

Queensland



LAND ACT 1994

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LAND ACT 1994

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 9 May 2003]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration and management of non-freehold land and deeds of grant in trust and the creation of freehold land, and for related purposes

CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY

PART 1—INTRODUCTION

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Land Act 1994*.

2 Commencement

(1) Section 525 and schedule 3 commence on the date of assent.

(2) The amendment of the *Land Title Act 1994* in schedule 3 is taken to have commenced on 24 April 1994.

(3) The following provisions commence on 1 January 1995—

- section 3 (Dictionary) and schedule 6
- section 393 (Delegation by chief executive)
- section 444 (Chief executive may approve forms)
- section 448 (Regulations)
- chapter 8, part 7, division 2
- section 505 (Changing tenures of harbour land)

- section 522 (Transitional regulations)
- section 523 (Repeals on 1 January 1995).

(4) The remaining provisions commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 6 defines particular words used in this Act.

PART 2—OBJECTS

4 Object of this Act

In the administration of this Act, land to which this Act applies must be managed for the benefit of the people of Queensland by having regard to the following principles—

Sustainability

- sustainable resource use and development to ensure existing needs are met and the State's resources are conserved for the benefit of future generations

Evaluation

- land evaluation based on the appraisal of land capability and the consideration and balancing of the different economic, environmental, cultural and social opportunities and values of the land

Development

- allocating land for development in the context of the State's planning framework, and applying contemporary best practice in design and land management
- when land is made available, allocation to persons who will facilitate its most appropriate use that supports the economic, social and physical wellbeing of the people of Queensland

Community purpose

- if land is needed for community purposes, the retention of the land for the community in a way that protects and facilitates the community purpose

Protection

- protection of environmentally and culturally valuable and sensitive areas and features

Consultation

- consultation with community groups, industry associations and authorities is an important part of the decision making process

Administration

- consistent and impartial dealings
- efficient, open and accountable administration
- a market approach in land dealings, adjusted when appropriate for community benefits arising from the dealing.

PART 3—APPLICATION OF ACT

5 Land to which Act applies

(1) This Act applies to all land, including land below high-water mark.¹

(2) Layers and strata above and below the surface of land may be dealt with under this Act.²

1 Although this Act generally applies to non-freehold land, most freehold land contains a reservation to the State for minerals. To that extent, this Act applies to all land.

2 But, the Governor in Council can not grant, in fee simple, layers and strata above and below the surface of land—see section 14(3).

6 Act binds all persons

This Act binds all persons, including the State and, as far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Commonwealth and the other States.

7 Relationship with Native Title Act

This Act does not affect the operation of the *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993*.

PART 4—LAND NEAR HIGH-WATER MARK

8 Definitions

In this part—

“**navigable river**” includes as far up a river, creek or stream, connecting to the sea, whether in the natural state or otherwise, as—

- (a) the spring tides ordinarily flow and reflow; and
- (b) a ship ordinarily used to transport goods can be navigated.

“**ship**” has the same meaning as in the *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994*.

“**tidal navigable river**” means a river navigable as far up as the spring tide ordinarily flows and reflows.

“**tidal water**” means any part of the sea or of a port (including any tidal navigable river) ordinarily within the ebb and flow of the tide at spring tides.

9 Land below high-water mark owned by the State

(1) All land below high-water mark, including the beds and banks of tidal navigable rivers—

- (a) is the property of the State, unless the land is inundated land or a registered interest in the land is held by someone else; and
- (b) may be dealt with as unallocated State land.

(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that if a tidal navigable river forms the boundary of a parcel of land or a person owns land on both sides of a tidal navigable river—

- (a) the land below high-water mark is and always has been the property of the State; and
- (b) if the line of the high-water mark shifts over time by gradual and imperceptible degrees—the boundaries of the parcel shift with the high-water mark.

(3) No act to occupy, use, build works or remove material or product, with or without lawful authority, divests the State of its ownership of land below high-water mark.

10 Accretions owned by the State

Land that becomes raised above high-water mark, whether gradually and imperceptibly or otherwise, because of the carrying out of works, belongs to the State and may be dealt with as unallocated State land.³

11 Local government for new land

(1) Land that becomes raised above high-water mark is land within the local government area of land adjoining the raised land.

(2) If the raised land adjoins land in more than 1 local government area, the Minister must decide the local government for the land.

12 Inundated land

(1) If inundated land adjoins the limits of a port, the land forms part of the port for an Act applying to tidal water in the port.

(2) If inundated land is outside the limits of a port, the land forms part of the tidal water for an Act applying to tidal water.

(3) The registered owner of inundated land may suitably indicate where the boundaries of the land are across the surface of the water.

(4) If the registered owner of inundated land has suitably indicated where the boundaries of the land are, the registered owner may regulate or

³ Reclaimed land is dealt with under section 127.

prohibit the use or movement of ships in or over the water above the inundated land.

(5) To remove any doubt, it is declared that an interest in freehold land immediately before the land becomes inundated land is not affected by the inundation and neither the State nor a port authority is authorised to deal with or give an interest in the land unless the State or port authority is the registered owner of the land.

(6) In this section—

“**registered owner**” of inundated land includes a lessee of the land.

13 Power to deal with land below high-water mark

Land below high-water mark, other than inundated land, may be leased, granted, occupied, sold or transferred only under the authority of an Act.

