - (ii) the longer period that the returning officer fixes and notifies 2
in a newspaper circulating in the local government area, or 3
division of the local government area; and 4
 - (b) not later than 6 p.m. on the day before polling day. 5

Division 11—Marking of ballot papers 6

Optional-preferential voting 7

299.(1) For an election of a councillor if the local government area is 8
divided into single-member divisions, a vote is validly cast if the elector 9
votes in accordance with subsection (2) or (3). 10

(2) An elector may vote by marking on a ballot paper the numeral 1, or a 11
tick or a cross, in the square opposite the name of the candidate whom the 12
elector prefers. 13

(3) Instead of voting in accordance with subsection (2), an elector may 14
vote by— 15

- (a) marking on a ballot paper the numeral 1, or a tick or a cross, in 16
the square opposite the name of a candidate to record the elector’s 17
first preference for the candidate; and 18

- (b) marking— 19

- (i) the numeral 2 in another square; or 20

- (ii) the numerals 2, 3, and so on (in regular arithmetical 21
sequence by intervals of 1 whole numeral) in other squares; 22

to record the order of the elector’s preferences for 1 or more (but 23
not necessarily all) of the other candidates. 24

First-past-the-post voting 25

300.(1) For an election other than one mentioned in section 299 26
(Optional-preferential voting), a vote is validly cast if the elector votes in 27
accordance with this section. 28

(2) For an election of mayor, the elector must mark on the ballot paper 29

- the numeral 1, or a tick or cross, in the square opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector prefers. 1
2
- (3) For an election of other councillors, the elector must mark on the ballot paper— 3
4
- (a) if 1 candidate is to be elected—the numeral 1, or a tick or cross, in the square opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector prefers; or 5
6
7
- (b) if 2 or more candidates are to be elected— 8
- (i) the numeral 1, or a tick or a cross, in the square opposite the name of 1 candidate for whom the elector wishes to vote; and 9
10
11
- (ii) the numeral 2, or the numerals 2, 3 and so on (in regular arithmetical sequence by intervals of 1 whole numeral), as the case may be, in the squares opposite the names of the other candidate or candidates for whom the elector wishes to vote, up to the number of candidates to be elected. 12
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Division 12—Replacement ballot papers 17

Use of replacement ballot papers 18

301.(1) If, while voting at a polling booth or voting under section 284 (Arrangements for electors with disability) or 286 (Arrangements for electoral visitor voting), a ballot paper given to an elector is accidentally defaced or destroyed, an issuing officer must give to the elector a replacement ballot paper for use in the poll. 19
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(2) However, before a replacement ballot paper can be given— 24

- (a) the ballot paper it replaces (the “**replaced ballot paper**”) must not have been already put in a ballot box in use in the poll; and 25
26
- (b) the elector must declare, in the approved declaration form, before the issuing officer that— 27
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- (i) the replaced ballot paper has been accidentally defaced or destroyed; and 29
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- (ii) the elector has not voted in the election; and 31

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- (c) if the replaced ballot paper has been accidentally defaced—the elector must give the defaced ballot paper to the issuing officer; and
- (d) if the replaced ballot paper has been accidentally destroyed—the elector must give to the issuing officer, if practicable, the remains of the ballot paper; and
- (e) the issuing officer must put the defaced ballot paper, or any remains of the destroyed ballot paper, in an envelope, seal the envelope and set it aside in the officer’s custody for separate identification under section 308(1)(g)(ii) (Preliminary counting by presiding officer).
- (3) If a ballot paper given to an elector under section 293 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote), or 295 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors for postal ballot election) is lost in transit or is accidentally defaced or destroyed, the returning officer for the election must, before 6 p.m. on polling day, give to the elector a replacement ballot paper and the approved declaration envelope for use in the election.
- (4) However, before a replacement ballot paper can be given—
- (a) the elector must declare, in the approved declaration form, before the issuing officer or an adult witness that—
- (i) the ballot paper it replaces (the **“replaced ballot paper”**) has not been received by the elector or has been accidentally defaced or destroyed; and
- (ii) the elector has not voted in the election; and
- (b) if the replaced ballot paper has been accidentally defaced—the elector must put the defaced ballot paper into the elector’s original declaration envelope or a replacement declaration envelope, seal the envelope and give the envelope to the issuing officer; and
- (c) if the replaced ballot paper has been accidentally destroyed—the elector must, if practicable, put the remains of the destroyed ballot paper into the elector’s original declaration envelope or a replacement declaration envelope, seal the envelope and give the envelope to the issuing officer; and
- (d) the issuing officer must set aside the elector’s declaration

envelope in the officer's custody for separate identification under section 308(1)(g)(ii) (Preliminary counting by presiding officer).

(5) The returning officer must record, in the approved form, the name and place of residence of each person to whom a replacement ballot paper is given.

(6) If a replacement ballot paper is used for voting—

- (a) the voting must take place under the appropriate provisions of Division 9 (Voting generally) or 10 (Declaration voting); and
- (b) the vote cast must be dealt with under the appropriate provisions of Division 11 (Marking of ballot papers).

Division 13—Effect of ballot papers

Effect of ballot papers—optional-preferential voting

302.(1) This section applies to the election if the system of voting is optional-preferential voting.

(2) For a ballot paper to have effect as recording a vote in the election—

- (a) the ballot paper—
 - (i) must be completed in accordance with section 299 (Optional-preferential voting); or
 - (ii) must contain writing or marking, other than marks mentioned in the section, indicating the elector's intended preference, or intended order of preferences; and
- (b) the ballot paper must not contain any writing or mark (other than one permitted by this Part) by which the elector can, in the returning officer's opinion, be identified; and
- (c) the ballot paper must have been put into the appropriate ballot box as required by this Part; and
- (d) for a ballot paper put into a declaration envelope as required by section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post)—
 - (i) section 297(1) must have been complied with; and

-
- (ii) if the elector is an elector mentioned in section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) and the declaration on the envelope is witnessed by a person other than an issuing officer—the signature of the declarant must correspond to the signature of the relevant applicant under section 293 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote); and
- (iii) if the declaration envelope is posted to the returning officer—it must be received by the returning officer within 10 days after polling day.
- (3) If a ballot paper shows 2 or more squares in which the same numeral is marked, those numerals and any higher numerals marked in other squares must be disregarded.
- (4) If a ballot paper shows a break in the sequence of numerals marked in the squares on the ballot paper to indicate preferences, the numeral that breaks the sequence and any higher numerals marked in other squares must be disregarded.
- Effect of ballot papers—first-past-the-post voting**
- 303.(1)** This section applies to the election if the system of voting is first-past-the-post voting.
- (2) For a ballot paper to have effect as recording a vote in the election—
- (a) the ballot paper—
- (i) must be completed in accordance with section 300 (First-past-the-post voting); or
- (ii) must contain writing or marking indicating the elector’s intended preference, or intention to vote for any particular candidate or candidates; and
- (b) the ballot paper must not contain any writing or mark (other than one authorised by this Part) by which the elector can, in the returning officer’s opinion, be identified; and
- (c) the ballot paper must have been put in the appropriate ballot box as required by this Part; and

-
- (d) for a ballot paper put into a declaration envelope as required by section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post)— 1
2
- (i) section 297(1) must have been complied with; and 3
- (ii) if the elector is an elector mentioned in section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) and the declaration on the envelope is witnessed by a person other than an issuing officer—the signature of the declarant must correspond to the signature of the relevant applicant under section 293 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote); and 4
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- (iii) if the declaration envelope is posted to the returning officer—it must be received by the returning officer within 10 days after polling day. 11
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- (3) If 2 or more candidates are to be elected, a ballot paper must not be rejected merely because it indicates the elector’s intention to vote for a number of candidates greater than the number to be elected. 14
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Posted vote presumed valid until contrary proved 17

304. If a declaration envelope and ballot paper to which section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post) applies is received by a returning officer by post, it must be presumed the provisions of section 297(1) have been complied with in relation to the declaration on the envelope until the contrary is proved. 18
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Formal and informal ballot papers 23

305.(1) A ballot paper that has effect to record a vote is a formal ballot paper. 24
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(2) A ballot paper that has no effect to record a vote is an informal ballot paper. 26
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Ballot paper partly formal and partly informal 28

306.(1) This section applies if— 29

- (a) an election for mayor and an election for the other councillors of 30

- the local government are held at the same time and 1 ballot paper is used for both elections; and 1
2
- (b) the ballot paper, as completed for an election, is informal but, as completed for the other election, is formal. 3
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- (2) The informal part of the ballot paper must be rejected and the formal part of the ballot paper must be counted under Division 14 (Counting of votes). 5
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Division 14—Counting of votes 8

Votes to be counted in accordance with this Division 9

307. Votes cast in an election are to be counted as required by this Division. 10
11

Preliminary counting by presiding officer 12

- 308.(1)** As soon as practicable after the end of ordinary voting hours on polling day, the presiding officer for a polling booth, at a place nominated by the presiding officer, in the presence of another issuing officer and any candidates and scrutineers who wish to attend, must— 13
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- (a) open all ballot boxes used at the polling booth; and 17
- (b) identify, and keep in a separate parcel, all declaration votes; and 18
- (c) examine all ballot papers that are not in declaration envelopes, and— 19
20
- (i) identify, and keep in a separate parcel, all informal ballot papers; and 21
22
- (ii) if the system of voting is first-past-the-post voting—count the number of votes for each candidate marked on all formal ballot papers, and keep the ballot papers in a separate parcel; 23
24
25
- (iii) if the system of voting is optional-preferential voting—arrange all formal ballot papers under the names of the candidates by putting in a separate parcel all formal ballot papers on which a first preference vote is recorded for the 26
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| same candidate; and | 1 |
| (d) prepare a written statement in duplicate in the approved form that— | 2
3 |
| (i) sets out, in words and numerals, the number of votes for each candidate if subsection (1)(c)(ii) applies, or the number of first preference votes for each candidate if subsection (1)(c)(iii) applies; and | 4
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| (ii) sets out the number of declaration envelopes and informal ballot papers; and | 8
9 |
| (iii) is signed by the presiding officer, and the issuing officer and any scrutineers who are present and wish to sign; and | 10
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| (e) seal up in separate parcels all formal and informal ballot papers, declaration envelopes and unused ballot papers; and | 12
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| (f) endorse on each parcel a description of its contents, sign the endorsement and allow any scrutineers, who wish to do so, to countersign the endorsement; and | 14
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| (g) put into separate parcels— | 17 |
| (i) the voters roll and all books and papers used by the presiding officer in the poll with 1 copy of the statement prepared under paragraph (d); and | 18
19
20 |
| (ii) all ballot papers or remains of ballot papers set aside, under section 283(2) (Duties of issuing officer for returned papers) or 301(2)(e) or (4)(d) (Use of replacement ballot papers), for separate identification; | 21
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24 |
| and endorse on each parcel a description of its contents; and | 25 |
| (h) endorse on each parcel— | 26 |
| (i) the name of the local government area, or division of the local government area, for which the election was held; and | 27
28 |
| (ii) the name of the polling booth from which the parcel has come; and | 29
30 |
| (i) sign each endorsement. | 31 |
| (2) The presiding officer must then, if the officer is not the returning | 32 |

- officer, give to the returning officer, or to a person nominated by the returning officer, as soon as practicable—
- (a) the parcels mentioned in subsection (1); and
 - (b) the copy of the statement prepared under subsection (1)(d) (other than the copy mentioned in subsection (1)(g)); and
 - (c) a reconciliation statement for all ballot papers given out at the presiding officer's polling booth and all votes put in ballot boxes at the booth.
- (3) A person must give to a presiding officer a receipt for the things received by the person from the presiding officer under subsection (2).

Preliminary processing of declaration votes by returning officer

309.(1) After 8 a.m. on polling day, the returning officer may open all ballot boxes containing only declaration votes and examine the declaration envelopes to decide whether the ballot papers in the envelopes are to be accepted for counting.

(2) As soon as practicable after 6 p.m. on polling day, the returning officer may open all other ballot boxes containing declaration votes and examine the declaration envelopes to decide whether the ballot papers in the envelopes are to be accepted for counting.

(3) As soon as practicable after receipt by the returning officer of a parcel of declaration votes from a polling booth, the returning officer may open the parcel and examine the declaration envelopes to decide whether the ballot papers in the envelopes are to be accepted for counting.

Procedure for processing declaration envelopes

310.(1) The returning officer must inform all candidates for election of the times when, and the places where, declaration envelopes will be examined by the returning officer and allow them, or their scrutineers, to attend at the processing of declaration votes.

(2) If the returning officer is satisfied—

- (a) a declaration envelope has been properly completed; and
- (b) the declarant on the envelope is entitled to cast a declaration vote

in the election;	1
the returning officer must, before opening the envelope, place a mark in ink against the declarant's name on the voters roll.	2 3
(3) If a declaration envelope is accepted, the returning officer must take from the envelope the ballot paper without unfolding it, or allowing anyone else to unfold it, put it in a sealed ballot box and keep it there until it is dealt with in the official counting of votes.	4 5 6 7
(4) The returning officer must—	8
(a) put all ballot papers (not in declaration envelopes) that are in a ballot box opened under section 309(2) (Preliminary processing of declaration votes by returning officer) into a sealed ballot box, without unfolding them, or allowing anyone else to unfold them; and	9 10 11 12 13
(b) keep them there until they are dealt with in the official counting of votes.	14 15
(5) If a declaration envelope is rejected, the returning officer must set it aside in the officer's custody for separate identification.	16 17
(6) The returning officer must seal up in separate parcels, and keep in the officer's custody for separate identification, all opened and unopened declaration envelopes.	18 19 20
Official counting of votes	21
311.(1) As soon as practicable after close of the poll in an election, the returning officer must follow the procedures set out in this section, in the presence of candidates for election, or scrutineers, who wish to attend.	22 23 24
(2) First, the returning officer must ascertain from the presiding officers' statements under section 308(2) (Preliminary counting by presiding officer)—	25 26 27
(a) if the system of voting is first-past-the-post voting—the number of votes cast for each candidate; or	28 29
(b) if the system of voting is optional-preferential voting—the number of first preference votes cast for each candidate.	30 31
(3) Second, the returning officer must—	32

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|------------|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) | open all sealed parcels of ballot papers given to the returning officer under section 308(2); and | 1
2 |
| (b) | examine all ballot papers that are not in declaration envelopes and— | 3
4 |
| (i) | if the system of voting is first-past-the-post voting—count the number of votes cast for each candidate on formal ballot papers, and keep the ballot papers in a separate parcel; or | 5
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7 |
| (ii) | if the system of voting is optional-preferential voting—arrange all formal ballot papers under the names of the candidates by putting in a separate parcel the formal ballot papers on which a first preference vote is indicated for the same candidate, and count the number of first preference votes for each candidate on the formal ballot papers. | 8
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| (4) | Third, the returning officer must— | 14 |
| (a) | open all other ballot boxes on hand; and | 15 |
| (b) | identify, and keep in a separate parcel, all informal ballot papers; and | 16
17 |
| (c) | examine all formal ballot papers and— | 18 |
| (i) | if the system of voting is first-past-the-post voting—count the number of votes cast for each candidate on the ballot papers, and keep the ballot papers in a separate parcel; or | 19
20
21 |
| (ii) | if the system of voting is optional-preferential voting—arrange the ballot papers under the names of the candidates by putting in a separate parcel the ballot papers on which a first preference vote is recorded for the same candidate, and count the number of first preference votes for each candidate on the ballot papers. | 22
23
24
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27 |
| (5) | Fourth, the returning officer must add together— | 28 |
| (a) | if the system of voting is first-past-the-post voting—the number counted under subsections (3)(b)(i) and (4)(c)(i); or | 29
30 |
| (b) | if the system of voting is optional-preferential voting—the number counted under subsections (3)(b)(ii) and (4)(c)(ii). | 31
32 |
| (6) | Fifth, the returning officer must reapply subsections (4) and (5) as | 33 |

more declaration envelopes are received by the returning officer under section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post) after close of the poll. 1
2

Treatment of ballot paper to which objection is made 3

312.(1) If, while a presiding officer or returning officer is complying with section 308 (Preliminary counting by presiding officer) or 311 (Official counting of votes), a candidate or scrutineer objects to treatment of a ballot paper as informal, the officer must mark on the back of it ‘formal’ or ‘informal’ according to whether the officer’s decision is to treat it as formal or informal. 4
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(2) If, while a presiding officer or returning officer, is complying with section 308 or 311, a candidate or scrutineer objects to the counting of a vote for a particular candidate, the officer must mark on the back of the relevant ballot paper the name of the candidate for whom it is counted. 10
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Counting of votes for optional-preferential system 14

313.(1) This section applies to the counting of votes in an election in which the system of voting is optional-preferential voting. 15
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(2) If, on final counting under section 311 (Official counting of votes), a majority of the first preference votes is for 1 candidate, that candidate is elected. 17
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(3) If not, a second count must take place. 20

(4) On the second count— 21

(a) the candidate who has the fewest first preference votes must be excluded; and 22
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(b) each ballot paper that records a first preference vote for the excluded candidate, and is not an exhausted ballot paper, must be transferred to the candidate next in the order of the elector’s preference; and 24
25
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(c) the ballot paper must be counted as recording a vote for the candidate to whom it is transferred. 28
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(5) If, on the second count, a candidate has a majority of the votes remaining in the count, the candidate is elected. 30
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-
- (6)** If not, the process of— 1
- (a) excluding the candidate who has fewest votes; and 2
 - (b) transferring each ballot paper that records a vote for the excluded candidate, and is not an exhausted ballot paper, to the continuing candidate next in order of the elector’s preference; and 3
4
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 - (c) counting the ballot paper as recording a vote for the candidate to whom it is transferred; 6
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- must be repeated until 1 candidate has a majority of the votes remaining in the count. 8
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- (7)** The candidate who under subsection (6) has a majority of the votes remaining in the count is elected. 10
11
- (8)** If, 2 or more candidates have an equal number of votes and 1 of them must be excluded— 12
13
- (a) if there has been an earlier count—the candidate who had the fewest votes at the last count at which the candidates did not have an equal number of votes must be excluded; or 14
15
16
 - (b) if there has not been an earlier count or the candidates had an equal number of votes at all earlier counts—the candidate whose name is on a slip chosen under subsection (9) must be excluded. 17
18
19
- (9)** For the purposes of subsection (8)(b), the returning officer must— 20
- (a) write the names of the candidates who have an equal number of votes on similar slips of paper; and 21
22
 - (b) fold the slips, concealing the names; and 23
 - (c) put the slips in an opaque container and shuffle them; and 24
 - (d) raise the container so that its contents cannot be seen and choose a slip at random. 25
26
- (10)** If, after a count at which the candidate with fewest votes must be excluded, 2 candidates have an equal number of votes and are the only candidates not excluded, the returning officer must decide, by way of a casting vote, which candidate is elected. 27
28
29
30
- (11)** In casting a vote under subsection (10), the returning officer need not complete a ballot paper. 31
32

(12) Subsection (10) has effect despite section 280 (Who may vote).	1
Counting of votes for first-past-the-post system	2
314.(1) This section applies to the counting of votes in an election in which the system of voting is first-past-the-post voting.	3 4
(2) If the election is for mayor of the local government, the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes is elected.	5 6
(3) If the election is for councillors (other than the mayor) of the local government—	7 8
(a) if 1 person only is to be elected—the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes is elected; and	9 10
(b) if 2 or more persons are to be elected—the candidates elected are—	11 12
(i) the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes; and	13
(ii) the candidate who receives the next highest number of votes; and	14 15
(iii) the candidate who receives the next highest number of votes; and so on, up to the number of persons to be elected.	16 17
(4) If 2 or more candidates receive the same number of votes so that subsection (2) or (3)(a) or (b) cannot be applied, the returning officer must decide, by way of a casting vote, which candidate is elected.	18 19 20
(5) In casting a vote under subsection (4), the returning officer need not complete a ballot paper.	21 22
(6) Subsection (4) has effect despite section 280 (Who may vote).	23
Returning officer's duty after counting votes	24
315.(1) When the result of the poll for the election is known, the returning officer must—	25 26
(a) seal up all of the formal ballot papers, informal ballot papers, declaration envelopes, defaced ballot papers, remains of destroyed ballot papers, unused ballot papers, books and papers (other than	27 28 29

-
- the voters roll) of each presiding officer used in the poll; and 1
- (b) endorse on each parcel a description of its contents and sign the 2
endorsement; and 3
- (c) allow any scrutineers, who wish to do so, to countersign the 4
endorsement. 5
- (2) The returning officer must then— 6
- (a) examine the voters rolls used in the election and marked by 7
issuing officers to ascertain whether any elector has voted more 8
than once; and 9
- (b) make a list in the approved form of the names and numbers on 10
the voters roll of all electors who appear to have voted more than 11
once in the election, enclose the original of the list with the voters 12
rolls in a sealed up parcel, and give a copy of the list to each 13
person who was a candidate in the election. 14

Division 15—Actions following poll 15

Declaration of poll 16

316.(1) As soon as practicable after the result of a poll for the election is 17
known, the returning officer must, by notice in the approved form, 18
declare— 19

- (a) the result of the poll; and 20
- (b) the names of each candidate who has been elected. 21

(2) The returning officer must— 22

- (a) display the notice in a conspicuous place in the local 23
government's public office; and 24
- (b) publish the notice in a newspaper circulating generally in the local 25
government area, or the division of the local government area, for 26
which the election was held. 27

(3) The returning officer must not delay complying with subsection (1) 28
or (2) merely because some ballot papers have not been received by the 29
returning officer, if it is clear the votes recorded on the ballot papers could 30

not affect the result of the election. 1

Notice of final result of poll 2

317.(1) The returning officer must give notice of the final result of the poll to each candidate as soon as practicable after— 3
4

(a) all ballot papers used in the poll have been examined; and 5

(b) all votes cast in the poll on ballot papers that appear to be formal have been counted. 6
7

(2) The notice must be in the approved form. 8

List of electors failing to vote 9

318.(1) The returning officer must make a list of the names and addresses, and the numbers shown on the voters roll, of all electors who— 10
11

(a) have not been issued with ballot papers for the election; or 12

(b) in the case of electors mentioned in section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) or electors for a postal ballot election—have not given their ballot papers to the returning officer. 13
14
15

(2) The returning officer must— 16

(a) certify the list by declaration in the approved form; and 17

(b) deposit the list with the local government; and 18

(c) give a copy of the list to any person who— 19

(i) was a candidate in the election; and 20

(ii) applies to the returning officer for a copy of the list no later than 28 days after the final result of the poll is declared. 21
22

(3) The list is to be held in the local government's public office, in the chief executive officer's custody. 23
24

Notice to elector failing to vote 25

319.(1) The local government— 26

(a) may cause notice under this section to be given to each elector 27

shown on the list deposited under section 318 (List of electors failing to vote), at the elector's address shown on the list; and	1 2
(b) if it does give notice—must record on the list, against the elector's name, the fact that notice has been given.	3 4
(2) The notice must—	5
(a) show the elector's full name and address and number on the voters roll; and	6 7
(b) state that—	8
(i) the elector appears to have failed to vote at the election; and	9
(ii) it is an offence to fail, without a valid and sufficient reason, to vote at an election; and	10 11
(c) require the elector to—	12
(i) state, in a form included in or with the notice, whether the elector voted and, if not, the reason for failing to vote; and	13 14
(ii) sign the form and post or deliver it to the local government's chief executive officer so that it is received by a specified day, not earlier than 21 days after the elector receives the notice.	15 16 17 18
(3) The elector must comply with the notice.	19
(4) If—	20
(a) the elector is absent, or unable, because of incapacity, to comply with the notice; and	21 22
(b) someone else who has personal knowledge of the facts satisfies the requirements of the notice;	23 24
the elector is taken to have complied with the notice.	25

Recording response to notice

320. The local government must record against the name of an elector who is given a notice under section 319 (Notice to elector failing to vote) on the list made under section 318 (List of electors failing to vote) whether the elector—	26 27 28 29 30
--	----------------------------

-
- (a) has complied with the requirements of the notice; and 1
 - (b) had a valid and sufficient reason for failing to vote at the election. 2

Evidentiary value of list under s.318 3

321. In a proceeding, a document purporting to be a list, or a copy of or extract from a list, made under section 318 (List of electors failing to vote), and to be certified by the local government’s chief executive officer is evidence of the matters contained in the document. 4
5
6
7

Disposal of material resulting from election 8

322.(1) As soon as practicable after giving notice of the final result of the poll to candidates, the returning officer must— 9
10

- (a) destroy all unused ballot papers; and 11
- (b) seal up in packets all other parcels sealed up under section 315 (Returning officer’s duty after counting votes); and 12
13
- (c) endorse on each packet— 14
 - (i) a description of its contents; and 15
 - (ii) the name of the local government area, or division of the local government area, for which the election was held; and 16
17
 - (iii) the polling day; 18
 and sign the endorsement; and 19
- (d) if the returning officer is not the local government’s chief executive officer—give each packet to the chief executive officer. 20
21

(2) The chief executive officer must keep the packets in safe custody for 1 year. 22
23

(3) At the end of the year, the chief executive officer must— 24

- (a) destroy all ballot papers contained in the packets; and 25
- (b) dispose of the other contents of the packets in the way the officer considers appropriate. 26
27

(4) Each councillor of the local government may attend during the destruction of ballot papers by, or at the direction of, its chief executive 28
29

officer to ensure the papers are destroyed. 1

Ballot papers as evidence 2

323. In a proceeding, a ballot paper apparently used at an election and 3
 identified by evidence as 1 of the ballot papers given to, or held by, the local 4
 government's chief executive officer under section 322 (Disposal of 5
 material resulting from election) is evidence of the vote or votes cast in the 6
 election as recorded on the ballot paper. 7

Notice to Electoral Commission of certain declaration votes 8

324. As soon as practicable after the election, the returning officer must 9
 give to the Electoral Commission notice of the names and addresses of all 10
 persons permitted to vote at the election whose names are not on the voters 11
 roll, apparently because of official error, if the error relates to the keeping of 12
 an electoral roll under the *Electoral Act 1992*. 13

Division 16—Enforcement 14

Subdivision A—Offences in general 15

False or misleading statements 16

325.(1) A person must not— 17

- (a) state something under this Chapter that the person knows is false 18
 or misleading in a material particular; or 19
- (b) omit from a statement made under this Chapter anything without 20
 which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in 21
 a material particular. 22

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months. 23

(2) A complaint against a person for a contravention of subsection (1) is 24
 sufficient if it states that the statement was false or misleading to the 25
 person's knowledge. 26

False, misleading or incomplete electoral documents

326. A person must not give a document under this Chapter containing information that the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular without—

- (a) indicating that the document is false, misleading or incomplete and the respect in which the document is false, misleading or incomplete; and
- (b) giving the correct information if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

Bribery

327.(1) In this section—

“election conduct” of a person means—

- (a) the way in which the person votes at an election; or
- (b) the person’s nominating as a candidate for an election; or
- (c) the person’s support of, or opposition to, a candidate or a political party at an election.

(2) A person must not—

- (a) ask for or receive; or
- (b) offer, or agree, to ask for or receive;

property or a benefit of any kind (whether for the person or someone else) on the understanding that the person’s election conduct will be influenced or affected.

(3) A person must not, in order to influence or affect another person’s election conduct, give, or promise or offer to give, property or a benefit of any kind to anyone else.

Maximum penalty—85 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

Providing money for illegal payments	1
328. A person must not knowingly give money for—	2
(a) any payment that is contrary to law relating to elections; or	3
(b) replacing any money that has been spent in making a payment mentioned in paragraph (a).	4
Maximum penalty—85 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.	5
	6
Improperly influencing electoral officers	7
329. A person must not improperly influence an electoral officer in the performance of the officer’s duties under this Act.	8
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year.	9
	10
Interfering with election right or duty	11
330. A person must not hinder or interfere with the free exercise or performance, by another person, of another right or duty under this Act that relates to an election.	12
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.	13
	14
	15
Forging or uttering electoral papers	16
331.(1) A person must not—	17
(a) forge an electoral paper; or	18
(b) utter a forged electoral paper knowing it to be forged.	19
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.	20
(2) A person must not make someone else’s signature on an electoral paper.	21
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.	22
	23
Wilful neglect etc. of electoral officers	24
332. An electoral officer must not wilfully neglect or fail to perform a duty under this Act.	25
	26

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.	1
No record to be made of vote cast	2
333. An electoral officer, or scrutineer, must not make a mark, memorandum or note on a voters roll or other list of voters or otherwise—	3 4
(a) that indicates for whom a person has cast a vote; or	5
(b) that would enable the officer or scrutineer to know or remember for whom a person has cast a vote.	6 7
Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.	8
 <i>Subdivision B—Offences about electoral advertising and information</i>	 9
 Responsibility for election matter	 10
334.(1) A person must not, during the election period for an election—	11
(a) print, publish, distribute or broadcast; or	12
(b) permit or authorise someone else to print, publish, distribute or broadcast;	13 14
any advertisement, handbill, pamphlet or notice containing election matter unless there appears, or is stated, at its end the particulars required by subsection (2).	15 16 17
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.	18
(2) The particulars are—	19
(a) in any case—the name and address (other than a post office box or facility) of the person who authorised the advertisement, handbill, pamphlet or notice; and	20 21 22
(b) for an advertisement or notice printed except in a newspaper—the name and place of business of the printer.	23 24
(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to an advertisement that—	25
(a) is printed, published or distributed on a car sticker, T-shirt, lapel badge, pen, pencil or balloon; or	26 27

- (b) is of a kind prescribed by regulation. 1

Headline to electoral advertisements 2

335. The proprietor of a newspaper commits an offence if— 3

- (a) an article, or a paragraph, containing matter about an election is printed in the newspaper; and 4
5

- (b) either— 6

- (i) the insertion of the article or paragraph is, or is to be, paid for; or 7
8

- (ii) any reward or compensation, or promise of reward or compensation, is, or is to be, made for the insertion of the article or paragraph; and 9
10
11

- (c) the proprietor does not cause the word ‘advertisement’ to be printed as a headline to the article or paragraph in letters not smaller than 10 point or long primer. 12
13
14

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units. 15

Misleading voters 16

336.(1) A person must not, during an election period for an election, print, publish, distribute or broadcast anything that is intended or likely to mislead an elector about the way of voting at the election. 17
18
19

(2) A person must not, for the purpose of affecting the election of a candidate, knowingly publish a false statement of fact about the personal character or conduct of the candidate. 20
21
22

(3) A person must not, during an election period print, publish, distribute or broadcast by television anything that purports to be a representation of a ballot paper for use in the election, if it is likely to induce an elector to vote other than in accordance with this Part. 23
24
25
26

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units. 27

Subdivision C—Offences about voting 28

Failure to vote

337.(1) An elector must not—

- (a) fail to vote at an election without valid and sufficient reason; or
- (b) fail to comply with the requirements of a notice given to the elector under section 319 (Notice to elector failing to vote); or
- (c) purport to comply with the requirements of a notice given to the elector under section 319, make a statement the elector knows to be false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(2) An elector's belief that it is part of the elector's religious duty not to vote at elections is valid and sufficient reason for the elector's failure to vote in a particular election.

(3) A complaint against a person for a contravention of subsection (1)(c) is sufficient if it states that the statement was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

Leave to vote

338.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an employee who is an elector asks his or her employer, before polling day for an election, for leave of absence to vote at the election; and
- (b) the absence is necessary to enable the employee to vote at the election.

(2) The employer must allow the employee leave of absence for a reasonable period (not more than 2 hours) to enable the employee to vote at the election, unless the absence is reasonably likely to cause danger or substantial loss to the employer in relation to the employment concerned.

(3) The employer must not impose any penalty or disproportionate deduction of pay for the leave of absence.

(4) An employee must not ask for leave of absence under subsection (1) to vote at an election unless the employee genuinely intends to vote at the election.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units. 1

Canvassing in or near polling booths 2

339.(1) During an election period, a person must not do any of the things mentioned in subsection (2)— 3
4

(a) inside a polling booth; or 5

(b) within 6 m of an entrance to a building if— 6

(i) the building is, or is part of, a polling booth; and 7

(ii) either a ballot box is in the building for use in the election, or a person is in the building for the purpose of casting a vote in the election. 8
9
10

(2) The things are— 11

(a) canvassing for votes; or 12

(b) inducing an elector not to— 13

(i) vote in a particular way; or 14

(ii) vote at all in the election; or 15

(c) loitering; or 16

(d) obstructing the free passage of a person seeking to vote. 17

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units. 18

Interrupting voting etc. 19

340. A person must not— 20

(a) enter or remain in a polling booth other than under this Act; or 21

(b) wilfully interrupt, obstruct or disturb any proceeding at an election; or 22
23

(c) enter a voting compartment other than under this Act; or 24

(d) prevent a scrutineer from entering or leaving a polling place— 25

(i) during voting hours for the polling place; or 26

(ii) while votes are being counted at the polling place; or 27

(e) obstruct or wilfully mislead an electoral officer in the performance of a duty.	1 2
Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.	3
Influencing voting	4
341. A person must not, by violence or intimidation, influence a person's vote at an election.	5 6
Maximum penalty—85 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.	7
Party badges not to be worn in polling booths	8
342. A person must not wear or display any badge or emblem of a political party in a polling booth.	9 10
Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.	11
Voting if not entitled	12
343. A person must not, at an election—	13
(a) vote in someone else's name (including a dead or fictitious person); or	14 15
(b) vote more than once; or	16
(c) cast a vote that the person knows the person is not entitled to cast; or	17 18
(d) if the person knows someone else is not entitled to vote at the election, procure the other person to vote.	19 20
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.	21
Offences relating to ballot papers	22
344.(1) A person must not—	23
(a) wilfully fail to comply with section 282 (Procedure for voting at a polling booth) or 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post); or	24 25
(b) take a ballot paper out of a polling booth other than under this	26

Part; or	1
(c) place in a ballot box a ballot paper that has not been—	2
(i) given to an elector under this Part; or	3
(ii) marked by the elector.	4
(2) A person must not, without lawful excuse, obtain possession of or have in the person’s possession—	5 6
(a) a ballot paper that has been marked by anyone else; or	7
(b) a declaration form or envelope that has been signed by anyone else.	8 9
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.	10
Failure to deliver or post documents for someone else	11
345.(1) If a person is given, for delivery or posting to the returning officer—	12 13
(a) an application by someone else to be treated as a declaration voter; or	14 15
(b) a declaration form that appears to be completed	16
the person must promptly deliver or post it to the returning officer.	17
(2) If a person is given, for delivery or posting to the returning officer, a declaration envelope that appears to be completed, the person must give or post it to the returning officer before 6 p.m. on polling day.	18 19 20
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.	21
Breach of confidentiality of vote	22
346.(1) A person must not examine a ballot paper used in the election to ascertain the candidates for whom an elector has voted.	23 24
(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a proceeding in a court or a person in the performance of functions under this Act.	25 26
(3) If, in performing a function for an election, a person has ascertained the candidates for whom an elector has cast a vote, the person must not disclose, or assist in disclosing, that fact, unless the person is required by	27 28 29

law to make the disclosure.	1
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.	2
Breaking seals on parcels	3
347. A person must not wilfully open or break the seal of a parcel or packet sealed under this Part unless the person is authorised under this Act or ordered by a court to open or break the seal.	4 5 6
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.	7
Duty of witness to signing of declaration voting papers	8
348. A person (the “ witness ”) must not sign a declaration envelope as witness under section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post) unless—	9 10
(a) the witness is satisfied of the identity of the elector who signs the declaration before the witness; and	11 12
(b) the witness has seen the elector sign the declaration; and	13
(c) either—	14
(i) the witness knows that the declaration made by the elector is true; or	15 16
(ii) the witness is satisfied that the declaration is true because of inquiries of the elector or otherwise.	17 18
Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.	19
 <i>Subdivision D—Injunctions</i>	 20
Injunctions to restrain contravention of Chapter	21
349.(1) An application may be made to the Supreme Court for an injunction if—	22 23
(a) either—	24
(i) a person (the “ offending party ”) has engaged, is engaging or proposes to engage in conduct; or	25 26

-
- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (ii) a person (also the “ offending party ”) has failed, is failing or proposes to fail to do anything; and | 1
2 |
| (b) the conduct or failure constituted, constitutes or would constitute a contravention of, or an offence against, this Chapter. | 3
4 |
| (2) The application may be made by the returning officer or a candidate for election. | 5
6 |
| (3) The Court may grant an interim injunction pending determination of the application. | 7
8 |
| (4) If a returning officer makes the application, the Court must not require the officer or anyone else to give an undertaking about damages as a condition of granting an interim injunction. | 9
10
11 |
| (5) On consideration of the application, the Court may— | 12 |
| (a) if subsection (1)(a)(i) applies— | 13 |
| (i) grant an injunction restraining the offending party from engaging in the conduct concerned; and | 14
15 |
| (ii) also require the offending party to do anything to prevent or remedy the contravention; or | 16
17 |
| (b) if subsection (1)(a)(ii) applies—grant an injunction requiring the offending party to do the thing in question. | 18
19 |
| (6) The Court may grant the injunction— | 20 |
| (a) if the Court is satisfied the offending party has engaged in the conduct, or failed to do the thing, mentioned in subsection (1)—whether or not it appears to the court that the offending party intends— | 21
22
23
24 |
| (i) to engage again or continue to engage in the conduct; or | 25 |
| (ii) to fail or continue to fail to do the thing; or | 26 |
| (b) if it appears to the Court that, if the injunction is not granted, it is likely the offending party will engage in the conduct, or fail to do the thing, mentioned in subsection (1), whether or not— | 27
28
29 |
| (i) the offending party has previously engaged in the conduct or failed to do the thing; or | 30
31 |
| (ii) there is imminent danger of substantial damage to any | 32 |

person if the offending party engages in the conduct or fails to do the thing. 1
2

(7) The Court may refuse to grant an injunction if it appears to the Court that application was not made to the Court at the earliest possible opportunity. 3
4
5

(8) The Court may discharge or vary the injunction or an interim injunction. 6
7

(9) The powers conferred on the Court by this section are in addition to, and do not limit, other powers of the Court. 8
9

PART 7—FRESH ELECTIONS

 10

Requirements for fresh election

 11

350.(1) A regulation may direct that a fresh election of councillors of a local government be held if the local government is dissolved under section 113 (Dissolution of local government). 12
13
14

(2) A regulation may direct that a fresh election of councillors of a local government, or a division of a local government, be held if action is taken to implement a reviewable local government matter under Chapter 3 (Interaction with the State), Part 1 (Review of local government matters). 15
16
17
18

(3) A direction may be given at the time of the dissolution or the action is taken as mentioned in subsection (1), or at a later time. 19
20

Time for fresh election

 21

351. The day on which a fresh election is to be held is a Saturday fixed by regulation made under section 350 (Requirements for fresh election). 22
23

Returning officer for fresh election

 24

352. The returning officer for a fresh election of councillors of a local government is the local government's chief executive officer or, if there is no chief executive officer, a person appointed by the Minister. 25
26
27