CHAPTER 2—LAND ALLOCATION

PART 1—ALLOCATION POWERS

14 Governor in Council may grant land

(1) The Governor in Council may grant, in fee simple, unallocated State land.

(2) The Governor in Council may also grant, in fee simple in trust, unallocated State land for use for a community purpose.

(3) A grant under subsection (1) or (2) may not be made for land below high-water mark.

15 Governor in Council may lease land

(1) The Governor in Council may—

- (a) lease unallocated State land for either a term of years or in perpetuity; and
- (b) lease land in a reserve for a term of years only.

(2) A lease below high-water mark may be granted only if—

- (a) it will not unduly affect safe navigation and sound development of the State's waterways and ports; and
- (b) the impact on marine infrastructure has been considered; and
- (c) it would not have a detrimental effect on coastal management; and
- (d) it is consistent with the intent of any relevant State management plan.

(3) A lease for land below high-water mark is not an approval to reclaim the land.

(4) A lease may state the purpose for which the land must be used.

16 Deciding appropriate tenure

(1) Before land is allocated under this Act, the chief executive must evaluate the land to assess the most appropriate tenure and use for the land.

(2) The evaluation must take account of State, regional and local planning strategies and policies and the object of this Act.

17 Granting land to the State

The Governor in Council may—

- (a) grant unallocated State land in fee simple to the State; and
- (b) lease unallocated State land to the State.

18 Governor in Council may exchange land

(1) The Governor in Council, by agreement with a registered owner, a lessee or the holder of a native title interest in land, may grant or lease unallocated State land in exchange for freehold land, a lease or a native title interest in land.⁴

⁴ A deed of grant amended because of an exchange of land is issued under section 358. A lease amended because of an exchange of land is amended under section 360.

(2) A power under subsection (1) may be exercised only if the State's equity in land would not be reduced.

19 Minister may buy land

The Minister, for the State, may buy land leased under this Act or freehold land.

20 Dealing with mining interests

(1) Even if there is a mining interest over unallocated State land, the land is still unallocated State land for dealing with it under this Act.

(2) However, the dealing can not affect—

- (a) the rights of the holder of the mining interest or the successors of the holder; or
- (b) an agreement made, or anything else done, under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* or *Petroleum Act 1923*.

(3) In this section—

“mining interest” means a permit, claim, licence, lease or other authority held under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* or the *Petroleum Act 1923*.

PART 2—RESERVATIONS

21 Reservation of minerals, petroleum etc.

Each deed of grant, deed of grant in trust or lease issued under this Act is subject to the reservations and conditions authorised or required under this or another Act.⁵

⁵ *Mineral Resources Act 1989*, section 8 and *Petroleum Act 1923*, section 10 provide that each grant and lease issued under this Act is subject to the reservation of the minerals and petroleum mentioned in the sections.

22 Reservation of quarry materials

(1) A deed of grant or deed of grant in trust issued for land containing quarry material owned by the State must contain a reservation of the quarry material, other than topsoil, to the State.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to a deed of grant or deed of grant in trust issued under section 358⁶ only if the land being surrendered is already subject to the reservation mentioned in subsection (1).

23 Reservation for public purposes

(1) A deed of grant, deed of grant in trust or lease issued under this Act may be issued containing a reservation for a public purpose.

(2) Each reservation must be for a stated area, in size, but the grant or lease need not identify the particular land reserved.

24 Disposal of reservations no longer needed

(1) If a reservation for a public purpose in a deed of grant is no longer needed for the purpose, the Governor in Council may sell all or part of the land in the reservation to the registered owner of the deed of grant.⁷

(2) Alternatively, if the reservation is adequate in size to be used by a person other than the registered owner and the registered owner does not buy the land—

- (a) possession of all or part of the land reserved may be resumed; and
- (b) the land resumed may be dealt with as unallocated State land.

25 Disposal of reservations by sale

(1) If land is sold under section 24(1), the sale price for the land is the unimproved value of the land decided by the Minister.

(2) The registered owner may appeal against the unimproved value.

(3) The unimproved value is the value—

6 Section 358 is about getting a new deed of grant because of a surrender.

7 A deed of grant issued because of the disposal of a reservation is issued under section 358.

- (a) if the registered owner applied to buy the land—on the day the application was received by the Minister; or
- (b) if the Minister made an offer to sell the land before the registered owner applied to buy the land—on the day the offer was made.

26 Minister may decide boundaries of reservations

(1) If the Governor in Council resumes possession of all or part of a reservation and the boundaries of the reservation are not stated in the deed of grant or deed of grant in trust, the Minister may decide the boundaries of the reservation.⁸

(2) In deciding the boundaries of the land being resumed, the Minister must consider the following matters unless the registered owner or trustee of the land otherwise agrees with the Minister—

- (a) 1 of the boundaries should adjoin, or be, an existing road;
- (b) the registered owner or trustee should not be deprived of access to the land;
- (c) the land to be resumed should be, as near as practicable, of the average qualities and capabilities of all the land in the deed of grant or deed of grant in trust.

(3) Written notice of the Minister's decision on the boundaries and the reasons for the decision must be given to the registered owner or trustee.

(4) The registered owner or trustee may appeal against the Minister's decision on the boundaries.