Voters roll for fresh election	1
353. A voters roll for a fresh election is to be compiled under the regulation directing the holding of the fresh election.	2 3
Other provisions of Chapter apply	4
354. The provisions of this Chapter (other than this Part) apply, with all necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation, to a fresh election as if the election were a triennial election.	5 6 7
Extension of term of councillors	8
355. In directing a fresh election, a regulation may declare that the councillors elected at the fresh election are elected for a term ending at the conclusion of the triennial elections after the next triennial elections.	9 10 11
CHAPTER 6—GENERAL OPERATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	12 13
PART 1—PROCEEDINGS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	14 15
<i>Division 1—What meetings are held</i>	16
Post-election meetings	17
356. A local government must hold a meeting within 14 days after the conclusion of the triennial elections and each fresh election of its councillors.	18 19 20
Agenda of post-election meetings	21
357. The matters a local government must consider at a meeting	22

-
- mentioned in section 356 (Post-election meetings) include— 1
- (a) the day and time for holding other meetings; and 2
 - (b) the appointment of its deputy mayor; and 3
 - (c) the appointment of its standing committees. 4

Other meetings 5

358.(1) Other meetings of a local government are to be held at the times and places it decides. 6
7

(2) However, it must meet— 8

- (a) for a city or town—at least once in each month; or 9
- (b) for a shire—at least once in each period of 3 months. 10

Division 2—Local government meetings 11

Place of meetings 12

359.(1) All meetings of a local government must be held at its public office. 13
14

(2) However, a local government may, by resolution, fix another place for a particular meeting. 15
16

Quorum at meetings 17

360.(1) A quorum of a local government is a majority of its councillors. 18

(2) However, if the number of councillors is an even number, one-half of the number is a quorum. 19
20

Procedure at meetings 21

361.(1) Business may be conducted at a meeting of a local government only if a quorum is present. 22
23

(2) At a meeting— 24

(a) voting must be open; and	1
(b) a question is decided by a majority of the votes of the councillors present; and	2 3
(c) each councillor present has a vote on each question to be decided and, if the votes are equal, the councillor presiding has a casting vote; and	4 5 6
(d) if a councillor present fails to vote, the councillor is taken to have voted in the negative.	7 8
Minutes must be kept	9
362.(1) A local government must keep minutes of its proceedings.	10
(2) The minutes must be taken and confirmed under section 375 (Minutes).	11 12
Adjournment of meetings	13
363.(1) The majority of councillors present at a meeting of a local government may adjourn the meeting to a later hour of the same day or to a later day.	14 15 16
(2) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for a meeting, the meeting may be adjourned to a later hour or another day within 14 days after the day of adjournment, by—	17 18 19
(a) a majority of the councillors present; or	20
(b) if only 1 councillor is present—the councillor; or	21
(c) if no councillors are present—the chief executive officer.	22
Notice of meetings	23
364.(1) Written notice of each meeting or adjourned meeting of a local government must be given to each councillor at least 2 days before the day of the meeting unless it is impracticable to give the notice.	24 25 26
(2) A notice must specify—	27
(a) the day and time of the meeting; and	28

- (b) for a special meeting—the object of the meeting. 1
- (3) The only business that may be conducted at a special meeting is the 2
business specified in the notice of meeting. 3

Repeal or amendment of resolutions 4

365.(1) A resolution of a local government may be repealed or amended 5
only if written notice of intention to propose the repeal or amendment is 6
given to each councillor at least 5 days before the meeting at which the 7
proposal is to be made. 8

(2) At the meeting to decide the proposal, the proposal is taken to have 9
been defeated unless it is agreed to by— 10

- (a) if the number of councillors present at the meeting is more than 11
the number present at the meeting at which the resolution was 12
adopted—a majority of the councillors present; or 13
- (b) in any other case—a majority of all councillors. 14

Division 3—Committees and their meetings 15

Appointment of committees 16

366. A local government may— 17

- (a) appoint, from its councillors, standing committees or special 18
committees; and 19
- (b) appoint advisory committees; and 20
- (c) fix the quorum of each committee; and 21
- (d) appoint a chairperson of each committee. 22

Advisory committees 23

367.(1) An advisory committee— 24

- (a) must not be appointed as a standing committee; and 25
- (b) may include in its members persons who are not councillors. 26

(2) A member of an advisory committee who is not a councillor may vote on business before the committee.	1 2
Delegate members of committees	3
368.(1) A local government that appoints a committee may appoint 1 person as a delegate member of the committee.	4 5
(2) In the absence of a member of the committee, the delegate member may attend meetings of the committee and act as a member of the committee.	6 7 8
Quorum	9
369. A quorum of a committee is the number—	10
(a) fixed by the local government; or	11
(b) if a number is not fixed by the local government—fixed by the committee.	12 13
Chairperson of committee	14
370.(1) If the local government does not appoint a chairperson for a committee, the committee may appoint 1 of its members as chairperson.	15 16
(2) If the chairperson is not present at a meeting, the members present may appoint a chairperson for the meeting.	17 18
Committee meetings	19
371.(1) Meetings of a committee are to be held at the times and places it decides.	20 21
(2) At a meeting—	22
(a) voting must be open; and	23
(b) a question is decided by a majority of the votes of the members present; and	24 25
(c) each member present has a vote on each question to be decided and, if the votes are equal, the member presiding has a casting	26 27

vote; and	1
(d) if a member present fails to vote, the member is taken to have voted in the negative.	2 3
Reports	4
372. A committee must report to the local government as directed by the local government.	5 6
Minutes must be kept unless committee exempted	7
373.(1) A committee must keep minutes of its proceedings unless it is exempted under subsection (3).	8 9
(2) The minutes must be taken and confirmed under section 375 (Minutes).	10 11
(3) A local government may, by resolution, exempt a committee from the requirement to keep minutes of its proceedings if the committee's function is only to advise or recommend to the local government.	12 13 14
(4) If a committee is exempted under subsection (3), it must give to the local government a written report of its deliberations and its advice or recommendations.	15 16 17
 <i>Division 4—Meetings generally</i>	 18
Division applies to local governments and their committees	19
374. This Division applies to a meeting of a local government or a committee.	20 21
Minutes	22
375.(1) A local government's chief executive officer must ensure that minutes of each meeting are taken under the supervision of the person presiding at the meeting.	23 24 25
(2) Minutes of each meeting must include—	26

(a)	the names of councillors or committee members present at the meeting; and	1 2
(b)	if a division is called on a question—the names of all persons voting on the question and how they voted.	3 4
(3)	At each meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting must be—	5
(a)	confirmed by the councillors or members present; and	6
(b)	signed by the person presiding at the later meeting.	7
 Meetings in public unless otherwise resolved		 8
376.	A meeting is open to the public unless the local government or committee has resolved that the meeting be closed under section 377 (Closed meetings).	9 10 11
 Closed meetings		 12
377.(1)	A local government or committee may resolve that a meeting be closed to the public if its councillors or members consider it necessary to close the meeting to discuss—	13 14 15
(a)	the appointment, dismissal or discipline of employees; or	16
(b)	industrial matters affecting employees; or	17
(c)	the local government’s budget; or	18
(d)	rating concessions; or	19
(e)	contracts proposed to be made by it; or	20
(f)	starting or defending legal proceedings involving it; or	21
(g)	preparation and amendment of planning instruments, including rezoning or development of land under a planning scheme; or	22 23
(h)	other business for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government or someone else, or enable a person to gain a financial advantage.	24 25 26
(2)	A resolution that a meeting be closed must specify the nature of the matters to be considered while the meeting is closed.	27 28
(3)	A local government or committee must not make a resolution (other	29

than a procedural resolution) in a closed meeting. 1

Public notice of meetings 2

378.(1) A local government must, at least once in each year, publish in a newspaper circulating generally in its area a notice of the days and times when its ordinary meetings, and the ordinary meetings of its standing committees, will be held. 3
4
5
6

(2) The local government must display in a conspicuous place in its public office a notice of the days and times when— 7
8

(a) its meetings will be held; or 9

(b) meetings of its committees will be held. 10

(3) The local government must immediately notify any change to the days and times mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) in the same way as the days and times were previously notified. 11
12
13

(4) A list of the items to be discussed at a meeting mentioned in subsection (2) must be open to inspection at the time the agenda for the meeting is made available to councillors. 14
15
16

(5) Subsection (4) does not affect the right to discuss or deal with, at any meeting, items arising after the agenda for the meeting is made available to councillors. 17
18
19

Public notice of resolution authorising remuneration etc. 20

379.(1) A resolution authorising the payment or provision of remuneration to councillors of a local government may be passed only if notice has been given of the proposed resolution. 21
22
23

(2) Notice must be given by— 24

(a) publishing, at least 4 weeks, and not more than 6 weeks, before the meeting, a notice setting out the proposed resolution, and the day and time of the proposed meeting, in a newspaper circulated generally in its area; and 25
26
27
28

(b) putting a copy of the notice on display in a conspicuous place in its public office on the day on which the notice is published under paragraph (a); and 29
30
31

- (c) keeping the copy of the notice on display until after the meeting. 1

Division 5—Records 2

Safe custody of records 3

380. The chief executive officer of a local government is responsible for safe custody of— 4
5

- (a) all records about the proceedings, accounts or transactions of the local government or its committees; and 6
7
- (b) all documents owned or held by the local government. 8

Loss or destruction of records 9

381.(1) If a document owned or held by a local government is lost or destroyed, the Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of repairing the loss. 10
11
12

(2) A regulation may, for example, provide that a copy of the document is effective for all purposes, including being admissible in evidence, as if it were the original. 13
14
15

Inspection of records by the public 16

382.(1) A copy of the minutes of each meeting of a local government— 17

- (a) must be available for inspection at its public office within 10 days after the end of the meeting; and 18
19
- (b) when the minutes have been confirmed—must be available for purchase at the public office. 20
21

(2) The price of a copy of confirmed minutes must not be more than— 22

- (a) the cost to the local government of having the copy printed and made available for purchase; and 23
24
- (b) if the copy is supplied to a purchaser by post—the cost of postage. 25
26

Inspection of records by members	1
383.(1) This section applies to local government records, whether or not they are open to inspection under section 382 (Inspection of records by the public).	2 3 4
(2) A councillor of the local government may inspect, and make a copy of or take an extract from, a record about its operations or the operations of any of its committees.	5 6 7
(3) A member of a committee may inspect, and make a copy of, a record about the committee's operations.	8 9
(4) This section is subject to section 709 (Request to employees for help or advice).	10 11
Duty to make records available	12
384. A person who has charge of a document owned or held by a local government must not obstruct or hinder the inspection or copying of the document under section 382 (Inspection of records by the public) or 383 (Inspection of records by members).	13 14 15 16
Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.	17
<i>Division 6—Miscellaneous</i>	18
Correspondence with local government	19
385.(1) All correspondence with a local government about matters affecting it is taken to be addressed to the chief executive officer.	20 21
(2) The chief executive officer is responsible for taking the appropriate action for the correspondence.	22 23
Delegation by local government	24
386.(1) A local government may, by resolution, delegate its powers under a local government Act.	25 26
(2) The delegation may be made to—	27

(a) the mayor; or	1
(b) a standing committee consisting of only councillors; or	2
(c) the chairperson of a standing committee consisting only of councillors; or	3 4
(d) the chief executive officer.	5
(3) However, a local government may not delegate a power if—	6
(a) the power is to take disciplinary action against an employee appointed by it; or	7 8
(b) an Act provides that the power must be exercised by resolution.	9
(4) All delegations made by a local government must be recorded in a register of delegations kept by its chief executive officer.	10 11
(5) The register must contain the particulars prescribed by regulation.	12
(6) The register is open to inspection.	13
Preservation of proceedings	14
387. Proceedings of a local government or any of its committees or actions of a person acting as a councillor or member of a committee, are not invalid merely because of—	15 16 17
(a) vacancies in the membership of the local government or committee; or	18 19
(b) a defect or irregularity in the election or appointment of any councillor or committee member; or	20 21
(c) the disqualification of a councillor or committee member from acting as a councillor or committee member.	22 23

PART 2—POLLS

Authority to conduct poll	1
388. A local government may conduct a poll of the electors in its area or a part of its area.	2 3
Subject matter of polls	4
389. A poll may be conducted on any local government issue of concern to a local government area or part of a local government area.	5 6
Poll must be on Saturday	7
390. A poll must be conducted on a Saturday.	8
Electoral provisions that apply to a poll	9
391.(1) The provisions mentioned in subsection (2) apply (with any necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation) to a poll as if—	10 11 12
(a) if the poll is conducted on the day of triennial elections—the poll were a triennial election; or	13 14
(b) if the poll is conducted on any other day—the poll were a by-election.	15 16
(2) The relevant provisions are as follows—	17
• Chapter 5 (Local government elections)	18
• Parts 2 (Returning officers) and 3 (Voters roll)	19
• section 230 (Compulsory voting)	20
• Part 6 (Conduct of elections).	21
Cases for and against question in poll	22
392.(1) In every poll, a statement of the case for, and a statement of the case against, the question to be voted on in the poll is open to inspection.	23 24
(2) In every poll, the returning officer for the poll must ensure that the statements of the cases for and against the question to be voted on are given	25 26

to each elector a reasonable time before the day of the poll. 1

(3) A regulation may make provision about how the statements of the 2
cases for and against the question are to be prepared for the purposes of this 3
section. 4

Publication of poll result 5

393. As soon as practicable after the result of a poll is decided, the 6
returning officer for the poll must give public notice of the result, by 7
advertisement in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government 8
area or part of the local government area. 9

Restrictions on conducting another poll on the same question 10

394.(1) If a local government conducts a poll on a question in its area, it 11
must not conduct another poll on the same, or substantially the same, 12
question within 1 year of the poll. 13

(2) If a local government conducts a poll in part of its area, subsection (1) 14
applies for that part. 15

(3) However, subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a second poll held 16
on the day of— 17

(a) the next triennial elections; or 18

(b) if the second poll is conducted only in part of the local 19
government's area—a by-election for that part. 20

PART 3—CONTRACTS AND TENDERING 21

Division 1—Preliminary 22

Principles governing the making of contracts 23

395. In entering into contracts for the carrying out of work, or the supply 24
of goods or services, a local government must have regard to the following 25

principles—	1
(a) open and effective competition;	2
(b) value for money;	3
(c) enhancement of the capabilities of local business and industry;	4
(d) environmental protection;	5
(e) ethical behaviour and fair dealing.	6
Ways of entering into a contract	7
396. A local government may make, vary or discharge a contract—	8
(a) under seal; or	9
(b) by a delegate under section 397 (Entering into a contract under delegation).	10
	11
Entering into a contract under delegation	12
397.(1) A local government’s delegate may make, vary or discharge a contract for the local government in the same way as if the contract were made, varied or discharged by an individual.	13
	14
	15
(2) However, subsection (1) applies only if—	16
(a) the local government has provided for the cost of the contract in its approved budget; or	17
	18
(b) the contract has been entered into because of genuine emergency or hardship.	19
	20
(3) This section does not affect another law that requires—	21
(a) an approval, consent or permission to be obtained; or	22
(b) a procedure to be complied with for the making, varying or discharging of a contract.	23
	24

When tenders are required

398.(1) A local government must invite tenders before making a contract for the carrying out of work, or the supply of goods or services, involving a cost of more than \$100 000 or, if a greater amount is prescribed by regulation, the greater amount.

(2) The invitation must—

- (a) be by an advertisement in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government's area; and
- (b) allow at least 21 days from the day of the advertisement for the submission of tenders.

(3) This section applies subject to the following sections—

- section 400 (Exceptions to the requirement to seek tenders or quotations)
- section 403 (Shortlisting after calling for expressions of interest).

When quotations are required

399.(1) A local government must invite written quotations before making a contract for the carrying out of work, or the supply of goods or services, involving a cost of between \$10 000 and \$100 000 or, if another range of amounts is prescribed by regulation, the range of amounts.

(2) The invitation must be given to at least 3 persons who the local government considers can meet its requirements at competitive prices.

(3) This section applies subject to section 400 (Exceptions to the requirement to seek tenders or quotations).

Exceptions to the requirement to seek tenders or quotations

400.(1) A local government may enter into a contract without complying with section 398 (When tenders are required) or 399 (When quotations are required) if—

- (a) it resolves that it is satisfied that there is only 1 supplier reasonably available to it; or
- (b) it resolves that a genuine emergency exists; or

(c) it resolves to obtain second-hand goods; or	1
(d) it resolves to purchase goods at an auction; or	2
(e) the contract is made under an exemption to open competition in the Local Government Finance Standards; or	3 4
(f) the contract is made with, or under an arrangement with or made by—	5 6
(i) the State, a government entity, the Brisbane City Council or another local government; or	7 8
(ii) another Australian government, an entity of another Australian government or a local government of another State or a Territory.	9 10 11
(2) A local government also may enter into a contract for the supply of services without complying with section 398 or 399 if—	12 13
(a) the contract is made with a person on the panel mentioned in section 401 (Panel of suitable providers); or	14 15
(b) it resolves that it is satisfied that the services to be supplied are of such a specialised or confidential nature that it would be impractical or disadvantageous to the local government to invite tenders or quotations.	16 17 18 19
Panel of suitable providers	20
401.(1) A local government may compile a panel of the names of persons suitably qualified to provide a service.	21 22
(2) A panel must be compiled by—	23
(a) inviting expressions of interest from persons to be included on the panel in the way provided for inviting tenders under section 398 (When tenders are required); and	24 25 26
(b) selecting persons on the basis of the principles mentioned in section 395 (Principles governing the making of contracts).	27 28

Changes to tenders	1
402.(1) This section applies if—	2
(a) a local government invites tenders for a contract; and	3
(b) the invitation to tender states that the local government might later invite all tenderers to change their tenders.	4 5
(2) Before making a decision on the tenders, the local government may invite all the persons who have submitted a tender to change their tender to take account of a change in the tender specifications.	6 7 8
Short listing after calling for expressions of interest	9
403.(1) A local government may invite expressions of interest under this section before inviting tenders if it resolves that it is satisfied that it would be in the public interest.	10 11 12
(2) The local government must record its reasons for making the resolution.	13 14
(3) Expressions of interest must be invited in the way provided for inviting tenders under section 398 (When tenders are required).	15 16
(4) The local government may prepare a short list from the persons who responded to the invitation and invite tenders from the persons on the short list.	17 18 19
(5) If a local government makes a contract after inviting tenders under subsection (4), section 398 does not apply to the contract.	20 21
Acceptance of tender or quotation	22
404.(1) If a local government decides to accept a tender or quotation, it must accept the tender or quotation most advantageous to it.	23 24
(2) In deciding the tender or quotation most advantageous to it, the local government must have regard to the principles mentioned in section 395 (Principles governing the making of contracts).	25 26 27
(3) However, a local government may decide not to accept any tender or quotation available to it.	28 29

Division 3—Disposal of land or goods**When tenders or auctions are required**

405.(1) This section applies to—

- (a) land (including an interest in land); or
- (b) goods with an apparent value of \$1000 or, if a greater amount is prescribed by regulation, the greater amount.

(2) A local government may dispose of the land or goods only—

- (a) by auction; or
- (b) after inviting tenders in the way mentioned in section 398(2) (When tenders are required).

(3) If it invites tenders, sections 402 (Changes to tenders) and 404(1) and (3) (Acceptance of tender or quotation) apply.

(4) This section is subject to section 406 (Exemptions).

Exemptions

406.(1) A local government may dispose of land (including an interest in land) or goods without complying with section 405 (When tenders or auctions are required) if—

- (a) the disposal is to—
 - (i) the State; or
 - (ii) a government entity; or
 - (iii) another local government; or
 - (iv) a community organisation; or
 - (v) another Australian government, an entity of another Australian government or a local government of another State or a Territory; or
- (b) for land—the land would not be rateable land after the disposal; or
- (c) the Minister exempts the local government from complying with the section; or

-
- (d) the land or goods were previously offered for sale under section 405 and were not sold; or 1
2
- (e) the disposal is declared by regulation to be a disposal to which this Division does not apply. 3
4
- (2) If subsection (1)(d) applies, the land or goods must not be sold for less than the highest bid or tender received. 5
6
- (3) In this section— 7
- “**community organisation**” means an entity that is a non-profit entity or otherwise exists for a public purpose. 8
9

PART 4—ENTERPRISES

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Division 1—Preliminary

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Application to Brisbane City Council

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407. This Part applies to Brisbane City Council. 13

Matters relevant to good rule and government

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408.(1) A matter that, in a local government’s opinion, is directed to benefiting, and can reasonably be expected to benefit, its area, or a part of its area, is taken to be conducive to the good rule and government of its territorial unit. 15
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17
18

(2) The matters that may be of benefit to a local government area include, for example— 19
20

- (a) promoting or contributing to economic development of a part of the area; and 21
22
- (b) promoting or attracting commerce, industry or tourism in or to a part of the area; and 23
24
- (c) promoting or providing opportunities for employment in a part of the area; and 25
26

-
- (d) promoting or helping the supply of services to a part of the area; and 1
2
 - (e) helping the finances of the area’s local government; and 3
 - (f) helping the exercise the jurisdiction of local government in the 4
area. 5

Application of Part 6

409.(1) This Part does not apply to an enterprise (an “**exempt enterprise**”) declared by regulation to be an exempt enterprise. 7
8

(2) However, if the exempt enterprise is undertaken as a joint venture with someone else, this Part applies to the enterprise unless— 9
10

- (a) the local government is authorised to conduct the enterprise under another Act; or 11
12
- (b) the joint venture is with any of the following— 13
 - (i) the State; 14
 - (ii) a government entity; 15
 - (iii) another local government; 16
 - (iv) another Australian government, an entity of another 17
Australian government or a local government of another 18
State or a Territory. 19

Division 2—Enterprise powers 20

Engagement in or help to enterprises 21

410.(1) A local government may engage in or help an enterprise if the enterprise concerns a matter that, in its opinion, is directed to benefiting, and can reasonably be expected to benefit, its area or a part of its area. 22
23
24

(2) A local government may exercise a power under subsection (1) (the “**enterprise power**”) either alone or with another entity. 25
26

(3) A local government may do all things necessary or convenient to be done to exercise an enterprise power. 27
28

Specific enterprise powers

411.(1) For the purpose of exercising an enterprise power, a local government may—

- (a) form or take part in forming—
 - (i) a company limited by shares that are not listed on a stock exchange (a “**permissible company**”); or
 - (ii) a partnership; or
 - (iii) an association of persons; or
- (b) be a member of a permissible company, acquire and dispose of shares, debentures and securities of a permissible company and take part in the management of a permissible company; or
- (c) be a member of a partnership or other association of persons and take part in the management of the business of a partnership or association of persons; or
- (d) commercially exploit its property rights (whether tangible or intangible).

(2) In subsection (1)—

“**association of persons**” does not include a company.

Division 3—Safeguards**Requirements for exercise of enterprise powers**

412.(1) A local government may exercise an enterprise power only by resolution.

(2) Before exercising an enterprise power, a local government must consult with, and have proper regard to the advice of, persons who, in its opinion, possess relevant competence about—

- (a) the end to which the exercise of the power is, or would be, directed; and
- (b) the ways of achieving the end; and
- (c) the lawfulness of the exercise of the power.

Restrictions on exercise of enterprise powers

413. In exercising, or before exercising, an enterprise power, a local government must not—

- (a) engage in or help enterprises in a financial year to an extent that requires the local government to commit in the year an amount that is more than the amount calculated under section 414 (Establishing enterprise powers limits); or
- (b) borrow or provide a guarantee for a borrowing; or
- (c) form, take part in forming, be a member of, or take part in the management of, a company other than a permissible company; or
- (d) be a member of a partnership other than as a limited partner; or
- (e) enter into an agreement or arrangement that does not restrict the liability of the local government, as between the parties, to the amount committed by the local government under the agreement or arrangement.

Establishing enterprise powers limits

414.(1) The amount of commitment to enterprises in a financial year to which a local government is limited includes the value of all property committed by the local government to any enterprise.

(2) A regulation may prescribe for the purposes of this Part—

- (a) the components of a local government's own source revenue; and
- (b) the percentage of its own source revenue by reference to which the maximum amount of commitment to enterprises in a financial year to which a local government is limited by section 413(a) (Restrictions on exercise of enterprise powers) is to be established.

(3) If, in a financial year, a local government does not commit to enterprises an amount provided for in its budget for the purpose, the uncommitted amount may be carried forward to be committed to enterprises in a later financial year.

(4) However, if a maximum number of years for which local governments may carry forward uncommitted amounts under subsection

(3) is prescribed by regulation, a local government must not exercise the power under the subsection for a financial year beyond the maximum number until the local government has lawfully applied the total amount carried forward by it.

(5) An amount carried forward under subsection (3), an accumulation of amounts carried forward under the subsection, or assets to the value of the amount or accumulation, may be committed (in whole or part) to enterprises by the local government in a financial year in addition to the amount of commitment permitted to the local government in the year under section 413(a).

(6) An amount carried forward under subsection (3) must be held in a reserve established by the local government in its operating fund until it is lawfully applied by it.

Register of enterprises

415.(1) A local government that exercises an enterprise power must keep a register that includes a record of—

- (a) each enterprise engaged in, or helped by, the local government; and
- (b) the identity of any entity with which the local government has engaged in, or helped, an enterprise as a joint venture; and
- (c) particulars of the purpose to be achieved by the engagement or help; and
- (d) the value of property committed by the local government to each enterprise engaged in, or helped by, the local government; and
- (e) for each enterprise—the identity of the persons of relevant competence with whom the local government has consulted in exercising an enterprise power.

(2) Subsection (1)(d) is complied with if the value of property committed to an enterprise is shown as the market value of the property when it is committed.

(3) The register is open to inspection.

(4) A local government must give to the chief executive of the

-
- department and the Auditor-General written notice of— 1
- (a) the establishment of a register as soon as practicable after it is 2
established; and 3
 - (b) each entry in the register as soon as practicable after it is made. 4

CHAPTER 7—FINANCIAL OPERATION AND 5 ACCOUNTABILITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 6

PART 1—LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE 7 STANDARDS 8

Issue of standards 9

416.(1) The Minister may make standards (the “**Local Government Finance Standards**”) about— 10
11

- (a) the policies and principles to be complied with in financial 12
management, including internal audit, by— 13
 - (i) local governments; or 14
 - (ii) the trustees of a superannuation scheme (a “**relevant superannuation scheme**”) established by a local 15
government (whether alone or with other local 16
governments); and 17
18
 - (b) the content of financial statements and annual reports by— 19
 - (i) local governments; or 20
 - (ii) the trustees of a relevant superannuation scheme; and 21
 - (c) any matter that is required or permitted to be prescribed by 22
standard. 23
- (2) Before making a standard, the Minister must consult with the 24
Auditor-General about the standard. 25
- (3) The standards may include practice statements if the Minister 26

considers a uniform standard of practice or procedure is necessary or desirable. 1
2

(4) In preparing standards, the Minister must have regard to relevant standards made by appropriate professional bodies. 3
4

(5) A standard made under subsection (1) is subordinate legislation. 5

Standards must be complied with 6

417. Every local government, and the trustees of every relevant superannuation scheme, must comply with the Local Government Finance Standards. 7
8
9

PART 2—CORPORATE AND OPERATIONAL PLANS 10

Preparation and adoption of corporate plan 11

418.(1) A local government must, from time to time, prepare and, by resolution, adopt a corporate plan. 12
13

(2) The local government must ensure each corporate plan is prepared and adopted in enough time, before the start of the first financial year covered by the plan, to allow preparation and adoption of a budget for the financial year consistent with the plan. 14
15
16
17

Period of corporate plan 18

419.(1) A corporate plan of a local government continues in force for the period specified in the plan or until the earlier adoption by the local government of a new corporate plan. 19
20
21

(2) The specified period for a corporate plan must be at least 3 years. 22

Amendment of corporate plan 23

420. A local government may, by resolution, amend its corporate plan at any time. 24
25

Requirements of corporate plans	1
421. A corporate plan or amendment of a corporate plan—	2
(a) must comply with the Local Government Finance Standards; and	3
(b) must be open to inspection for 30 days at least before the local government adopts the plan or amendment.	4
	5
Preparation and adoption of operational plan	6
422.(1) A local government must, for each financial year, prepare and, by resolution, adopt an operational plan.	7
	8
(2) The local government must ensure each operational plan is prepared and adopted in enough time, before the start of the financial year for which it is prepared, to allow preparation and adoption of a budget for the financial year consistent with the plan.	9
	10
	11
	12
(3) When the plan is adopted by a local government, it becomes its operational plan for the financial year for which it is prepared.	13
	14
Amendment of operational plan	15
423. A local government may, by resolution, amend an operational plan at any time before the end of the financial year for which it is prepared.	16
	17
Requirements of operational plan	18
424. A local government’s operational plan or an amendment of its operational plan must comply with the Local Government Finance Standards and its corporate plan.	19
	20
	21
Compliance with corporate and operational plans	22
425. A local government’s exercise of the jurisdiction of local government must be consistent with its corporate plan and operational plan.	23
	24
Evaluation of activities	25
426.(1) A local government must make assessments of its progress	26

- towards implementing its corporate and operational plans. 1
- (2) The chief executive officer must present a written report on the 2
assessments to a meeting of the local government at regular intervals, of not 3
more than 3 months, decided by it. 4

Copies of plans to be available for inspection and purchase 5

- 427.(1)** A local government must have its corporate and operational 6
plans printed and a reasonable number of copies of the plans made. 7
- (2) The local government must— 8
- (a) keep the plans open for inspection; and 9
 - (b) make copies available for purchase at its public office at a price 10
not more than the cost to the local government of producing the 11
copy and, if a copy is supplied to a purchaser by post, the cost of 12
postage. 13

PART 3—FUNDS AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES 14

Funds 15

- 428.** A local government must establish and keep— 16
- (a) an operating fund; and 17
 - (b) a trust fund. 18

Reserves 19

- 429.(1)** A local government may establish specific reserves within its 20
operating fund. 21
- (2) It must keep separate accounting records for each reserve. 22
- (3) Amounts held in a reserve that are no longer required may be applied 23
for any purpose. 24

Trust fund	1
430.(1) A local government must credit to its trust fund—	2
(a) an amount paid to the local government—	3
(i) by way of deposit; or	4
(ii) in trust for a person; and	5
(b) an amount required by an Act to be paid to the trust fund.	6
(2) An amount credited to the trust fund must be applied—	7
(a) in payment to or for the person entitled to the amount according to law; or	8 9
(b) as required by the Act under which the amount was paid to the trust fund.	10 11
(3) An amount credited to the trust fund may, with the Minister’s earlier agreement, be transferred to the operating fund if the purpose for which the amount was credited has ceased to exist.	12 13 14
(4) A local government must keep a separate bank account for its trust fund.	15 16
Compliance with sound accounting principles and procedures	17
431.(1) Payment to, and withdrawal from, funds kept by a local government must be consistent with sound accounting principles and procedures.	18 19 20
(2) A local government must establish and comply with—	21
(a) systems for managing its finances; and	22
(b) procedures for recording and reporting its financial operations and position.	23 24
(3) The systems and procedures must comply with the Local Government Finance Standards.	25 26

Adoption of budget	1
432.(1) A local government must adopt a budget for each financial year for its operating fund.	2 3
(2) The budget must be adopted—	4
(a) after 31 May before the financial year; and	5
(b) before—	6
(i) 1 September in the financial year; or	7
(ii) a later date fixed by the Minister.	8
Requirements of budgets	9
433.(1) The adoption of a budget, or an amendment, that does not comply with this section is void.	10 11
(2) Each budget of a local government—	12
(a) must be developed consistently with its corporate plan and operational plan; and	13 14
(b) must be clearly linked with the matters specified in the plans; and	15
(c) must comply with the Local Government Finance Standards.	16
(3) A local government may amend its budget for a financial year at any time before the year ends.	17 18
(4) A local government may incur, for a purpose of genuine emergency or hardship, spending that is not authorised by its budget.	19 20
Content of operating fund budgets	21
434.(1) A local government’s budget developed for its operating fund must specify the following matters for the financial year—	22 23
(a) its estimated costs in total, and for each of its significant activities;	24
(b) the sources of funds necessary for spending provided for in the budget;	25 26
(c) the local government’s revenue policy.	27
(2) The budget also must specify the matters mentioned in	28

subsection (1), in general terms, for the next 2 financial years.	1
(3) The budget must be the basis on which rates are to be made and levied by the local government for the financial year.	2 3
Financial information to be presented to budget meeting	4
435.(1) The chief executive officer of a local government must present to its budget meeting for a financial year a document about the financial operations and financial position of the local government for the previous financial year.	5 6 7 8
(2) If the budget meeting for a financial year is held in June, a document presented to the meeting under subsection (1)—	9 10
(a) must relate to the financial operations of the local government for the financial year in which the meeting is held to the latest day to which the document can reasonably be compiled; and	11 12 13
(b) must contain an estimate of the financial operations of the local government from that day to the end of the financial year in which the meeting is held.	14 15 16
(3) The document must comply with the Local Government Finance Standards.	17 18
Spending of local government pending adoption of budget	19
436. A local government may, in a financial year, incur spending before adoption of its budget for the year, but the spending must be provided for in the appropriate budget for the year.	20 21 22
Councillors' liability for disbursements	23
437.(1) This section applies if—	24
(a) a local government makes a disbursement in a financial year from an operating fund; and	25 26
(b) the disbursement is not provided for in the budget adopted for the fund for the year.	27 28
(2) The councillors who knowingly agreed to the disbursement are	29

-
- jointly and severally liable to repay to the local government— 1
- (a) the amount of the disbursement; and 2
 - (b) interest on the amount, calculated from the day of the 3
disbursement to the day of repayment, at the rate at which interest 4
accrues on overdue rates. 5
- (3) However, subsection (2) does not apply if the disbursement was 6
made for a purpose of genuine emergency or hardship. 7
- (4) An amount for which councillors are jointly and severally liable 8
under subsection (2) may be recovered, as a debt payable to the local 9
government, by— 10
- (a) the local government; or 11
 - (b) a person appointed by the Minister for the purpose; or 12
 - (c) an elector or ratepayer. 13
- (5) An amount recovered by a person mentioned in subsection (4)(b) or 14
(c) must be immediately paid to the local government. 15

Budgets to be available for inspection and purchase 16

- 438.(1)** A local government must have its budget printed and a 17
reasonable number of copies of the budget made. 18
- (2) The local government must— 19
- (a) keep the budget open for inspection; and 20
 - (b) make copies available for purchase at its public office at a price 21
not more than the cost to the local government of producing the 22
copy and, if a copy is supplied to a purchaser by post, the cost of 23
postage. 24

PART 5—BORROWING AND INVESTMENT 25

Application of Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act	1
439. A local government is a statutory body under the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i> .	2 3
Borrowing or raising money as a statutory body	4
440. A local government may enter into financial arrangements under section 22 of the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i> .	5 6
Investing money as a statutory body	7
441. A local government may invest money under section 48 of the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i> .	8 9
Councillors' liability for unauthorised borrowings	10
442.(1) If a local government borrows money—	11
(a) without authority conferred under the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i> ; or	12 13
(b) for a purpose that is not a proper exercise of its jurisdiction; or	14
(c) in contravention of this Act;	15
the councillors who knowingly agreed to the borrowing are jointly and severally liable to pay to the local government the amount borrowed and all interest, and other penalties incurred by the local government, for the borrowing.	16 17 18 19
(2) An amount for which councillors are jointly and severally liable under subsection (1) may be recovered, as a debt to the local government by—	20 21 22
(a) the local government; or	23
(b) a person appointed by the Minister for the purpose; or	24
(c) an elector or ratepayer.	25
(3) An amount recovered by a person mentioned in subsection (2)(b) or (c) must be immediately paid to the local government.	26 27
(4) This section must be given effect despite—	28

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (a) the issue of a security for the borrowing by a local government;
and | 1
2 |
| (b) section 31(2) of the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i> . | 3
4 |

PART 6—ACCOUNTS 5

Accounting records to be kept 6

443.(1) A local government must keep accounting records that present fairly its financial operations for a financial year and give a comparison with its budget for the year. 7
8
9

(2) The accounting records must be kept in a way that complies with the Local Government Finance Standards. 10
11

Statements of account to be presented to local government 12

444.(1) The chief executive officer of a local government must present statements of its accounts to the local government. 13
14

(2) The statements must be presented— 15

(a) if the local government holds its ordinary meetings monthly or less frequently—to each meeting; or 16
17

(b) if the local government holds its ordinary meetings more frequently—to a meeting in each month. 18
19

(3) Statements presented to a meeting must be for the period of the financial year up to a day as near as practicable to the end of the previous month. 20
21
22

(4) A statement must be consistent with the Local Government Finance Standards. 23
24

Statements of accounts open to inspection 1

445. The statements presented under section 444 (Statements of account to be presented to local government) are open to inspection. 2
3

PART 7—AUDIT 4**General reporting provisions** 5

446.(1) The Auditor-General may prepare a report on any audit performed by the Auditor-General. 6
7

(2) A copy of the report must be given to— 8

(a) the Minister; and 9

(b) the mayor and chief executive officer of the relevant local government. 10
11

(3) If the report is on an audit of the accounts of a scheme for superannuation benefits under section 186 (Superannuation benefits for councillors), a copy of the report also must be given to— 12
13
14

(a) the trustees of the scheme; and 15

(b) the mayor of the local government. 16

(4) The mayor must table a copy of any report at the next ordinary meeting of the local government. 17
18

PART 8—ANNUAL REPORT 19**Annual report to be prepared and adopted** 20

447.(1) A local government must prepare an annual report for each financial year. 21
22

(2) The report must be presented to the local government for adoption, 23

and must be adopted by it before 30 November in the year after the end of the financial year to which the report relates. 1
2

(3) However, the Minister may allow a longer period for a local government to comply with subsection (2). 3
4

Content of report about financial position of local government 5

448. An annual report must contain— 6

(a) the financial statements for the year as certified by the Auditor-General; and 7
8

(b) the Auditor-General’s certificate on the financial statements. 9

Content of report about implementing corporate and operational plans 10 11

449. A local government’s annual report also must contain an assessment of its performance in implementing its corporate and operational plans. 12
13
14

Content of report about other issues of public interest 15

450. In addition, a local government’s annual report must contain— 16

(a) details of its revenue policy for the financial year; and 17

(b) a list of all action taken under section 402(2) (Changes to tenders) during the year; and 18
19

(c) a list of all resolutions made during the year under section 403(1) (Short listing after calling for expressions of interest); and 20
21

(d) a list of the registers kept by it and open for inspection; and 22

(e) its policy on rebates and concessions for rates levied, and particulars of all the rebates and concessions allowed; and 23
24

(f) a copy of any resolution made during the year authorising the payment or provision of remuneration to councillors or members of committees of the local government; and 25
26
27

(g) particulars of— 28

(i)	the total remuneration paid or provided by it to each of its councillors during the year; and	1 2
(ii)	the total superannuation contributions paid by it for each of its councillors during the year; and	3 4
(h)	details of the number of meetings attended by each councillor during the year; and	5 6
(i)	a statement of its activities during the year to implement its plan for equal opportunity in employment; and	7 8
(j)	particulars of other issues relevant to making an informed assessment of its operations and performance in the financial year; and	9 10 11
(k)	particulars of issues that may be required by the Local Government Finance Standards.	12 13
 Copies of report to be available for inspection and purchase		14
451.(1)	A local government must have the annual report adopted by it printed and a reasonable number of copies of the report made.	15 16
(2)	The local government must—	17
(a)	keep the report open for inspection; and	18
(b)	make copies available for purchase at its public office at a price not more than the cost to the local government of producing the copy and, if a copy is supplied to a purchaser by post, the cost of postage.	19 20 21 22
 PART 9—DUTIES ABOUT PROPERTY STOLEN OR UNACCOUNTED FOR		23 24
 Report of missing property		25
452.(1)	If a local government becomes aware that property of, or received by, it may have been stolen, the local government must	26 27

- immediately give written notice to— 1
- (a) the police officer in charge of the police station at, or nearest to, 2
the place where the property is suspected to have been stolen; and 3
 - (b) the Auditor-General. 4
- (2) If a local government becomes aware that property of, or received by 5
it, is missing, but the property is not suspected to have been stolen, the local 6
government must immediately give written notice to the Auditor-General. 7
- (3) Subsection (2) applies only to property that has a total value of at 8
least— 9
- (a) \$1 000; or 10
 - (b) if a greater amount is prescribed by regulation—the greater 11
amount. 12

Local Government to take part in prosecution 13

- 453.(1)** A local government must not— 14
- (a) obstruct, attempt to obstruct or fail to take part in a prosecution 15
for an offence committed in relation to property mentioned in 16
section 452 (Report of missing property); or 17
 - (b) deliberately withhold evidence relevant to the prosecution. 18
- (2) The local government must not promise— 19
- (a) to do anything prohibited under subsection (1); or 20
 - (b) to secure discontinuance of the prosecution. 21

PART 10—JOINT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 22

Contribution by component local governments 23

- 454.** Each component local government of a joint local government must 24
pay to the operating fund of the joint local government the proportion 25
prescribed by regulation of the amount required in each financial year for 26

the operations of the joint local government. 1

Notice for contribution to joint local government 2

455.(1) To inform a component local government of the amount required to be paid by it in a financial year, a joint local government may issue a contribution notice. 3
4
5

(2) The contribution notice must— 6

- (a) be signed by the president or deputy president, and bear the common seal of the joint local government; and 7
8
- (b) specify the amount of contribution payable by the component local government; and 9
10
- (c) require the component local government to pay the specified amount on or before a specified day (not earlier than 30 days after the notice is given to the component local government). 11
12
13

Results of failure to pay contribution 14

456.(1) If a component local government liable to pay an amount specified by a contribution notice fails to pay the amount to the joint local government by the specified day or within a longer period allowed by the joint local government— 15
16
17
18

- (a) the unpaid amount bears interest at the rate decided by the joint local government; and 19
20
- (b) the joint local government may recover the unpaid amount (and interest). 21
22

(2) The rate of interest must not be more than— 23

- (a) the rate prescribed by regulation; or 24
- (b) if no rate is prescribed—15% a year. 25

Adoption of a budget by joint local government for part of a year 26

457.(1) This section applies to a joint local government if a regulation specifies that its first budget must be for a specified part of a financial year. 27
28

(2) Section 432 (Adoption of budget) applies to the joint local government's first budget as if a reference to 'financial year' were a reference to the specified part of the financial year. 1
2
3

Disbursement of surplus in operating fund of joint local government 4

458.(1) If at the end of a financial year there is a surplus in the operating fund of a joint local government, the surplus may be disbursed to any purpose within the jurisdiction of local government approved by all the component local governments. 5
6
7
8

(2) Despite section 437 (Disbursements not in budget), a purpose to which the surplus is disbursed need not be a purpose within the jurisdiction of the joint local government. 9
10
11

CHAPTER 8—LOCAL LAWS AND LOCAL LAW POLICIES 12
13

PART 1—PRELIMINARY 14

Division 1—Object and application 15

Object 16

459.(1) A local government's jurisdiction to make laws is stated in Chapter 2 (The local government system), Part 1 (Local governments), Division 3 (Jurisdiction of local government). 17
18
19

(2) This Chapter provides a common law-making process for all laws made by local governments. 20
21

(3) It also provides for local law policies to assist the detailed implementation of a local law's objects. 22
23

Application of Chapter to Brisbane City Council	1
460. This Chapter applies to the Brisbane City Council.	2
<i>Division 2—Local laws and related concepts</i>	
	3
Meaning of “local law”	4
461. A “local law” is a law made by a local government.	5
Meaning of “model local law”	6
462.(1) A “model local law” is a law about a matter within the jurisdiction of local government that is proposed by the Minister as suitable for adoption by local governments as a local law.	7 8 9
(2) A model local law must be gazetted.	10
Meaning of “interim local law”	11
463. An “interim local law” of a local government is a local law that the local government and Minister agree may be made using the process stated in Part 2 (Making local laws and policies), Division 2 (Making interim local laws) because of the nature of the law.	12 13 14 15
Meaning of “local law policy”	16
464. If—	17
(a) a local law expressly states that a local government may make a policy about a matter; and	18 19
(b) the local government makes a policy about the matter;	20
the policy is a “local law policy”.	21
 PART 2—MAKING LOCAL LAWS AND POLICIES	 22

Division 1—Making model local laws

Model local law process

465.(1) The process stated in this Division or Division 3 (Making other local laws) must be used to make a model local law.