PART 3—NATIVE TITLE

27 Object

The object of this part is to emphasise that land administered under this Act must be dealt with in a way not inconsistent with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth) and the *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993*.

⁸ Resumptions are dealt with in chapter 5, part 3, division 3.

28 Interaction with native title legislation

(1) Any action taken under this Act must be taken in a way not inconsistent with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth) and the *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993*.

(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that if native title exists over land, the land may still be dealt with under this Act.

(3) However, subsection (2) is subject to subsection (1).

Example—

The issue of a permit under this Act, with appropriate conditions, could be a low impact future act under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth).

(4) In subsection (1)—

“**action**” includes any of the following—

- (a) reserving land;
- (b) dedicating land as a road;
- (c) granting land;
- (d) issuing a lease, permit or licence over unallocated State land, reserve, road, national park, conservation park, State forest or timber reserve;
- (e) including a reservation in a deed of grant, deed of grant in trust or lease;
- (f) disposing of a reservation no longer needed;
- (g) renewing a lease;
- (h) converting a lease to another form of tenure;
- (i) including land in a lease or deed;
- (j) approving a trustee lease or trustee permit;
- (k) changing the purpose of a lease, licence, permit or reserve;
- (l) issuing a tree clearing permit;
- (m) actions above and below high-water mark and in layers or strata;
- (n) offering or agreeing to carry out an action.

29 Taking into consideration Aboriginal tradition and Islander custom

(1) If land is entered under chapter 7, part 1, division 3,⁹ and the land is registered in the native title register or has been transferred or granted under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* or the *Torres Strait Islander Land Act 1991*, the entry must, to the extent possible, take Aboriginal traditions and Islander customs into consideration.

(2) In this section—

“**native title register**” means the National Native Title Register under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth).

CHAPTER 3—RESERVES, DEEDS OF GRANT IN TRUST AND ROADS

PART 1—RESERVES AND DEEDS OF GRANT IN TRUST

Division 1—General

30 Object

The object of this part is to—

- (a) enable unallocated State land to be dedicated as a reserve or granted in fee simple in trust for community purposes; and
- (b) ensure that reserves and land granted in trust are properly and effectively managed—
 - (i) by persons (the “**trustees**”) who have some particular association or expertise with the reserve or land and its purpose or with the local community; and

⁹ Chapter 7, part 1, division 3 deals with the power of an authorised person to enter and inspect land.

- (ii) in a way that is consistent with the purpose for which the reserve was dedicated or the land was granted in trust; and
- (c) ensure that the community purpose for which the reserve was dedicated or the land was granted in trust is not diminished by granting inappropriate interests over the reserve or land granted in trust.

Division 2—Reserves

31 Dedication and adjustment of reserves

(1) The Minister, by gazette notice, may dedicate unallocated State land to be a reserve for community purposes.

(2) The Minister, by gazette notice, may change the—

- (a) boundaries of, or the area contained in, a reserve; and
- (b) purpose for which a reserve was dedicated.

32 State leases over reserves

(1) The Governor in Council must not grant a lease over a reserve for more than 30 years.

(2) A lease over a reserve must not contain a covenant, agreement or condition—

- (a) to renew the lease; or
- (b) to convert to another form of tenure (including freehold); or
- (c) to buy the land.

(3) A lease over a reserve may be granted only if the lease—

- (a) would be consistent with the purpose for which the land was reserved; or
- (b) would facilitate or enhance the purpose for which the land was reserved.

(4) Despite subsection (3), a lease may be granted over a reserve for a purpose inconsistent with the purpose for which the reserve was dedicated if—

- (a) the lease would not diminish the purpose; and

- (b) no more improvements, other than improvements approved by the Minister, are built or placed by the lessee on the leased part of the reserve.

(5) If there is a trustee of the reserve, the trustee must be consulted before the lease is granted.

33 Revocation of reserves

(1) The Minister, by gazette notice, may revoke all or part of a reserve if—

- (a) it is no longer needed for a community purpose; or
- (b) it is needed, in the public interest, for a different use.

(2) If the Governor in Council has issued a lease over a reserve, the lease must be surrendered or resumed before the reserve is revoked.

(3) If a reserve is revoked, the land becomes unallocated State land.

(4) If a reserve for cemetery purposes has been used for the purpose, it may be revoked only by regulation.

34 Revocation of reserve cancels appointments, leases and permits

(1) If a reserve is revoked, all appointments of trustees, trustee leases, permits and trustee permits over the reserve are cancelled from the day the revocation is notified in the gazette.

(2) If there is a cancellation under subsection (1), the trustees and each person who has a registered interest over the reserve must be—

- (a) given a copy of the gazette notice; and
- (b) if the Minister has allowed improvements to be removed—advised of the time by which the trustee or person must remove the improvements.

(3) If the improvements are not removed within the stated time, they become the property of the State.

(4) Every cancellation of a trustee lease, permit or trustee permit over a reserve must be registered in the appropriate register.

(5) No person has a right to claim compensation, for a cancellation under subsection (1).

Division 3—Deeds of grant in trust

35 Use for community purposes of land granted in trust

(1) The way land granted in trust by the Governor in Council is used must not be inconsistent with—

- (a) a community purpose for which it was granted;¹⁰ or
- (b) an additional community purpose notified under subsection (2).

(2) The Governor in Council may, by gazette notice, notify an additional community purpose for land granted in trust.

36 Amalgamating land with common purposes

(1) If land to be granted in trust adjoins land contained in a deed of grant in trust for the same purpose, both areas of land may be included in a single deed of grant in trust.¹¹

(2) In this section—

“**adjoining land**” includes land separated by a road or watercourse.

37 Removing area from deed of grant in trust

(1) If the Minister is satisfied the area of a deed of grant in trust is more than the area reasonably needed for the trust, the Minister may refer the matter to the court for a decision on whether the land is more than the area reasonably needed, and if so, the part not needed.

(2) If the court decides part of the land is surplus to the needs of the trust, the Governor in Council may resume the surplus land under the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*.

(3) If land is resumed, compensation is payable only for improvements and development work lawfully carried out by the trustee, or with the trustees approval, on the resumed land.

10 The power of the Governor in Council to grant land in trust is in section 14(2) (Governor in Council may grant land).

11 A deed of grant issued because of amalgamation is issued under section 358.

38 Cancelling a deed of grant in trust

(1) The Governor in Council, by gazette notice, may cancel a deed of grant in trust if—

- (a) the trust stops operating; or
- (b) the affairs of the trust are not properly managed in the public interest; or
- (c) the land is used in a way inconsistent with the purpose of the trust; or
- (d) the Governor in Council considers it appropriate in the public interest.

(2) Before cancelling a deed of grant in trust, the Governor in Council may ask the court for a decision on a matter mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to (c).

(3) If the deed of grant in trust is cancelled, then, from the day of publication of the gazette notice—

- (a) the land is released from the trust and all encumbrances and interests; and
- (b) the land may be dealt with as unallocated State land; and
- (c) the trust is at an end; and
- (d) all appointments of trustees and trustee leases and trustee permits over the deed of grant in trust are cancelled.

(4) Every cancellation of trustees, a trustee lease or trustee permit over a deed of grant in trust must be registered in the appropriate register.

Division 4—Deeds of grant in trust for Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders

39 Application of division

This division applies only to deeds of grant in trust granted for the benefit of Aboriginal and Islander inhabitants or for Aboriginal and Islander purposes.

40 Improvements and land may be excluded

(1) The following things may be excluded from a deed of grant in trust when it is granted—

- (a) improvements owned by the State, other than buildings built for the residence of Aboriginal or Islander inhabitants authorised to live within the boundaries of the land granted, together with—
 - (i) the land on which the improvements are located; and
 - (ii) a reasonable area of land surrounding the improvements; and
 - (iii) adequate access to the improvements;
- (b) land consisting of aerodromes, landing strips, ports, roads, stock routes, bridges and railways.

(2) An exclusion may be by description rather than survey.

41 Survey not needed

(1) A deed of grant in trust may be issued even if it has not been surveyed.

(2) If the deed of grant is not surveyed before it is issued, the land must be described in a way approved by the Minister.

(3) If a more accurate description of the land, including exclusions, becomes available, the registrar of titles must substitute the description for the previous description in the freehold land register.

42 Change of boundaries or roads

(1) A regulation may change the location of the boundaries of a deed of grant in trust or a road in or other thing excluded under section 40 from the deed of grant in trust.¹²

(2) The regulation must not decrease the area of land granted in trust.

12 A deed of grant issued because of a change of boundary or road is issued under section 358.

Section 40 lists the things that may be excluded from a deed of grant in trust to which this division applies.

43 Only Parliament may delete land from or cancel an existing deed of grant in trust

(1) Only an Act may—

- (a) delete land from an existing deed of grant in trust; or
- (b) cancel an existing deed of grant in trust.

(2) This section has effect despite sections 37 and 38.¹³

Division 5—Appointments, functions and removal of trustees**44 Appointing trustees**

(1) The Minister, by gazette notice, may appoint trustees of trust land.

(2) A trustee may be—

- (a) a statutory body; or
- (b) an incorporated body; or
- (c) a group of individuals functioning under an official name ('Trustees of . . .') approved by the Minister; or
- (d) a named individual; or
- (e) the holder of a named position.

(3) The Minister may appoint a trustee subject to conditions.

45 Details of trustees

(1) The names and addresses of all trustees appointed under this Act must be recorded in the appropriate register.

(2) A trustee must advise the chief executive if the trustee changes its address.

(3) If an incorporated body is a trustee and it loses its incorporated status, it must immediately advise the chief executive.

13 Section 37 is about removing an area from a deed of grant in trust and section 38 is about cancelling a deed of grant in trust.

46 Trustee's administrative functions

(1) A trustee's functions are to—

- (a) manage the trust land consistent with achieving the purpose of the trust; and
- (b) fulfil the trust within their conditions of appointment (if any); and
- (c) control noxious plants on the trust land; and
- (d) keep records required by the Minister or required under this and other Acts.

(2) A trustee has the responsibility for a duty of care for the trust land.

(3) Unless the Minister otherwise decides, a trustee's functions include protecting and maintaining, so far as is reasonable, all improvements on the trust land.

(4) The Minister may direct a trustee to erect signs on trust land indicating the land has been granted in trust or dedicated as a reserve.

(5) The trustee must comply with the Minister's direction.

47 Trustee's accounting functions

(1) The trustee of trust land must keep proper books of account and have the books annually audited by a—

- (a) member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants; or
- (b) member of the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants; or
- (c) person approved by the chief executive.