(2) If a local government purports to make a model local law in contravention of subsection (1), the purported law is of no effect.

Step 1—make a law

466.(1) A local government makes a model local law if, by resolution, it—

- (a) adopts a model local law about a matter; and
- (b) if there is an existing local law about the matter that is inconsistent with what is adopted—amends or repeals the existing local law so that there is no inconsistency.

(2) The local government’s chief executive officer must certify the required number of copies of the local law to be the local law as made by the local government.

Step 2—give public notice of law

467.(1) A notice of the making of the model local law must be published in the Gazette stating—

- (a) the name of the local government making the local law; and
- (b) the name of the local law; and
- (c) the date of the local government’s resolution making the local law; and
- (d) the name of any existing local law amended or repealed by the new local law.

(2) The notice also may state the following—

- (a) that the local law is a model local law proposed by the Minister as suitable for adoption by local governments;

-
- (b) the purposes and general effect of the local law; 1
 - (c) that a certified copy of the local law is open to inspection at the 2
local government's public office and at the department's State 3
office; 4
 - (d) that a copy of the certified copy of the local law may be purchased 5
at the local government's public office. 6
- (3) If the local law is not notified within 1 year of the date of the local 7
government's resolution making the local law (or a longer period decided 8
by the Minister), the process stated in this Division must be used again 9
before the local law is notified in the Gazette. 10
- (4) On the day of notification (or as soon as practicable after the day), the 11
local government must give the Minister— 12
- (a) a copy of the notice; and 13
 - (b) the required number of certified copies of the local law. 14

Division 2—Making interim local laws 15

Interim local law process 16

468.(1) The process stated in this Division must be used to make an 17
interim local law. 18

(2) If a local government purports to make an interim local law in 19
contravention of subsection (1), the purported law is of no effect. 20

Step 1—propose a law 21

469.(1) The local government must, by resolution, propose to— 22

- (a) make a law; and 23
- (b) get the Minister's agreement to make the law as an interim local 24
law. 25

(2) The proposed local law must include a sunset provision stating the 26
law will expire— 27

- (a) 6 months after its commencement; or 28

- (b) at the end of a longer period gazetted by the Minister. 1

Step 2—get Minister’s agreement to use interim local law process 2

470.(1) The local government must— 3

- (a) advise the Minister of the proposed local law and state why it is 4
 necessary or desirable for the local law to be made on an interim 5
 basis; and 6
- (b) give the Minister information about the proposed local law 7
 required by the Minister or by regulation. 8

(2) If the Minister agrees the local law should be made on an interim 9
 basis, the Minister must advise the local government of this. 10

(3) The Minister’s agreement may be subject to conditions the Minister 11
 considers appropriate. 12

(4) Before proceeding to Step 3, the local government must— 13

- (a) get an advice under subsection (2); and 14
- (b) agree to satisfy any condition imposed by the Minister; and 15
- (c) agree to immediately begin the process stated in Division 3 16
 (Making other local laws) to make the proposed interim local law 17
 as a local law under that Division. 18

(5) The local government must satisfy any agreed conditions and begin 19
 the process stated in Division 3 to make the proposed interim local law as a 20
 local law under that Division. 21

Step 3—make proposed law 22

471.(1) The local government must, by resolution, make the proposed 23
 interim local law. 24

(2) The local government’s chief executive officer must certify the 25
 required number of copies of the local law to be the local law as made by 26
 the local government. 27

Step 4—give public notice of law

472.(1) A notice of the making of the interim local law must be published in the Gazette stating—

- (a) the name of the local government making the local law; and
- (b) the name of the local law; and
- (c) the date of the local government’s resolution making the local law; and
- (d) the name of any existing local law amended or repealed by the new local law.

(2) The notice also may state the following—

- (a) that the local law is an interim local law;
- (b) the purposes and general effect of the local law;
- (c) the date the local law will expire and that the Minister may extend this date by Gazette notice;
- (d) that a certified copy of the local law is open to inspection at the local government’s public office and at the department’s State office;
- (e) that a copy of the certified copy of the local law may be purchased at the local government’s public office.

(3) The notice must be published as soon as practicable after the resolution making the local law is made.

(4) On the day of notification (or as soon as practicable after the day), the local government must give the Minister—

- (a) a copy of the notice; and
- (b) the required number of certified copies of the local law.

Division 3—Making other local laws**Local law process**

473.(1) The process stated in this Division must be used to make a local law (other than a model local law or interim local law).

-
- (2) The process stated in this Division also may be used to make a model local law. 1
2
- (3) If a local government purports to make a local law in contravention of subsection (1), the purported law is of no effect. 3
4
- Step 1—propose a law** 5
474. The local government must, by resolution, propose to make a law. 6
- Step 2—ensure proposed law satisfactorily deals with any State interest** 7
8
- 475.(1) The local government must— 9
- (a) advise the Minister of the proposed local law; and 10
 - (b) give the Minister information about the proposed local law required by the Minister or by regulation. 11
12
- (2) If the Minister considers State interests are satisfactorily dealt with by the proposed local law, the Minister must advise the local government that it may proceed further in making the law. 13
14
15
- (3) Alternatively, if the Minister considers State interests would be satisfactorily dealt with by the proposed local law if the local government satisfied particular conditions, the Minister— 16
17
18
- (a) may impose conditions on the local government that the Minister considers appropriate; and 19
20
 - (b) must advise the local government that it may proceed further in making the law if it— 21
22
 - (i) satisfies any conditions about the content of the proposed local law; and 23
24
 - (ii) agrees to satisfy any other conditions. 25
- (4) If the Minister considers that the proposed local law only makes a minor amendment of an existing law (including, for example, the correction of a minor error), the advice of the Minister also may state that the local government may proceed to Step 8 without satisfying Steps 3 to 7. 26
27
28
29
- (5) Steps 3 to 7 do not apply if the Minister’s advice to the local 30

-
- government includes the statement mentioned in subsection (4). 1
- (6) The advice of the Minister also may state that the local government 2
may proceed without satisfying Step 7 if the local government agrees to 3
satisfy particular conditions. 4
- (7) Before proceeding further in making a proposed local law, the local 5
government must— 6
- (a) get an advice under subsection (2) or (3); and 7
 - (b) satisfy any condition about the content of the proposed local law; 8
and 9
 - (c) agree to satisfy any other conditions. 10
- Step 3—consult with public about proposed law** 11
- 476.(1)** The local government must consult with the public about the 12
proposed local law for at least 21 days (the “**consultation period**”). 13
- (2) However, a longer consultation period may be— 14
- (a) fixed by a condition agreed by the Minister and the local 15
government in Step 2; or 16
 - (b) prescribed by regulation. 17
- (3) The consultation period begins on the day when the notice mentioned 18
in subsection (4) is first published. 19
- (4) A notice about the proposed local law must be— 20
- (a) published at least once in a newspaper circulating generally in the 21
local government’s area; and 22
 - (b) displayed in a conspicuous place in the local government’s public 23
office from the first day of the consultation period until the end of 24
the last day of the consultation period. 25
- (5) The notice must state the following— 26
- (a) the name of the local government proposing to make the local 27
law; 28
 - (b) the name of the proposed local law; 29
 - (c) the purposes and general effect of the proposed local law; 30

(d) the length of the consultation period and the first and last days of the period;	1 2
(e) that a copy of the proposed local law is open to inspection at the local government's public office on or before the last day;	3 4
(f) that a copy of the proposed local law may be purchased at the local government's public office on or before the last day at a stated price;	5 6 7
(g) that written submissions by any person supporting or objecting to the proposed local law may be made and given to the local government on or before the last day stating—	8 9 10
(i) the grounds of the submission; and	11
(ii) the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds.	12 13
(6) The price of a copy of the proposed local law must be no more than the cost to the local government of having the copy available for purchase, and, if the copy is posted to the purchaser, the postage cost.	14 15 16
Step 4—give public access to proposed law	17
477. On the first day of the consultation period and until the end of the last day of the consultation period—	18 19
(a) a copy of the proposed local law must be open to inspection at the local government's public office; and	20 21
(b) copies of the proposed local law must be available for purchase at the local government's public office at the price stated in the notice about the proposed local law.	22 23 24
Step 5—accept and consider all submissions	25
478.(1) The local government must consider every submission properly made to it.	26 27
(2) A submission is properly made to the local government if it—	28
(a) is a written submission of any person about the proposed local law; and	29 30

-
- (b) states— 1
 - (i) the grounds of the submission; and 2
 - (ii) the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds; and 3
4
 - (c) is given to the local government on or before the last day of the consultation period. 5
6

Step 6—decide whether to proceed with making proposed law 7

479. After considering every submission properly made to it, the local government must, by resolution, decide whether to— 8
9

- (a) proceed with the making of the proposed local law as advertised (the “**advertised proposed law**”); or 10
11
- (b) proceed with the making of the proposed local law with amendments (the “**amended proposed law**”); or 12
13
- (c) not proceed with the making of the proposed local law. 14

Step 7—again ensure proposed law satisfactorily deals with any State interest 15
16

480.(1) This step does not apply in the following cases— 17

- (a) if the local government got an advice under section 475(4) or (6) (Step 2—ensure proposed law satisfactorily deals with any State interest) and has satisfied any agreed conditions; 18
19
20
- (b) if the local government decides not to proceed with the proposed local law; 21
22
- (c) if a regulation states the step does not apply. 23

(2) The local government must— 24

- (a) advise the Minister of its decision under Step 6; and 25
- (b) give the Minister information about the proposed local law required by the Minister or by regulation. 26
27

(3) If the Minister considers that State interests are satisfactorily dealt with by the proposed local law, the Minister must advise the local 28
29

government it may proceed to Step 8.	1
(4) Alternatively, if the Minister considers that State interests would be satisfactorily dealt with by the proposed local law if the local government satisfied particular conditions, the Minister—	2 3 4
(a) may impose conditions on the local government that the Minister considers appropriate; and	5 6
(b) must advise the local government that it may proceed to Step 8 if it—	7 8
(i) satisfies any conditions about the content of the proposed local law; and	9 10
(ii) agrees to satisfy any other conditions.	11
(5) Before proceeding further in making a proposed local law, the local government must—	12 13
(a) get an advice under subsection (3) or (4); and	14
(b) satisfy any condition about the content of the proposed local law; and	15 16
(c) agree to satisfy any other conditions.	17
Step 8—make proposed law	18
481.(1) The local government must, by resolution, make—	19
(a) the advertised proposed law; or	20
(b) the amended proposed law; or	21
(c) the proposed law for which the local government received advice from the Minister that it could proceed to this Step without satisfying Steps 3 to 7.	22 23 24
(2) The local government’s chief executive officer must certify the required number of copies of the local law to be the local law as made by the local government.	25 26 27
Step 9—give public notice of law	28
482.(1) A notice of the making of the local law must be published in the	29

-
- Gazette stating— 1
- (a) the name of the local government making the local law; and 2
 - (b) the name of the local law; and 3
 - (c) the date of the local government’s resolution making the local law; and 4
5
 - (d) that a certified copy of the local law is open to inspection at the local government’s public office and at the department’s State office. 6
7
8
- (2) The notice also may state the following— 9
- (a) the purposes and general effect of the local law; 10
 - (b) the name of any existing local law amended or repealed by the new local law; 11
12
 - (c) that a copy of the certified copy of the local law may be purchased at the local government’s public office. 13
14
- (3) If the local law is not notified within 1 year of the date of the local government’s resolution making the local law (or a longer period decided by the Minister), the process stated in this Division must be used again before the local law is notified in the Gazette. 15
16
17
18
- (4) On the day of notification (or as soon as practicable after the day), the local government must give the Minister— 19
20
- (a) a copy of the notice; and 21
 - (b) the required number of certified copies of the local law. 22

Division 4—Making local law policies 23

Local law policy process 24

483.(1) The process stated in this Division must be used to make a local law policy. 25
26

(2) If a local government purports to make a local law policy in contravention of subsection (1), the purported policy is of no effect. 27
28

Step 1—propose a policy

484. The local government must, by resolution, propose to make a local law policy.

Step 2—consult with public about proposed policy

485.(1) The local government must consult with the public about the proposed local law policy for at least 21 days (the “**consultation period**”).

(2) However, a longer consultation period may be prescribed by regulation.

(3) The consultation period begins on the day when the notice mentioned in subsection (4) is first published.

(4) A notice about the proposed local law policy must be—

- (a)** published at least once in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government’s area; and
- (b)** displayed in a conspicuous place in the local government’s public office from the first day of the consultation period until the end of the last day of the consultation period.

(5) The notice must state the following—

- (a)** the name of the local government proposing to make the local law policy;
- (b)** the name of the proposed local law policy;
- (c)** the name of the local law allowing the policy to be made;
- (d)** the purposes and general effect of the proposed local law policy;
- (e)** the length of the consultation period and the first and last days of the period;
- (f)** that a copy of the proposed local law policy is open to inspection at the local government’s public office on or before the last day;
- (g)** that a copy of the proposed local law policy may be purchased at the local government’s public office on or before the last day at a stated price;
- (h)** that written submissions by any person supporting or objecting to

the proposed local law policy may be made and given to the local government on or before the last day stating—	1 2
(i) the grounds of the submission; and	3
(ii) the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds.	4 5
(6) The price of a copy of the proposed local law policy must be no more than the cost to the local government of having the copy available for purchase, and, if the copy is posted to the purchaser, the postage cost.	6 7 8
Step 3—give public access to proposed policy	9
486. On the first day of the consultation period and until the end of the last day of the consultation period—	10 11
(a) a copy of the proposed local law policy must be open to inspection at the local government’s public office; and	12 13
(b) copies of the proposed local law policy must be available for purchase at the local government’s public office at the price stated in the notice about the proposed local law policy.	14 15 16
Step 4—accept and consider all submissions	17
487.(1) The local government must consider every submission properly made to it.	18 19
(2) A submission is properly made to the local government if it—	20
(a) is the written submission of any person about the proposed local law policy; and	21 22
(b) states—	23
(i) the grounds of the submission; and	24
(ii) the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds; and	25 26
(c) is given to the local government on or before the last day of the consultation period.	27 28

Step 5—make proposed policy

488.(1) If after considering every submission properly made to it, the local government decides to make the proposed local law policy (whether as advertised or with amendments), it must, by resolution, make the local law policy.

(2) The local government’s chief executive officer must certify the required number of copies of the local law policy to be the local law policy as made by the local government.

Step 6—give public notice of policy

489.(1) A notice of the making of the local law policy must be published in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government’s area stating—

(a) the name of the local government making the local law policy; and

(b) the name of the local law policy.

(2) The notice also may state the following—

(a) the name of the local law allowing the policy to be made;

(b) the date of the local government’s resolution making the local law policy;

(c) the purposes and general effect of the local law policy;

(d) the name of any existing local law policy amended or repealed by the new local law policy;

(e) that a certified copy of the local law policy is open to inspection at the local government’s public office and at the department’s State office;

(f) that a copy of the certified copy of the local law policy may be purchased at the local government’s public office.

(3) On the day of notification (or as soon as practicable after the day), the local government must give the Minister—

(a) a copy of the notice; and

(b) the required number of certified copies of the local law policy.

-
- (4) The local law policy commences— 1
- (a) on the day on which it is notified; or 2
 - (b) if a later day or time is fixed in the policy—on that day or at that 3
time. 4
- (5) If the local law policy is notified on a day after the day or time fixed 5
by the policy for its commencement, the policy is valid, but commences on 6
the day on which it is notified. 7

PART 3—PUBLIC ACCESS TO LOCAL LAWS AND 8 LOCAL LAW POLICIES 9

Laws and policies available for inspection and purchase 10

- 490.(1)** On and from the day of publication of a notice of the making of a 11
local law or local law policy (or as soon as practicable after the day)— 12
- (a) a certified copy of the local law or local law policy must be open 13
to inspection at the local government’s public office and the State 14
department’s office; and 15
 - (b) copies of the certified copy of the local law or local law policy 16
must be available for purchase at the local government’s public 17
office. 18
- (2) The price of a copy of a local law or a local law policy must be no 19
more than the cost to the local government of having the copy available for 20
purchase and, if the copy is posted to the purchaser, the postage cost. 21

Policy register 22

- 491.(1)** A local government must keep a register of its local law policies. 23
- (2) The register must comply with the regulation. 24
- (3) The register must be open to inspection at the local government’s 25
public office. 26

PART 4—STATUS OF LOCAL LAWS AND LOCAL LAW POLICIES	1 2
Effect of local laws	3
492. On commencement, a local law made by a local government has the force of law.	4 5
Local law policy binding on local government	6
493. A local government’s local law policy is binding on the local government.	7 8
Proof of local laws and local law policies	9
494.(1) In a proceeding, a certified copy of a local law or local law policy is evidence of the content of the local law or local law policy.	10 11
(2) All courts, Judges and persons acting judicially must take judicial notice of a certified copy of a local law or local law policy.	12 13
(3) In a proceeding, a copy of the Gazette or newspaper containing a notice about the making of a local law or local law policy is—	14 15
(a) evidence of the matters stated in the notice; and	16
(b) evidence that the local law or local law policy has been properly made.	17 18
Local law and local law policy presumed to be within jurisdiction	19
495. In a proceeding, the competence of a local government to make a particular local law or local law policy is presumed unless the issue is raised.	20 21 22
CHAPTER 9—LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE	23 24

PART 1—EXTENDED APPLICATION OF CHAPTER	1
Application to Brisbane City Council	2
496. This Chapter applies to the Brisbane City Council.	3
PART 2—ROADS	4
<i>Division 1—Control of roads</i>	5
Local governments’ control of roads	6
497.(1) A local government has control of all roads in its area.	7
(2) Control of roads includes capacity to take all necessary steps for—	8
(a) survey and resurvey of roads; and	9
(b) construction, maintenance and improvement of roads; and	10
(c) regulation of use of roads; and	11
(d) regulation of movement of traffic and parking vehicles on roads.	12
(3) Subsection (2)(d) is subject to the <i>Traffic Act 1949</i> .	13
(4) Regulation of use of roads includes—	14
(a) requiring, by local law, an owner of land adjoining a road to fence the land to prevent animals escaping from the land onto the road; and	15 16 17
(b) specifying, by local law, the obligations of the owner of the land.	18
<i>Division 2—Realignment and widening of roads</i>	19
Realignment of roads	20
498.(1) A local government may realign a road to widen it.	21

- (2) A road may be realigned— 1
- (a) by acquisition of land necessary for the purpose; or 2
 - (b) if a structure or part of a structure is on land affected by the 3
realignment between the existing and proposed 4
alignments—under a notice of realignment. 5
- (3) A local government must serve a notice (the “**notice of 6
realignment**”) on the owner of land affected by a realignment. 7
- (4) The notice must inform the owner in general terms of this section and 8
section 500 (Compensation for realignment of road). 9
- (5) The local government must lodge a copy of the notice of realignment 10
with the registrar of titles for the registration on the instrument of title to the 11
land. 12

Effect of notice of realignment

- 499.(1)** The owner of land the subject of a notice of realignment, must 14
not erect, place, re-erect, replace or repair any structure or part of a structure 15
on the land between the existing and proposed alignments of the road 16
without the permission of the local government. 17
- (2) Despite service of the notice, land between the existing and proposed 18
alignments of a road does not form part of the road until it has been 19
acquired by the local government and dedicated to public use as a road. 20
- (3) The registrar of titles may register the notice despite the 21
non-production of a relevant instrument of title. 22

Compensation for realignment of road

- 500.(1)** A person who would be entitled to claim compensation on 24
acquisition by a local government of land affected by a notice of 25
realignment situated between the existing and proposed alignments of a 26
road is entitled to compensation from the local government for injurious 27
affection to the person’s interest in the land because of— 28
- (a) service of the notice; or 29
 - (b) refusal by the local government of permission mentioned in 30
section 499(1) (Effect of notice of realignment). 31

- (2) However, compensation is not payable on service of the notice until—
- (a) the land is first sold after service of the notice; or
 - (b) the owner of the land has, after service of the notice, offered the land for sale in good faith, but cannot sell the land for a fair and reasonable price.

Claims for compensation

501.(1) A claim for compensation must—

- (a) be made to the chief executive officer of the local government in a form approved by the chief executive officer; and
- (b) be made within 3 years after the entitlement to compensation arose.

(2) The claim is taken to have been properly made when the claimant has given the local government all information reasonably required by it to decide the claim.

(3) If, within 40 days after the claim is made, the local government has not given to the claimant written notice of its decision on the claim, it is taken to have refused compensation to the claimant on the 41st day after the claim is made.

Appeals

502.(1) A claimant aggrieved by the decision of a local government made on a claim for compensation may appeal against the decision to the Planning and Environment Court.

(2) The appeal must be started within 30 days after notice of the decision is given to the claimant or the decision is taken to have been made.

Assessment of compensation

503. Assessment of compensation for injurious affection of an interest in land because of a notice of realignment must be consistent with the following principles—

-
- (a) the amount of compensation must represent the difference between the market value of the interest immediately after service of the notice and what would be the market value of the interest at that time if the notice had not been served; 1
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3
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 - (b) any benefit that may accrue, because of the realignment, to land adjacent to the land affected by the realignment, and in which the claimant has an interest, must be taken into account; 5
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 - (c) the amount of compensation must not be increased because the land affected by the realignment has, since the service of the notice, become or ceased to be separate from other land. 8
9
10

Award of compensation 11

504. Before awarding compensation for injurious affection, the Planning and Environment Court must be satisfied— 12
13

- (a) if the land has been sold— 14
 - (i) the sale price is less than the seller might reasonably have expected to receive had there been no notice of realignment; 15
16
and 17
 - (ii) the seller sold the land in good faith; and 18
 - (iii) the seller took reasonable steps to obtain a reasonable price for the land; or 19
20
- (b) if a local government has refused permission mentioned in section 499(1) (Effect of notice of realignment)—the permission was applied for in good faith. 21
22
23

Acquisition of land instead of compensation 24

505.(1) Unless land between the existing and proposed alignments of a road has been sold, a local government may acquire the land instead of paying compensation for injurious affection. 25
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(2) If, after a notice of realignment is served, land between the existing and proposed alignments of a road has been cleared of all structures, a local government may, and, if required by the owner of the land, must, acquire the land. 28
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(3) Land acquired under subsection (1) or (2) must be dedicated for public use as a road within 3 months after its acquisition.	1 2
(4) Compensation for the compulsory acquisition of land under subsection (1) or (2), if not agreed between the parties, must be assessed as at the date of the acquisition.	3 4 5
Notice of realignment not effective in certain circumstances	6
506.(1) A local government cannot, without the consent of the Planning and Environment Court, serve notice of realignment on an owner of land after the owner has applied to it—	7 8 9
(a) for its approval of subdivision of the land; or	10
(b) for its approval, consent or permission—	11
(i) to erect or use a structure on the land; or	12
(ii) to use the land for any purpose.	13
(2) The Court may consent to service of the notice only if it is satisfied the purpose of the notice is to enable the local government to make, in good faith, a reasonable widening of the road.	14 15 16
Realignment not carried out	17
507.(1) This section does not apply to a realignment of road necessary to comply with the requirements of a local government under a planning scheme approved by the Governor in Council in its application to particular developments in the local government's area.	18 19 20 21
(2) A local government may, before a realignment of a road has been carried out, decide not to proceed with the realignment or with a part of it.	22 23
(3) The local government must serve notice of its decision on—	24
(a) all owners of land who were served with notice of the realignment; and	25 26
(b) all owners of land that, after the realignment has been carried out in part, adjoins the realigned boundary of the road.	27 28
(4) The notice must inform the owners in general terms of this section and section 508 (Compensation if realignment not carried out).	29 30

(5) The local government must—	1
(a) withdraw all notices of realignment, or, if the decision relates to part only of a realignment, all notices of realignment for the part, lodged with the registrar of titles but not registered; and	2 3 4
(b) lodge with the registrar of titles a notice of its decision on all instruments of title on which notice of realignment has been registered, or, if the decision relates to part only of a realignment, on which notice of realignment for the part has been registered.	5 6 7 8
 Compensation if realignment not carried out	 9
508.(1) This section applies if—	10
(a) a local government decides not to proceed with a realignment, or part of a realignment, of a road; and	11 12
(b) structural improvements are made on land adjoining the road on the basis of the proposed realignment being effected.	13 14
(2) The local government must pay the owner of the land reasonable compensation for the decrease in value of the land because of the decision.	15 16
(3) The amount of compensation is the difference between the value of the land before and after the decision.	17 18
(4) If the local government and the owner fail to agree on the amount of compensation, the amount is to be decided by the Land Court.	19 20
(5) The provisions of the <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i> about the making, hearing and deciding of claims for compensation for land taken under that Act apply, with any necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation, to claims for compensation under this section.	21 22 23 24
(6) A decision by a local government not to proceed with a realignment, or part of a realignment, of a road does not give rise to an entitlement to compensation or a cause of action in any owner or occupier of land or other person other than under this section.	25 26 27 28
 Acquisition of land for use as footpath	 29
509.(1) A local government may widen a road by acquiring from the owner of land adjoining the road land for use as a footpath.	30 31

- (2) The acquisition of land may be subject to a reservation in favour of the owner of any of the following rights as the local government decides, at or before the acquisition, to be appropriate—
- (a) a right to ownership, possession, occupation and use of any existing structure, room or cellar at a specified height above or depth below the level of the new footpath, subject to the local government’s right to enter, and make structural alterations to, the structure, room or cellar as it considers to be necessary;
 - (b) a right to erect a structure, in accordance with law, at a specified height above and extending over the new footpath and to the ownership, possession, occupation and use of the structure;
 - (c) a right of support for a structure mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

Division 3—Opening and closure of roads

Notice to local government of opening or closure of roads

510.(1) If an application is made under the *Land Act 1962* for the opening or closure of a road in a local government’s area by a person (other than the local government), the Minister administering that Act must give written notice of the application to the local government.

(2) The notice must specify a date (no earlier than 1 month or later than 2 months after the local government is given the notice) on or before which the local government may object to the opening or closure of the road.

(3) An objection must state fully the reasons for the objection.

(4) The Minister must have regard to any objections properly made by the local government.

(5) If the Minister decides the road should be opened or closed, the Minister must give written notice to the local government of the decision and, if the decision is contrary to the local government’s objection, the reasons for it.

Limited closure of roads by local government

511.(1) A local government may, by public notice, close a road, or part of a road, permanently or temporarily, to particular traffic, if there is another road, or route, reasonably available for use by the traffic.

(2) A local government may, by public notice, close a road to all traffic or particular traffic—

(a) during a temporary obstruction to traffic; or

(b) if it is necessary or desirable to close the road for—

(i) a temporary purpose; or

(ii) in the interests of public safety.

(3) Notice under subsection (1) or (2) may be published in the way the local government considers appropriate in each particular case.

(4) If a road, or part of a road, in a local government's area is closed to traffic under subsection (1) or (2), the local government may do everything necessary to stop traffic using the road or the part of the road.

Division 4—Miscellaneous**Temporary roads**

512.(1) A local government may, to remake or repair part of a road, make a temporary road through land adjoining the road, to be used while the part is being remade or repaired.

(2) However, the temporary road may be made only if it is not reasonably practicable to temporarily close the part of the road to traffic while it is remade or repaired.

Fixing road levels

513.(1) The owner or occupier of land adjoining a road may give written notice to the local government requiring it to advise the owner or occupier of the permanent level fixed or to be fixed for the road.

(2) If the local government has not, within 6 months after receiving the notice, given to the owner or occupier written advice about the permanent

level of the road, the local government is taken to have fixed the apparent level of the road when the notice was given as the permanent level of the road. 1
2
3

Compensation for change in road level 4

514.(1) This section applies if— 5

- (a) after a local government has fixed the permanent level of a road, the local government changes the level of the road; and 6
7
- (b) the owner or occupier of land adjoining the road is injuriously affected by the change. 8
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(2) The owner or occupier, or the person’s successor in title, is entitled to the reasonable compensation because of the injurious affection that is agreed between the local government and the person or, failing agreement, decided by the Planning and Environment Court. 10
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12
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Ancillary works and encroachments on roads 14

515.(1) In this section— 15

“ancillary works and encroachments” means— 16

- (a) gates or grids; or 17
- (b) private railways; or 18
- (c) tramways, including sugar cane tramways; or 19
- (d) viaducts; or 20
- (e) cellars. 21

(2) A local government may, by local law, regulate the construction, maintenance and operation of ancillary works and encroachments in, on, along, across, under or over roads in its area. 22
23
24

Categorisation of roads 25

516. A local government must categorise roads in its area according to the surface of the road. 26
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Roads map and register

517.(1) A local government must prepare and keep up-to-date a map and a register of roads in its area.

(2) The map of roads must show every road in its area.

(3) The register of roads must show—

(a) the category of every road in its area; and

(b) the level of every road of which the level is fixed; and

(c) other particulars prescribed by regulation.

(4) The register of roads also may show other particulars the local government considers appropriate.

(5) The map and register are open to inspection.

(6) On application and payment of a reasonable fee fixed by resolution or local law, a person may obtain—

(a) a copy of, or an extract from, a map or register of roads; or

(b) a certificate of an employee of the local government authorised for the purpose—

(i) about the category, alignment and levels of roads in its area; or

(ii) about the fact that the alignment or level of a road in its area has not been fixed.

PART 3—MALLS**Purpose of Part**

518. This Part contains the provisions under which a mall may be established in a road.

Closure of roads to traffic

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519.(1) For the purpose of establishing a mall in a road, the Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, and a notice published in a newspaper circulating generally in the locality of the road, temporarily close a road to traffic for the proposed mall.

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(2) The Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, amend or revoke the road closure.

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(3) A notice of a road closure or amendment of a road closure must specify the day it becomes effective.

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Provision of works for mall

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520.(1) A local government may undertake and provide the works necessary or desirable for establishing a mall in a road.

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(2) The local government also may do everything incidental to undertaking or providing the works.

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Establishment of mall

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521. The Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, nominate a day (the “**mall opening day**”) on which a road closed to traffic for a proposed mall is to reopen as a mall.

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Closure of mall

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522. The Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, declare that a specified road ceases to be a mall on a specified day.

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Operation of mall

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523.(1) A local government may do everything necessary or desirable for the promotion, development, management, maintenance, cleaning, operation and use of a mall.

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(2) A local government also may do everything incidental to its powers under subsection (1).

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(3) The local government may permit the use of any part of the mall,

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including the erection of any structure, on the conditions it considers appropriate.	1 2
(4) The local government may exercise any of its powers in relation to the mall before the mall opening day if it is necessary or desirable for the mall's benefit immediately on its establishment.	3 4 5
Control of vehicles and animals in malls	6
524. A local government may, by local law, regulate the entry of vehicles and animals into, and the presence and use of vehicles and animals in, malls.	7 8 9
No entitlement to compensation for mall	10
525. A person has no entitlement at law to compensation for injurious affection to any right or interest of a business, commercial or industrial nature because of—	11 12 13
(a) the existence of a mall; or	14
(b) anything done under this Part.	15
 PART 4—MARINE AND AQUATIC MATTERS	 16
Ferry service in local government area	17
526. A local government has the exclusive right to provide a ferry service across a watercourse at a place where the land forming both banks of the watercourse is in its area.	18 19 20
Ferry service on boundary of local government areas	21
527. If a watercourse is the boundary between 2 or more local government areas, the Governor in Council may, by regulation, declare that a specified local government has exclusive control of—	22 23 24
(a) provision of a service by ferry across the watercourse at a place	25

where it forms the boundary; and	1
(b) all proper approaches to the ferry and the part of either bank of the watercourse that, in the Governor in Council's opinion, is necessary for the convenient construction and use of the ferry and the proper approaches to it.	2 3 4 5
Lease of ferries	6
528. A local government may lease the right to operate a ferry, alone or with the land under its control that is required for the use of the ferry, for the period and on the terms it considers appropriate.	7 8 9
Local laws about ferries	10
529. A local government may make local laws for managing and regulating the use of ferries operated or leased by it.	11 12
Harbours, jetties, breakwaters and ramps	13
530.(1) A local government may construct, maintain, manage and regulate the use of—	14 15
(a) harbours for small vessels in or over tidal waters; and	16
(b) jetties, breakwaters and ramps in or over tidal waters.	17
(2) A local government may exercise powers under subsection (1) for a harbour or proposed harbour whether its waters are within or outside the limits of a harbour under the <i>Harbours Act 1955</i> .	18 19 20
(3) A local government may occupy and use foreshore, tidal land or tidal waters to undertake work in exercising the powers.	21 22
(4) While the local government occupies or uses foreshore, tidal land or tidal waters, the foreshore, land or waters are taken to be in its area.	23 24
(5) This section has effect subject to the <i>Harbours Act 1955</i> .	25
Management and regulation of bathing reserves	26
531.(1) In this section—	27

“seashore” means—	1
(a) foreshore; or	2
(b) State land above high-water mark at ordinary spring tides that is ordinarily covered by sand or shingle;	3 4
“State land” does not include land that is subject to a licence, permit or other authority granted under an Act by the State.	5 6
(2) The Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, place under the control of a local government as a bathing reserve—	7 8
(a) a part of the seashore; and	9
(b) land under the sea adjacent to that part of the seashore and seawards for a distance not more than 1 km beyond low-water mark at ordinary spring tides; and	10 11 12
(c) sea above that part of the seashore and land.	13
(3) The local government may—	14
(a) manage and regulate the use of the bathing reserve; or	15
(b) construct and maintain enclosures, structures and facilities in the bathing reserve; or	16 17
(c) provide, or authorise someone else to provide, life-saving services for the bathing reserve.	18 19
(4) While the bathing reserve is under the local government’s control, the bathing reserve is taken to be in its area.	20 21
 Control of foreshore	 22
532.(1) The Governor in Council may, by Gazette notice, place foreshore under the control of—	23 24
(a) the local government of the local government area adjoining the foreshore; or	25 26
(b) if there is no local government area adjoining the foreshore—the local government of a local government area convenient to the foreshore.	27 28 29
(2) The local government may manage and regulate the use of the	30

foreshore. 1

(3) While the foreshore is under the local government's control, the 2
foreshore is taken to be in its area. 3

PART 5—LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER 4 LEVEE BANKS 5

Division 1—Jurisdiction of Local Governments 6

Limited exclusion of jurisdiction of local government 7

533. The jurisdiction of a local government under this Part to prohibit or 8
regulate the construction and maintenance of levee banks does not extend to 9
a part of its area included in an approved plan within the meaning of the *Soil 10
Conservation Act 1986.* 11

Division 2—Control of levee banks 12

Regulation of levee banks etc. 13

534.(1) A local government may, by a local law— 14

(a) prohibit construction of levee banks without the local 15
government's permission; and 16

(b) regulate the construction and maintenance of levee banks; and 17

(c) require changes to levee banks constructed before or after the 18
commencement of this Part, although their construction may have 19
complied with the requirements and approval of the local 20
government. 21

(2) A local law prohibiting construction of levee banks without the local 22
government's permission must provide for— 23

(a) particulars to be supplied by an applicant for the local 24
government's permission; and 25

-
- (b) public notice of applications for the local government's permission to be given by advertisement at least twice in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government's area; and 1
2
3
4
 - (c) submissions supporting applications and the requirements applying to the submissions; and 5
6
 - (d) procedures of the local government in considering and deciding applications; and 7
8
 - (e) all other issues the local government considers necessary for properly disposing of applications. 9
10

Decision on application for permission 11

535.(1) If a local government decides to give permission for a levee bank construction, it may decide the permission is subject to conditions. 12
13

(2) The decision on an application must— 14

- (a) be given to the applicant by written notice; and 15
- (b) be given to each person who made a submission on the application; and 16
17
- (c) if the decision is to give permission, but the permission is to be subject to conditions—specify the conditions. 18
19

Issue of permit 20

536.(1) A permission has effect only if a permit is issued setting out the terms of the permission. 21
22

(2) A permit must not be issued before the end of 30 days after notice of the decision is given under section 535(2) (Decision on application for permission). 23
24
25

(3) However, if an appeal is started within the 30 days mentioned in subsection (2), a permit may be issued only if— 26
27

- (a) the decision on appeal confirms the giving of permission, with or without conditions, or changed conditions, applying to the permission; or 28
29
30

(b) the appeal is struck out or is discontinued.	1
(4) An issued permit is subject only to the conditions stated in the permit.	2
Application for permission for existing levee banks	3
537.(1) If, when a local law mentioned in section 534 (Regulation of levee banks etc.) commences, there is on land to which the local law applies a levee bank that, in the local government's opinion, affects or is likely to affect natural drainage to an extent that it causes or may cause damage to land or a public work, service or undertaking, the local government may, by written notice, require the owner of the land to apply to it within a specified reasonable period for permission to keep the levee bank or part of the levee bank.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
(2) This Part applies to an application made in response to a requirement under subsection (1) as if the application were an application for permission to construct the levee bank or part concerned.	12 13 14
(3) A person must not keep on the person's land, or allow another person to keep on the person's land, a levee bank or part of a levee bank to which a requirement under subsection (1) applies—	15 16 17
(a) after the end of the period allowed by the request for applying for the local government's permission to keep the levee bank or part of the levee bank, if the application has not been properly made; or	18 19 20 21
(b) after the local government's permission has been refused; or	22
(c) in breach of the conditions stated in a permit issued by the local government.	23 24
Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.	25
(4) If a person convicted of an offence against subsection (3) continues to commit the offence, the person commits a continuing offence.	26 27
Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit for each day on which the offence is continued.	28 29

Appeal against local government's decision

538.(1) An appeal tribunal for hearing and deciding appeals against decisions of a local government on an application is formed by the chief executive of the department within which the *Water Resources Act 1989* is administered or that chief executive's delegate.