(2) The trustee must give a copy of the audited financial statement to the chief executive within 28 days after it has been finished.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) apply only to trusts receiving yearly income from the trust land greater than an amount prescribed under the regulations.

(4) If subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a trust, the Minister may ask the trustees to give the Minister a report of the financial activities of the trust.

48 Trustees to give information and allow inspection of records

The trustee of trust land must, if asked by the Minister—

- (a) prepare and give to the Minister a management plan for the trust land; and
- (b) at all reasonable times, make all trust records available for inspection by the Minister and allow copies and notes of the records to be made.

49 External audits

The trustee of trust land must, if asked by the Minister or required under an Act—

- (a) allow the auditor-general, or a person authorised by the chief executive of a department, to audit the trust's financial accounts; and
- (b) help the conduct of the audit, including the disclosure of financial institution accounts necessary for the audit.

50 Vacation of office by trustee

(1) A trustee of trust land is taken to have vacated office if—

- (a) the trustee dies, resigns by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister, becomes incapable of acting or can not be located; or
- (b) if the trustee is an incorporated body—the incorporated body ceases to exist.

(2) The Minister may appoint a new trustee to fill the vacated office.

51 Removal of trustees

(1) The Minister may remove a trustee from office if the Minister is satisfied—

- (a) the trustee has breached the conditions of the trust, the conditions of appointment or this Act; or
- (b) the removal is in the public interest.

(2) The Minister may appoint a new trustee in the place of the trustee removed.

Division 6—Powers of trustee

52 General powers of trustee

(1) The trustee of trust land may take all action necessary for the maintenance and management of the land.

(2) However, the action must be consistent with—

- (a) the purpose for which the reserve was dedicated or the land was granted in trust; and
- (b) this Act; and
- (c) their conditions of appointment (if any).

52A Declaration that trustee is statutory body

(1) The trustee of trust land, in the capacity as trustee, is a statutory body for the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*.

(2) Subsection (1) applies despite the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, section 6(1).¹⁴

(3) The *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, part 2B sets out the way in which the powers of the trustee under this Act are affected by the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*.

53 Statutory body trustee powers

If a statutory body is the trustee of trust land, the body may only exercise, for the trust land, its powers that are not inconsistent with this Act.

54 No power to sell trust land

The trustees of trust land are not authorised to dispose of the trust land.

14 Under the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, section 6(1) various entities are not statutory bodies, including, for example, a company incorporated under the Corporations Law and a GOC.

55 Power to surrender

(1) The trustees of a deed of grant in trust, with the Minister's written approval, may surrender all or part of the land.

(2) If part of the land is surrendered, the deed of grant in trust remains in force for the land not surrendered and the registrar of titles must make an appropriate recording in the freehold land register.

56 Model by-laws

(1) The Governor in Council, by regulation, may make model by-laws for trust land.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a model by-law may be made about the following matters—

- (a) the protection and use of trust land, including buildings on trust land;
- (b) regulating the business and management of trusts;
- (c) penalties, not more than 100 penalty units, for the contravention of a model by-law.

(3) A model by-law may state that all or part of trust land is a public place within the meaning of an Act—

- (a) conferring or imposing on police officers powers or duties about public places; or
- (b) providing for the punishment of offences committed in public places.

(4) If a local government is the trustee it may—

- (a) make local laws for the trust land under the *Local Government Act 1993* or the *City of Brisbane Act 1924*; and
- (b) adopt a model by-law.

(5) If a local government adopts a model by-law, it must follow the procedure under the *Local Government Act 1993* for adopting a model local law when it adopts the model by-law.

(6) A local law made under subsection (4)(a) must not be inconsistent with this Act.

(7) A trustee other than a local government, in the way prescribed under the regulations, may adopt as its by-laws all or any of the model by-laws.

(8) A model by-law has no effect unless it is adopted in the prescribed way.

(9) In a proceeding, a copy of a public notice about the adoption of a model by-law is—

- (a) evidence of the information in the notice; and
- (b) evidence that the model by-law had been properly adopted.

Division 7—Trustee leases and trustee permits

57 Trustee leases

(1) A trustee may lease all or part of the trust land if the trustee first obtains the Minister's written 'in principle' approval to the lease.

(2) The Minister's approval may include conditions.

(3) Each trustee lease must be registered in the appropriate register.

(4) Each trustee lease must be endorsed with the Minister's approval before it is registered.

58 Other transactions a trustee may allow

(1) A trustee lessee may transfer, mortgage or sublease a trustee lease if the trustee lessee first obtains—

- (a) the trustee's written approval to the transaction; and
- (b) if the trustee does not have a written authority under section 64¹⁵—the Minister's written approval to the transaction.

(2) The Minister and the trustee's written approvals may include conditions.

(3) If the Minister refuses to approve the transfer, mortgage or sublease, written notice of the Minister's decision and the reasons for the decision must be given to the trustee lessee.

(4) A trustee lessee may appeal against the Minister's decision.

(5) Each transaction must be registered in the appropriate register.

15 Under section 64, the Minister may give a trustee a 'standing authority' to sublease.

59 Basis of Ministerial approval

(1) The Minister may approve a trustee lease or transaction under sections 57 and 58 only if the trustee lease or transaction—

- (a) would be consistent with the purpose for which the land was reserved or granted in trust; and
- (b) would facilitate or enhance the purpose for which the land was reserved or granted in trust.