(2) A person aggrieved by a decision of a local government on an application may appeal to an appeal tribunal.

(3) The appeal must be started within 30 days after the person aggrieved is given written notice of the decision.

(4) The appeal is started by the person filing a notice of appeal with the chief executive mentioned in subsection (1) and giving a copy of the notice to the local government.

(5) As soon as practicable after the appeal is started, the chief executive officer of the local government must inform the chief executive mentioned in subsection (1) of the persons, other than the appellant, who made the application and who made submissions on the application.

(6) The person who is to form the appeal tribunal on the appeal must inform the appellant, the local government, and the persons mentioned in subsection (5) of the day, time and place for hearing of the appeal.

Decision on appeal

539.(1) An appeal tribunal may—

(a) dismiss an appeal and confirm the decision of the local government; or

(b) allow the appeal, set aside the decision of the local government and substitute the decision it considers should have been made on the application.

(2) The decision of an appeal tribunal is taken to be the decision of the local government on the application.

(3) Section 536 (Issue of permit) does not apply to the issue of a permit on the decision of an appeal tribunal.

Duties of appeal tribunal	1
540. In hearing an appeal, the appeal tribunal—	2
(a) must observe natural justice; and	3
(b) must act as quickly as possible, and with as little formality and technicality, as is consistent with a fair and proper consideration of the issues.	4 5 6
Appeal tribunal may decide procedures	7
541.(1) An appeal is by way of rehearing.	8
(2) The appeal tribunal—	9
(a) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and	10
(b) may inform itself in any way it considers appropriate; and	11
(c) may decide the procedures to be followed in the appeal.	12
(3) However, the appeal tribunal must comply with this Division and any procedural rules prescribed by regulation.	13 14
Appeal tribunal's powers	15
542.(1) In hearing an appeal, the appeal tribunal may—	16
(a) act in the absence of a person who has been given reasonable notice; and	17 18
(b) receive evidence on oath or by statutory declaration; and	19
(c) adjourn the appeal; and	20
(d) permit a document to be amended; and	21
(e) disregard any defect, error, omission or insufficiency in a document.	22 23
(2) The appeal tribunal may administer an oath to a person appearing as a witness before the tribunal.	24 25

Representation before appeal tribunal

543. A party to an appeal may be represented by counsel, a solicitor or an agent appointed in writing.

Prosecution of appeal

544.(1) An appeal must be prosecuted diligently.

(2) An appeal tribunal may strike out an appeal if it considers the appellant is not prosecuting the appeal diligently.

(3) An appeal may be discontinued by the appellant by written notice given to the appeal tribunal and to the respondent.

Notice to witness

545.(1) The person forming the appeal tribunal may, by written notice given to a person, require the person to attend an appeal at a specified time and place to give evidence or produce specified documents.

(2) A person who is given a notice must—

(a) attend as required by the notice; and

(b) continue to attend as required by the appeal tribunal until excused from further attendance.

Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.

(3) A person required to appear as a witness before an appeal is entitled to the witness fees prescribed by regulation or, if no witness fees are prescribed, the reasonable witness fees decided by the appeal tribunal.

Duty of witness at appeal

546.(1) A person appearing as a witness at an appeal must not—

(a) fail to take an oath or make an affirmation when required by the appeal tribunal; or

(b) fail, without reasonable excuse, to answer a question the person is required to answer by the appeal tribunal; or

(c) fail, without reasonable excuse, to produce a document that the

person is required to produce by a notice under section 545(1) (Notice to witness).	1 2
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	3
(2) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to answer a question or produce a document if answering the question or producing the document might tend to incriminate the person.	4 5 6
Contempt of appeal tribunal	7
547. A person must not—	8
(a) insult the person forming the appeal tribunal in an appeal; or	9
(b) deliberately interrupt an appeal; or	10
(c) create or continue, or join in creating or continuing, a disturbance in or near a place where the appeal tribunal is conducting an appeal; or	11 12 13
(d) do anything that would be a contempt of court if the person forming the appeal tribunal were a Judge acting judicially.	14 15
Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.	16
Change of person forming appeal tribunal	17
548. An appeal is not affected by a change in the person forming the appeal tribunal.	18 19
Costs of appeal	20
549.(1) An appeal tribunal may make an order for payment of costs of an appeal as it considers just.	21 22
(2) Unless an appeal tribunal's order states otherwise, costs of proceedings on an appeal are on the scale applying to taxation of costs in the District Court.	23 24 25

Recovery on orders of appeal tribunal

550.(1) An order of an appeal tribunal for payment of costs must be in written form and a copy of the order must be given to—

- (a) the appellant or other person to whom an amount is ordered to be paid; and
- (b) the local government or other person by whom an amount is ordered to be paid.

(2) A document purporting to be a copy of an order of an appeal tribunal for payment of a stated amount of costs may be filed in the registry of a court having jurisdiction in an action for debt in the amount stated in the order, and enforced as an order of the court.

(3) If an order of an appeal tribunal for payment of costs does not state the amount to be paid, the costs payable may be recovered by action in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt payable by the person by whom the costs are ordered to be paid to the person to whose benefit the order was made.

Division 4—Effect of Part**Effect of Part on legal rights and remedies**

551. A permission given on an application under this Part does not affect a right or remedy a person had about a levee bank the subject of the permission.

Division 5—Expiry of Part**Expiry of Part**

552. This Part expires 1 year after it commences.

CHAPTER 10—RATES AND CHARGES

PART 1—GENERAL

Division 1—Rateable land

What land is rateable?

553.(1) All land is rateable land other than—

- (a) vacant State land; and
- (b) land occupied by the State or a government entity (other than a non-exempt GOC), except under a lease from a private person; and
- (c) land in a State forest or timber reserve, other than land occupied under an occupation permit or stock grazing permit under the *Forestry Act 1959* or under a lease under the *Land Act 1962*; and
- (d) Aboriginal land under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* or Torres Strait Islander land under the *Torres Strait Islander Land Act 1991*, other than land used for commercial or residential purposes; and
- (e) land exempt from rating under an Act or a regulation made under this Act.

(2) A regulation under subsection (1)(e) may, for example, exempt from rating land used for religious, charitable, educational or public purposes.

(3) If part of a parcel of land mentioned in subsection (1)(d) is used for commercial or residential purposes and another part (the “**remainder**”) of the parcel is used for other purposes, the remainder is not rateable land, even though the other part of the parcel is rateable land.

(4) In this section—

“**non-exempt GOC**” means a GOC, or a subsidiary of a GOC, within the meaning of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993* other than a GOC or subsidiary that is exempt from rating under an Act in relation to the relevant land;

“**private person**” means a person other than the State or a government entity.

Division 2—Averaging of valuations

Application to Brisbane City Council

554. This Division applies to the Brisbane City Council.

Local government may decide to average land values for rating purposes

555.(1) A local government may decide by resolution that, for the purpose of making and levying rates for a financial year on rateable land in its area, the unimproved value of the land is to be its averaged value under this Division.

(2) The resolution must specify whether the averaged value must be calculated under section 556 (Averaging over 3 years) or section 557 (Averaging over 2 years).

Averaging over 3 years

556.(1) If this section applies to a financial year, the averaged value of rateable land for the financial year is the lesser of—

- (a) the land’s effective value for the financial year; or
- (b) the amount calculated as follows—
 - (i) if the land has effective values for the financial year and each of the previous 2 financial years—the average of the 3 effective values; or
 - (ii) in any other case—an amount equal to the land’s effective value for the financial year multiplied by the averaging factor.

(2) In subsection (1)—

“**averaging factor**”, for a financial year, means the number calculated, to 2 decimal places, using the formula—

$$\frac{T}{3V}$$

where—

PART 2—MAKING AND LEVYING RATES AND CHARGES

Power to make and levy rates and charges

559.(1) A local government may, for a financial year, make and levy—

- (a) a general rate or differential general rates; and
- (b) minimum general rate levies; and
- (c) separate rates and charges; and
- (d) special rates and charges; and
- (e) utility charges.

(2) A local government also may fix general charges.

Making of rates and charges

560. A rate or charge mentioned in section 559(1) (Power to make and levy rates and charges) may only be made for a financial year by resolution at the local government’s budget meeting for the year.

General rate or differential general rates must be made each year

561. A local government must make a general rate or differential general rates for each financial year.

Differential general rate

562.(1) Before a differential general rate is made and levied, rateable land must be categorised into 2 or more categories under Part 3 (Categorisation of land for differential rating).

(2) A differential general rate made and levied on rateable land in a category may be the same as or different to the differential general rate made and levied on land in another category.

(3) If a local government makes and levies a differential general rate for rateable land for a financial year, the local government must not make and

levy a general rate for the land for the year.	1
(4) A differential general rate may be made and levied on a lot under a community titles Act as if it were a parcel of rateable land.	2 3
Minimum general rate levy	4
563.(1) A local government may identify rateable land for the purpose of making and levying a minimum general rate levy in any way it considers appropriate.	5 6 7
(2) If a local government makes and levies a differential general rate, it may make and levy different minimum general rate levies on rateable land in different categories.	8 9 10
Minimum general rate levy on time shared property	11
564.(1) This section applies to a local government levying a minimum general rate levy on—	12 13
(a) rateable land where there is a structure wholly or partially subject to a time share scheme; or	14 15
(b) a lot within the meaning of a community titles Act, wholly or partially subject to a time share scheme.	16 17
(2) The local government may decide that the minimum general rate levy is to be worked out using the formula—	18 19
L x RU	20
where—	21
“L” means the minimum general rate levy that would, apart from this section, be payable for the part of the land or lot that is subject to the time share scheme;	22 23 24
“RU” means the number of units of the structure or lot that are subject to the time share scheme and are available at any time for separate exclusive occupation.	25 26 27

Minimum general rate levy on mining tenements

565.(1) A local government may decide that the minimum general rate levy on land mentioned in subsection (2) is different to the minimum general rate levy on other rateable land in its area.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to rateable land if the land is—

- (a) a mining claim; or
- (b) a mining lease granted for mining for minerals of not more than 2 ha; or
- (c) a mining lease granted for a purpose associated with mining for minerals of not more than 4 ha.

(3) A local government also may decide that different minimum general rate levies apply to—

- (a) a mining claim of not more than 900 m²; and
- (b) a mining claim of more than 900 m²; and
- (c) a mining lease mentioned in subsection (2).

Unimproved value of mining claims

566. The unimproved value of a mining claim is—

- (a) for a mining claim of not more than 900 m²—\$150 or, if a greater amount is prescribed by regulation, the greater amount; or
- (b) for a mining claim of more than 900 m²—\$450 or, if a greater amount is prescribed by regulation, the greater amount.

Special rates and charges

567.(1) A local government may make and levy a special rate or charge on rateable land if—

- (a) the rate or charge is for a service, facility or activity; and
- (b) in the local government's opinion, the land has or will specially benefit from, or has or will have special access to, the service, facility or activity.

(2) The special rate or charge may be made and levied on the bases the

local government considers appropriate.	1
(3) Without limiting subsection (2), the amount of the special rate or charge may vary according to the extent to which, in the local government’s opinion, the land has or will specially benefit from, or has or will have special access to, the service, facility or activity.	2 3 4 5
(4) The local government’s resolution making the special rate or charge must identify the rateable land to which the rate or charge applies.	6 7
(5) The local government may identify parcels of rateable land to which the rate or charge applies in any way it considers appropriate.	8 9
(6) Subsection (1) is taken to have been complied with if the special rate or charge is made and levied on—	10 11
(a) all rateable land that, at the time of making and levying the rate or charge, could reasonably be identified as land on which the rate or charge may be made and levied; or	12 13 14
(b) all rateable land on which the rate or charge may be made and levied, other than land accidentally omitted.	15 16
Separate rates and charges	17
568. A local government may make and levy a separate rate or charge equally on all rateable land in its area for a service, facility or activity.	18 19
Utility charges	20
569.(1) A local government may make and levy a utility charge on—	21
(a) any land, whether vacant or occupied, and whether or not it is rateable land; or	22 23
(b) a structure.	24
(2) A utility charge may be for—	25
(a) supplying water, gas or sewerage services; or	26
(b) for occupied land or a structure—supplying cleansing services.	27
(3) A utility charge may be made and levied for supplying water or sewerage services while the facilities for supplying the services are being	28 29

constructed.	1
(4) A utility charge may be made and levied on the bases a local government considers appropriate.	2 3
(5) The amounts of utility charges may differ on the basis of—	4
(a) the use made of particular land, or a particular structure or a class of land or structure; or	5 6
(b) any other circumstances peculiar to the supply of the relevant service to particular land, a particular structure or a class of land or structure.	7 8 9
General charges	10
570.(1) A local government may, by local law or resolution, fix charges for services and facilities supplied by it, including for example—	11 12
(a) supplying an entitlement, facility, service or thing; or	13
(b) giving an approval, consent, licence, permission or registration; or	14
(c) giving information; or	15
(d) admitting a person to a structure or place; or	16
(e) receiving an application; or	17
(f) recording a change of ownership.	18
(2) A charge mentioned in subsection (1) is a general charge.	19
(3) A local government may fix a general charge by resolution despite the fact that a corresponding charge had previously been fixed by local law.	20 21
Register of charges	22
571. A local government must keep a register of general charges open for inspection.	23 24

**PART 3—CATEGORISATION OF LAND FOR
DIFFERENTIAL RATING**

Division 1—Categorisation of land**Land must be categorised for differential general rates**

572. A local government may make and levy a differential general rate on land for a financial year only if all the land in its area has been categorised under this Part.

Establishing criteria and categories

573. Before making and levying a differential general rate for a financial year, a local government must decide by resolution—

- (a) the categories into which rateable land in its area is to be categorised; and
- (b) the criteria by which land is to be categorised.

Identification of categories for parcels of land

574.(1) After the categories and criteria have been decided, all rateable land in the local government's area must be categorised by—

- (a) the local government identifying the category in which each parcel of rateable land is included; or
- (b) the valuation authority, at the local government's request, identifying the category in which each parcel of rateable land is included.

(2) If the valuation authority identifies the category in which a parcel of rateable land is included, the valuation authority must give written notice to the local government of the category of the parcel.

(3) If the valuation authority cannot identify the category in which a parcel of rateable land is included, the valuation authority must give written notice to the local government.

(4) The category in which a parcel of rateable land is included may be identified in any way the valuation authority or local government considers appropriate.

Specification of categories for parcels of land

575.(1) If a local government resolves to make and levy a differential general rate, the resolution must specify the categories in which rateable land is to be included.

(2) The rateable land included in a category may be identified in any way the local government considers appropriate.

(3) The accidental omission from categorisation of parcels of rateable land does not prevent the making and levying of the differential general rate.

Division 2—Entry on land for categorisation

Meaning of “authorised person” for Division

576. In this Division—

“authorised person” means—

- (a) a person authorised by a local government for this Division; or
- (b) the valuation authority; or
- (c) a person authorised by the valuation authority for this Division; or
- (d) a member of the Land Court; or
- (e) a person authorised by a member of the Land Court for this Division.

Purposes for which powers may be exercised

577. An authorised person may exercise the powers mentioned in section 578 (Power of entry) only for the purpose of—

- (a) deciding the categories into which rateable land in a local government area is to be categorised or the criteria by which it is to be categorised; or
- (b) identifying the category in which a parcel of rateable land should be included; or
- (c) deciding an objection or appeal about the categorisation of land.

Power of entry	1
578.(1) An authorised person may—	2
(a) enter on land at any reasonable time; and	3
(b) inspect the land and the uses made of the land; and	4
(c) do anything reasonable and necessary to exercise powers under paragraphs (a) and (b).	5 6
(2) Before entering on the land, the authorised person must—	7
(a) obtain the agreement of the occupier or, if there is no occupier, an owner of the land; or	8 9
(b) give at least 14 days' notice to the person mentioned in paragraph (a) of—	10 11
(i) the person's intention to enter on the land; and	12
(ii) the proposed purpose in entering on the land; and	13
(iii) the day and time when the person proposes to enter the land.	14
(3) In exercising a power under subsection (1), an authorised person must take all reasonable steps to ensure the person causes as little inconvenience, and does as little damage, as is practicable.	15 16 17

Division 3—Notice of categorisation 18

Notice to owner of categorisation	19
579.(1) If a local government resolves to make and levy a differential general rate on land, a rate notice given to the owner of the land must contain, or be accompanied by, a statement that complies with subsection (2).	20 21 22 23
(2) The notice must—	24
(a) specify the categories of rateable land in its area (the “ rating categories ”) and the criteria by which land is categorised; and	25 26
(b) specify the rating category in which the owner's land is included; and	27 28
(c) inform the owner—	29

-
- (i) whether the rating category in which the land is included was identified by the local government or valuation authority (the “**decision maker**”); and
 - (ii) that the owner may object to the categorisation of the land by giving to the decision maker notice of objection, in the form approved by the decision maker, within 30 days after the date of issue of the rate notice or any further period the decision maker allows; and
 - (iii) that the sole ground on which the owner may object is that, having regard to the criteria decided by the local government by which rateable land is categorised, the land should have been included, as at the date of issue of the rate notice, in another of the rating categories; and
 - (iv) that giving a notice of objection will not, in the meantime, affect the levy and recovery of rates; and
 - (v) that, if the owner’s land is included in another rating category because of the objection, an adjustment of rates will be made.

Division 4—Objections and appeals

Owner’s objection to categorisation

580.(1) An owner of rateable land categorised under Division 1 (Categorisation of land) may object to the categorisation of the land on the sole ground that, having regard to the criteria decided by the local government by which rateable land is categorised, the land should have been included, as at the date of issue of the relevant rate notice, in another rating category.

(2) The objection must be made by giving notice of the objection to the decision maker.

(3) The notice of the objection must—

- (a) be given within 30 days after the date of issue of the rate notice or any further period the decision maker allows; and
- (b) be in the form approved by the decision maker; and

-
- (c) nominate the rating category in which the owner claims the land should have been included; and 1
2
 - (d) specify the facts and circumstances on which the claim is based. 3

Decision on owner's objection 4

581.(1) If the owner of rateable land objects to the categorisation of the land, a person authorised by the decision maker for the purpose must— 5
6

- (a) consider the categorisation of the land; and 7
- (b) consider the facts and circumstances on which the claim is based. 8

(2) The person may— 9

- (a) allow the objection; or 10
- (b) disallow the objection; or 11
- (c) decide that the land should be included in another rating category. 12

(3) The person must decide the objection, and give written notice of the decision to the owner, within 60 days after the end of the period within which the objection had to be made. 13
14
15

(4) The notice must include the reasons for the decision. 16

Effect of decision on objections 17

582.(1) Unless it is set aside on appeal, the decision on an objection to the categorisation of land has effect under this section. 18
19

(2) If the decision allows the objection, the land is taken to be included, for the period for which the relevant rate notice is issued, in the category nominated by the objector in the notice of objection. 20
21
22

(3) If the decision disallows the objection, the land continues to be included in the category specified in the relevant rate notice. 23
24

(4) If the decision is that the land should be in another rating category, the land must be included in the category for the period for which the relevant rate notice is issued. 25
26
27

Right of appeal against decision

583. If the owner of rateable land is aggrieved by—

- (a) the decision on an objection to the categorisation of the land; or
- (b) the failure by the decision maker to allow a further period to give a notice of objection;

the owner may appeal to the Land Court against the decision or failure.

Where and how to start appeal

584.(1) The appeal must be started by filing a notice of appeal in the Land Court registry.

(2) The notice of appeal must—

- (a) be filed within 30 days after the owner received notice of the decision or failure; and
- (b) be in a form approved by the Land Court.

(3) The owner must give a copy of the notice of appeal to the decision maker within 7 days after the notice of appeal is filed in the Land Court registry.

(4) Failure to comply with subsection (3) does not affect the making of the appeal or the jurisdiction of the Land Court to decide the appeal, but costs of any adjournment caused by the failure may be awarded against the owner of the land.

Constitution and procedure of Land Court

585.(1) When exercising jurisdiction in an appeal under this Division, the Land Court—

- (a) is constituted by 1 member; and
- (b) may sit in chambers; and
- (c) is not bound by rules of evidence.

(2) The appeal must be conducted as directed by the Land Court with a view to its prompt disposal.

Decision on appeal by Land Court	1
586.(1) In deciding an appeal against a decision on an objection to the categorisation of land, the Land Court may—	2 3
(a) set aside the decision and decide that the land should be included in a different rating category; or	4 5
(b) disallow the appeal.	6
(2) In deciding an appeal against a failure to allow a further period to give a notice of objection, the Land Court may—	7 8
(a) allow a further period to give the notice; or	9
(b) disallow the appeal.	10
(3) If the Land Court sets aside the decision on the objection, the land is taken to be included in the category decided by the Land Court for the period for which the relevant rate notice is issued.	11 12 13
Levy and recovery of rate unaffected by objection or appeal	14
587. The making of an objection, or the starting of an appeal, about the categorisation of land does not affect the levy and recovery of rates on the land.	15 16 17
<i>Division 5—Late categorisation</i>	18
Late categorisation	19
588. If rateable land in a local government area has been categorised and—	20 21
(a) the decision maker is later satisfied, having regard to the criteria decided by the local government, that the land should be included in a different rating category; or	22 23 24
(b) rateable land is not categorised by the decision maker because of accidental omission; or	25 26
(c) land later becomes rateable land; or	27
(d) land that was included in 2 or more parcels of rateable land, either	28

in the same rating category or different rating categories, is later
 amalgamated into a single parcel; 1
 2
 the decision maker must decide that the land should be included in a 3
 specified rating category. 4

Time of effect of late categorisation 5

589. A decision under section 588 (Late categorisation) has effect— 6

- (a) if the decision is made because of section 588(a)—for rates levied 7
 after the decision is made; or 8
- (b) if the decision is made because of section 588(b)—from the start 9
 of the relevant financial year; or 10
- (c) if the decision is made because of section 588(c)—from when the 11
 land became rateable land; or 12
- (d) if the decision is made because of section 588(d)—from the day 13
 of registration in the office of the registrar of titles of the survey 14
 plan of the amalgamation. 15

PART 4—LAND RECORD OF LOCAL 16
GOVERNMENT 17

Division 1—Land record 18

Land record to be kept 19

590.(1) A local government must keep a record of every parcel of 20
 rateable land in its area. 21

(2) A land record must comply with the regulations. 22

Land record open to inspection 23

591.(1) A land record is open to inspection 24

- (2) A person may inspect particulars of land in a land record free of charge if the person is, or is the agent of a person who is—
- (a) an owner, lessee or occupier of the land; or
 - (b) an owner, lessee or occupier of adjoining land.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the appointment of an agent must be evidenced in writing.
- (4) A person may otherwise inspect a land record on payment of the fee decided by the local government.

Amendment of land record

- 592.(1)** The chief executive officer of a local government must ensure the particulars contained in its land record are amended whenever necessary to make the record comply with the regulations.
- (2) If an amendment of a land record (other than an amendment made because of a general valuation of all rateable land in a local government area by the valuation authority) changes a rate that is or may be levied on land, the chief executive officer of the local government must immediately give written notice of the amendment to the owner of the land.

Resolution to remove valueless land from land record

- 593.(1)** A reference to a particular parcel of rateable land in the land record of a local government may be removed, on the local government's resolution, if—
- (a) rates levied on the land by the local government for at least 3 years are overdue; and
 - (b) the overdue rates total more than the unimproved value of the land; and
 - (c) the land is considered to be—
 - (i) valueless; or
 - (ii) of so little value that, if offered for sale, it would not realise the overdue rates.
- (2) If a local government resolves to remove a reference to rateable land

from its land record, the local government may acquire the land under Part 7 (Recovery of rates), Division 3 (Acquisition by local government of valueless land). 1
2
3

Restoration of valueless land to land record 4

594. If— 5

- (a) a local government gives a notice of intention to acquire land under section 648(1) (Local government must first give notice); and 6
7
8
- (b) before the end of 6 months after the giving of the notice to the owner of the land, the overdue rates for the land are paid to the local government; 9
10
11

the local government must restore reference to the land in the land record. 12

Division 2—Appeal against amendment of land record 13

Right of appeal 14

595. A person aggrieved by an amendment of a land record, other than a removal of land under section 593 (Resolution to remove valueless land from land record), may appeal to a Magistrates Court against the amendment. 15
16
17
18

Where and how to start appeal 19

596.(1) An appeal must be made to the Magistrates Court nearest the relevant land. 20
21

(2) The appeal is started by— 22

- (a) filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk of the court of the Magistrates Court; and 23
24
- (b) giving a copy of the notice to the chief executive officer of the local government. 25
26

(3) The notice must state the grounds of the appeal. 27

Hearing procedures	1
597.(1) The power to make rules of court under the <i>Magistrates Courts Act 1921</i> includes power to make rules of court for appeals to Magistrates Courts under this Division.	2 3 4
(2) The procedure for an appeal to a Magistrates Court under this Division is to be—	5 6
(a) in accordance with the rules made under the <i>Magistrates Courts Act 1921</i> ; or	7 8
(b) in the absence of relevant rules, as directed by a Magistrate.	9
(3) In deciding the appeal, the Magistrates Court—	10
(a) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and	11
(b) must observe natural justice; and	12
(c) may hear the appeal in court or in chambers.	13
Powers of Magistrates Courts on appeal	14
598. In deciding the appeal, the Magistrates Court may—	15
(a) confirm the amendment; or	16
(b) set aside the amendment and order the particulars previously contained in the land record be restored.	17 18
Appeal to District Court on question of law only	19
599. A party aggrieved by a decision of the Magistrates Court may appeal to a District Court, but only on a question of law.	20 21
<i>Division 3—Notices of change in ownership</i>	22
Notice of sale of land	23
600.(1) In this section—	24
“ vendor ”, for land that has been sold, means the person who was the land’s owner immediately before its sale.	25 26

- (2) If land is sold, the vendor must give the local government concerned written notice of the sale within 30 days after it happens. 1
2
- (3) The vendor complies with subsection (2) if— 3
- (a) the notice is given by the vendor’s agent in the sale; or 4
 - (b) the vendor (or the vendor’s agent in the sale)— 5
 - (i) properly completes a combined form for the sale; and 6
 - (ii) files the form, together with the instrument of transfer of the 7
land, with the registrar of titles within 30 days after the sale. 8

Notice of surrender or forfeiture to State 9

601.(1) A person who surrenders land, or an entitlement to occupy or use land, to the State must give to the local government written notice of the surrender within 30 days after the instrument of surrender is signed. 10
11
12

(2) If land, or an entitlement to occupy or use land, is forfeited to the State, written notice of the forfeiture must be given to the local government, within 30 days after the forfeiture takes effect — 13
14
15

- (a) for a forfeiture by action of the State—by the State; or 16
- (b) in any other case—by the person who makes the forfeiture. 17

(3) A notice under subsection (1) or (2) must state the description of the land. 18
19

Notice of change in ownership 20

602.(1) In this section— 21

“**required person**”, for land whose ownership has changed, means the person who was the land’s owner immediately before the change. 22
23

(2) If ownership of any land in a local government area changes, except as mentioned in section 600 (Notice of sale of land) or 601 (Notice of surrender or forfeiture to the State), the required person must give written notice of the change to the local government within 30 days after the change happens. 24
25
26
27
28

(3) The notice must specify— 29

-
- (a) the date of the change; and 1
 - (b) the nature of the change; and 2
 - (c) the description of the land; and 3
 - (d) the full name and address of the land's owner before the change; 4
and 5
 - (e) the full name and address of the land's owner after the change. 6
- (4) The required person complies with subsection (2) if the notice is 7
given by the person's agent in dealing with the land. 8

Result of failure to give notice of change in ownership 9

603. If written notice is not given as required by a section of this 10
Division (other than under section 601(2)(a) (Notice of surrender or 11
forfeiture to State)), the person who was owner of the land immediately 12
before the change in ownership— 13

- (a) is liable for payment of all rates levied on the land, and all interest 14
accrued, before the notice is given to the local government, as if 15
no change in ownership had happened; and 16
- (b) commits an offence. 17

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units. 18

PART 5—LEVYING AND PAYMENT OF RATES 19

Division 1—Levying of rates 20

Levying rates 21

604.(1) A rate may be levied only by a rate notice given to— 22

- (a) for a utility charge on a structure or land that is not rateable 23
land—the person at whose request the service is supplied; and 24
- (b) in any other case—the owner of the land on which the rate is 25

levied.	1
(2) A rate notice must specify the date of its issue.	2
(3) A rate must be levied—	3
(a) for a utility charge for supply of a water service based on the quantity of water supplied during a period as calculated by measurement at intervals—at the intervals the local government considers appropriate; and	4 5 6 7
(b) in any other case—for the whole, a half or a quarter of the relevant financial year, as the local government considers appropriate.	8 9 10
(4) Except for a charge mentioned in subsection (3)(a), rates must be levied on all persons liable to pay them for the same period of a financial year.	11 12 13
(5) In this section—	14
“person” includes—	15
(a) for a utility charge under subsection (1)(a)—any of the following—	16 17
(i) the Commonwealth;	18
(ii) a Commonwealth instrumentality, agency, authority or entity;	19 20
(iii) a division, branch or other part of a Commonwealth instrumentality, agency, authority or entity; and	21 22
(b) in all cases—the State and a government entity.	23
Rate may be levied or adjusted after end of financial year	24
605. A local government may, in a financial year, levy a rate, or adjust a rate levy, even though its resolution for making the rate was made for an earlier financial year.	25 26 27

Person who is liable to pay rate

606.(1) The owner for the time being of land is liable to pay a rate levied by a local government on the land.

(2) The person at whose request a utility service is supplied to a structure or land that is not rateable land is liable to pay a rate levied by a local government for supplying the service.

(3) If there is more than 1 owner or other person liable to pay a rate, all the owners or other persons are jointly and severally liable.

(4) In this section—

“**person**” has the same meaning as in section 604 (Levying rates).

Liability to pay rate if change of ownership

607. A local government may recover the whole amount of a rate payable for rateable land from the owner for the time being of the land.

Continuing responsibility for rates on land that ceases to be rateable land

608.(1) This section applies to land that ceases to be rateable land because of—

(a) termination of the tenure of a holding; or

(b) surrender or forfeiture of the land to the State; or

(c) acquisition of the land by the State or the Commonwealth; or

(d) exemption of the land from rating; or

(e) the property description of the land ceasing to exist.

(2) The owner of the land immediately before it ceased to be rateable land is taken to continue as the owner of the land, and the land is taken to continue to be rateable land, for the levy, collection or refund of a rate on the land for any period before it ceased to be rateable land.

Where rates can be paid	1
609.(1) A rate is payable at the local government’s public office.	2
(2) Payment of a rate may be accepted at—	3
(a) another place used by the local government to receive rate payments; or	4 5
(b) a place of business of a person appointed by the local government to receive rate payments.	6 7
Time within which rates must be paid	8
610.(1) A local government must specify on a rate notice whether the rate must be paid within 30 days or 60 days after the day the notice is issued.	9 10 11
(2) A person liable to pay a rate must pay the rate within the specified time.	12 13
Payment by instalments	14
611.(1) At its budget meeting, a local government may resolve that a rate may be paid by instalments on the terms specified in the resolution.	15 16
(2) The terms may provide for payment of a premium.	17
(3) The terms may provide for—	18
(a) the application of section 614 (Overdue rates may bear interest) to the payment of the rate; and	19 20
(b) the immediate payment of future instalments;	21
if the terms are not met.	22
<i>Division 3—Overdue rates</i>	23
Meaning of “overdue rate”	24
612. An “ overdue rate ” is the amount of a rate payable to a local government that remains unpaid at the end of the period specified in the rate	25 26

notice as the period within which the amount of the rate is payable, (including any amount of interest on the rate under section 614 (Overdue rates may bear interest)), but does not include the amount of a rate if the amount is being paid under—

- (a) the terms specified in a resolution under section 611 (Payment by instalments); or
- (b) the terms of an arrangement under section 627 (Remission, composition and settlement of rates); or
- (c) the terms of an arrangement under section 628 (Deferral of liability to pay rates).

Recovery of overdue rates

613. A local government may recover an overdue rate as a debt payable by the person liable under this Part to pay the rate.

Overdue rates may bear interest

614.(1) An overdue rate bears interest—

- (a) at the percentage decided by the local government; and
- (b) after it becomes an overdue rate, from the day decided by the local government.

(2) The interest is compound interest, calculated on daily rests.

(3) The rate of interest must not be more than—

- (a) the percentage prescribed by regulation; or
- (b) if no percentage is prescribed—15% a year.

(4) A decision of the local government about the rate of interest, and the date from which an overdue rate bears interest, must apply equally to all overdue rates.