(2) Despite subsection (1), the Minister may approve a trustee lease or a sublease for a purpose inconsistent with the purpose for which the trust land was dedicated or granted only if—

- (a) the lease or sublease would not diminish the purpose; and
- (b) all further improvement built or placed by the lessee on the part of the trust land that is leased or subleased are first approved by the Minister.

60 Trustee permits

(1) A trustee may issue a trustee permit for the use of all or part of trust land.

(2) A trustee permit must not be inconsistent with the community purpose of the trust land and the guidelines prescribed under the regulations.

(3) If a trustee permit is for more than 3 months, the trustee must lodge a copy of the permit for registration in the appropriate register.

61 Conditions on trustee leases and trustee permits

(1) A trustee lease or sublease must not be for more than 30 years.

(2) A trustee lease or sublease must not contain a covenant, agreement or condition—

- (a) to renew the lease; or
- (b) to convert to another form of tenure (including freehold); or
- (c) to buy the land.

(3) It is a condition of every trustee lease, sublease and trustee permit that the lessee, sublessee or permittee holds the lease, sublease or permit so

that the land may be used for the community purpose for which it was reserved or granted in trust without undue interruption or obstruction.

(4) The condition mentioned in subsection (3) does not apply to a building permitted to be built on the land.

62 Grouping trust land

(1) The chief executive, if asked by a trustee, may approve the grouping of trust land, with the same or complementary purposes, under the control of the trustee.

(2) A grouping may be approved only if the chief executive is satisfied the grouping will enhance the financial and general management of the trust land sought to be grouped.

(3) The chief executive may cancel an approval to group trust land.

(4) If an approval is cancelled, the trust lands are no longer grouped.

63 Rent to be charged

(1) A trustee may keep the rent paid under a trustee lease or trustee permit.

(2) The rent must be the highest rent that can reasonably be obtained, having regard to the use and the community benefit and purpose of the trustee lease or trustee permit.

(3) Unless the Minister first gives written approval, rent received from a trustee lease or trustee permit over trust land must be spent on the maintenance or enhancement of the trust land or grouped trust land.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the trustee is a—

(a) department; or

(b) statutory body prescribed under the regulations.

64 Minister may dispense with approval

(1) If the Minister considers it appropriate, the Minister may give a trustee a written authority dispensing with the need to obtain the Minister's approval for trustee leases.

(2) If the Minister gives an authority, a trustee lease must be consistent with the purpose of the trust land and the guidelines prescribed under the regulations.

(3) The Minister, by written notice, may withdraw the authority.

(4) A trustee may apply for approval to lease trust land even if an authority is in force.

65 Cancellation of a trustee lease or trustee permit

(1) A trustee may cancel a trustee lease or trustee permit if the lessee or permittee does not comply with the conditions of the lease or permit.

(2) The Minister may also cancel a trustee lease or trustee permit if—

- (a) the lessee or permittee does not comply with the conditions of the lease or permit; or
- (b) the Minister is satisfied cancellation would be in the public interest.

(3) If a trustee lease or trustee permit is cancelled, no person has a right to a claim for compensation.

(4) Every cancellation of a trustee lease or trustee permit must be registered in the appropriate register.

66 Right to remove improvements on cancellation

(1) If a trustee lease or trustee permit is cancelled by the trustee, the trustee may allow the trustee lessee or trustee permittee to remove the trustee lessee's or trustee permittee's improvements on the land within a reasonable time stated by the trustee.

(2) If a trustee lease or trustee permit is cancelled by the Minister, the Minister may allow the trustee lessee or trustee permittee to remove the trustee lessee's or trustee permittee's improvements on the land within a reasonable time stated by the Minister.

(3) If the improvements are not removed within the stated time, they become the property of the trustee.

Division 8—Mortgaging trust land

67 Power to mortgage trust land

(1) A trustee of a reserve must not mortgage the reserve.

(2) A trustee of a deed of grant in trust, issued before the commencement of this Act, may mortgage the deed of grant in trust.

(3) A trustee may also mortgage a deed of grant in trust issued after the commencement if the deed—

- (a) was issued because of a surrender under section 358¹⁶ and the deed being surrendered was issued before the commencement; or
- (b) was issued under section 493.¹⁷

(4) Despite subsections (2) and (3), a trustee may mortgage a deed of grant in trust only if the Minister has approved the mortgage.

(5) The Minister's approval may be subject to conditions.

(6) Amounts raised by mortgaging trust land must be used on the trust land and for the purpose for which the trust was granted.

68 Mortgagee in possession

(1) If a trustee defaults under a mortgage over a deed of grant in trust, the mortgagee must give the Minister 28 days notice of the mortgagee's intention to exercise its powers under the mortgage.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

(2) A mortgagee must not sell a deed of grant in trust until payment has been made to the State of the amount of the unimproved value of the land on the day the notice was given under subsection (1).

(3) However, the Minister may allow a sale of the deed of grant in trust to proceed before payment of the amount of the unimproved value of the land is made, if the mortgagee gives the Minister security or an undertaking, to the Minister's satisfaction, that payment of the amount will be made on completion of the sale.

16 Section 358 allows a registered owner or trustee to surrender land in certain circumstances in exchange for a new deed.

17 Section 493 deals with the automatic issue of new tenures under this Act.

69 What is the unimproved value

- (1) The Minister must decide the unimproved value.
- (2) The unimproved value must be calculated as if the land were not restricted by the trust.
- (3) The mortgagee may appeal against the Minister's decision.

70 Sale by mortgagee in possession

- (1) If a mortgagee complies with section 68, the mortgagee may sell the deed of grant in trust.¹⁸
- (2) The mortgagee must first offer the deed of grant in trust for sale by public auction.
- (3) The deed of grant must not be offered for sale by public auction until at least 28 days after the mortgagee has published a notice, in the newspaper that has the largest circulation in the locality of the land, that the land is for sale.
- (4) The mortgagee is authorised to sign a surrender of the deed of grant in trust.

71 Effect of sale

When the land is sold—

- (a) the trust is at an end; and
- (b) all appointments of trustees are cancelled from the day the land is sold; and
- (c) the buyer is entitled to have a new deed of grant issued in the buyer's name and released from the trust but subject to other registered encumbrances that have not been released; and
- (d) the Minister may appoint a person under section 74 to sell other property or assets of the trust.¹⁹

18 Section 68 is about the notice a mortgagee in possession must give before exercising powers under the mortgage.

19 Section 74 is about how the Minister appoints a liquidator to wind-up the affairs of a trust.

72 Disposal of sale price

Anything remaining after the following amounts have been paid must be paid to the State—

- (a) the amount of the unimproved value of the deed of grant in trust;
- (b) the amount of the mortgage debt;
- (c) the expenses incurred in selling the land;
- (d) all other reasonable deductions.

Division 9—Winding-up trusts of trust land

73 Application of division

This division applies to trusts of trust land.

74 Minister may start winding-up

(1) The Minister, by gazette notice (the “**liquidation notice**”), may appoint a person (the “**liquidator**”) to wind-up the affairs of a trust if a—

- (a) reserve is revoked; or
- (b) deed of grant in trust is cancelled; or
- (c) deed of grant in trust is sold by a mortgagee in possession.

(2) The Minister must—

- (a) give a copy of the liquidation notice to every person who has a registered interest in the trust land; and
- (b) advise every trustee lessee and trustee permittee of the trust land of their rights to remove their improvements from the trust land.

75 Property vests in liquidator

(1) All the property of the trust and all the trustee’s powers and obligations that, immediately before the day the liquidation notice was published, were vested in the trustee, or someone else for the trustee, vest in the liquidator.

(2) However, a trustee lessee or trustee permittee may remove their improvements from the land if—

- (a) the trustee lease or trustee permit gave the trustee lessee or trustee permittee the right to remove the improvements at the expiry of the lease; and
- (b) the trustee lessee or trustee permittee removes the improvements within 28 days after the liquidation notice was published.

(3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that trust land is not part of the property of a trust.

76 Sale of trust assets

(1) The liquidator must sell all the trust property and apply the proceeds of the sale towards payment of—

- (a) firstly, the costs and expenses of the winding-up; and
- (b) secondly, the amount owing to any mortgagee (other than a mortgagee under section 70) or, if more than 1 mortgagee, according to their priorities; and²⁰
- (c) thirdly, the debts and obligations of the trust.

(2) If an amount remains, the liquidator must pay the amount to the State for disposal as the Minister considers appropriate.

77 Trustees to help in winding-up

The trustees of the trust, and anyone else materially affected by the winding-up, must do all things necessary to help the winding-up.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

78 Winding-up may continue after revocation, cancellation or sale

The liquidator may continue to wind-up the trust even if the—

- (a) reserve has been revoked; or
- (b) deed of grant in trust has been cancelled; or
- (c) trust land has been sold by the mortgagee in possession.

²⁰ Section 70 is about how a mortgagee in possession can sell a deed of grant in trust.

Division 10—Cemeteries

79 Cemetery registers

(1) The trustee of trust land for cemetery purposes must keep a register of all burials in the cemetery.

(2) The trustees must make the register available for public inspection at all reasonable times.

(3) If a trust for cemetery purposes is wound up, the register must be sent to the State Archivist and held for public access.

80 Trustee may remove structures

(1) A trustee may repair or remove structures, monuments or tombstones from a cemetery if the repair or removal is necessary for public health and safety.

(2) Subsection (1) is subject to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

81 Application to close or reopen cemetery

(1) The trustee of trust land for cemetery purposes may ask that a cemetery be closed to further burials.

(2) If the Minister is satisfied the cemetery should be closed, the Minister may close the cemetery by gazette notice.

(3) Subsection (2) does not affect a right to be buried in the cemetery if the right existed at the time of the closure.

(4) If asked by the trustees, the Minister, by gazette notice, may reopen the cemetery for burials.

(5) A cemetery that was closed under an Act that has been repealed may be reopened under this Act.

82 Trustees may transfer trust to local government

The trustees of a cemetery may transfer their trusteeship to a local government—

- (a) if the Minister, the trustee and the local government agree; and
- (b) under the conditions agreed to between the parties.

83 Exhumations

(1) If a local government has not made a local law about authorising the exhumation of human remains from trust land for cemetery purposes, the Minister, on the written application of a person, may give written approval to the exhumation of the human remains.

(2) A person improperly deals with human remains under the Criminal Code, section 236 if the person exhumes human remains from trust land for cemetery purposes other than under—

- (a) an approval of the Minister; or
- (b) a local law or another Act.