Division 4—Discounts and other benefits for prompt payment of rates

Discount for payment within 30 days 1

615.(1) If the full amount of a rate is paid within 30 days after the date of issue of the relevant rate notice, a local government may allow a discount. 2
3

(2) The discount must be a percentage of the rate that is not more than— 4

(a) the percentage prescribed by regulation; or 5

(b) if no percentage is prescribed—15%. 6

Discount for payment within 60 days 7

616.(1) If the full amount of a rate is paid after 30 days, but within 60 days, after the date of issue of the relevant rate notice, a local government may allow a discount. 8
9
10

(2) The discount must not be more than 50% of the discount it has decided to allow for payment within the 30 days. 11
12

Discount when special circumstances prevent prompt payment 13

617. A local government may allow a discount on a rate under section 615 (Discount for payment within 30 days) or 616 (Discount for payment within 60 days) if the local government is satisfied that the person liable to pay the rate was prevented, by circumstances beyond the person's control, from paying the rate within the period required by the section. 14
15
16
17
18

No discount if other rates are overdue 19

618. A discount is not allowable for a rate levied on land if there are other overdue rates for the land. 20
21

Other benefits for prompt payment 22

619. A local government may give, or join in giving, benefits (other than discounts) as inducements for the prompt payment of rates. 23
24

Division 5—Changes to land that affect rates 25

<i>Subdivision A—General</i>	1
Different period starts on day of change	2
620. For this Division, the period after a change is taken to start on the day the change happens.	3 4
Basis on which a rate is levied	5
621.(1) Despite Subdivision B (Changes affecting rates), a local government may levy a rate on rateable land on the basis of the relevant information of which it has been notified on or before the day it levies the rate.	6 7 8 9
(2) However, if a change mentioned in Subdivision B happens, section 622 (Rate levied for a period in which a change takes effect) applies.	10 11
Rate levied for a period in which a change takes effect	12
622.(1) This section applies if—	13
(a) a local government becomes aware that a change has happened to which a section of Subdivision B applies; and	14 15
(b) a rate has already been levied on the relevant land for the period in which the change takes effect.	16 17
(2) The local government must adjust the rate in accordance with the section.	18 19
(3) If the owner or occupier has already paid the rate at the time it is adjusted, the local government—	20 21
(a) if the amount of the rate has decreased—must refund the overpaid amount; or	22 23
(b) if the amount of the rate has increased—may recover the underpaid amount.	24 25
<i>Subdivision B—Changes affecting rates</i>	26

Change in unimproved value of land	1
623.(1) This section applies if the unimproved value of rateable land changes.	2 3
(2) A rate levied on the land after the change must be calculated on the basis of—	4 5
(a) for the period before the change—the previous unimproved value; and	6 7
(b) for the period after the change—the new unimproved value.	8
Land becomes or ceases to be rateable land	9
624.(1) This section applies if land becomes or ceases to be rateable land.	10
(2) A rate levied on the land after the change must be calculated only on the proportion of the relevant period for which the land was rateable land.	11 12
Land included in a new rating category	13
625.(1) This section applies if land is included in a rating category under any of the following sections—	14 15
• section 582 (Effect of decision on objections)	16
• section 586 (Decision on appeal by Land Court)	17
• section 588 (Late categorisation).	18
(2) A rate levied on the land after its inclusion must be calculated on the basis of—	19 20
(a) for the period before the inclusion—any previous categorisation that applied to the land; and	21 22
(b) for the period after the inclusion—the new rating category.	23
Entitlement to occupy land is ended	24
626.(1) This section applies if—	25
(a) a person is entitled to occupy land—	26
(i) that is a holding; or	27

- (ii) under a licence or permission given by the State; and 1
- (b) the person loses the entitlement because of expiry, surrender or 2
forfeiture of the relevant lease, licence or permission, or for some 3
other reason. 4
- (2) A rate levied on the land must be calculated only on the proportion of 5
the relevant period for which the person was entitled to occupy the land. 6

PART 6—CONCESSIONS 7

Remission, composition and settlement of rates 8

627.(1) A local government may— 9

- (a) remit the whole or a part of unpaid rates; or 10
- (b) accept a composition or another arrangement for unpaid rates. 11

(2) If land for which unpaid rates are owing is free of encumbrance, the 12
local government may accept a transfer to it of the land in full or part 13
settlement of an owner's liability for the rates. 14

(3) The terms of an arrangement under this section may provide for— 15

- (a) the application of section 614 (Overdue rates may bear interest) to 16
the payment of a rate; or 17
- (b) the immediate payment of the outstanding amount; 18

if the terms are not met. 19

(4) This section is subject to the following sections— 20

- section 629 (Resort to remission, composition, settlement or 21
deferral requires justification) 22
- section 631 (Conditions on exercise of concession powers). 23

Deferral of liability to pay rates 24

628.(1) A local government may enter into an arrangement to defer 25
payment of a rate until a specified time. 26

(2) The deferment may be for the lifetime of an owner of the land if the owner is a pensioner.	1 2
(3) The arrangement may provide for payment of a premium because of deferment.	3 4
(4) The terms of the arrangement may provide for—	5
(a) the application of section 614 (Overdue rates may bear interest) to the payment of the rate; or	6 7
(b) the immediate payment of the deferred rate;	8
if the terms are not met.	9
(5) This section is subject to the following sections—	10
• section 629 (Resort to remission, composition, settlement or deferral requires justification)	11 12
• section 631 (Conditions on exercise of concession powers).	13
Resort to remission, composition, settlement or deferral requires justification	14 15
629.(1) A local government may exercise a power under section 627 (Remission, composition and settlement of rates) or 628 (Deferral of liability to pay rates) only if—	16 17 18
(a) it resolves that the case justifies the exercise of the power; or	19
(b) the case is of a kind that has been accepted, by resolution of the local government, as justifying the exercise of the power.	20 21
(2) Circumstances or factors that may justify the exercise of the power include—	22 23
(a) that an owner of the land concerned is—	24
(i) a pensioner; or	25
(ii) an entity whose objects do not include the making of profit; or	26 27
(iii) an entity that provides assistance or encouragement for the arts or cultural development; and	28 29
(b) that payment of the rate would cause the owner of land hardship;	30

and	1
(c) the assistance or encouragement of economic development of the whole or part of the area; and	2 3
(d) the preservation, restoration or maintenance of structures or places of cultural, environmental, historic, heritage or scientific significance to the local government's area; and	4 5 6
(e) circumstances and factors prescribed by regulation.	7
Remission for occupancy by pensioners	8
630.(1) A local government may remit, wholly or partially, the payment of a rate if the land is occupied, but not owned, only by pensioners or by pensioners and other persons.	9 10 11
(2) If the land is occupied only by pensioners, the local government may remit the payment of a rate only if the owner of the land has given a binding undertaking to the local government that the benefit of the remission will be extended to each pensioner.	12 13 14 15
(3) If land is occupied by pensioners and other persons, the local government may remit the payment of a rate only—	16 17
(a) for the part of the rate that, in its opinion, is fairly attributable to the parts of the land where a pensioner has rights to exclusive occupancy; and	18 19 20
(b) if the owner of the land has given a binding undertaking to the local government that the benefit of the remission will be extended to each pensioner.	21 22 23
(4) This section is subject to section 631 (Conditions on exercise of concession powers).	24 25
Conditions on exercise of concession powers	26
631.(1) This section applies to a power under any of the following sections—	27 28
• section 627 (Remission, composition and settlement of rates)	29
• section 628 (Deferral of liability to pay rates)	30

• section 630 (Remission for occupancy by pensioners).	1
(2) A local government may exercise the power—	2
(a) only on application of the owner of the land concerned, made in the form and way approved by the local government; and	3 4
(b) for—	5
(i) a period resolved by the local government; or	6
(ii) without limit of time while the owner continues to be eligible for the benefit conferred by the exercise of the power.	7 8
Limitation of increase in rate levied	9
632.(1) When a local government resolves to make and levy a rate, it also may resolve that, for all or specified classes of land, the amount levied will not be more than the amount of the rate levied for the previous financial year increased by a specified percentage.	10 11 12 13
(2) The resolution may specify different percentages for—	14
(a) different land or classes of land; or	15
(b) different rates.	16
PART 7—RECOVERY OF RATES	17
<i>Division 1—Extended application of Part</i>	18
Application to Brisbane City Council	19
633. This Part applies to the Brisbane City Council.	20
<i>Division 2—Recovery of overdue rates</i>	21

Recovery by court action	1
634.(1) Overdue rates may be recovered—	2
(a) by a proceeding in a Magistrates Court on the complaint of a person authorised by the local government for the purpose; or	3 4
(b) by a proceeding for debt brought in a court of competent jurisdiction by the local government.	5 6
(2) A person against whom an order for payment of an amount is made in a proceeding under subsection (1)(a) is not liable to imprisonment on default.	7 8 9
(3) An unsatisfied order or judgment made in a proceeding by or for a local government for recovery of an amount from a person is not a bar to recovery of the amount from any other person who is liable to pay the amount.	10 11 12 13
<i>Division 3—Sale of land for overdue rates</i>	
14	
Application of Division	15
635. This Division applies if an overdue rate has remained unpaid for 3 years or, for a mining claim, 3 months.	16 17
Power of sale	18
636.(1) The local government may, under this Division, sell the land on which the rate was levied.	19 20
(2) However, the local government may not sell land if the liability of the owner of the land to pay the overdue rate is the subject of a proceeding pending in a court.	21 22 23
(3) A decision to sell the land may only be made by resolution.	24
(4) This section is also subject to section 652 (Restrictions on local government dealing with land).	25 26

Local government must first give notice

637.(1) If a local government decides to sell land under this Division, it must immediately give the information mentioned in subsection (2), in writing, to—

- (a) the owner of the land; and
- (b) each encumbrancee, lessee or trustee who has given written notice to the local government of the person's interest in the land.

(2) The information is—

- (a) notice of intention to sell the land; and
- (b) the provisions, or a general outline of the provisions of, the following sections—
 - section 638 (Starting and ending of sale procedures)
 - section 639 (Procedures for sale)
 - section 640 (Reserve price at auction)
 - section 641 (Sale by agreement after auction)
 - section 642 (Unsold land acquired by local government)
 - section 643 (Application of proceeds of sale).

(3) The notice of intention to sell must comply with a regulation that may be made for this section.

Starting and ending of sale procedures

638.(1) The local government must start the procedures for selling the land within the required period after giving the notice of intention to sell, unless the amount of the overdue rate has been paid to it.

(2) The required period is from 3 to 6 months after giving the notice or, for a mining claim, 1 to 6 months after giving the notice.

(3) The local government may only end, and must end, procedures for selling the land if the amount of the overdue rate, and all expenses incurred by it for the intended sale, are paid to it.

(4) A decision under subsection (3) must be made by resolution.

Procedures for sale

639.(1) Land intended for sale under this Division must first be offered for sale by public auction.

(2) The local government must prepare a notice containing—

- (a) the time and place of the proposed auction; and
- (b) a full description of the land.

(3) At least 14 days but not more than 21 days before the day of the proposed auction, the local government must—

- (a) advertise the notice in a newspaper circulating generally in its area; and
- (b) attach a copy of the notice to a conspicuous part of the land; and
- (c) give a copy of the notice to—
 - (i) the owner of the land; and
 - (ii) each encumbrancee, lessee and trustee who has given written notice to the local government of the person's interest in the land.

(4) On the day it complies with subsection (3)(a), the local government must place a copy of the notice on display in a conspicuous place at its public office.

(5) The notice must be kept on display until the day of the auction.

(6) If the land is a lot under a community titles Act the copy mentioned in subsection (3)(b) may be attached to a conspicuous part of the common property for the lot if it is not practicable to attach it to a conspicuous part of the lot.

Reserve price at auction

640.(1) A local government that offers land for auction under this Division must place a reserve price on the land.

(2) The reserve price must be at least—

- (a) the amount of the overdue rate for the land; or
- (b) the unimproved value of the land;

whichever is greater.

Sale by agreement after auction

641.(1) If the reserve price is not reached at the auction, the local government may enter into negotiations with the highest bidder at the auction to sell the land by agreement.

(2) A sale of the land by agreement must be at a price greater than the highest bid for the land at the auction.

Unsold land acquired by local government

642.(1) If land offered for auction under this Division is not sold at auction and—

(a) the local government does not enter into negotiations under section 641 (Sale by agreement after auction) with the highest bidder at the auction; or

(b) the negotiations are unsuccessful;

the land is taken to have been sold at the auction to the local government at the reserve price, unless it is held on a tenure that the local government is not competent to hold.

(2) This section applies subject to section 652 (Restrictions on local government dealing with land).

Application of proceeds of sale

643.(1) The local government must apply the proceeds of sale of land under this Division, in priority to all encumbrances, as follows—

(a) first, in payment of the expenses of the sale;

(b) second, in payment of the overdue rate for the land;

(c) third, in payment of other rates that may be payable to the local government by the person (the **“former owner”**) who was the owner of the land immediately before its sale;

(d) fourth, in payment of other amounts that may be payable to the local government by the former owner.

(2) After application of the proceeds of sale under subsection (1), any remainder must be paid to the person who was entitled to the rents and profits of the land immediately before its sale. 1
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(3) Any part of the proceeds of sale that remains unclaimed for 2 years must be paid to the Public Trustee as unclaimed money. 4
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(4) Subsection (1) is subject to section 653 (Priority of State debts preserved). 6
7

Sale operates as a discharge 8

644. After a sale of land under this Division, including a sale taken to be to the local government under section 642 (Unsold land acquired by local government), a proceeding for the recovery of rates for any period before the sale may not be started or continued. 9
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Issue of title on certificate of sale 13

645.(1) On a sale of land under this Division, other than a sale taken to be to the local government under section 642 (Unsold land acquired by local government), a local government must give to the registrar of titles a certificate specifying— 14
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16
17

(a) that the land has been sold under this Division; and 18

(b) the full description of the land; and 19

(c) the full name and address of the purchaser; and 20

(d) the purchase price of the land. 21

(2) The certificate must be under the local government's seal and must comply with the regulations that may be made for this section. 22
23

(3) On receiving the certificate, the registrar of titles must register the purchaser for the interest held in the land by the owner of the land immediately before the sale, free of all encumbrances. 24
25
26

(4) The registrar of titles may comply with subsection (3) despite non-production of a relevant instrument of title. 27
28

(5) This section is subject to section 652 (Restrictions on local government dealing with land). 29
30

Acquisition by local government of title to land

646.(1) If land offered for sale under this Division is taken to have been sold to it under section 642 (Unsold land acquired by local government), a local government must apply to the registrar of titles to be registered for the interest held by the owner of the land immediately before the sale, free of all encumbrances.

(2) The application must comply with the regulations.

(3) On receiving the application, the registrar of titles must register the local government for the interest held by the owner of the land immediately before the land was sold, free of all encumbrances.

(4) The registrar of titles may comply with subsection (3) despite non-production of a relevant instrument of title.

(5) This section is subject to section 652 (Restrictions on local government dealing with land).

Division 4—Acquisition by local government of valueless land**Local government may acquire valueless land**

647.(1) A local government may acquire, under this Division, land it has resolved to remove from its land record under section 593 (Resolution to remove valueless land from land record).

(2) This section applies subject to the following sections—

- section 652 (Restrictions on local government dealing with land)
- section 653 (Priority of State debts preserved).

Local government must first give notice

648.(1) If a local government decides to acquire land under this Division, it must immediately give a written notice of its intention to acquire the land to—

- (a) the owner of the land; and
- (b) each encumbrancee, lessee or trustee who has given written notice to the local government of the person's interest in the land.

(2) The notice of intention to acquire must comply with a regulation that may be made for this section. 1
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Application to be registered as owner 3

649.(1) If, at the end of 6 months after the day, or the last day, that the notice of intention to acquire is given, there is any overdue rate for the land, the local government may apply to the registrar of titles to be registered for the interest of the owner of the land, free of all encumbrances. 4
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(2) If a local government makes an application under subsection (1), it must discharge all rates payable for the land. 8
9

(3) The application must comply with the regulations. 10

(4) On receiving the application, the registrar of titles must— 11

(a) register the local government for the interest of the owner of the land, free of all encumbrances; and 12
13

(b) give the local government an instrument of title to the land. 14

(5) The registrar of titles may comply with subsection (4) despite non-production of a relevant instrument of title. 15
16

(6) This section is subject to the following sections— 17

- section 652 (Restrictions on local government dealing with land) 18
- section 653 (Priority of State debts preserved). 19

Division 5—Provisions about dealing with land under this Part 20

One instrument of title for conterminous land 21

650. The registrar of titles may issue 1 instrument of title for 2 or more parcels of land acquired under this Part if— 22
23

(a) the local government asks; and 24

(b) the parcels are conterminous. 25

Sale of land and title valid despite irregularities

651.(1) A dealing by a local government with land under this Part is valid, and effective to confer a paramount title to the land on a purchaser or on the local government, despite a failure to comply with a provision of this Part.

(2) The purchaser of land dealt with under this Part or the registrar of titles—

- (a) need not inquire whether this Part has been fully complied with for a sale of land or an application for registration of title to land; and
- (b) is not affected by notice, actual or constructive, of a failure to comply with a provision of this Part for the sale or application.

(3) A claim may not be made against a fund administered by the State about—

- (a) a dealing with land under this Part; or
- (b) a registration of title by the registrar of titles purporting to give effect to a provision of this Part.

(4) This section does not protect—

- (a) a person who commits fraud or wilful default; or
- (b) a local government that does not comply with a provision of this Part;

from liability for loss caused by the fraud, default or non-compliance.

Restrictions on local government dealing with land

652.(1) This section applies to land held on a tenure that—

- (a) requires the holder to have particular qualifications; or
- (b) requires the agreement or permission of a particular government entity before a person can lawfully hold an interest in the land.

(2) A local government may sell an interest in the land under this Part only to a person who has the required qualifications or has obtained the required agreement or permission.

(3) A local government may not acquire an interest in land held on a tenure that prohibits a corporation from holding an interest in the land. 1
2

Priority of State debts preserved 3

653.(1) This section applies if— 4

(a) a local government intends to deal with land under this Part; and 5

(b) the land is subject to an encumbrance that confers rights on the State or a government entity. 6
7

(2) The local government must give written notice of its intention to deal with the land, to the State or government entity, before dealing with the land. 8
9
10

(3) The local government may sell, or acquire, the land only— 11

(a) subject to the encumbrance; or 12

(b) free of the encumbrance to the extent, and subject to any conditions, agreed by the State or government entity. 13
14

Satisfaction of rates and charges on termination of tenure 15

654.(1) If the tenure of a holding is terminated for the whole or part of the land, an amount received by the State from an incoming holder of the whole or part of the land may, after deduction of any amount payable to the State, be applied by the State towards satisfaction of a liability for rates payable to a local government for the land. 16
17
18
19
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(2) If an amount is applied under subsection (1), only the remainder of the amount received by the State is payable to the former holder of the land. 21
22

CHAPTER 11—PROVISIONS AIDING LOCAL GOVERNMENT 23
24

PART 1—EXTENDED APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 25

Application to Brisbane City Council

655. This Part (other than sections 689 (Proof of voters roll) and 690 (Proof of proceedings of local government)) applies to the Brisbane City Council.

PART 2—RIGHT TO TAKE MATERIALS

Taking materials from land

656.(1) A local government may authorise its employees or agents—

(a) to enter rateable land, other than—

- (i) a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or
- (ii) the Wet Tropics Area within the meaning of the *Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*; or
- (iii) a State forest or timber reserve under the *Forestry Act 1959*; or
- (iv) improved land; and

(b) to search for, dig, raise and gather on the land and remove from the land any materials necessary for the exercise of the local government's jurisdiction.

(2) A power under subsection (1) may—

- (a) be exercised on land in the local government's area or, with the Minister's approval, land outside its area; and
- (b) be exercised only—
 - (i) with the agreement of the owner and occupier of the land; or
 - (ii) if the local government has given at least 7 days written notice to the owner and occupier.

(3) The notice must inform the owner and occupier of—

- (a) the intention to enter the land; and
- (b) the purpose of the entry; and

- (c) the days and times when the entry is to be made. 1
- (4) In exercising a power under subsection (1), the authorised employee 2
or agent must take all reasonable steps to ensure the employee or agent 3
causes as little inconvenience, and does as little damage, as is practicable in 4
the circumstances. 5
- (5) Subsection (1) does not authorise— 6
- (a) causing, or contributing to, damage to any structure or works; or 7
- (b) searching for, digging, raising or gathering materials, or 8
removing materials from, within 50 m of a dwelling-house, 9
bridge, dam, wharf, jetty or other structure or works. 10
- (6) If a person incurs loss or damage because of the exercise of a power 11
under subsection (1), the person is entitled to be paid by the local 12
government the reasonable compensation because of the loss or damage 13
that is agreed between the local government and the person, or failing 14
agreement, decided by a court having jurisdiction for the recovery of 15
amounts up to the amount of compensation claimed. 16
- (7) The court may make the order about costs it considers just. 17
- (8) In this section— 18
- “loss” includes the value of materials taken. 19

PART 3—EXECUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT 20 ACTS 21

Division 1—Compliance with requirements of local government Acts 22

Owner’s right of entry to comply with notice or order 23

657.(1) If an owner of land occupied by someone else is given a notice 24
or order under a local government Act requiring work to be performed on 25
the land or a structure on the land (the “order”), the owner and the owner’s 26
employees and agents may, at reasonable times— 27

-
- (a) enter the land and, if necessary, the structure to comply with the order; and 1
2
- (b) perform work necessary to comply with the order. 3
- (2) However, before entering the land or structure, the owner must— 4
- (a) give at least 7 days written notice to the occupier of— 5
- (i) the intention to enter the land or structure; and 6
- (ii) the purpose of the entry; and 7
- (iii) the days and times when the entry is to be made; and 8
- (b) produce a copy of the order for inspection by the occupier. 9
- (3) This section does not affect any rights the owner has apart from this section. 10
11

Order on occupier who refuses entry 12

658.(1) If an occupier of land or a structure refuses to permit a person who is seeking— 13
14

- (a) to properly exercise the jurisdiction of local government; or 15
- (b) to exercise a power under a local government Act; 16

from entering the land or structure and performing work necessary for the purpose for which entry is sought, the person may make written application to a Magistrate for an order under this section. 17
18
19

(2) The applicant must give written notice of the application to the occupier. 20
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(3) If the Magistrate is satisfied the entry sought is reasonable and necessary for the purpose, the Magistrate may, by written order, direct the occupier to permit the person, within 48 hours after the order is given— 22
23
24

- (a) to enter the land or structure; and 25
- (b) to perform all work necessary for the purpose. 26

(4) The person to whom the order is directed must comply with it. 27

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—50 penalty units. 28

Protection of owner against occupier's obstruction

659. An owner of land who fails to perform work in contravention of a local government Act because of an occupier's refusal to permit entry is not liable for the failure if the owner takes reasonable steps to enter the land to perform the work.

Discharge of obligations by occupier on failure of owner

660.(1) If the owner of land occupied by someone else fails to perform work or pay an amount the owner is required under a local government Act to perform or pay, the occupier may perform the work or pay the amount.

(2) If the occupier performs the work or pays the amount, the amount incurred by the occupier in performing the work, or the amount paid by the occupier, is a debt payable to the occupier by the owner.

(3) If the occupier is a tenant of the owner, the occupier may deduct, from rent payable to the owner by the occupier, the amount payable to the occupier by the owner under subsection (2).

(4) The owner cannot terminate the tenancy of the occupier because of a deduction made from rent under subsection (3).

Performing work for owner or occupier

661.(1) If the owner of land or a structure on land fails to perform work required to be performed under a local government Act, a local government may, by its employees and agents—

(a) enter the land or structure; and

(b) perform the work.

(2) However, the powers under subsection (1) may be exercised only—

(a) with the agreement of the owner and occupier; or

(b) under an order under section 658 (Order on occupier who refuses entry).

(3) However, if it is not practicable to obtain the agreement of the owner or occupier to the exercise of the powers, the local government may exercise powers if it is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that because of the

circumstances in the particular case, urgent action is required to be taken in the interests of public health or safety.

(4) The amount properly and reasonably incurred by the local government in performing the work is a debt payable to the local government by the owner of the land.

(5) If the occupier of the land or structure on land is, in addition to the owner of the land, required to perform the work, the amount incurred by a local government in performing the work is payable to it by the owner and occupier jointly and severally.

Cost of work recoverable as a rate

662.(1) The local government may recover the amount payable by the owner of land for the work performed by it as if the amount (together with interest on the amount under subsection (2))—

- (a) were an overdue rate properly levied by the local government for the land; and
- (b) became payable to the local government at the end of 30 days after the local government gave to the owner written notice of the amount payable by the owner for the work performed.

(2) The amount payable to the local government bears interest as if it were an amount of overdue rate payable to the local government.

Cost of work a charge over land

663.(1) This section applies if an amount (including any interest on the amount) (the “**unpaid amount**”) is payable by the owner of land for work performed by a local government under section 661 (Performing work for owner or occupier).

(2) The unpaid amount is a charge on the land.

(3) The local government may lodge a request to register the charge in the appropriate form over the land with the registrar of titles.

(4) The request must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the local government’s chief executive officer stating there is a charge over the land under this section.

-
- (5) A registered charge has priority over all encumbrances over the land other than— 1
2
- (a) encumbrances in favour of the State or a government entity; and 3
 - (b) rates payable to the local government. 4
- (6) The charge is in addition to any other remedy the local government has for recovery of the unpaid amount. 5
6

Limitation of time in absence of notice of work done 7

664. If work on land or a structure is performed without an approval that is required under a local government Act, then, for any limitation of time for taking a proceeding or doing anything else about the work, the work is taken to have been performed when an employee or agent of the local government first finds out about the work. 8
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Division 2—Entry on land 13

Entry on land for local government purposes etc. 14

665.(1) An employee or agent of a local government may enter land or a structure, at all reasonable times, if the entry is necessary for the proper exercise of the local government’s jurisdiction, including— 15
16
17

- (a) to carry facilities into, through, across or under the land; or 18
- (b) to perform work on the land or structure; or 19
- (c) to inspect, maintain, repair, alter or add to facilities of the local government on the land or structure. 20
21

(2) The powers under subsection (1) may be exercised only— 22

- (a) with the agreement of the owner and occupier of the land or structure; or 23
24
- (b) under an order under section 658 (Order on occupier who refuses entry). 25
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(3) However, if it is not practicable to obtain the agreement of the owner or occupier to the exercise of the powers, the local government may exercise powers if it is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that because of the 27
28
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circumstances in the particular case, urgent action is required to be taken in the interests of public health or safety. 1
2

Compensation for loss or damage 3

666.(1) This section applies if a person incurs loss or damage because of the exercise by a local government of a power under section 665 (Entry on land for local government purposes etc.). 4
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(2) The person is entitled to be paid by the local government the reasonable compensation because of the loss or damage that is agreed between the local government and the person, or failing agreement, decided by a court having jurisdiction for the recovery of amounts up to the amount of compensation claimed. 7
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(3) The court may make the order about costs it considers just. 12

Division 3—General 13

Obstructing execution of local government Act etc. 14

667.(1) A person must not obstruct or hinder, or attempt to obstruct or hinder, a local government or any person in taking any action the local government or person is required or authorised to take under a local government Act or a notice or order given to the person under a local government Act. 15
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Maximum penalty—50 penalty units. 20

(2) An occupier of land or a structure who obstructs a person as mentioned in section 658 (Order on occupier who refuses entry) may be proceeded against under that section or under this section, but cannot be proceeded against under both sections. 21
22
23
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(3) A person must not destroy, pull down, damage or deface a board or anything else on which a local law, order, notice or other matter is displayed under authority of a local government. 25
26
27

Maximum penalty—35 penalty units. 28

(4) An occupier of land or a structure, when required by or for a local government to disclose the name of the owner of the premises, must not— 29
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- (a) without reasonable excuse, fail to disclose the owner's name; or 1
- (b) knowingly state a false name. 2

Maximum penalty—35 penalty units. 3

Police officer may require name and address 4

668.(1) A police officer may require a person to state the person's name and address if the officer— 5
6

- (a) finds the person committing an offence against a local government Act; or 7
8
- (b) finds the person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the officer to suspect on reasonable grounds that the person has just committed an offence against a local government Act. 9
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(2) When making the requirement, the police officer must warn the person it is an offence to fail to state the person's name and address, unless the person has a reasonable excuse. 13
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(3) The police officer may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the person's name or address if the officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the name or address given is false. 16
17
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(4) A person must comply with a police officer's requirement under subsection (1) or (3), unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with the requirement. 19
20
21

Maximum penalty—35 penalty units. 22

- (5)** The person does not commit an offence against this section if— 23
- (a) the police officer required the person to state the person's name and address on suspicion of the person having committed an offence against a local government Act; and 24
25
26
 - (b) the person is not proved to have committed the offence. 27

Direction power of police officers about malls 28

669.(1) A police officer may give a person who is in a mall a direction to do or stop doing something if the police officer believes, on reasonable 29
30

grounds, that it is necessary to give the direction to protect—	1
(a) public safety or order; or	2
(b) the rights of members of the public to enjoy the mall; or	3
(c) the rights of persons to carry on lawful business in or in association with the mall.	4 5
(2) When giving the direction, the police officer must warn the person it is an offence not to comply with the direction.	6 7
(3) The person must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.	8 9
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	10
(4) This section has effect subject to the <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i> .	11
Power to arrest persons	12
670.(1) This section applies to an offence against either of the following sections—	13 14
• section 668 (Police officer may require name and address)	15
• section 669 (Direction power of police officers about malls).	16
(2) A police officer may arrest a person if—	17
(a) the officer—	18
(i) finds the person committing an offence to which this section applies; or	19 20
(ii) finds the person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the officer to suspect on reasonable grounds that the person has just committed an offence to which this section applies; and	21 22 23 24
(b) the officer believes on reasonable grounds that a proceeding by way of complaint and summons against the person would be ineffective.	25 26 27

Fines	1
671.(1) If a proceeding for an offence against a local government Act about a local government is taken and a court imposes a fine for the offence, the fine must be paid to the operating fund of the local government.	2 3 4
(2) If a person other than the local government prosecutes the offence, subsection (1) does not apply to any part of the fine the court orders be paid to the person.	5 6 7
Proceedings for offences	8
672.(1) An offence against this Act is a summary offence.	9
(2) A proceeding for an offence must start—	10
(a) within 1 year after the commission of the offence; or	11
(b) within 6 months after the offence comes to the complainant’s knowledge, but within 2 years after the commission of the offence;	12 13 14
whichever is the later.	15
Attempt to commit offence	16
673. A person who attempts to commit an offence against this Act commits an offence and, on conviction, is liable to the same penalties as if the person had committed the offence.	17 18 19
PART 4—INFRINGEMENT NOTICE OFFENCES	20
Appointment of authorised persons	21
674. A local government may, by resolution, appoint any of its employees to be an authorised person.	22 23

Terms and duration of appointment of authorised persons	1
675.(1) An authorised person holds office under the conditions specified in the resolution of appointment.	2 3
(2) An authorised person ceases to hold office if the person ceases to be an employee of the local government that appointed the person.	4 5
Powers of authorised persons	6
676. An authorised person has the powers given under this and any other Act.	7 8
Issue of identity cards	9
677.(1) A local government must issue an identity card in an appropriate form to each authorised person appointed by it.	10 11
(2) The identity card must—	12
(a) contain a recent photograph of the authorised person; and	13
(b) be signed by the person.	14
Production of identity card	15
678.(1) An authorised person may exercise a power about a person only if the authorised person first displays his or her identity card for inspection by the person.	16 17 18
(2) If, for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the authorised person must produce the identity card for inspection by the person at the first reasonable opportunity.	19 20 21
Authorised person may require name and address	22
679.(1) This section applies if an authorised person believes, on reasonable grounds, a person has just committed an infringement notice offence.	23 24 25
(2) The authorised person may require the person to state the person's name and address.	26 27

(3) When making the requirement, the authorised person must warn the person it is an offence to fail to state the person's name and address, unless the person has a reasonable excuse. 1
2
3

(4) The authorised person may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the person's name or address if the authorised person suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the name or address given is false. 4
5
6

(5) A person must comply with the authorised person's requirement under subsection (2) or (4), unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it. 7
8
9

Maximum penalty—35 penalty units. 10

(6) The person does not commit an offence against this section if the person is not proved to have committed the infringement notice offence. 11
12

Offences 13

680. A person must not abuse or insult an authorised person who is exercising, or attempting to exercise, a power under this or another Act. 14
15

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units. 16

PART 5—LEGAL PROCESSES INVOLVING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 17 18

Authentication of documents made by local governments 19

681. A document made by a local government— 20

(a) is sufficiently authenticated if it is signed for the local government by— 21
22

(i) the local government's mayor or chief executive officer; or 23

(ii) an employee of the local government authorised by the mayor or chief executive officer for the purpose; and 24
25

(b) is not sufficiently authenticated if the only signature purporting to be for the local government is that of a person other than a person 26
27

mentioned in paragraph (a).

Service of documents on local governments

682. A document required or permitted to be served on a local government is properly served if it is given in a way authorised by law to the local government’s chief executive officer.

Substituted service

683.(1) If an owner of rateable land is known to be absent from the State, a local government may serve a document on the owner by serving it on the owner’s agent in the State.

(2) If a local government does not know, or is uncertain about, the current address of the place of residence or business of a person, a document may be served on the person—

- (a) if the identity of the person is known—by addressing the document to the person and publishing notice of its substance once in the Gazette and once in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the State; or
- (b) if the identity of the person is not known—by addressing the document to the ‘owner’ or ‘occupier’ of the land or premises identified in the address and publishing notice of its substance once in the Gazette and once in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the State.

Exemption from stating law in the case of substituted service

684.(1) A provision of a local government Act requiring a document given to any person to contain or be accompanied by a statement of any relevant provision of law is taken to be complied with despite the absence of the statement if—

- (a) the document is served in a way permitted by section 683 (Substituted service); and
- (b) subsection (2) is complied with.

(2) A document served in circumstances mentioned in subsection (1)

must contain a statement to the effect that particulars of the relevant provision of law may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the local government.

Service on time share owners

685. A document is taken to be properly served under a local government Act on the owners of a structure subject to a time share scheme if it is addressed to the ‘owners’ of the land or structure identified in the address and served in a way authorised by law—

- (a) on the person named in the notice given to the local government under section 698 (Notice of time share scheme to local government) as the person responsible for administration of the scheme as between the participants in the scheme; and
- (b) at the address for service specified in the notice.

Acting for local government in legal proceedings

686.(1) In a legal proceeding, the chief executive officer of a local government or other employee authorised in writing by the local government—

- (a) may give instructions and act as authorised agent for the local government; and
- (b) may sign all documents for the local government.

(2) A local government must pay the costs incurred by the chief executive officer or other employee of the local government in a legal proceeding.

(3) If the Attorney-General could take a proceeding on the relation of a local government to secure compliance with an Act, the local government is taken to sufficiently represent the public interest and may take the proceeding in its own name.

Judiciary not disqualified from adjudicating

687. A Judge, Magistrate or justice is not disqualified from adjudicating in a proceeding to which a local government is a party merely because the

Judge, Magistrate or justice is, or is liable to be, a ratepayer of the local government. 1
2

PART 5—EVIDENTIARY MATTERS 3

Constitution and limits of local government need not be proved 4

688. It is not necessary for the plaintiff in a legal proceeding started by, 5
for or against a local government to prove— 6

- (a) the local government’s constitution; or 7
- (b) the limits of the local government’s area; or 8
- (c) the limits of a division of the local government’s area. 9

Proof of voters roll 10

689. In a proceeding, a document purporting to be a copy of the voters 11
roll for a local government’s area or a division of a local government’s area, 12
and to be certified by the chief executive officer of the local government, is 13
evidence of the roll and of the matters contained in the roll. 14

Proof of proceedings of local government 15

690. In a proceeding— 16

- (a) an entry in a record kept by the chief executive officer of a local 17
government purporting to record the proceedings of the local 18
government, or of any of its committees, and to be signed by the 19
mayor of the local government or chairperson of the committee, 20
at the time the entry was made; or 21
- (b) a document purporting to be a copy of, or an extract from, the 22
entry, under the local government’s seal, and to be certified by the 23
local government’s current chief executive officer; 24

is evidence of the proceedings recorded by the entry and that the meeting at 25
which the recorded proceedings happened was properly held. 26

Evidentiary value of land record

691. In a proceeding in which the liability for rates is relevant, an entry in the land record kept by a local government under this Act, or a document purporting to be a copy of or an extract from the entry, under the local government's seal and to be certified by the local government's chief executive officer is evidence—

- (a) of the matters contained in the entry; and
- (b) that the valuation and rate recorded in the entry were properly made; and
- (c) that the person recorded in the entry as owner of the land mentioned in the entry is liable for payment of the rates levied for the land.

Evidentiary value of copies and certificates

692.(1) A copy of a document purporting to be made under authority of a local government or its mayor and purporting to be verified by the mayor or an employee authorised by it, is taken to be, or to evidence, a document made under the local government's authority or its mayor in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

(2) The copy of the document is evidence in a proceeding as if it were the original of the document.

(3) A certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive officer of a local government about the state of, or a fact appearing from, a record of the local government is evidence in a proceeding of the matters contained in the certificate.

Proof of matters about roads

693.(1) In this section—

“appropriate officer” of a local government means an employee of the local government responsible for a road register kept by the local government under this Act.

(2) In a proceeding—

- (a) a road register kept by a local government under this Act or a

document purporting to be certified by the appropriate officer to be a copy of, or an extract from, an entry in the register is evidence of the categorisation and levels of a road in the local government's area; and	1 2 3 4
(b) a certificate purporting to be that of the appropriate officer that the alignment or level of a road in the local government's area has not been fixed is evidence of the matters contained in the certificate.	5 6 7
Proof of directions given to local government	8
694. In a proceeding, a document purporting to be certified by or for the Minister as a true copy of a direction given to a local government by the Governor in Council or the Minister under this Act is evidence of the giving of the direction and of the matters contained in the direction.	9 10 11 12
Proof of orders for costs	13
695. In a proceeding, a document purporting to be certified by the person who constitutes an appeal tribunal or a responsible person associated with the conduct of an appeal tribunal as a true copy of an order for payment of costs made by the appeal tribunal under this Act is evidence of the making of the order and of the matters contained in the order.	14 15 16 17 18
PART 6—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS	19
Ownership of things in local government's control	20
696.(1) In this section—	21
“roadway” means the part of road used by vehicles, bicycles or pedestrians, and includes—	22 23
(a) a bridge, culvert, ferry, ford, tunnel or viaduct; and	24
(b) works associated with the road, including, for example, gutters, stormwater drains, kerbing and channelling.	25 26
(2) The materials in wharves, jetties and other structures or works under	27

the control of a local government, and in improvements to them, are the local government's property. 1
2

(3) If a local government, in exercise of the jurisdiction of local government, constructs a roadway or other structure or performs any works on someone else's land, the materials in the roadway, structure or works are the local government's property. 3
4
5
6

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the materials in— 7

(a) an open drain other than any lining of the drain; or 8

(b) a house drain or soil pipe within the meaning of the Standard Sewerage Law. 9
10

Insurance against liability 11

697. A local government must insure itself by way of— 12

(a) public liability insurance; and 13

(b) professional indemnity insurance; 14

in relation to its exercise of local government jurisdiction to a minimum amount prescribed by regulation. 15
16

Notice of time share scheme to local government 17

698.(1) If a time share scheme is implemented for a structure on land, the owner of the land must, within 30 days after the implementation, give to the local government written notice of the implementation. 18
19
20

(2) The notice must— 21

(a) include information about the number of parts of the structure that may at any time be occupied for residential purposes by a person to the exclusion of other occupants of the structure; and 22
23
24

(b) specify the name and address for service of notices of the person responsible for administration (including maintenance of the structure and other property) of the scheme as between the participants in the scheme; and 25
26
27
28

(c) be signed by or for the owner and person mentioned in paragraph (b). 29
30

(3) A time share scheme is taken to be implemented when any person becomes or agrees to become a participant in the scheme. 1
2

Changes affecting time share schemes 3

699.(1) If the address for service of a person (the “**previous nominated person**”) whose name and address for service are notified to a local government under section 698 (Notice of time share scheme to local government) changes, the person must immediately give to the local government written notice of the new address for service. 4
5
6
7
8

(2) If at any time after a notice has been given to a local government under section 698 another person becomes responsible for administration of the time share scheme as between the participants in the scheme, the previous nominated person and the person (the “**new nominated person**”) who has become responsible for the administration must immediately give to the local government notice of the name and address for service of notices of the new nominated person. 9
10
11
12
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14
15

Land registry searches free of charge 16

700.(1) This section applies to any of the following persons— 17

- (a) the chief executive officer of a local government; 18
- (b) an employee of a local government who is authorised by the chief executive officer; 19
20
- (c) a solicitor or other agent acting for a local government; 21
- (d) an employee of a solicitor or agent mentioned in paragraph (c) who is authorised by the solicitor or agent. 22
23

(2) The person may conduct searches of registers or documents about land in the land registry in accordance with the practice of the registry without payment of a fee. 24
25
26

CHAPTER 12—LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF 27

PART 1—CORPORATE STRUCTURE AND STAFF RESOURCES 1
2

Corporate structure 3

701.(1) A local government must have a corporate structure appropriate for the conduct of its affairs. 4
5

(2) The corporate structure must be approved by the local government by resolution. 6
7

Resources for staff 8

702. A local government must, by resolution, decide the resources to be allocated to the employment of staff. 9
10

PART 2—EMPLOYMENT OF STAFF AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES 11
12

Employment of staff 13

703.(1) A local government— 14

(a) must appoint and employ an individual as its chief executive officer; and 15
16

(b) may employ other employees for the exercise of its jurisdiction of local government. 17
18

(2) The chief executive officer is to appoint the other employees of the local government. 19
20

(3) However, the local government may decide that it, rather than the chief executive officer, is to appoint employees to fill particular senior executive positions. 21
22
23

(4) In appointing employees, the chief executive officer must act consistently with— 24
25

-
- (a) the corporate structure approved by the local government; and 1
- (b) the resources the local government has decided to allocate to the 2
employment of staff. 3
- (5) The terms of employment of a local government's employees are to 4
be decided by it. 5
- (6) However, subsection (5) has effect subject to any relevant industrial 6
award or agreement. 7

Personnel practices 8

- 704.(1)** A local government must comply with the following principles 9
in its personnel practices— 10
- (a) processes for appointing persons to positions are to be directed 11
towards ensuring proper assessment of merit of each applicant; 12
- (b) employees are to be treated fairly and equitably without resort to 13
arbitrary action, irrelevant personal preference or coercion; 14
- (c) employees are to be given, as far as practicable, effective 15
education, training and development directed to better 16
organisational and individual performance. 17
- (2) A regulation may require each local government to adopt and 18
implement a plan for equal opportunity in employment. 19

**PART 3—CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND 20
OTHER EMPLOYEES 21**

Role of chief executive officer 22

- 705.(1)** The chief executive officer of a local government has the role of 23
implementing the local government's policies and decisions. 24
- (2) On a day-to-day basis, the chief executive officer's role includes 25
managing the local government's affairs. 26
- (3) The chief executive officer alone is responsible for— 27

(a) organising the presentation of reports and reporting to the local government; and	1 2
(b) conducting correspondence between the local government and other persons; and	3 4
(c) managing and overseeing the administration of the local government and its corporate plan; and	5 6
(d) coordinating the activities of all employees of the local government.	7 8
(4) The chief executive officer has—	9
(a) all the powers necessary for performing the chief executive officer's role; and	10 11
(b) the powers the local government specifically delegates to the chief executive officer.	12 13
Delegation by chief executive officer	14
706.(1) The chief executive officer of a local government may delegate the chief executive officer's powers (including powers delegated to the chief executive officer by the local government) to another employee of the local government.	15 16 17 18
(2) However, the chief executive officer may not delegate—	19
(a) a power delegated by the local government if the local government has directed the chief executive officer not to further delegate the power; or	20 21 22
(b) a power under section 195 (Registers of interests) or 713 (Registers of interests).	23 24
(3) All delegations made by the chief executive officer must be recorded in a register of delegations kept by the chief executive officer.	25 26
(4) The register must contain the particulars prescribed by regulation.	27
(5) The register is open to inspection.	28
(6) In this section—	29
“employee” of a local government includes a person who contracts with it to provide services to it.	30 31

Selection of chief executive officer	1
707.(1) In selecting a person to be its chief executive officer, a local government must have regard to—	2 3
(a) the role of the chief executive officer; and	4
(b) the extent of its resources and jurisdiction of local government.	5
(2) A local government must appoint as its chief executive officer a person with enough ability, experience, knowledge and skills to effectively perform the chief executive officer’s role.	6 7 8
Acting chief executive officer	9
708. A local government may appoint a person to act as its chief executive officer during—	10 11
(a) any vacancy, or all vacancies, in the position; or	12
(b) any period, or all periods, when the chief executive officer is absent from duty or cannot, for another reason, perform the position’s duties.	13 14 15
Requests to employees for help or advice	16
709.(1) A local government councillor may ask for help or advice from—	17 18
(a) the chief executive officer; or	19
(b) if the request is made under guidelines made by the chief executive officer—another employee of the local government.	20 21
(2) If a councillor asks for help or advice from another employee of the local government other than under guidelines made by the chief executive officer, the employee must tell the chief executive officer about the request as soon as is practicable.	22 23 24 25
(3) However, the mayor of the local government may ask for reasonable help or advice from any employee.	26 27
(4) In this section—	28
“employee” of a local government includes a person who contracts with the	29

local government to provide services to it. 1

Role of other local government employees 2

710. The employees of a local government, under the chief executive officer's direction, help the chief executive officer to implement the local government's policies and decisions. 3
4
5

Concurrent employment of local government employees 6

711.(1) An employee of a local government, other than its chief executive officer— 7
8

(a) may hold more than 1 position under the local government; and 9

(b) may, with the agreement of each of the local governments concerned, be employed by more than 1 local government. 10
11

(2) The chief executive officer of a local government may not— 12

(a) hold more than 1 position under the local government; or 13

(b) be employed by another local government. 14

(3) However, the chief executive officer of a component local government also may hold a position under the joint local government. 15
16

PART 4—OBLIGATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 17
18

Integrity of local government employees 19

712. An employee of a local government must— 20

(a) act with integrity in the position held by the employee; and 21

(b) act in a way that shows a proper concern for the public interest. 22

Registers of interests	1
713.(1) The mayor of the local government must keep—	2
(a) a register of interests of the chief executive officer; and	3
(b) a register of interests of the persons who, under a regulation, are related to the chief executive officer.	4 5
(2) The chief executive officer must keep—	6
(a) a register of interests of each senior executive officer; and	7
(b) a register of interests of other employees of the local government decided by the local government; and	8 9
(c) a register of interests of the persons who, under a regulation, are related to the persons mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b).	10 11
(3) A register—	12
(a) must relate to only 1 person; and	13
(b) must contain the financial and non-financial particulars prescribed by regulation.	14 15
(4) If the chief executive officer knows—	16
(a) of an interest that the mayor must record in a register of interests kept under subsection (1) in relation to the chief executive officer or a person who, under a regulation, is related to the chief executive officer (a “ related person ”); or	17 18 19 20
(b) that particulars of an interest recorded in a register kept under subsection (1) about the chief executive officer or a related person are no longer correct;	21 22 23
the chief executive officer must tell the mayor of the interest, or the correct particulars, within the time prescribed by regulation.	24 25
Maximum penalty—85 penalty units.	26
(5) If another local government employee knows—	27
(a) of an interest that the chief executive officer must record in a register of interests kept under subsection (1) in relation to the employee or a person who, under a regulation, is related to the employee (a “ related person ”); or	28 29 30 31

-
- (b) that particulars of an interest recorded in a register kept under subsection (1) about the employee or a related person are no longer correct; 1
2
3
- the employee must tell the chief executive officer of the interest, or the correct particulars, within the time prescribed by regulation. 4
5
- Maximum penalty—85 penalty units. 6
- (6) In this section— 7
- “**employee**” of a local government includes a person who contracts with the local government to provide services to it. 8
9
- Access to register of interests** 10
- 714.(1)** A register kept by the mayor or chief executive officer (the “**keeper of the register**”) of a local government is not open to inspection other than by— 11
12
13
- (a) a councillor of the local government; or 14
- (b) the chief executive officer; or 15
- (c) a person permitted by law to have access to information in the register, or the person’s agent. 16
17
- (2) A person seeking access to a register must apply in writing to the keeper of the register. 18
19
- (3) The keeper of the register must record— 20
- (a) the name and home or business address of each person given access to the register; and 21
22
- (b) the day the access is given. 23
- (4) The keeper of the register must advise— 24
- (a) if the keeper of the register is the mayor—the chief executive officer of any access given to the chief executive officer’s register and any register of a person who, under a regulation, is related to the chief executive officer; and 25
26
27
28
- (b) if the keeper of the register is the chief executive officer—an employee of any access given to the employee’s register and any register of a person who, under a regulation, is related to the 29
30
31

employee.

(5) A person must not knowingly disclose information obtained from a register to a person other than a person mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c).

Maximum penalty—85 penalty units.

Queries on content of register

715.(1) A person who suspects on reasonable grounds that a register does not contain particulars that should be in the register may inform the keeper of the register.

(2) The keeper of the register must immediately inform the employee concerned.

(3) The employee must, within 30 days of being informed—

(a) if the register needs to be amended—give the keeper of the register the appropriate particulars in writing; or

(b) if the register does not need to be amended—

(i) complete a statutory declaration to the effect that the particulars in the register are a true record of fact; and

(ii) give the statutory declaration to the keeper of the register.

Maximum penalty—85 penalty units.

(4) In this section—

“**employee**” of a local government includes a person who contracts with the local government to provide services to it.

Disclosure of employee’s interest in particular issues

716.(1) An employee of a local government who has a material personal interest in an issue to be, or being, dealt with by the employee in the course of the employee’s duties—

(a) must immediately inform the chief executive officer, in writing, of the interest; and

(b) must not deal with, or further deal with, the issue except under the

chief executive officer’s written directions.	1
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	2
(2) If the employee mentioned in subsection (1) is the chief executive officer, the references in paragraphs (a) and (b) to the chief executive officer are taken to be references to the mayor.	3 4 5
(3) In this section—	6
“employee” of a local government includes a person who provides services to the local government under a contract.	7 8
Improper conduct by local government employees	9
717.(1) A local government employee must not ask for or accept a fee or another benefit (other than remuneration paid by the local government) for doing something as a local government employee.	10 11 12
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	13
(2) A person who is or has been a local government employee must not make improper use of information acquired as a local government employee—	14 15 16
(a) to gain, directly or indirectly, an advantage for the person or someone else; or	17 18
(b) to cause harm to the local government.	19
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	20
(3) A local government employee must not wilfully destroy or damage property or records of the local government.	21 22
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	23
(4) A person who is or has been a local government employee must not release information the person knows, or should reasonably know, is information that—	24 25 26
(a) is confidential to the local government; and	27
(b) the local government wishes to keep confidential.	28
Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.	29
(5) In this section—	30

“employee” of a local government includes a person who provides services to the local government under a contract.	1 2
Indemnity for local government employees	3
718.(1) A local government employee does not incur civil liability for an act or omission done honestly and without negligence under this Act.	4 5
(2) A liability that would, apart from this section, attach to a local government employee attaches instead to the local government.	6 7
PART 5—DISCIPLINARY ACTION	8
Limitations on who may take disciplinary action	9
719. Disciplinary action against an employee of a local government may be taken only by the appointer of the employee.	10 11
When disciplinary action may be taken	12
720. The appointer of a local government employee may take disciplinary action against the employee if the appointer is satisfied the employee—	13 14 15
(a) has engaged in misconduct; or	16
(b) has been incompetent or neglected the employee’s duty.	17
Types of disciplinary action	18
721.(1) Disciplinary action against an employee of a local government may be—	19 20
(a) dismissal; or	21
(b) demotion; or	22
(c) a deduction from salary or wages of an amount of not more than 2 penalty units; or	23 24

(d) a written reprimand. 1

(2) Not later than 2 years after a local government takes disciplinary 2
action against an employee, it must destroy any record it has of the 3
disciplinary action taken. 4

Deductions from salary or wages 5

722. If disciplinary action taken against a local government employee 6
consists of a deduction from the salary or wages of the employee, the local 7
government may make the deduction— 8

(a) if no appeal is brought against the disciplinary action—once the 9
period for starting an appeal against the disciplinary action has 10
ended; or 11

(b) if an appeal is brought against the disciplinary action and the 12
decision on the appeal confirms the deduction or changes the 13
amount of the deduction—once notice of the decision is given to 14
the employee; or 15

(c) if an appeal is brought against the disciplinary action and the 16
decision on appeal changes the disciplinary action to a deduction 17
from the salary or wages of the employee—once notice of the 18
decision is given to the employee; or 19

(d) if an appeal is brought against the disciplinary action and the 20
appeal is discontinued or struck out—once the appeal is 21
discontinued or struck out. 22

Suspension of employees 23

723.(1) If it appears on reasonable grounds to the appointer of a local 24
government employee that the employee is liable to disciplinary action 25
under section 720 (When disciplinary action may be taken), the appointer 26
may suspend the employee from duty. 27

(2) If disciplinary action is not taken against an employee who is 28
suspended from duty within 14 days after the suspension happens, the 29
suspension stops. 30

(3) Suspension of an employee from duty does not affect— 31

-
- (a) the continuity of the employee’s service in employment with the local government; and 1
2
- (b) the entitlements previously accrued to the employee from employment with the local government; or 3
4
- (c) the accrual of entitlements to the employee during the period of suspension. 5
6
- (4) A suspended employee must be paid the employee’s full remuneration as at the start of the suspension for the period of suspension if— 7
8
9
- (a) the disciplinary action taken against the employee is other than dismissal; or 10
11
- (b) if the disciplinary action taken against the employee is dismissal—on an appeal under any Act, an order is made for the employee’s reinstatement or re-employment; or 12
13
14
- (c) no disciplinary action is taken against the employee. 15
- (5) A suspended employee must not be paid remuneration while the suspension is in force. 16
17

Employee to be given notice of grounds for disciplinary action 18

724.(1) A local government employee against whom disciplinary action is taken must, when the employee is given notice of the disciplinary action taken, be given written notice of— 19
20
21

- (a) the grounds on which the action is taken; and 22
- (b) the particulars of conduct claimed to support the grounds. 23

(2) The grounds and particulars are taken to be the only grounds and particulars for the disciplinary action taken, and no other ground or particular of conduct can be advanced in any proceeding to support the disciplinary action. 24
25
26
27

PART 6—APPEALS ABOUT DISCIPLINARY ACTION 28

Appeal against disciplinary action	1
725.(1) A local government employee who is dissatisfied disciplinary action taken against the employee may appeal to an appeal tribunal.	2 3
(2) However, an employee may not appeal to an appeal tribunal if the disciplinary action taken against the employee is dismissal.	4 5
(3) This section does not prevent an employee from seeking relief against a dismissal under the <i>Industrial Relations Act 1990</i> .	6 7
Formation of appeal tribunal	8
726. An appeal tribunal for this Part is formed by a person, appointed by the Minister, who is independent of the local government and the employee.	9 10
Secretary of appeal tribunals	11
727.(1) The chief executive of the department is the secretary of each appeal tribunal formed under this Part.	12 13
(2) A regulation may provide for—	14
(a) how the chief executive is to help appeal tribunals to operate; and	15
(b) how the chief executive is to advise parties of the results of appeals; and	16 17
(c) certification by the chief executive of amounts payable by persons under this Part; and	18 19
(d) the use of the certificates in proceedings for the recovery of the amounts.	20 21
Expenses of tribunal	22
728.(1) A person forming an appeal tribunal is entitled to be paid the salary, fees and allowances decided by the Governor in Council.	23 24
(2) A local government whose employee appeals under this Part to an appeal tribunal must meet—	25 26
(a) all expenses properly incurred by the appeal tribunal (including salaries, fees and allowances payable to the person forming the	27 28

appeal tribunal); and	1
(b) the cost to the department of providing the services of a secretary and other necessary administrative services to the appeal tribunal.	2 3
Grounds of appeal	4
729. An appeal to an appeal tribunal may be brought on 1 or more of the following grounds—	5 6
(a) there has been a failure to comply with procedures required by law for taking disciplinary action against the appellant;	7 8
(b) the appellant is innocent of the matter claimed as grounds for the disciplinary action;	9 10
(c) the grounds for the disciplinary action are unreasonable or insufficient;	11 12
(d) the disciplinary action taken is excessive.	13
Decisions open to appeal tribunal	14
730.(1) On an appeal the appeal tribunal may—	15
(a) if the appeal is against demotion—allow the appeal and order reinstatement of the appellant in the position held by the appellant immediately before demotion, without loss of service; or	16 17 18
(b) allow the appeal, set aside the disciplinary action taken and order the taking of the disciplinary action that, in the tribunal’s opinion, should be taken against the appellant; or	19 20 21
(c) if the appeal is against disciplinary action other than demotion—allow the appeal and set aside the disciplinary action taken; or	22 23 24
(d) dismiss the appeal and confirm the disciplinary action taken.	25
(2) If an appeal tribunal is satisfied that an appellant was not given written notice under section 724 (Employee to be given notice of grounds for disciplinary action), the tribunal must allow the appeal and order that the appellant be restored, in all respects, to a position no less favourable than the appellant would have been in if the disciplinary action had not been taken.	26 27 28 29 30

(3) In assessing whether disciplinary action is excessive, an appeal tribunal may have regard to the appellant's employment record. 1
2

Duties of appeal tribunal 3

731. In hearing an appeal, the appeal tribunal— 4

- (a) must observe natural justice; and 5
- (b) must act as quickly, and with as little formality and technicality, as is consistent with a fair and proper consideration of the issues. 6
7

How to start an appeal 8

732.(1) An appeal is started by— 9

- (a) filing a written notice of appeal with the chief executive of the department; and 10
11
- (b) giving a copy of the notice to the local government. 12

(2) The notice of appeal must be filed within 1 month after the employee is given notice of the disciplinary action taken. 13
14

(3) However, if an appeal is filed late— 15

- (a) the Minister still must appoint a person to form an appeal tribunal for the appeal; and 16
17
- (b) whether or not the appeal is heard is in the discretion of the appeal tribunal. 18
19

(4) The notice of appeal must state the grounds of appeal. 20

Appeal tribunal may decide procedures 21

733.(1) The appeal tribunal— 22

- (a) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and 23
- (b) may inform itself in any way it considers appropriate; and 24
- (c) may decide the procedures to be followed before the appeal starts, and in the appeal. 25
26

(2) However, the appeal tribunal must comply with this Part and any 27

procedural rules prescribed by regulation. 1

Preliminary hearing of appeals 2

734.(1) Without limiting section 733(1)(c) (Appeal tribunal may decide 3
procedures), the appeal tribunal may conduct a preliminary hearing of an 4
appeal to decide interlocutory and other preliminary matters. 5

(2) In a preliminary hearing, the appeal tribunal may— 6

- (a) make orders for the conduct of the appeal; or 7
- (b) require parties to make discovery or permit inspection of 8
evidentiary material; or 9
- (c) require parties to file pleadings; or 10
- (d) give a party leave to be represented by counsel or a solicitor; or 11
- (e) strike out the appeal because it is frivolous or vexatious. 12

Appeal tribunal's powers 13

735. In hearing an appeal, the appeal tribunal may— 14

- (a) act in the absence of a person who has been given reasonable 15
notice; and 16
- (b) receive evidence on oath or by statutory declaration; and 17
- (c) adjourn the appeal; and 18
- (d) permit a document to be amended; and 19
- (e) disregard any defect, error, omission or insufficiency in a 20
document; and 21
- (f) give a party leave to be represented by counsel or a solicitor. 22

Prosecution of appeal 23

736.(1) An appeal must be prosecuted diligently. 24

(2) An appeal tribunal may strike out an appeal if it considers the 25
appellant is not prosecuting the appeal diligently. 26

(3) An appeal may be discontinued by the appellant by written notice given to the appeal tribunal and to the respondent. 1
2

Notice to witness 3

737.(1) The person forming the appeal tribunal may, by written notice given to a person, require the person to attend an appeal at a specified time and place to give evidence or produce specified documents. 4
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(2) A person required to appear as a witness before an appeal tribunal is entitled to the witness fees prescribed by regulation or, if no witness fees are prescribed, the reasonable witness fees decided by the appeal tribunal. 7
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(3) Fees to which a witness is entitled under subsection (2) must be paid to the witness— 10
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(a) if the witness is called by the appellant to give evidence—by the appellant; and 12
13

(b) if the witness is not called by the appellant—by the local government. 14
15

Duty of witness at appeal 16

738.(1) A person appearing as a witness at an appeal must not— 17

(a) fail to take an oath or make an affirmation when required by the appeal tribunal; or 18
19

(b) fail, without reasonable excuse, to answer a question the person is required to answer by the appeal tribunal; or 20
21

(c) fail, without reasonable excuse, to produce a document the person is required to produce by a notice under section 737(1) (Notice to witness). 22
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Maximum penalty—35 penalty units. 25

(2) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to answer a question or produce a document if answering the question or producing the document might tend to incriminate the person. 26
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Leave for attending an appeal

739.(1) A local government must give leave of absence on full pay to an employee who—

- (a) gives evidence at an appeal; or
- (b) is the agent of the appellant at an appeal.

(2) The leave of absence must be for the period reasonably necessary for attending the appeal.

Contempt of appeal tribunal

740. A person must not—

- (a) insult the person forming the appeal tribunal in an appeal; or
- (b) deliberately interrupt an appeal; or
- (c) create or continue, or join in creating or continuing, a disturbance in or near a place where the appeal tribunal is conducting an appeal; or
- (d) do anything that would be a contempt of court if the person forming the appeal tribunal were a Judge acting judicially.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

Change of person forming appeal tribunal

741. An appeal is not affected by a change in the person forming the appeal tribunal.

Costs of appeal

742.(1) An appeal tribunal may make an order for payment of costs of an appeal as it considers just.

(2) Unless an appeal tribunal's order states otherwise, costs of a proceeding on an appeal are on the scale that applies to taxation of costs in the District Court.

(3) In making an order for payment of costs, an appeal tribunal may order—

-
- (a) the local government to reimburse the appellant for some or all of the amounts payable by the appellant under section 737(3) (Notice to witness); or
- (b) the appellant to reimburse the local government concerned for some or all of the amounts payable by the local government under—
- (i) section 737(3); or
- (ii) if the appeal tribunal, having heard the evidence in the appeal, considers that the appeal was vexatious or frivolous—section 728(2) (Expenses of tribunal).

Recovery on orders of appeal tribunal

743.(1) An order of an appeal tribunal for payment of costs must be in written form and a copy of the order must be given to—

- (a) the appellant; and
- (b) the local government.

(2) A document purporting to be a copy of an order of an appeal tribunal for payment of a stated amount of costs may be filed in the registry of a court having jurisdiction in an action for debt in the amount stated in the order, and enforced as an order of the court.

(3) If an order of an appeal tribunal for payment of costs does not state the amount to be paid, the costs payable may be recovered by action in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt payable by the person by whom the costs are ordered to be paid, to the person to whose benefit the order was made.

CHAPTER 13—GENERAL

PART 1—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Establishment of corporation

744.(1) The Local Government Association of Queensland (Incorporated) is established under this Act.

(2) The Local Government Association—

- (a) is a body corporate with perpetual succession; and
- (b) has a common seal; and
- (c) may sue and be sued in its name.

(3) The Local Government Association has, in the performance of its objects and functions, all the powers of an individual.

(4) It may, for example—

- (a) enter into contracts; and
- (b) acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of property.

(5) Judicial notice must be taken of the imprint of the Local Government Association's seal appearing on a document and the document must be presumed to have been properly sealed unless the contrary is established.

Rules

745.(1) The Local Government Association may, by resolution, make rules with respect to—

- (a) all matters necessary or convenient for the management of the Association; and
- (b) payment to the Association by each local government that is a member of annual subscriptions and of levies fixed by an entity specified under the rule.

(2) A rule is not subordinate legislation.

(3) A rule has effect only if approved by the Governor in Council.

(4) If the Local Government Association makes a rule, it must give to the Minister a copy of its resolution making the rule and a statement of the reasons for the rule.

(5) If the Governor in Council approves the rule, notice of the approval and of the rule must be published in the Gazette.

Litigation of common interest	1
746.(1) A local government may contribute to the Local Government Association amounts towards expenses of litigation for matters of common interest to local governments.	2 3 4
(2) The Local Government Association may pay amounts towards expenses of litigation for matters of common interest to local governments.	5 6
When payments by local governments are payable	7
747.(1) An amount payable for any purpose to the Local Government Association by a local government is payable within 30 days after a written notice signed by the executive director of the Association specifying the amount payable is given to the chief executive officer of the local government.	8 9 10 11 12
(2) An unpaid amount is a debt payable by the local government to the Local Government Association.	13 14
Accounts	15
748. The Local Government Association must keep—	16
(a) full and accurate accounts of all amounts received or paid by it; and	17 18
(b) an accurate record of the purposes for which the amounts have been received or paid.	19 20
Annual balance and audit	21
749.(1) In each financial year, the Local Government Association must prepare an annual account as at the date fixed under its rules.	22 23
(2) The annual account must—	24
(a) be prepared as soon as practicable after the date mentioned in subsection (1); and	25 26
(b) show a true statement of the Local Government Association's receipts and payments during the previous year; and	27 28
(c) show the balance of the account.	29

PART 2—MISCELLANEOUS	1
Delegation by Minister	2
750. The Minister may delegate the Minister’s powers under this Act or another local government Act to an officer of the department.	3 4
Delegation by chief executive of department	5
751. The chief executive of the department may delegate the chief executive’s powers under this Act or another local government Act to an officer of the department.	6 7 8
Regulation making power	9
752. The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.	10
CHAPTER 14—TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS, REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS	11 12
PART 1—TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS	13 14
<i>Division 1—Preliminary</i>	15
Definitions	16
753. In this Part—	17
“pre-existing law” means—	18
(a) a by-law or ordinance, made by a local government, as in force immediately before the commencement of Chapter 8 (Local laws and local law policies); or	19 20 21

- (b) a by-law or ordinance made under section 777 (Status of proposed laws); 1
2
- “repealed Local Government Act”** means the *Local Government Act 1936* as in force immediately before it was repealed; 3
4
- “unamended City of Brisbane Act”** means the *City of Brisbane Act 1924* as in force immediately before it was amended by this Act. 5
6

References to “commencement day” 7

754. In this Part, a reference in a provision to the **“commencement day”** is a reference to the day the provision commences. 8
9

References to local authority etc. 10

755.(1) A reference in an Act or document— 11

- (a) to a local authority is a reference to a local government; and 12
- (b) to the area of a local authority is a reference to the basic territorial unit of a local government, and includes a reference to the joint local government area of a joint local government; and 13
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15
- (c) to a joint local authority board, joint local authority or joint board is a reference to a joint local government; and 16
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- (d) to the area of a joint local authority board, joint local authority or joint board is a reference to the joint local government area of a joint local government; and 18
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- (e) to the chairman or chairperson of a local authority is a reference to the mayor of a local government, and includes a reference to the president of a joint local government; and 21
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- (f) to the deputy chairman or deputy chairperson of a local authority is a reference to the deputy mayor of a local government, and includes a reference to a deputy president of a joint local government; and 24
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- (g) to the president, chairman or chairperson of a joint local authority board, joint local authority or joint board is a reference to the president of a joint local government; and 28
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- (h) to the deputy president, deputy chairman or deputy chairperson of a joint local authority board, joint local authority or joint board is a reference to the deputy president of a joint local government; and
- (i) to an alderman, councillor or member of a local authority is a reference to a councillor of a local government, and includes a reference to a member of a joint local government; and
- (j) to the town clerk, shire clerk or clerk of a local authority (other than the Brisbane City Council) is a reference to the chief executive officer of a local government, and includes a reference to the chief executive officer of a joint local government; and
- (k) to the clerk of a joint local authority board, joint local authority or joint board is a reference to the chief executive officer of a joint local government; and
- (l) to a by-law or ordinance of a local government is a reference to a local law; and
- (m) to any fund (other than the trust fund) of a local authority (other than the Brisbane City Council) is a reference to the operating fund of a local government; and
- (n) to the Director of Local Government is a reference to the chief executive of the department.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not affect the application of section 14H (References taken to be included in citation of law) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.
- (3) The application of subsection (1) to a reference is not displaced, wholly or partly, merely because the reference is accompanied by a reference—
- (a) to the *Local Government Act 1936*, or a provision of that Act, as amended from time to time as in force at a particular time; or
- (b) to a particular time.

Division 2—The local government system

Saving of local government entities	1
756.(1) On the commencement day—	2
(a) a local authority under the repealed Local Government Act becomes a local government with the name given under this Act; and	3 4 5
(b) a joint local authority board under the repealed Local Government Act becomes a joint local government under this Act; and	6 7
(c) an administrator of a local authority under the repealed Local Government Act becomes an administrator of a local government appointed under this Act with the name given by this Act; or	8 9 10
(d) for a local government—affects its composition; or	11
(e) for a joint local authority board—affect its name, jurisdiction or composition.	12 13
(2) The operation of this section on an entity does not—	14
(a) affect the legal personality or identity of the entity; or	15
(b) affect a right or obligation of the entity or anyone else; or	16
(c) make a proceeding by or against the entity defective.	17
(3) If a proceeding might have been continued or started by or against the entity under its former name, it may be continued or started by or against it under its new name.	18 19 20
(4) The operation of this section on an entity—	21
(a) does not place the entity in breach of contract or otherwise make the entity guilty of a civil wrong; and	22 23
(b) does not make the entity in breach of any instrument, including an instrument prohibiting, restricting or regulating the assignment or transfer of any right or liability; and	24 25 26
(c) is not taken to satisfy a condition—	27
(i) allowing a person to terminate an instrument or obligation or change the operation or effect of an instrument or obligation; or	28 29 30
(ii) requiring any amount to be paid before its stated maturity; and	31 32

(d) does not release a surety or other obligee (in whole or part) from an obligation.	1 2
(5) No fee is payable for recording in relation to an interest in land the change of an entity's name under this section by the registrar of titles.	3 4
(6) Stamp duty is not payable on an instrument used for the purpose of having the registrar of titles record the change of an entity's name.	5 6
Saving of local government areas	7
757. On the commencement day, an area under the repealed Local Government Act becomes a local government area with the same name and class.	8 9 10
Saving of divisions	11
758.(1) If an area under the repealed Local Government Act is divided under that Act for the purpose of electing members of the local authority of the area, then, on the commencement day, the division, and the assignment of a number of members to each division, take effect as if they had been made under this Act.	12 13 14 15 16
(2) If an area under the repealed Local Government Act is divided under that Act for financial purposes, the area remains divided for those purposes until 30 June 1994.	17 18 19
Saving of Joint Local Authority Board areas	20
759. On the commencement day, an area under the repealed Local Government Act of a Joint Local Authority Board becomes a joint local government area with the same name.	21 22 23
Declaration of local government areas etc.	24
760.(1) A regulation may be made under section 752 (Regulation making power) declaring every local government and its area, class, composition, divisions, and assignment of members to each division.	25 26 27
(2) A regulation may also be made declaring every joint local government and its area, name, jurisdiction and composition.	28 29

(3) Chapter 3 (Interaction with the State), Part 1 (Review of local government matters) does not apply to a regulation under this section.	1 2
Expiry of Division	3
761.(1) This Division expires 1 year after it commences.	4
(2) However, the expiry of this Division does not affect a regulation made for the purposes of section 760 (Declaration of local government areas etc.)	5 6 7
<i>Division 3—Interaction with the State</i>	8
<i>Subdivision A—Review of local government matters</i>	9
Saving of existing appointment of Local Government Commissioner	10
762. If, immediately before the commencement day, there is a person appointed as Local Government Commissioner, then, on the commencement day, the person is taken to be appointed as Local Government Commissioner for the remainder of the period for which the person was originally appointed.	11 12 13 14 15
Saving of action taken in review of local government matters	16
763.(1) If—	17
(a) an action in the review process has, before the commencement day, happened under the repealed Local Government Act in relation to a local government matter; and	18 19 20
(b) the local government matter has not been fully implemented before the commencement day;	21 22
the action is taken to have happened under this Act.	23
(2) In this section—	24
“action in the review process” means—	25
(a) the Minister has referred a local government matter to the	26

Commissioner; or	1
(b) the Commissioner has asked the Minister to refer a reviewable local government matter to the Commissioner; or	2 3
(c) the Commissioner has given public notice of a proposed recommendation; or	4 5
(d) the Commissioner has received submissions about a proposed recommendation; or	6 7
(e) the Commissioner has reported to the Minister on a reference of a local government matter; or	8 9
(f) the Commissioner has published notice of an inquiry; or	10
(g) the Commissioner has started an inquiry for a reference that deals with a reviewable local government matter; or	11 12
(h) the Commissioner has given notice to a person to attend at an inquiry; or	13 14
(i) anything else has been done, or omitted to be done, under the repealed Local Government Act by the Commissioner or anyone else in relation to the review of a local government matter.	15 16 17
Validation of Commissioner's recommendations	18
764. If—	19
(a) the Commissioner has, under the <i>Local Government Act 1936</i> , made a recommendation to the Minister on a local government matter; and	20 21 22
(b) the local government matter has not been fully implemented before the commencement of this section; and	23 24
(c) the recommendation would be valid if it were made under this Act;	25 26
the recommendation is taken to have been validly made.	27
Regulation about a reviewable local government matter	28
765.(1) A regulation may be made under the <i>Local Government Act</i>	29

<i>1936</i> with respect to any of the following matters—	1
(a) a recommendation about a matter to which section 764 (Validation of Commissioner’s recommendations) applies;	2 3
(b) the cancellation of the 1994 triennial election for a local government because of the implementation of a reviewable local government matter;	4 5 6
(c) a matter prescribed by regulation under this Act.	7
(2) If the regulation directs that a fresh election be held for the implementation of a reviewable local government matter, the election must be held under Chapter 5 (Local government elections) with all necessary changes and any changes prescribed by the regulation as if the election were a triennial election.	8 9 10 11 12
<i>Example—</i>	13
The voters roll is to close on the day the roll closes for the 1994 triennial elections.	14 15
Saving of regulations implementing reviewable local government matters	16 17
766. A regulation made under the repealed Local Government Act implementing a reviewable local government matter and in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force after that day and is taken to have been made under this Act.	18 19 20 21
 <i>Subdivision B—Local Government Grants Commission</i>	 22
Saving of existing appointments to Commission	23
767. If, immediately before the commencement day, there is a person appointed as a member (including as chairperson), or as a deputy of a member, of the Local Government Grants Commission under the <i>Local Government Grants Commission Act 1976</i> (the “ repealed Act ”), then, on the commencement day, the person is taken to be appointed as a member (including as chairperson), or as a person to act in the office of a member, for the remainder of the period for which the person was last appointed under the repealed Act.	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

<i>Subdivision C—Expiry</i>	1
Expiry of Division	2
768. This Division expires 1 year after this section commences.	3
<i>Division 4—Local government councillors</i>	4
Application of earlier resolutions	5
769.(1) A resolution of the type mentioned in section 185(1) (Remuneration for service on local government and advisory committees) that is in force immediately before the commencement day continues to have effect for 6 months after the commencement day, even though it may not comply with section 185(2) to (4).	6 7 8 9 10
(2) The resolution expires 6 months after the commencement day.	11
(3) This Division expires 7 months after the commencement day.	12
<i>Division 5—Local government elections</i>	13
Local Government Act 1936 not to apply to 1994 triennial elections	14
770. The <i>Local Government Act 1936</i> does not apply to the 1994 triennial elections.	15 16
References to local government etc. for purposes of 1994 triennial elections	17 18
771.(1) For the purposes of the application of this Act to the 1994 triennial elections, a reference in this Act to—	19 20
(a) a local government is a reference to a local authority; and	21
(b) a local government area is a reference to an area under the repealed Local Government Act; and	22 23
(c) the mayor of a local government is a reference to the chairperson of a local authority; and	24 25

(d) the deputy mayor of a local government is a reference to the deputy chairperson of a local authority; and	1 2
(e) a councillor of a local government is a reference to an alderman, councillor or member of a local authority; and	3 4
(f) the chief executive officer of a local government is a reference to the town clerk, shire clerk or clerk of a local authority.	5 6
(2) A direction in force under rule 26 of Schedule 3 to the <i>Local Government Act 1936</i> immediately before the commencement day has effect for the 1994 triennial elections as if it were made under section 264 (Direction that poll be conducted by postal ballot).	7 8 9 10
(3) This Act applies to the 1994 triennial election with any changes prescribed by regulation.	11 12
Expiry of Division	13
772. This Division expires 1 year after it commences.	14
<i>Division 6—Financial operation and accountability</i>	15
Corporate and operational plans	16
773.(1) Despite Chapter 7 (Financial operation and accountability of local governments), Part 2 (Corporate and operational plans), a local government is not required to prepare and adopt a corporate or operational plan for—	17 18 19
(a) the financial year ending 30 June 1994; or	20
(b) the financial year ending 30 June 1995.	21
(2) This section expires on 30 June 1995.	22
Annual reports	23
774.(1) Despite Chapter 7 (Financial operation and accountability of local governments), Part 8 (Annual report), a local government is not required to prepare an annual report for the financial year ending 30 June 1994.	24 25 26
(2) This section expires on 30 June 1994.	27

Administration of sinking fund for liquidation of current borrowings 1

775.(1) The corporation continued in existence by section 28(15) of the repealed Local Government Act under the name ‘Trustees of the Local Authorities Debt Redemption Fund’ (the “**Trustees**”) is continued in existence under the name ‘Trustees of the Local Governments Debt Redemption Fund’.

(2) Its function is to administer sinking funds for the liquidation of amounts borrowed by local governments before the commencement day.

(3) Section 28(15) of the repealed Local Government Act continues to apply to the Trustees with any necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation.

Division 7—Local laws and local law policies 12

Application to Brisbane City Council 13

776. This Division applies to the Brisbane City Council. 14

Status of pre-existing laws 15

777. A by-law or ordinance, made by a local government, as in force immediately before the commencement of Chapter 8 (Local laws and local law policies) is a local law (a “**pre-existing law**”). 16
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Status of proposed laws 19

778.(1) If a notice under section 31(27)(iii) of the repealed Local Government Act has been published about a proposed by-law before the commencement of Chapter 8 (Local laws and local law policies), the process stated in section 31 of the repealed Local Government Act may be used to make the by-law. 20
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(2) If a notice under section 38(4) of the unamended City of Brisbane Act has been published about a proposed ordinance before the commencement of Chapter 8, the process stated in section 38 of the unamended City of Brisbane Act may be used to make the ordinance. 25
26
27
28

(3) A by-law or ordinance made under this section is a local law (a 29

“pre-existing law”).	1
Review of pre-existing law	2
779.(1) A local government must review its pre-existing laws to identify any provision of a pre-existing law that serves no useful purpose (a “redundant provision”).	3 4 5
(2) After reviewing a pre-existing law, the local government must, by resolution, decide whether the pre-existing law contains any redundant provisions.	6 7 8
(3) On the day of its decision (or as soon as practicable after that day), the local government must advise the Minister of its decision.	9 10
(4) If the local government decides the pre-existing law does not contain any redundant provisions, a notice about the review must be published in the Gazette stating the following—	11 12 13
(a) the name of the local government;	14
(b) the name of the pre-existing law reviewed;	15
(c) that the pre-existing law was reviewed by it to identify any provision that serves no useful purpose but no provision was identified;	16 17 18
(d) the date of the local government’s resolution about the review.	19
(5) If the local government decides the pre-existing law contains a redundant provision, it must, by resolution, make a local law repealing the identified provision.	20 21 22
(6) A notice of the making of the local law must be published in the Gazette stating—	23 24
(a) the name of the local government making the local law; and	25
(b) the name of the local law;	26
(7) The notice may also state the following—	27
(a) the date of the local government’s resolution making the local law;	28 29
(b) the name of the pre-existing law reviewed;	30

(c) that the pre-existing law was reviewed by it to identify any provision that serves no useful purpose;	1 2
(d) what provision of the pre-existing law was identified and repealed;	3 4
(e) that a certified copy of the local law is open to inspection at the local government's public office and at the department's State office.	5 6 7
(8) The local government's chief executive officer must certify the required number of copies of the local law to be the local law as made by the local government.	8 9 10
(9) On the day of notification about the review or the making of the law (or as soon as practicable after that day), the local government must give the Minister—	11 12 13
(a) a copy of the notice; and	14
(b) if a law is made—the required number of certified copies of the local law.	15 16
(10) Chapter 8 (Local laws and local law policies), Part 2 (Making local laws and policies) does not apply to a local law made under this section.	17 18
Repeal if no review of pre-existing law	19
780. A pre-existing law for which a notice is not published under section 778 (Review of pre-existing laws) within 3 years of the commencement of Chapter 8 (Local laws and local law policies) expires at the end of that period.	20 21 22 23
Expiry of Division	24
781. This Division expires 3 years after it commences.	25
 <i>Division 8—Local government infrastructure</i>	 26

Realignment of roads	1
782.(1) This section applies if, under the repealed Local Government Act, a local government has served a notice for the realignment of a road on the owner of land.	2 3 4
(2) The repealed Local Government Act continues to apply to—	5
(a) the realignment; and	6
(b) a claim for, and the assessment of, compensation because of the realignment.	7 8
(3) This section applies to the Brisbane City Council.	9
Existing pedestrian malls	10
783. Pedestrian malls established under the repealed Local Government Act are taken to have been established under Chapter 9 (Local government infrastructure), Part 2 (Malls).	11 12 13
Foreshores and bathing reserves	14
784.(1) A statutory rule made under section 45 or 45A of the repealed Local Government Act and in force immediately before the commencement of section 531 (Management and regulation of bathing reserves) or section 532 (Control of foreshore) of this Act, continues in force after the commencement and is taken to be a Gazette notice made under section 531 or 532, as the case requires.	15 16 17 18 19 20
(2) This section applies to the Brisbane City Council.	21
Permission for levee banks	22
785. A permission given under the repealed Local Government Act for the construction or maintenance of a levee bank is taken to be a permission given under this Act.	23 24 25
Expiry of Division	26
786. This Division expires 1 year after it commences.	27

Division 9—Rates and charges**Saving of rates and charges****787.(1)** If—

- (a) a local government has, before the commencement day, made or levied a rate under the repealed Local Government Act; and
- (b) the rate has not been fully paid;

the rate is taken to have been made or levied under this Act.

(2) If a local government has, before the commencement day, fixed a charge for services or facilities provided by it, the charge is taken to have been fixed under this Act.

Saving of categorisation of land for rating purposes etc.**788.(1)** If, before the commencement day and under the repealed Local Government Act, a local government has—

- (a) categorised land in its area for the purpose of making and levying rates; or
- (b) decided on categories for the land; or
- (c) adopted criteria for categorising the land; or
- (d) done, or omitted to do, anything else in relation to the categorisation of land that could be done under this Act;

the categorisation or other action is taken to have happened under this Act.

(2) Anything done, or omitted to be done, under the repealed Local Government Act by anyone else in relation to the categorisation of land (including, for example, any objection made to, or any appeal started against, the categorisation of land) is taken to have been done, or omitted to be done, under this Act.

(3) This Act applies to an act or omission mentioned in subsection (2) with any necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation.

Saving of averaged land values for rating purposes

789.(1) This section applies if, before the commencement day and under the *Local Government (Averaging of Valuations) Act 1991*, a local government has decided by resolution that, for the purpose of making and levying rates for the financial year ending 30 June 1994, the rateable value of each parcel of rateable land in its area is to be the land's averaged rateable value within the meaning given by that Act.

(2) The resolution has effect as if it were made under section 555 (Local government may decide to average land values for rating purposes).

(3) This section applies to the Brisbane City Council.

Saving of proceedings to recover overdue rates

790.(1) This section applies if a local government has, before the commencement day and under the repealed Local Government Act, started a proceeding to recover an overdue rate.

(2) If, on the commencement day, the proceeding is not finished, it may be continued under the repealed Act.

(3) If, on the commencement day, the proceeding is finished but an order or judgment made in the proceeding is unsatisfied, the order or judgment may be satisfied under the repealed Act.

(4) This section applies to the Brisbane City Council.

Saving of action to sell or acquire land for overdue rates

791.(1) If—

(a) a local government has, before the commencement day and under the repealed Local Government Act, taken action to acquire or sell land for unpaid rates; but

(b) has not yet acquired the land, or sold the land and applied the proceeds under that Act;

the acquisition or sale may be completed under the repealed Act.

(2) This section applies to the Brisbane City Council.

Expiry of Division	1
792. This Division expires 3 years after it commences.	2
<i>Division 10—Provisions aiding the local government</i>	
3	
References concerning protected areas	4
793. Until Part 13 of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> commences, a reference in section 655(1)(a)(i) (Taking materials from land) to a protected area under that Act includes a reference to—	5 6 7
(a) a National Park under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975</i> ; and	8 9
(b) an environmental park under the <i>Land Act 1962</i> .	10
<i>Division 11—Local government staff</i>	
11	
Town clerk, shire clerk or clerk become chief executive officer	12
794.(1) This section applies to a person who, immediately before the commencement day, was the town clerk, shire clerk or clerk of a local authority or Joint Local Authority Board under the repealed Local Government Act.	13 14 15 16
(2) On the commencement day, the person becomes the chief executive officer of the relevant local government or joint local government.	17 18
Filling of position	19
795.(1) This section applies if, before the commencement day, applications for filling a position in a local authority under the repealed Local Government Act were sought by advertisement.	20 21 22
(2) The procedure for filling the position may be continued as if the repealed Local Government Act were still in force and this Act had not commenced.	23 24 25

Employees suspended before commencement of this section

796.(1) This section applies to an employee of a local authority under the repealed Local Government Act who, immediately before the commencement day, was suspended from office.

(2) The employee may be dealt with as if the employee had been suspended under this Act, except that the local government concerned must either—

- (a) discontinue the disciplinary action against the employee; or
- (b) dismiss the employee.

Continuation of provisions for appeal against dismissal

797.(1) Despite the repeal of the *Local Government Act 1936*, section 17B and Schedule 4 of the repealed Local Government Act continue in force.

(2) In section 17B as continued in force by this section, a reference to Schedule 4 is a reference to Schedule 4 of the repealed Local Government Act as continued in force by this section.

(3) In Schedule 4 as continued in force by this section, a reference to section 17B is a reference to section 17B of the repealed Local Government Act as continued in force by this section.

(4) Section 755 (References to local authority etc.) applies to section 17B and Schedule 4 of the repealed Local Government Act as continued in force by this section as if the section and the Schedule were parts of an Act.

Expiry of Division

798. This Division expires 2 years after it commences.

Division 12—General**Existing rules of Local Government Association**

799. The rules of the Local Government Association in force immediately before the commencement day are taken to have been made,

and approved by the Governor in Council, under this Act on that day. 1

Transitional regulations 2

800.(1) A regulation may make provision with respect to any matter for which— 3
4

(a) it is necessary or convenient to assist the transition from the operation of the repealed Local Government Act to the operation of this Act; and 5
6
7

(b) this Act does not make provision or sufficient provision. 8

(2) A regulation under subsection (1) may be given retrospective operation to a date not earlier than the date of assent. 9
10

(3) This section applies to the City of Brisbane. 11

Expiry of Division 12

801. This Division expires on the day it commences. 13

PART 2—REPEALS 14

Repeal of Local Government Act 1936 15

802. The following Acts are repealed— 16

Local Government Act 1936 17

Local Government Act Amendment Act 1940 18

Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1941 19

Local Government Acts and Another Act Amendment Act 1942 20

Local Government Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act 1943 21

Local Government Acts and Another Act Amendment Act 1945 22

Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1946 23

Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1946 (No. 2) 24

<i>Valuation of Lands Acts Amendment Act 1947</i>	1
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1947</i>	2
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1948</i>	3
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1948 (No. 2)</i>	4
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1949</i>	5
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1949 (No. 2)</i>	6
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1950</i>	7
<i>Local Government Acts and Another Act Amendment Act 1951 (No. 2)</i>	8
<i>City of Brisbane Acts Amendment Act 1952</i>	9
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1953</i>	10
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1954</i>	11
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1955</i>	12
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1956</i>	13
<i>Local Government Acts and Another Act Amendment Act 1957</i>	14
<i>Local Government Acts and Another Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	15
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1958</i>	16
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1958 (No. 2)</i>	17
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1959</i>	18
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1960</i>	19
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1961</i>	20
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1962</i>	21
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1963</i>	22
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1964</i>	23
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1965</i>	24
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1966</i>	25
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1967</i>	26
<i>Local Government Acts and Another Act Amendment Act 1967</i>	27

<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1967 (No. 2)</i>	1
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1968</i>	2
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1969</i>	3
<i>Local Government Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1970</i>	4
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1971</i>	5
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1973</i>	6
<i>Local Government Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1973</i>	7
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1974</i>	8
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1975</i>	9
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1975 (No. 2)</i>	10
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1976</i>	11
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1976 (No. 2)</i>	12
<i>Albert Shire Council Budget Adjustment Act 1976</i>	13
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1977</i>	14
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1978</i>	15
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1978 (No. 2)</i>	16
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1979</i>	17
<i>Local Government Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1979</i>	18
<i>Local Government Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1980</i>	19
<i>Local Government Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1981</i>	20
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1982</i>	21
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1983</i>	22
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1984</i>	23
<i>Local Government Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1985</i>	24
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1985</i>	25
<i>Local Government and City of Brisbane Town Planning Acts Amendment Act 1985</i>	26
	27
<i>Local Government Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1987</i>	28

<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1987</i>	1
<i>Local Government Act Amendment Act 1989</i>	2
<i>Stock Act and Local Government Act Amendment Act 1989</i>	3
<i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1990</i>	4
<i>Referendums Legislation Amendment Act 1990</i>	5
<i>Local Government Act and Other Acts Amendment Act 1990</i>	6
<i>Local Government Legislation Amendment Act 1991</i>	7
<i>Local Government (Swimming Pool Fencing) Amendment Act 1991</i>	8
<i>Local Government Legislation Amendment Act 1992</i>	9
<i>Local Government Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1992</i>	10
<i>Local Government Legislation Amendment Act 1993</i>	11
<i>Local Government Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1993.</i>	12
Repeal of other Acts	13
803.(1) The following Acts are repealed—	14
<i>Brisbane Tramway Trust Act 1922</i>	15
<i>City of Brisbane (Variation of Refuse Contracts) Act 1985</i>	16
<i>Heroes Avenue Trust Act 1987</i>	17
<i>Local Authorities Act 1901</i>	18
<i>Local Government (Averaging of Valuations) Act 1991</i>	19
<i>Local Government Grants Commission Act 1976</i>	20
<i>Local Government Grants Commission Act Amendment Act 1979</i>	21
<i>Local Government Grants Commission Act Amendment Act 1988</i>	22
<i>Local Government Grants Commission Act Amendment Act 1989</i>	23
<i>Local Government Grants Commission Amendment Act 1992</i>	24
<i>Local Government Grants Commission (Ratification of Actions) Act 1978</i>	25
<i>Local Government (Palm Beach Land) Act 1992</i>	26

<i>Local Government (Rateable Value Adjustment) Act 1981</i>	1
<i>Local Government (Validation of Application for Redland Shire Town Planning Scheme) Act 1987</i>	2 3
<i>Local Government Validation of Powers Act 1938</i>	4
<i>New Farm Library Validation Act 1975</i>	5
<i>Nundah Library Validation Act 1975</i>	6
<i>Redland Shire Council (Clarification of Boundaries) Act 1990</i>	7
<i>Robertson Park Trust Variation Act 1991</i>	8
<i>Trust (Reserve 1030) Variation Act 1989.</i>	9
(2) The <i>Redland Shire Council (Clarification of Boundaries) Act 1990</i> is a law to which section 20A of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> applies.	10 11
(3) This section expires on the day on which it commences.	12

PART 3—AMENDMENTS

Amendment of Acts—Schedule	14
804. An Act mentioned in the Schedule is amended as specified in the Schedule.	15 16

SCHEDULE	1
AMENDMENTS OF ACTS	2
section 804	3
ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1954	4
1. Section 36 (definition “local authority”)—	5
<i>omit.</i>	6
2. Section 36—	7
“ Aboriginal local government ” means a body that has the function of local government under the <i>Community Services (Aborigines) Act</i> <i>1984</i> ;	8 9 10
“ additional territorial unit ” of a local government (other than an Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander or joint local government) means any place outside its basic territorial unit that is put under its control or acquired by it;	11 12 13 14
“ area ” of a local government means—	15
(a) for an Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or joint local government—its territorial unit; or	16 17
(b) for another local government—its basic territorial unit;	18
“ basic territorial unit ” of a local government (other than an Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or joint local government) means its local government area;	19 20 21
“ joint local government ” means a joint local government established under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> ;	22 23
“ local government ” means—	24
(a) the Brisbane City Council; or	25

SCHEDULE (continued)

- (b) a local government or joint local government established under the *Local Government Act 1993*; or 1
2
- (c) an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander local government; 3
- “local law”** means a local law made by a local government, and includes a by-law or ordinance made by a local government; 4
5
- “local law policy”** means a local law policy made by a local government; 6
- “territorial unit”** means— 7
- (a) for an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander local government—the area for which it may exercise the functions of local government; or 8
9
10
- (b) for a joint local government—its joint local government area; or 11
- (c) for another local government—its basic territorial unit and any additional territorial units; 12
13
- “Torres Strait Islander local government”** means a body that has the function of local government under the *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*; 14
15
16

AMBULANCE SERVICES ACT 1991 17

- 1. Section 3.8—** 18
- omit.* 19

BUILDING ACT 1975 20

- 1. Long title—** 21
- omit, insert—* 22
- ‘An Act to authorise the making of standard laws for local governments about the erection of buildings and other structures, to provide for the powers of local governments in relation to** 23
24
25

SCHEDULE (continued)

certain buildings and other structures, and for other purposes’.	1
2. Sections 4 and 4A—	2
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	3
3. Section 5 (definitions “area”, “by-law”, “chairperson” and “Director”)—	4
<i>omit.</i>	5
<i>omit.</i>	6
4. Section 5—	7
<i>insert—</i>	8
“Director” means the chief executive of the department;	9
“interim development control provisions” has the meaning given by the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990;</i>	10 11
“planning application” means an application for—	12
(a) the rezoning of land the subject of an application for approval—	13
(i) to carry out building work to permit the use of the land; or	14
(ii) to erect or use buildings or other structures on the land;	15
for the purpose for which the application was made; or	16
(b) the approval, consent or permission of a local government to	17
permit the use of land the subject of an application for approval—	18
(i) to carry out building work; or	19
(ii) to erect or use buildings or other structures on the land;	20
for the purpose for which the application was made;	21
“planning scheme” has the meaning given by the <i>Local Government</i> <i>(Planning and Environment) Act 1990;</i>	22 23
“planning scheme area” has the meaning given by the <i>Local Government</i> <i>(Planning and Environment) Act 1990;</i>	24 25

 SCHEDULE (continued)

“ Standard Building Law ” means the regulations in force under section 6.’	1 2
5. Section 5 (definition “building work”)—	3
<i>omit</i> words after ‘does not include’,	4
<i>insert</i> ‘work declared by the Standard Building Law not to be building work’.	5 6
6. Heading to Part 2—	7
<i>omit</i> ‘BY-LAWS’, <i>insert</i> ‘LAW’.	8
7. Section 6—	9
<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
‘Standard Building Law	11
‘ 6.(1) A regulation may make provision with respect to the carrying out of building work.	12 13
‘ (2) The Standard Building Law—	14
(a) applies to the areas of all local governments; and	15
(b) is to be administered by local governments; and	16
(c) except as provided in this Act—is a complete code for the carrying out of the building work.’.	17 18
8. Section 12B—	19
<i>omit</i> ‘By-Laws’, <i>insert</i> ‘Law’.	20
9. Section 12B(1)—	21
<i>omit</i> ‘those by-laws’, <i>insert</i> ‘the Standard Building Law’.	22

SCHEDULE (continued)

10. Section 12B(2)—	1
<i>omit</i> ‘the by-laws’, <i>insert</i> ‘the Standard Building Law’.	2
11. Section 12B(4)(b)—	3
<i>omit</i> ‘clerk of the local authority’, <i>insert</i> ‘local government’.	4
12. Section 12D—	5
<i>omit</i> ‘By-laws’, <i>insert</i> ‘Law’.	6
13. Section 12D(a)—	7
<i>omit</i> ‘they’, <i>insert</i> ‘it’.	8
14. Section 12D(b)—	9
<i>omit</i> ‘those by-laws are’, <i>insert</i> ‘the Standard Building Law is’.	10
15. Section 14—	11
<i>insert—</i>	12
‘(3) In this section—	13
“by-law” of a local authority includes an ordinance of the Brisbane City Council.’.	14
	15
16. Section 16(1)(c)—	16
<i>omit.</i>	17
17. Section 16(2)—	18
<i>omit</i> ‘Department of Housing and Local Government or of any other department of public service of the State’,	19
	20

 SCHEDULE (continued)

<i>insert</i> ‘public service’.	1
18. Sections 19B(2) and 27(c)—	2
<i>omit</i> ‘By-laws’, <i>insert</i> ‘Law’.	3
19. Section 30A(1)—	4
<i>omit</i> ‘By-laws require’, <i>insert</i> ‘Law requires’.	5
20. Section 30A(1) and (2)—	6
<i>omit</i> ‘By-laws’, <i>insert</i> ‘Law’.	7
21. Section 30B—	8
<i>omit</i> ‘By-laws’, <i>insert</i> ‘Law’.	9
22. Section 30B(1A)—	10
<i>omit</i> ‘those by-laws’, <i>insert</i> ‘the Standard Building Law’.	11
23. Section 30B(3)—	12
<i>omit</i> ‘clerk’, <i>insert</i> ‘chief executive officer’.	13
24. Section 30BA—	14
<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
‘Local government to tell applicant of planning law requirements	16
‘30BA.(1) This section applies if—	17
(a) an application for approval to carry out building work is made under this Act to a local government; and	18 19
(b) a planning scheme applies, or interim development control	20

 SCHEDULE (continued)

- provisions apply, to the land to which the application relates. 1
- ‘(2) The local government must consider the purpose of the application 2
and must decide whether, because of the planning scheme or the interim 3
development control provisions, the building work may be lawfully carried 4
out only if— 5
- (a) the land is rezoned; or 6
 - (b) the local government’s approval, consent or permission is 7
obtained; or 8
 - (c) the land is rezoned and the local government’s approval, consent 9
or permission is obtained. 10
- ‘(3) If the local government decides the building work may be lawfully 11
carried out only if subsection (2) (a), (b) or (c) is satisfied, it must give the 12
applicant written notice of its decision. 13
- ‘(4) The local government must comply with subsections (2) and (3) 14
within 14 days of receiving the application. 15
- ‘(5) However, the local government does not have to give the written 16
notice mentioned in subsection (3) if, within 14 days after receiving the 17
application, it receives the necessary planning application. 18
- ‘(6) If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the local government 19
in a notice given under subsection (3), the applicant may appeal to the 20
Planning and Environment Court. 21
- ‘(7) The Planning and Environment Court may allow an appeal under 22
subsection (6) in whole or in part or may dismiss the appeal. 23
- ‘(8) An appeal under subsection (6) must be started within 30 days after 24
the applicant is given written notice of the local government’s decision 25
under subsection (3).’ 26
- 25. Section 30BB— 27**
- omit ‘town’.* 28

 SCHEDULE (continued)

- 26. Section 30BB—** 1
 omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’. 2
- 27. Section 30BB(2)(b)(ii)—** 3
 omit ‘by section 22 of the City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964 or 4
 section 33(18) of the Local Government Act 1936’, 5
 insert ‘under the Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 6
 1990’. 7
- 28. Section 30BB(3)—** 8
 omit ‘notification’, insert ‘written notice’. 9
- 29. Section 30BB(3)—** 10
 omit ‘30BA(2)’, insert ‘30BA(3)’. 11
- 30. Section 30BB(3)(b)—** 12
 omit ‘30BA(3)’, insert ‘30BA(6)’. 13
- 31. Section 30BB(3)—** 14
 omit ‘Local Government Court’, 15
 insert ‘Planning and Environment Court’. 16
- 32. Section 30BC—** 17
 omit ‘town’. 18
- 33. Section 30BC(1)—** 19
 omit ‘notification’, insert ‘written notice’. 20

 SCHEDULE (continued)

34. Section 30BC(1)—	1
<i>omit ‘30BA(2)’, insert ‘30BA(3)’.</i>	2
35. Section 30BC(1)—	3
<i>omit ‘30BA(3)’, insert ‘30BA(6)’.</i>	4
36. Section 30BC(1)(b)—	5
<i>omit ‘Local Government Court’,</i>	6
<i>insert ‘Planning and Environment Court’.</i>	7
37. Section 30 BE—	8
<i>omit.</i>	9
38. Section 30BF—	10
<i>omit ‘those sections’, insert ‘this section’.</i>	11
39. Section 30BG(1)—	12
<i>omit ‘30BA(1)’, insert ‘30BA(2)’.</i>	13
40. Section 30BG(1)—	14
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	15
41. Section 30BH(1A)—	16
<i>omit ‘By-laws require’, insert ‘Law requires’.</i>	17
42. Section 30BH(3)—	18
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	19

SCHEDULE (continued)

43. Sections 30C and 30D—	1
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	2
44. After section 30D—	3
<i>insert—</i>	4
‘PART 4B—SWIMMING POOL FENCING	5
‘Meaning of terms	6
‘30E.(1) In this Part—	7
“dividing fence” has the meaning given by the <i>Dividing Fences Act 1953</i> ;	8
“existing building” means a class 1 or 2 building for which approval to construct was obtained under this Act before 1 April 1992;	9 10
“existing swimming pool” means an outdoor swimming pool—	11
(a) the construction or installation of which started before 1 February 1991; or	12 13
(b) for which approval to construct or install was given under this Act before 1 February 1991;	14 15
“indoor swimming pool” means a swimming pool—	16
(a) wholly enclosed by the walls of a building; or	17
(b) on a building;	18
“new swimming pool” means an outdoor swimming pool other than an existing swimming pool;	19 20
“outdoor swimming pool” means a swimming pool other than an indoor swimming pool;	21 22
“residential land” means land on which is constructed, or for which local government approval is given to construct, a class 1 or 2 building under the Standard Building Law and includes land that—	23 24 25
(a) is adjacent to residential land; and	26

 SCHEDULE (continued)

(b) is in the same ownership as the residential land; and	1
(c) is used in association with the residential land;	2
“swimming pool” has the meaning given by the Standard Building Law;	3
“tourist resort complex” means a development that operates as a single integrated facility providing all or substantially all the recreational and personal needs of guests resident at the complex and visitors at the complex;	4 5 6 7
“watercourse” means—	8
(a) a canal, creek, river or stream in which water flows permanently or intermittently; or	9 10
(b) a lake or other natural collection of water (whether permanent or intermittent).	11 12
(2) A reference in this Part to a building as a class of building is a reference to a building of that class as classified under the Standard Building Law.	13 14 15
‘Control of swimming pool fencing	16
‘30F. The jurisdiction of a local government includes control and regulation of swimming pool fencing and related issues.	17 18
‘Local law for fencing of swimming pools	19
‘30G.(1) A local government may make a local law—	20
(a) requiring the construction of fencing around swimming pools; and	21 22
(b) requiring doors, windows and other openings giving access to swimming pools to comply with specified requirements.	23 24
(2) Subsection (1) has effect—	25
(a) only if the local law can or could reasonably be characterised as being directed to inhibiting the access of young children to swimming pools; and	26 27 28

SCHEDULE (continued)

(b) subject to subsections (3) to (6).	1
‘(3) A local government does not have power to make a local law requiring the construction of fencing around swimming pools on land used, or to be used, for a tourist resort complex, if the land is specified under a regulation.	2 3 4 5
‘(4) A local government does not have power to make a local law requiring the construction of fencing around outdoor swimming pools on residential land to a standard less effective than section 30H requires.	6 7 8
‘(5) A by-law made under the <i>Local Government Act 1936</i> , or an ordinance made under the <i>City of Brisbane Act 1924</i> , continues to be inoperative if—	9 10 11
(a) it was declared under section 49H of that Act to be inoperative; and	12 13
(b) it requires the construction of fencing around swimming pools on residential land to a standard less effective than section 30H requires.	14 15 16
‘(6) A local law mentioned in subsection (1) does not limit the discretion of a Magistrates Court under the <i>Dividing Fences Act 1953</i> .	17 18
‘Outdoor swimming pools to be fenced	19
‘30H.(1) The owner of residential land on which there is an outdoor swimming pool must construct fencing around the swimming pool so that—	20 21 22
(a) the swimming pool is isolated from—	23
(i) adjoining lands; and	24
(ii) watercourses wholly or partially forming the boundary of the residential land; and	25 26
(b) access by young children to the swimming pool from buildings (other than class 10 buildings completely enclosed by the fencing) is inhibited.	27 28 29
Maximum penalty—85 penalty units.	30

 SCHEDULE (continued)

‘(2) The design, construction and performance of the fencing—	1
(a) if the fencing was constructed before 1 February 1991 and complied with the standards prescribed under this Act—must continue to comply with the standards; and	2 3 4
(b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—must comply with the standards prescribed under this Act that apply to fencing after 1 February 1991.	5 6 7
‘(3) The owner must keep the fencing—	8
(a) in good condition; and	9
(b) so it complies with the standards prescribed under subsection (2) for the fencing.	10 11
Maximum penalty—85 penalty units.	12
‘(4) Despite subsection (3)(b), if fencing ceases to comply with the standards prescribed in subsection (2) because the owner or occupier of adjoining land has constructed or placed something on the adjoining land, the owner of the land with the swimming pool on it is not required to construct additional fencing or change existing fencing to comply with the standards prescribed in subsection (2).	13 14 15 16 17 18
‘(5) Subsection (1) is subject to sections 30I to 30R.	19
‘Fencing of above-ground outdoor swimming pools	20
‘30I. An owner does not have to construct fencing around a part of the swimming pool if the walls of the swimming pool or associated structure adjacent to the swimming pool comply with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law.	21 22 23 24
‘Incorporation of buildings as part of fencing—existing swimming pools	25 26
‘30J. An owner does not have to construct fencing around a part of an existing swimming pool if the part is enclosed by—	27 28
(a) the exterior wall of an existing building and—	29

 SCHEDULE (continued)

(i)	there is no opening in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool; or	1 2
(ii)	each opening in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool complies, and is kept so it complies, with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law; or	3 4 5 6
(b)	the exterior wall of a class 10 building if each opening in the wall merely gives access from the building to the swimming pool; or	7 8
(c)	the exterior wall of another building if—	9
(i)	there is no opening in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool; or	10 11
(ii)	each opening in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool complies, and is kept so it complies, with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law.	12 13 14 15
	‘Incorporation of buildings as part of fencing—new swimming pools	16
	‘30K. An owner does not have to construct fencing around a part of a new swimming pool if the part is enclosed by—	17 18
(a)	the exterior wall of an existing building and there is no opening in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool; or	19 20 21
(b)	the exterior wall of an existing building and—	22
(i)	each window in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool complies, and is kept so it complies, with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law; and	23 24 25 26
(ii)	there are no other openings in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool; or	27 28
(c)	the exterior wall of an existing building and—	29
(i)	there is a door in the wall giving access from the building to	30

 SCHEDULE (continued)

the swimming pool; and	1
(ii) the local government decides it is physically impracticable to construct fencing inhibiting access from the building to the swimming pool; and	2 3 4
(iii) each opening in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool complies, and is kept so it complies, with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law; or	5 6 7 8
(d) the exterior wall of a class 10 building and each opening in the wall merely gives access from the building to the swimming pool; or	9 10 11
(e) the exterior wall of a class 1 or 2 building (other than an existing building) and—	12 13
(i) there is no opening in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool; or	14 15
(ii) each window in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool complies, and is kept so it complies, with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law, and there are no other openings in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool; or	16 17 18 19 20
(f) the exterior wall of another building and—	21
(i) there is no opening in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool; or	22 23
(ii) each opening in the wall giving access from the building to the swimming pool complies, and is kept so it complies, with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law.	24 25 26 27
‘Further provision about incorporation of class 10 building as part of fencing	28 29
‘30L.(1) An owner does not have to construct fencing around a part of a swimming pool enclosed by the exterior wall of a class 10 building if the	30 31

 SCHEDULE (continued)

class 10 building has a protected opening or protected openings giving access from a class 1 or 2 building to the swimming pool.	1 2
‘(2) In subsection (1)—	3
“protected opening” means—	4
(a) a door—	5
(i) fitted with a self-closing and self-latching device complying with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law; and	6 7 8
(ii) kept so it complies with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law; or	9 10
(b) a window—	11
(i) enclosed, fixed and located in a way complying with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law; and	12 13
(ii) kept so it complies with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law.	14 15
 ‘Variations	 16
‘30M.(1) A local government may vary the requirements of section 30H (Outdoor swimming pools to be fenced) for a swimming pool on land on which there is an existing building if it is satisfied that—	17 18 19
(a) it is inappropriate or impracticable to comply with the requirements because of—	20 21
(i) the physical nature or location of the land; or	22
(ii) the design or construction of the swimming pool or fencing; or	23 24
(iii) the location of the swimming pool or fencing; and	25
(b) reasonable provision exists for inhibiting access by young children to the swimming pool.	26 27
‘(2) A variation may be made without conditions or subject to conditions the local government considers appropriate to ensure reasonable provision	28 29

SCHEDULE (continued)

is made for inhibiting access by young children to the swimming pool. 1

‘Exemptions—general 2

‘30N.(1) A local government may, on the written application of an owner, decide that section 30H (Outdoor swimming pools to be fenced) does not apply for a swimming pool, if it is satisfied that it is unlikely a young child would gain access to the swimming pool because of— 3
4
5
6

(a) the physical nature or location of the residential land concerned; or 7

(b) the design or construction of the swimming pool or fencing; or 8

(c) the location of the swimming pool or fencing. 9

‘(2) A local government may, on written application made by the owners of adjoining parcels of land on which there are constructed or installed outdoor swimming pools, decide that the owners are not required to construct fencing to inhibit access by young children from a swimming pool to the other swimming pool if the owners have otherwise complied with this Part. 10
11
12
13
14
15

‘(3) A decision may be made without conditions or subject to the conditions the local government considers appropriate to ensure effective provision is made for inhibiting access by young children to the swimming pool. 16
17
18
19

‘Exemptions—waterfront land 20

‘30O.(1) The owner of land— 21

(a) adjoining a watercourse; and 22

(b) where there is an existing swimming pool or a new swimming pool is constructed or installed; 23
24

is required to construct fencing to isolate the swimming pool from the watercourse only if the local government decides the fencing is necessary to inhibit access by young children to the swimming pool. 25
26
27

‘(2) If the local government makes a decision under subsection (1), it must give written notice to the owner of the reasons for the decision and of 28
29

SCHEDULE (continued)

the day by which the owner is required to construct the fencing.	1
‘Exemptions—land over 4000 m²	2
‘30P.(1) A local government may, on written application made by the owner of land—	3 4
(a) that is more than 4 000 m ² in area; and	5
(b) where—	6
(i) there is an existing swimming pool; or	7
(ii) there is an existing building and a new swimming pool is or is to be constructed or installed;	8 9
decide that section 30H (Outdoor swimming pools to be fenced) does not apply to the swimming pool if it is satisfied it is unlikely a young child would gain access to the swimming pool.	10 11 12
‘(2) A decision under subsection (1) may be made without conditions or subject to the conditions the local government considers appropriate to ensure reasonable provision is made for inhibiting access by young children to the swimming pool.	13 14 15 16
‘Exemptions—fencing enclosing swimming pool and existing building	17
‘30Q.(1) A local government may, on written application made by the owner of land where—	18 19
(a) there is an existing building; and	20
(b) there is an existing swimming pool, or a new swimming pool is or is to be constructed or installed;	21 22
decide that section 30H(1)(a) does not apply to the swimming pool.	23
‘(2) The local government may make a decision only if—	24
(a) each opening in the building complies, and the local government is satisfied that it is likely to be maintained so that it complies, with the standards prescribed under the Standard Building Law; and	25 26 27 28

 SCHEDULE (continued)

- (b) subsection (3) or (4) is complied with. 1
- ‘(3)** If the swimming pool is an existing swimming pool, the building and the swimming pool must be fully enclosed by fencing that— 2
3
- (a) if the fencing was constructed before 1 February 1991—complies with the standards mentioned in section 30H(2)(a); or 4
5
- (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—complies with the standards mentioned in section 30H(2)(b). 6
7
- ‘(4)** If the swimming pool is a new swimming pool— 8
- (a) the building and the swimming pool must be, or will be when the swimming pool is constructed or installed, fully enclosed by fencing that complies with the standards mentioned in section 30H(2)(b); and 9
10
11
12
- (b) the local government decides it is physically impracticable to construct fencing to inhibit access by young children from the building to the swimming pool. 13
14
15
- ‘(5)** A decision may be made without conditions or subject to the conditions the local government considers appropriate to ensure effective provision is made for inhibiting access by young children to the swimming pool. 16
17
18
19
- ‘Effect of variation or exemption subject to conditions** 20
- ‘30R.** If— 21
- (a) under this Part, a local government varies section 30H (Outdoor swimming pools to be fenced) or decides that the section or any provision of it does not apply; and 22
23
24
- (b) the variation or decision is made subject to conditions; 25
- the variation or decision has effect only if the conditions are complied with. 26
- ‘Revocation of variations and determinations** 27
- ‘30S.(1)** A local government may, by written notice served on the owner of the land concerned— 28
29

 SCHEDULE (continued)

(a) revoke a variation under section 30M (Variations), if—	1
(i) the variation was based on a false or misleading particular given by the owner; or	2 3
(ii) a significant change happens so that reasonable provision no longer exists for inhibiting access by young children to the swimming pool; or	4 5 6
(iii) if a variation is subject to conditions—the owner contravenes a condition; or	7 8
(b) revoke a decision made under section 30N (Exemptions—general), 30O (Exemptions—waterfront land) or 30P (Exemptions—land over 4000 m ²), if—	9 10 11
(i) a significant change happens so a young child may gain access to the swimming pool; or	12 13
(ii) if the decision was made subject to conditions—the owner contravenes a condition.	14 15
<i>Examples of significant change in paragraphs (a)(ii) and (b)(i)—</i>	16
1. The erection, alteration or demolition of a structure or natural barrier.	17
2. The carrying out of building work.	18
‘(2) If a local government serves a notice on an owner under subsection (1), the notice must specify what must be done to comply with section 30H (Outdoor swimming pools to be fenced) and the day by which the owner is required to comply with the section.	19 20 21 22
‘(3) Before a local government gives a notice under subsection (1), it must give the owner an opportunity to show cause why the notice should not be given.	23 24 25
‘(4) To give the owner an opportunity to show cause, it must give the owner written notice of a day (not earlier than 30 days after the owner is given the notice under this subsection), time and place when and where the owner may show cause to the local government why the notice under subsection (1) should not be given.	26 27 28 29 30
‘(5) An owner may attempt to show cause—	31

 SCHEDULE (continued)

(a) by appearing at the day, time and place notified; or	1
(b) in writing, given to the chief executive officer of the local government, at any time before the time notified.	2 3
‘Time for compliance	4
‘30T. The owner of land on which a new swimming pool is to be constructed or installed must comply with section 30H (Outdoor swimming pools to be fenced)—	5 6 7
(a) within 30 days after the swimming pool is filled with water to a depth of 300 mm or more; or	8 9
(b) within the shorter time after the swimming pool is filled with water to a depth of 300 mm or more, that the local government may decide as a condition of the approval to perform the building work for the swimming pool.	10 11 12 13
‘Advice as to compliance	14
‘30U.(1) The owner of land where there is an existing swimming pool may apply in writing to the local government for written advice as to whether the swimming pool fencing concerned complies with section 30H.	15 16 17
‘(2) If an application is made under subsection (1), the local government must decide if the swimming pool fencing complies with section 30H and advise the owner of its decision.	18 19 20
‘(3) If the local government decides the swimming pool fencing does not comply with section 30H, the local government must include in the written advice given under subsections (1) and (2) the reasons why the fencing does not comply and what must be done to make it comply.	21 22 23 24
‘Access to outdoor swimming pools to be kept secure	25
‘30V. The occupier of residential land on which there is an outdoor swimming pool must ensure that a gate or door providing access to the swimming pool is kept securely closed at all times when the gate or door is not in actual use.	26 27 28 29

 SCHEDULE (continued)

Maximum penalty—85 penalty units.	1
‘Apportionment of cost of constructing dividing fence	2
‘30W.(1) The cost of constructing, altering, repairing, replacing and maintaining a swimming pool fence consisting of the whole or part of a dividing fence is, to the extent it is attributable to work done to comply with section 30H (Outdoor swimming pools to be fenced), to be borne—	3 4 5 6
(a) by the owner of the residential land on which the swimming pool is constructed or installed; or	7 8
(b) if the work or part of the work is done to comply with this Part in relation to more than 1 parcel of residential land—by the owners of the parcels of land where the swimming pools are constructed or installed, equally.	9 10 11 12
‘(2) Subsection (1) applies despite the <i>Dividing Fences Act 1953</i> .	13
‘Objections and appeals	14
‘30X.(1) An owner of residential land where there is an existing swimming pool, or where a new swimming pool is or is to be constructed or installed, who is dissatisfied with a decision of a local government under this Part has the same rights of objection and appeal under this Act as if the owner were an applicant for approval to the carrying out of building work.	15 16 17 18 19
‘(2) If a difficulty arises in the application of subsection (1) in or for a particular objection or appeal, the building tribunal, committee or court exercising jurisdiction in the objection or appeal may, on the application of a party to the objection or appeal or on the initiative of the building tribunal, committee or court, give directions and make orders appropriate to resolve the difficulty.	20 21 22 23 24 25
‘Liability of State for offences	26
‘30Y.(1) Nothing in this Part makes the State liable to be prosecuted for an offence.	27 28
‘(2) However, subsection (1) does not prevent the prosecution of an	29

 SCHEDULE (continued)

officer, employee or agent of the State for an offence.	1
‘Offences	2
‘30Z.(1) A person must not—	3
(a) contravene a condition of a variation under section 30M or a decision under section 30N, 30P or 30Q; or	4 5
(c) contravene a notice served on the person under section 30O or 30S.	6 7
Maximum penalty—85 penalty units.	8
‘(2) A person convicted of an offence mentioned in subsection (1), who continues to contravene the condition or notice commits a continuing offence.	9 10 11
Maximum penalty—8 penalty units for each day on which the offence is continued.’.	12 13
45. Section 31(2)—	14
<i>omit.</i>	15
46. Sections 32, 34(1), 36(1), 36B and 36C—	16
<i>omit ‘clerk’, insert ‘chief executive officer’.</i>	17
47. Section 36D(1A)—	18
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	19
48. Sections 36G(1) and 36I—	20
<i>omit ‘clerk’, insert ‘chief executive officer’.</i>	21

SCHEDULE (continued)

49. Section 36J—	1
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	2
50. Section 36J—	3
<i>omit ‘those by-laws’, insert ‘the Standard Building Law’.</i>	4
51. Section 36L(2)(b) and 36M(1)—	5
<i>omit ‘clerk’, insert ‘chief executive officer’.</i>	6
52. Section 36N(1)(b)—	7
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	8
53. Section 38(4)(a)—	9
<i>omit ‘clerk’, insert ‘chief executive officer’.</i>	10
54. Section 41(3)—	11
<i>omit ‘Local Government Court’s’,</i>	12
<i>insert ‘Planning and Environment Court’s’.</i>	13
55. Section 42 (heading)—	14
<i>omit ‘Local Government’, insert ‘Planning and Environment’.</i>	15
56. Section 42(1)—	16
<i>omit ‘Local Government Court constituted under the City of Brisbane</i>	17
<i>Town Planning Act 1964’,</i>	18
<i>insert ‘Planning and Environment Court’.</i>	19

 SCHEDULE (continued)

57. Section 42(2)—	1
<i>omit.</i>	2
58. Section 43—	3
<i>omit</i> ‘Local Government Court’,	4
<i>insert</i> ‘Planning and Environment Court’.	5
59. Section 43(2)—	6
<i>omit.</i>	7
60. Section 45—	8
<i>omit</i> ‘Local Government Court’,	9
<i>insert</i> ‘Planning and Environment Court’.	10
61. Section 46—	11
<i>omit</i> ‘Local Government Court’,	12
<i>insert</i> ‘Planning and Environment Court’.	13
63. Section 46—	14
<i>omit</i> ‘City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964’,	15
<i>insert</i> ‘Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990’.	16
64. Section 47—	17
<i>omit</i> ‘Local Government Court’,	18
<i>insert</i> ‘Planning and Environment Court’.	19

SCHEDULE (continued)

65. Sections 50(1), 51(1), 52(1) and 52A—	1
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	2
66. Section 54(2)(b) and 60(2)(a)—	3
<i>omit ‘clerk’, insert ‘chief executive officer’.</i>	4
67. Section 64(1)—	5
<i>omit ‘chairperson or clerk’, insert ‘chief executive officer’.</i>	6
68. Section 64(2)—	7
<i>omit.</i>	8
69. Section 64A—	9
<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
‘Restriction on local government’s power to delegate	11
‘64A. A local government may not delegate a power under section 52 or	12
53 to cause a building or structure to be demolished or taken down.’.	13
70. Section 64B—	14
<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
‘Chief executive’s power to delegate	16
‘64B. The chief executive may delegate the chief executive’s powers	17
under this Act to an officer of the department.’.	18
71. Section 64C(2)(b)(i)—	19
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	20

SCHEDULE (continued)

72. Section 64E (heading)—	1
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Standard Building Law’.</i>	2
73. Section 64E—	3
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	4
74. Section 65(1)—	5
<i>omit ‘By-laws as enacted in the schedule or’, insert ‘Law as’.</i>	6
75. Section 66B—	7
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	8
76. Section 66B—	9
<i>omit ‘the by-laws’, insert ‘the Standard Building Law’.</i>	10
77. Section 67—	11
<i>omit, insert—</i>	12
‘Regulation making power	13
‘67.(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.	14
‘(2) A regulation may make provision with respect to—	15
(a) the payment of remuneration to referees, members of the committee and subcommittees; and	16
(b) the fees payable under the Act; and	17
(c) flammable and combustible liquids; and	18
(d) fixing a penalty for an offence against a regulation (including different penalties for successive offences against a regulation) of a fine of not more than 20 penalty units.’.	19
	20
	21
	22

SCHEDULE (continued)

78. Heading to Part 8—	1
<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
‘PART 8—SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS’.	3
	4
79. Sections 71(2) and 75(2)—	5
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	6
80. Sections 71(2) and 75(2)—	7
<i>omit ‘By-law’, insert ‘section’.</i>	8
81. Sections 71(2) and 75(2)—	9
<i>omit ‘those by-laws’, insert ‘the Standard Building Law’.</i>	10
82. Section 76—	11
<i>omit, insert—</i>	12
‘Swimming pool fencing compliance—hardship	13
‘76.(1) This section applies if—	14
(a) before the commencement of this section, a local authority, under	15
section 49H(11)(b) of the <i>Local Government Act 1936</i> , extended	16
the time for an owner to comply with section 49H(4) of the Act;	17
and	18
(b) immediately before the commencement of this section, the	19
extension was still in force.	20
‘(2) The extension continues, in accordance with its terms, as an	21
extension of time for the owner to comply with section 30H (Outdoor	22
swimming pools to be fenced).	23
‘(3) The local government concerned may at any time, and subject to the	24
reasonable conditions it considers appropriate, extend the time for the owner	25

SCHEDULE (continued)

to comply with section 30H if—	1
(a) the owner files a written application for an extension with the local government while a previously given extension is still in force; and	2 3 4
(b) the local government is satisfied that compliance within the time provided for in the previously given extension would cause the owner financial hardship.	5 6 7
‘Standard Building By-law 1991 is regulation	8
‘77.(1) On the commencement of this section, the <i>Standard Building By-laws 1991</i> is taken to be a regulation made under section 6.	9 10
‘(2) This section expires on the day it commences.	11
‘References to Standard Building By-laws 1991 etc.	12
‘78. A reference in an Act or document to the <i>Standard Building By-laws 1991</i> or the Standard Building By-laws (however described) is a reference to the Standard Building Law.	13 14 15
<i>Example—</i>	16
A reference to the Standard Building By-laws as ‘those by-laws’ is a reference to the Standard Building Law.’.	17 18
 BUILDING UNITS AND GROUP TITLES ACT 1980	 19
1. Section 7(1) (definitions “local authority”, “Minister” and “town planning scheme”)—	20 21
<i>omit.</i>	22
2. Section 7(1)—	23
<i>insert—</i>	24

SCHEDULE (continued)

- ‘ **“planning scheme”** means a planning scheme under the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990*;’ 1
2
- 3. Section 7(3) and (4)—** 3
omit, insert— 4
‘(3) In this Act, a reference to the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990* includes a reference to a planning scheme.’ 5
6
- 4. Section 9(7)—** 7
omit ‘Local Government Act 1936-1979’, 8
insert ‘Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990’. 9
- 5. Section 22(5)—** 10
omit ‘Local Government Act 1936-1979’, 11
insert ‘Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990’. 12
- 6. Section 24(1) and (2)—** 13
omit ‘Local Government Act 1936-1979’, 14
insert ‘Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990’. 15
- 7. Section 24(3)—** 16
omit. 17
- 8. Section 24(4)(a)—** 18
omit ‘(1), (2) and (3)’, insert ‘(1) and (2)’. 19

SCHEDULE (continued)

9. Section 24(4)(b)(i)—	1
<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
‘(i) a planning scheme; or	3
(ii) a local law; or	4
(iii) interim development control provisions within the meaning	5
of the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act</i>	6
1990 (the “control provisions”);’.	7
10. Section 24(4)(b)(ii)—	8
<i>renumber</i> as section 24(4)(b)(iv).	9
11. Section 24(4)(c)—	10
<i>omit, insert—</i>	11
‘(c) any consent or approval required under a planning scheme, a local	12
law or control provisions has been given for the separate	13
occupation of the proposed lots; and’.	14
12. Section 24(5)(a)—	15
<i>omit</i> ‘ <i>Local Government Act 1936-1979</i> ’,	16
<i>insert</i> ‘ <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> ’.	17
13. Section 24(5)(a)—	18
<i>omit</i> ‘by the ordinances or by-laws, as the case may be, of the local	19
authority’.	20
14. Section 24(5)(b)—	21
<i>omit</i> ‘the requirements of or pursuant to the ordinances or by-laws, as the	22
case may be,’.	23

SCHEDULE (continued)

<i>insert</i> ‘the lawful requirements’.	1
15. Section 24(6)(b)—	2
<i>omit</i> ‘Local Government Act 1936-1979’,	3
<i>insert</i> ‘Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990’.	4
16. Section 24(6) (all words from ‘may appeal to the Local Government Court’)—	5
<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
‘may appeal to the Planning and Environment Court.’.	7
17. Section 24(7)—	8
<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
‘(7) Part 7 (Appeals) of the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> applies to an appeal under subsection (6) as if the right to appeal was given by that Act.’.	10
	11
	12
	13
18. Section 25(3)(a)—	14
<i>omit</i> ‘the requirements of the ordinances or by-laws, as the case may be.’,	15
	16
<i>insert</i> ‘the lawful requirements’.	17
19. Section 25(3)(b)—	18
<i>omit</i> ‘the provisions of the ordinances or by-laws, as the case may be.’,	19
<i>insert</i> ‘the lawful requirements’.	20
20. Section 25(4) and (5)—	21
<i>omit</i> ‘Local Government Act 1936-1979’,	22

SCHEDULE (continued)

<i>insert ‘Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990’.</i>	1
21. Section 25(5) (all words from ‘may appeal to the Local Government Court’)—	2
	3
<i>omit, insert—</i>	4
‘may appeal to the Planning and Environment Court.’.	5
22. After section 25(5)—	6
<i>insert—</i>	7
‘(5A) Part 7 (Appeals) of the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> applies to an appeal under subsection (5) as if the right to appeal was given by that Act.’.	8
	9
	10
23. Section 64—	11
<i>omit ‘Local Government Act 1936-1979’,</i>	12
<i>insert ‘Local Government Act 1993 or the City of Brisbane Act 1924’.</i>	13
24. Section 66—	14
<i>omit.</i>	15
25. Section 68—	16
<i>omit.</i>	17
CITY OF BRISBANE ACT 1924	18
1. Section 3(1) (definitions “Alderman”, “City”, “Election”, “Leader of the Opposition”, “Local Government Act” and “owner”)—	19
	20
<i>omit.</i>	21

SCHEDULE (continued)

2. Section 3(1)—	1
<i>insert—</i>	2
“ City ” means the City of Brisbane;	3
“ councillor ” means a councillor of the City, and includes the mayor and deputy mayor;	4 5
“ election ” means an election of the mayor or another councillor;	6
“ Leader of the Opposition ” means the councillor recognised for the time being as leader of the opposition in the Council;	7 8
“ Local Government Act ” means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> ;	9
“ owner ” has the meaning given by section 5 of the Local Government Act;’.	10 11
3. After section 3—	12
<i>insert—</i>	13
‘ Application of the Local Government Act	14
3A.(1) The Local Government Act applies to the Council only so far as is expressly provided by that or another Act.	15 16
(2) The provisions of the Local Government Act that apply to the Council include the following—	17 18
• Chapter 2 (The local government system)	19
• Part 1 (Local governments), Divisions 2 (Roles of local governments) and 3 (Jurisdiction of local government)	20 21
• Part 2 (Joint local governments)	22
• Part 3 (Joint action by local governments)	23
• Chapter 3 (Interaction with the State)	24
• Part 1 (Review of local government matters)	25
• Part 3 (Local Government Grants Commission)	26
• Chapter 4 (Local government councillors)	27

 SCHEDULE (continued)

• Part 1 (Membership of local governments)	1
• Part 3 (Entitlements and obligations), Division 2 (Obligations of councillors)	2 3
• Part 4 (Vacancies in membership of local governments)	4
• section 244 (Qualification for nomination)	5
• section 245 (Prohibition of dual candidature)	6
• section 246 (Leave to local government employee to contest election)	7 8
• Chapter 6 (General operation of local governments)	9
• Part 4 (Enterprises)	10
• Chapter 8 (Local laws and local law policies)	11
• Chapter 9 (Local government infrastructure)	12
• Chapter 10 (Rates and charges)	13
• Part 1 (General), Division 2 (Averaging of valuations)	14
• Part 8 (Recovery of rates)	15
• Chapter 11 (Provisions aiding local government)	16
• Chapter 14 (Transitional provisions, repeals and amendments)	17
• Part 1 (Transitional and savings provisions)	18
• Division 7 (Local laws and local law policies)	19
• section 781 (Realignment of roads)	20
• section 783 (Foreshores and bathing reserves)	21
• section 788 (Saving of averaged land values for rating purposes)	22 23
• section 789 (Saving of proceedings to recover overdue rates)	24 25
• section 790 (Saving of action to sell or acquire land for overdue rates)	26 27
• section 798 (Transitional regulations).	28

SCHEDULE (continued)

‘(3) If the Brisbane City Council is a component local government in a joint local government, the Local Government Act applies to the Council as a component local government as if it were a local government established under that Act.’	1 2 3 4
4. Section 4(2)—	5
<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
‘(2) The boundaries of the City are the boundaries of the City immediately before the commencement of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> , as subsequently varied under that Act.’	7 8 9
5. Section 5(1)—	10
<i>omit ‘alderman’, insert ‘councillors’.</i>	11
6. Section 5(2)—	12
<i>omit, insert—</i>	13
‘(2) A reference in this or another Act to an alderman of the Council is a reference to a councillor of the Council.’	14 15
7. Sections 7 to 12—	16
<i>omit.</i>	17
8. Section 14AA—	18
<i>omit.</i>	19
9. Sections 18 and 19—	20
<i>omit.</i>	21

 SCHEDULE (continued)

10. Section 24B—	1
<i>omit.</i>	2
11. Section 36—	3
<i>omit.</i>	4
12. Section 36A(2)—	5
<i>omit.</i>	6
13. Part 2, Division 10—	7
<i>omit.</i>	8
14. Section 65(2) and (3)—	9
<i>omit.</i>	10
15. Section 106(2)—	11
<i>omit.</i>	12
16. Section 128(15)—	13
<i>omit</i> ‘Local Government Act 1936’,	14
<i>insert</i> ‘Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982’.	15
17. Section 130—	16
<i>omit.</i>	17
18. Section 131—	18
<i>omit.</i>	19

SCHEDULE (continued)

COMMUNITY SERVICES (ABORIGINES) ACT 1984	1
1. Section 34—	2
<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
‘Borrowing powers	4
‘34.(1) An Aboriginal Council may enter into financial arrangements under Part 4 of the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i> .	5 6
‘(2) Section 442 (Councillors’ liability for unauthorised borrowings) of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> applies to an Aboriginal Council as if it were a local government and its members were councillors of the local government.’.	7 8 9 10
COMMUNITY SERVICES (TORRES STRAIT) ACT 1984	11 12
1. Section 32—	13
‘Borrowing powers	14
‘32.(1) An Island Council may enter into financial arrangements under Part 4 of the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982</i> .	15 16
‘(2) Section 442 (Councillors’ liability for unauthorised borrowings) of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> applies to an Island Council as if it were a local government and its members were councillors of the local government.’.	17 18 19 20
CORRECTIVE SERVICES ACT 1988	21
1. Section 57(2)—	22
<i>omit.</i>	23

SCHEDULE (continued)

CRIMINAL CODE**1. Section 98 (definition “municipal election”)—***omit.***2. Section 98A—***omit, insert—***‘Chapter doesn’t apply to certain elections**

‘98A. This Chapter does not apply to an election for the Legislative Assembly or a local government.’.

3. Section 104—*omit.***4. Section 105, last sentence—***omit.***5. Section 106, last sentence—***omit.***6. Section 107—***omit* all words from ‘, or, if’.**ELECTRICITY ACT 1976****1. Section 203(1)—***omit, insert—*

SCHEDULE (continued)

‘203.(1) Despite section 5.3 of the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990*, the Registrar of Titles may register or record any instrument dealing with land in a subdivision under that Act to an Electricity Authority.’. 1
2
3
4

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND AUDIT ACT 5
1977 6

1. Sections 114 to 116— 7
omit. 8

FIRE SERVICE ACT 1990 9

1. Section 6 (definition “Local Authority”)— 10
omit. 11

2. Section 105 (definition “component Local Authority”)— 12
omit, insert— 13

“component local government” means a local government whose area, or 14
part of whose area, comprises an urban district or part of an urban 15
district.’. 16

3. Section 114(3)— 17
omit ‘for general rates given under the *Local Government Act* 18
1936-1989’, 19
insert ‘under the *Local Government Act 1993*’. 20

SCHEDULE (continued)

4. Section 115(2)—	1
<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
‘(2) In this subsection—	3
“relevant provisions” means—	4
(a) Chapter 10 (Rates and charges) of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> , other than the following provisions—	5
• section 560 (Making of rates and charges)	6
• section 593 (Resolution to remove valueless land from land record)	7
• section 604(3) (Levying rates)	8
• Part 5 (Levying and payment of rates), Division 4 (Discounts and other benefits for prompt payment of rates)	9
• section 623 (Change in unimproved value of land)	10
• section 624 (Land becomes or ceases to be rateable land)	11
• section 626 (Entitlement to occupy land is ended)	12
• Part 6 (Concessions)	13
• Part 8 (Recovery of rates), Division 3 (Acquisition by local government of valueless land); and	14
(b) for the Brisbane City Council—any corresponding provisions of Part 3 (Rates and charges) of the <i>City of Brisbane Act 1924</i> .’	15
	16
	17
	18
	19
	20
5. Section 116—	21
<i>omit, insert—</i>	22
‘Contribution to be paid into fund of component local government	23
‘116. An amount received or recovered by a component local government under this Part must be paid into—	24
(a) for the Brisbane City Council—the City Fund; or	25
(b) for any other local government—its operating fund.’	26
	27

SCHEDULE (continued)

**FISHING INDUSTRY ORGANISATION AND
MARKETING ACT 1982**

1. Section 6 (definition “Local Authority”)—

omit.

FORESTRY ACT 1959

1. Section 71—

omit.

GLADSTONE AREA WATER BOARD ACT 1984

1. Section 6 (definitions “Local Authority Area” or “Area” and “town planning scheme”)—

omit.

2. Section 6—

insert—

‘ “town planning scheme” means a planning scheme under the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990*;’.

3. Part 7, Division 2—

omit.

HEALTH ACT 1937

SCHEDULE (continued)

1. Section 5 (definitions “Area”, “By-laws”, “General fund”, “Local Authority”, “Local Government Act”, “Sanitary convenience” and “Sewerage”)—	1
	2
	3
<i>omit.</i>	4
2. Section 5—	5
<i>insert—</i>	6
‘ “ Local Government Act ” means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> , and includes the <i>City of Brisbane Act 1924</i> ;’.	7
	8
3. Section 21(2) (2nd sentence)—	9
<i>omit.</i>	10
4. Section 22(1) (2nd and 3rd sentences)—	11
<i>omit.</i>	12
5. Section 22(2)(b) and (c)—	13
<i>omit.</i>	14
6. Section 22(3)—	15
<i>omit</i> ‘with the approval of the Director-General’.	16
7. Section 22(4)—	17
<i>omit.</i>	18
8. Section 22(5)—	19
<i>omit</i> ‘general fund’, <i>insert</i> ‘operating fund’.	20

 SCHEDULE (continued)

9. Section 22(6)—	1
<i>omit.</i>	2
10. Section 23—	3
<i>omit.</i>	4
11. Section 169—	5
<i>omit</i> ‘Chairman of the Local Authority’,	6
<i>insert</i> ‘chief executive officer of a local government’.	7
12. Section 169—	8
<i>omit</i> ‘general fund’, <i>insert</i> ‘operating fund’.	9
13. Section 171—	10
<i>omit</i> ‘the chairman or, if the matter is one of emergency, the clerk’,	11
<i>insert</i> ‘the chief executive officer’.	12
14. Section 176 (2nd sentence)—	13
<i>omit</i> ‘the general fund’, <i>insert</i> ‘its operating fund’.	14
15. Section 179—	15
<i>omit.</i>	16
HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1991	17

SCHEDULE (continued)

- 1. Section 1.5(1) (definition “Area of Local Authority”)—** 1
omit. 2

INDY CAR GRAND PRIX ACT 1990 3

- 1. Section 1.2 (definition “local authority”)—** 4
omit. 5

JUSTICES ACT 1886 6

- 1. Section 4(1) (definition “chairperson of a local authority”)—** 7
omit. 8

LAND ACT 1962 9

- 1. Section 216(5)(d)—** 10
omit, insert— 11

‘**(5A)** The lessee may appeal to the Minister administering the *Local Government Act 1993* against a decision of the local government about the type, standard and specifications of any works to be performed by the lessees. 12
 13
 14
 15

‘**(5B)** For the purposes of the appeal, Part 7 of the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990* applies with any necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation.’. 16
 17
 18

- 2. Section 365B(1)—** 19
omit ‘section 34 of the Local Government Act 1936-1986’, 20
insert ‘Part 5 of the Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 21

SCHEDULE (continued)

<i>1990</i> ’.	1
LEGISLATIVE STANDARDS ACT 1992	2
1. Section 2 (definition “exempt instrument”, paragraph (a))—	3
<i>omit, insert—</i>	4
‘(a) a local law; or’.	5
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ABORIGINAL LANDS) ACT	6
1978	7
1. Section 3 (definitions “Aborigine” and “Minister”)—	8
<i>omit.</i>	9
2. Section 3(2)—	10
<i>omit.</i>	11
3. Sections 4 and 5—	12
<i>omit.</i>	13
4. Section 9(2) and (3)—	14
<i>omit.</i>	15
5. Section 12(2) to (4)—	16
<i>omit.</i>	17

SCHEDULE (continued)

6. Section 13—	1
<i>omit.</i>	2
7. Section 15—	3
<i>omit.</i>	4
8. Section 16—	5
<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
‘Modification of power to dissolve Shire Councils	7
‘16. The Council of the Shire of Aurukun or the Council of the Shire of Mornington may be dissolved under section 113 (Dissolution of local government) of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> only after consultation between appropriate State and Commonwealth Ministers.’.	8
	9
	10
	11
9. Section 35—	12
<i>omit.</i>	13
10. Section 36(6)—	14
<i>omit</i> ‘in accordance with section 23(10) of the <i>Local Government Act 1936–1978</i> ’.	15
	16
11. Section 39(1) to (3)—	17
<i>omit.</i>	18
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CHINATOWN AND THE VALLEY MALLS) ACT 1984	19
	20

SCHEDULE (continued)

1. Section 38—	1
<i>omit.</i>	2
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PLANNING AND	3
ENVIRONMENT) ACT 1990	4
1. Section 1.4 (definitions “Area”, “by-law”, “Chairman”, “Clerk”,	5
“Council”, “Joint Board”, “Local Authority” and “Local Government	6
Act”)—	7
<i>omit.</i>	8
2. Section 1.4—	9
<i>insert—</i>	10
‘“ Council ” means local government;	11
‘“ Local Government Act ” means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> ;’.	12
3. Section 1.4 (definition “adjoining owner”, paragraph (b))—	13
<i>omit</i> ‘section 52A’,	14
<i>insert</i> ‘section 698 (Notice of time share scheme to local government)’.	15
4. Section 2.23(9)(a)—	16
<i>renumber</i> as section 2.23(9).	17
5. Section 2.23(9)(b)—	18
<i>omit, insert—</i>	19
‘(9A) For the purpose of subsection (9), section 663 (Cost of work a	20
charge over land) of the Local Government Act applies to a local	21
government as if—	22

SCHEDULE (continued)

(a) the Brisbane City Council were a local government under that section; and	1 2
(b) the reference in that section to section 661 (Performing work for owner or occupier) were a reference to this section.’.	3 4
6. Section 2.24(8)(a)—	5
<i>renumber</i> as section 2.24(8).	6
7. Section 2.24(8)(b)—	7
<i>omit, insert—</i>	8
‘(9) For the purpose of subsection (8), section 663 (Cost of work a charge over land) of the Local Government Act applies to a local government as if—	9 10 11
(a) the Brisbane City Council were a local government under that section; and	12 13
(b) the reference in that section to section 661 (Performing work for owner or occupier) were a reference to this section.’.	14 15
8. Section 3.5(4)(c)—	16
<i>omit</i> ‘pursuant to its power under section 35(9) of the Local Government Act’,	17 18
<i>insert</i> ‘under the Local Government Act’.	19
9. Section 5.8(7)—	20
<i>omit, insert—</i>	21
‘(7) If there is no planning scheme in force for a local government area, the local government for the area may make a local law, under the Local Government Act, regulating the subdivision of land in the area.	22 23 24
‘(8) The local law must be consistent with this Act.’.	25

SCHEDULE (continued)

10. Section 8.1(4)(b)—	1
<i>omit</i> ‘section 19’,	2
<i>insert</i> ‘Chapter 6 (General operation of local governments), Part 3 (Contracts and Tendering), Division 3 (Disposal of land or goods)’.	3
	4
11. Section 8.6(2)—	5
<i>omit</i> ‘section 52(14)’,	6
<i>insert</i> ‘section 672 (Proceedings for offences)’.	7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (QUEEN STREET MALL)	8
ACT 1981	9
1. Section 3 (definitions “financial year”, “Minister” and “the Court”)—	10
	11
<i>omit</i> .	12
2. Section 3—	13
<i>insert</i> —	14
‘“Court” means the Planning and Environment Court;’.	15
3. Section 3 (definition “rateable property”, paragraph (a))—	16
<i>omit, insert</i> —	17
‘(a) if the Council makes and levies a separate rate or charge under the	18
<i>City of Brisbane Act 1924</i> on land for a function of local	19
government mentioned in section 7 or 9—that land; or’.	20
4. Section 32—	21
<i>omit</i> .	22

SCHEDULE (continued)

MINERAL RESOURCES ACT 1989

	1
1. Section 1.8(1) (definitions “area”, “local authority” and “town planning scheme”)—	2
	3
<i>omit.</i>	4
2. Section 1.8—	5
<i>insert—</i>	6
‘ “chief executive (planning)” means the chief executive of the department in which the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> is administered;	7
	8
	9
‘ “planning scheme” has the meaning given by the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> ’.	10
	11
3. Part 8 (heading)—	12
<i>omit</i> ‘ TOWN ’.	13
4. Section 8.1 (heading)—	14
<i>omit</i> ‘ town ’.	15
5. Section 8.1(1) and (4)—	16
<i>omit</i> ‘notwithstanding the provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 1936</i> or the <i>City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964</i> ’,	17
	18
<i>insert</i> ‘despite the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> ’.	19
	20
6. Section 8.1(1)—	21
<i>omit</i> ‘those Acts’, <i>insert</i> ‘that Act’.	22

SCHEDULE (continued)

- 7. Section 8.1(2) and (3)—** 1
 omit ‘Director of Local Government’, *insert* ‘chief executive (planning)’. 2
- 8. Section 8.1(3) , (4) and (5)—** 3
 omit ‘town’. 4
- 9. Section 8.1(5)—** 5
 omit ‘the *Local Government Act 1936* or the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964*’, 6
 insert ‘the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990*’. 7
 8

REGULATORY REFORM ACT 1986 9

- 1. Section 3 (definition “subordinate legislation”, subparagraph (i))—** 10
 omit, insert— 11
 ‘(i) a local law; or’. 12

RIVER IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACT 1940 13

- 1. Section 5(8)—** 14
 omit, insert— 15
 ‘(8) Chapter 4 (Local government councillors), Part 3 (Entitlements and 16
 obligations), Division 2 (Obligation of councillors) of the *Local* 17
 Government Act 1993 applies to a member of the Trust as if— 18
 (a) a reference to a councillor were a reference to a member of the 19
 Trust; and 20
 (b) a reference to a local government, or the chief executive officer of 21
 a local government, were a reference to the Trust; and 22

SCHEDULE (continued)

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (c) a reference to a local government's area were a reference to the Trust's river improvement area; and | 1
2 |
| (d) all other necessary changes, and any changes prescribed by regulation, were made.'. | 3
4 |

RURAL LANDS PROTECTION ACT 1985 5

1. Section 6 (definitions "Area", "functions" and "Joint Local Authority")— 6 7

omit. 8

2. Section 67(2) and 83(4)— 9

omit 'section 50(7) of the *Local Government Act 1936-1984*', 10

insert 'section 663 (Cost of work a charge over land) of the *Local Government Act 1993*'. 11
12

3. Section 220(1)(c)(iii)— 13

omit, insert— 14

'(iii) the person's address shown in a land record kept by a local government under the *Local Government Act 1993*; or'. 15
16

4. Section 222(4)(a)— 17

omit. 18

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY ACT 1949 19

1. Long title— 20

omit, insert— 21

SCHEDULE (continued)

‘An Act to make provision about sewerage, sanitary conveniences, stormwater drainage and water supply’.	1 2
2. Section 4 (definitions “area”, “by-law”, “Shire”, “standard by-laws”, “standard sewerage by-laws”, “standard water supply by-laws” and “Town”)—	3 4 5
<i>omit.</i>	6
3. Section 4—	7
<i>insert—</i>	8
‘ “Standard Sewerage Law” means the regulations in force under section 5;	9 10
“Standard Water Supply Law” means the regulations in force under section 6.’.	11 12
4. Part 2—	13
<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
‘PART 2—STANDARD SEWERAGE LAW AND STANDARD WATER SUPPLY LAW	15 16
‘Standard Sewerage Law	17
‘5.(1) A regulation may make provision with respect to sewerage, sanitary conveniences and stormwater drainage.	18 19
‘(2) The Standard Sewerage Law—	20
(a) applies to the areas of all local governments; and	21
(b) is to be administered by local governments.	22
‘(3) Without limiting subsection (1), the Standard Sewerage Law may provide for—	23 24
(a) the powers of inspectors to enter premises and inspect works	25

SCHEDULE (continued)

with which the Standard Sewerage Law is concerned; and	1
(b) the performance of works by, or on behalf of, local governments and the recovery of reasonable costs for the works; and	2 3
(c) the creation of offences and prescribing penalties of not more than 40 penalty units for the offences.	4 5
‘Standard Water Supply Law	6
‘6.(1) A regulation may make provision with respect to water supply.	7
‘(2) The Standard Water Supply Law—	8
(a) applies to the areas of all local governments; and	9
(b) is to be administered by local governments.	10
‘(3) Without limiting subsection (1), the Standard Water Supply Law may provide for—	11 12
(a) the powers of inspectors to enter premises and inspect works with which the Standard Water Supply Law is concerned; and	13 14
(b) the performance of works by, or on behalf of, local governments and the recovery of reasonable costs for the works; and	15 16
(c) the creation of offences and prescribing penalties of not more than 40 penalty units for the offences.’.	17 18
5. Section 7(2)(iv)—	19
<i>omit, insert—</i>	20
‘(iv) a representative of local governments nominated by the Local Government Association of Queensland (Incorporated);’.	21 22 23
6. Section 7(2)—	24
<i>omit</i> ‘by notification in the Gazette’.	25

SCHEDULE (continued)

7. Section 15(1), (3) and (4)—	1
<i>omit</i> ‘By-laws’, <i>insert</i> ‘Law’.	2
8. Section 15(2)—	3
<i>omit, insert—</i>	4
‘(2) The holder of a Country Plumber’s Licence or Interim Country Plumber’s Licence may perform plumbing work—	5
	6
(a) under the Standard Water Supply Law; and	7
(b) for septic tank installations—under the Standard Sewerage Law.	8
‘(2A) However, the holder of a licence mentioned in subsection (2) may not perform plumbing work under the Standard Sewerage Law for septic tank installations in—	9
	10
	11
(a) the area of the City of Brisbane; or	12
(b) a local government area that is a city or town if the whole or a part of the area is a sewerage area within the meaning of the Standard Sewerage Law; or	13
	14
	15
(c) a part of a local government area that is a shire if the part is a sewerage area within the meaning of the Standard Sewerage Law.’.	16
	17
	18
9. Section 16(1)—	19
<i>omit</i> ‘standard by-laws’,	20
<i>insert</i> ‘Standard Sewerage Law or Standard Water Supply Law’.	21
10. Section 17(1)—	22
<i>omit</i> ‘Standard By-laws’,	23
<i>insert</i> ‘Standard Sewerage Law or Standard Water Supply Law’.	24

SCHEDULE (continued)

11. Section 18(4)(a)—	1
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	2
12. Section 18(5)—	3
<i>omit.</i>	4
13. Section 19(2)(ixa)—	5
<i>omit ‘By-laws’, insert ‘Law’.</i>	6
14. Section 20—	7
<i>omit, insert—</i>	8
‘Standard Sewerage By-laws 1981 is regulation	9
‘20.(1) On the commencement of this section, the <i>Standard Sewerage By-laws 1981</i> is taken to be a regulation made under section 5.	10
‘(2) This section expires on the day it commences.	12
‘Standard Water Supply By-laws 1949 is regulation	13
‘21.(1) On the commencement of this section, the <i>Standard Water Supply By-laws 1949</i> is taken to be a regulation made under section 6.	14
‘(2) This section expires on the day it commences.	15
‘Reference to Standard Sewerage By-laws 1981 etc.	17
‘22. A reference in an Act or document to the <i>Standard Sewerage By-laws 1981</i> or the Standard Sewerage By-laws (however described) is a reference to the Standard Sewerage Law.	18
Example—	19
A reference to the Standard Sewerage By-laws as ‘those by-laws’ is a reference to the Standard Sewerage Law.	20
	21
	22
	23

SCHEDULE (continued)

‘Reference to Standard Water Supply By-laws 1949 etc.	1
‘23. A reference in an Act or document to the <i>Standard Water Supply By-laws 1949</i> or the standard Water Supply By-laws (however described) is a reference to the Standard Water Supply Law.	2 3 4
<i>Example—</i>	5
A reference to the Standard Water Supply By-laws is a reference to the Standard Water Supply Law.’.	6 7
 SOIL CONSERVATION ACT 1986 	
1. Section 5—	9
<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
‘Restriction on subdivision	11
‘5.(1) A regulation may provide that a local government must not, without the chief executive’s consent, approve a plan of subdivision of land specified in the regulation, if the land is the subject of an approved plan.	12 13 14
‘(2) If a regulation mentioned in subsection (1) is made, the chief executive may withhold consent to a subdivision if the chief executive considers the subdivision would hinder or prevent the effective operation of an approved plan.’.	15 16 17 18
2. Section 6 (definitions “Director-General” and “Minister”)—	19
<i>omit.</i>	20
3. Section 6—	21
<i>insert—</i>	22
“chief executive” means the chief executive of the department;	23
“Director-General” means the chief executive;’.	24

SCHEDULE (continued)

SOUTH BANK CORPORATION ACT 1989

- | | |
|--|----|
| | 1 |
| 1. Section 4 (definition “Town Plan”)— | 2 |
| <i>omit.</i> | 3 |
| 2. Section 4— | 4 |
| <i>insert—</i> | 5 |
| ‘ “town plan” means the planning scheme for the City of Brisbane in force | 6 |
| under the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990.</i> ’. | 7 |
| 3. Schedule 7, section 7(1) (definition “Principal Act”)— | 8 |
| <i>omit, insert—</i> | 9 |
| ‘ “Principal Act” means the <i>South Bank Corporation Act 1989</i> ;’. | 10 |
| 4. Schedule 7, section 7(3)— | 11 |
| <i>omit.</i> | 12 |
| 5. Schedule 7, section 24(4)(b)(i)— | 13 |
| <i>omit, insert—</i> | 14 |
| ‘(i) the town plan; or’. | 15 |
| 6. Schedule 7, section 24(7)— | 16 |
| <i>omit.</i> | 17 |
| 7. Schedule 7, section 24(8)— | 18 |
| <i>omit ‘(4), (6) and (7)’, insert ‘(4) and (6)’.</i> | 19 |

SCHEDULE (continued)

8. Schedule 7, section 66—	1
<i>omit.</i>	2
9. Schedule 7, section 68—	3
<i>omit.</i>	4
 SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND WATER BOARD ACT	5
1979	6
 1. Section 4(1) (definitions “Local Authority”, “member” and “town planning scheme”)—	7
<i>omit.</i>	8
	9
 2. Section 4(1)—	10
<i>insert—</i>	11
‘ “town planning scheme” means a planning scheme under the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> ;’.	12
	13
 STATE HOUSING ACT 1945	14
 1. Section 4 (definitions “By-law” and “Local Government Acts”)—	15
<i>omit.</i>	16
 2. Section 4—	17
<i>insert—</i>	18
‘ “Local Government Acts” means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> , and the <i>City of Brisbane Act 1924</i> ;’.	19
	20

SCHEDULE (continued)

3. Section 23(9)—	1
<i>omit</i> ‘Local Government Acts’, <i>insert</i> ‘Building Act 1975’.	2
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS ACT 1992	
1. Section 7(3)—	4
<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
‘(3) The instrument must be of 1 of the following types—	6
• a regulation	7
• an order in council	8
• a rule	9
• a local law	10
• a by-law	11
• an ordinance	12
• a statute	13
• a proclamation	14
• a notification of a public nature	15
• a standard of a public nature	16
• a guideline of a public nature	17
• another instrument of a public nature by which the entity making the instrument unilaterally affects a right or liability of another entity.’.	18 19 20
2. Section 9(2)(a)—	21
<i>omit, insert—</i>	22
‘(a) a local law or other statutory instrument made by a local government;’.	23 24

SCHEDULE (continued)

SUGAR INDUSTRY ACT 1991	1
1. Section 11.12(1)(a)(ii)—	2
<i>omit</i> ‘section 35(24) of the <i>Local Government Act 1936-1990</i> ’,	3
<i>insert</i> ‘section 515 (Ancillary works and encroachments on roads) of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> ’.	4 5
TOWNSVILLE BREAKWATER ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE ACT 1991	6 7
1. Section 3 (definition “Area”)—	8
<i>omit.</i>	9
2. Section 8(1) (after ‘Act’)—	10
<i>insert</i> ‘(including the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>)’.	11
3. Section 8(2)—	12
<i>omit.</i>	13
TOWNSVILLE/THURINGOWA WATER SUPPLY BOARD ACT 1987	14 15
1. Section 6 (definitions “Local Authority Area” or “Area” and “town planning scheme”)—	16 17
<i>omit.</i>	18

SCHEDULE (continued)

2. Section 6—	1
<i>insert—</i>	2
‘ “town planning scheme” means a planning scheme under the <i>Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990</i> ;’.	3 4
3. Part 7, Division 2—	5
<i>omit.</i>	6
 TRAFFIC ACT 1949 	
1. Section 5(1) to (4)—	8
<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
‘ 5.(1) Subject to this Act, a local government may not—	10
(a) make a local law about anything provided in this Act, including anything about which a regulation may be made under this Act;	11 12
or	13
(b) exercise a power conferred by this Act on someone else.	14
‘ (2) However, a local government may exercise a power that is not inconsistent with this Act.’.	15 16
2. Section 5(6) (words before ‘the following matters’)—	17
<i>omit, insert—</i>	18
‘ (6) Despite subsection (1), a local government may make local laws with respect to’.	19 20
3. Section 8—	21
<i>omit.</i>	22

SCHEDULE (continued)

4. Section 9(1) (definitions “Area”, “By-law”, “Local Authority” and “Town Clerk”)—	1
<i>omit.</i>	2
	3
5. Section 9(1) (definition “Road”, paragraph (b))—	4
<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
‘(b) a railway or tramway constructed on a road;’.	6
 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (RAILWAYS) ACT	7
1991	8
 1. Section 6.11—	9
<i>omit.</i>	10
 2. Section 6.17(7)—	11
<i>omit</i> ‘Despite anything contained in section 35(4) of the <i>Local Government Act 1936</i> , where’,	12
	13
<i>insert</i> ‘If’.	14
 3. Section 6.17(12)—	15
<i>omit</i> ‘Despite section 35(17) of the <i>Local Government Act 1936</i> ,’.	16
 4. Section 6.20(7) and (8)—	17
<i>omit.</i>	18
 VALUATION OF LAND ACT 1944	19

SCHEDULE (continued)

- 1. Section 5(1) (definition “area”)—** 1
- omit, insert—* 2
- ‘**“area”** means the area of a local government (other than an Aboriginal or 3
Torres Strait Islander local government);’. 4
- 2. After section 13B—** 5
- insert—* 6
- ‘Alteration of valuation for rate adjustment under Local Government 7
Act or City of Brisbane Act 8**
- ‘13BA.(1)** The chief executive may alter a valuation that is no longer in 9
force to enable a rate adjustment to be made under section 622 (Rate levied 10
for a period in which a change takes effect) of the *Local Government 11
Act 1993* or section 70 (Levy of rate on alteration in unimproved value etc.) 12
of the *City of Brisbane Act 1974*. 13
- ‘(2)** However, the chief executive may decide not to alter a valuation 14
under subsection (1) if the chief executive is of the opinion, formed on 15
reasonable grounds, that the rate adjustment resulting from the valuation 16
alteration would be so small that making the alteration cannot be justified in 17
the circumstances.’. 18
- 3. Section 25(1)—** 19
- omit* ‘The valuation’, 20
- insert* ‘The valuation (other than a valuation for rental purposes)’ 21
- 4. Section 25(1)(b)—** 22
- omit, insert—* 23
- ‘(b)** the unimproved value of the land for the *Local Government Act 24
1993*;’. 25

 SCHEDULE (continued)

1. Section 7.1—	1
<i>omit.</i>	2
2. Section 7.5—	3
<i>omit.</i>	4
3. After section 7.6—	5
<i>insert—</i>	6
‘Levee banks under Local Government Act not controlled works	7
‘7.6A.(1) In this section—	8
“levee bank” means a levee bank within the meaning of the <i>Local</i>	9
<i>Government Act 1993</i> that is constructed, maintained or kept under a	10
permission given under that Act.	11
‘(2) Levee banks are not controlled works if the permission for their	12
construction, maintenance or keeping has not expired.’.	13
	14