(3) To avoid any doubt, it is declared that in this section—

“**exhume**” includes take out of a place of interment, whether above or below ground.

Division 11—Other grants for public purposes

84 Surrender of land still needed for a public purpose

(1) The trustees of land granted for an estate in fee simple for some community, public or similar purpose may apply to the Minister to surrender the land to the State, and for the issue of a deed of grant in trust under this Act for a community or public purpose, if—

- (a) the land has been used for a public, community or similar purpose; but
- (b) it is not known under what authority the trust was created over the land.

(2) If the Minister is satisfied that the trustees are deceased, untraceable, unknown or incapable of acting, a person in the community concerned may make the application.

85 Surrender of land no longer needed for a public purpose

(1) The Minister is authorised to sign a surrender of land, if the Minister is satisfied—

- (a) the land was granted for an estate in fee simple for some community, public or similar purpose; and

- (b) the land has been used for the purpose; and
 - (c) the trustees of the land are deceased, untraceable, unknown or incapable of acting; and
 - (d) the land is no longer needed for a public, community or similar purpose.
- (2) The surrendered land may be dealt with as unallocated State land.

86 Public notice of proposed surrender

The Minister may accept the surrender of, or may sign a surrender of, land mentioned in this division if the Minister is satisfied—

- (a) the land is not subject to an encumbrance that would prevent the land from being surrendered or, if the land is encumbered, the encumbrancee has given written approval to the surrender; and
- (b) the interests of any occupiers have been taken into consideration; and
- (c) notice of the intention to surrender has been adequately advertised in a newspaper the Minister considers appropriate and the gazette.

87 Effect of surrender

On the surrender of land under this division—

- (a) the trust is at an end; and
- (b) the land is released from the trust; and
- (c) all appointments of trustees are cancelled; and
- (d) all encumbrances are discharged.

88 Dealing with land used as a cemetery

If land mentioned in this division was granted for cemetery purposes and the land has been used for burials or memorials, the Minister must dedicate the part of the land that has been used for cemetery purposes as a reserve for cemetery purposes.

Division 12—Miscellaneous**89 Survey of trust land**

The Minister may require trust land to be surveyed, at the cost of the persons who are to be the trustees, before the land is dedicated or granted.

90 Application of Acts to trustees

The *Trusts Act 1973* and the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* do not and are taken never to have applied to trustees and trusts under this part.

91 Trustees taken to be owners for legal proceedings

A trustee under this part is taken, for legal proceedings, to be the owner of the trust land.

92 Protection from liability

(1) A trustee appointed by the Minister under this part does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.

(2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to the trustee, the liability attaches instead to the State.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a statutory or incorporated body.

PART 2—ROADS***Division 1—Dedicating and opening roads*****93 Meaning of “road”**

(1) A “road” means an area of land, whether surveyed or unsurveyed—

(a) dedicated, notified or declared to be a road for public use; or

(b) taken under an Act, for the purpose of a road for public use.

(2) The term includes—

- (a) a street, esplanade, reserve for esplanade, highway, pathway, thoroughfare, track or stock route; and
- (b) a bridge, causeway, culvert or other works in, on, over or under a road; and
- (c) any part of a road.

94 Dedication of road by gazette notice

(1) The Minister, by gazette notice, may dedicate unallocated State land as a road for public use.

(2) The land is open as a road for public use on the day the notice is gazetted.

95 Roads vest in the State

The land in all roads dedicated and opened for public use under the following Acts vests in, or remains vested in, the State—

- (a) this Act, or an Act repealed by this Act or repealed by the repealed Act;
- (b) the *Land Title Act 1994*.

96 Roads in existing leases are dedicated

(1) If a road is shown on an existing lease or an existing lease mentions a plan and the plan shows a road is excluded from the lease, the road is taken to have been always dedicated as a road and open for public use.

(2) If the width of the road is not shown on the lease or plan, the width is taken to be 60 m.

(3) If a better description of the location of a road becomes available, the Minister, by gazette notice, may declare the location of the road is amended by the description stated in the notice.

97 Clarification of road status

If there is doubt about whether or not land has been dedicated and opened for public use as a road, the Minister may refer the issue to the court for a decision.

Division 2—Closing roads

98 Closure of road by gazette notice

(1) If, after inquiry and notice the Minister considers appropriate, the Minister is satisfied a road is not needed, the Minister may, by gazette notice, permanently or temporarily close the road.

(2) The Minister may close the road without receiving an application under section 99.

(3) The road is closed from the day the gazette notice is published.

99 Application to close road

(1) The registered owner, lessee or trustee of land adjoining a road may apply (a “**road closure application**”) to the Minister for the permanent closure of the road.

(2) Any person may apply (also a “**road closure application**”) to the Minister for the temporary closure of a road.

(3) The Minister may refuse a road closure application if the Minister is satisfied—

- (a) the application is vexatious or frivolous; or
- (b) the road is the only dedicated access to a person’s land; or
- (c) the road is, or may be, used regularly by the public as a road or stock route; or
- (d) the road provides continuity to a road network.

100 Public notice of closure

(1) If the Minister is satisfied a road closure application should proceed, the Minister must—

- (a) give appropriate public notice of the application; and

- (b) make appropriate enquiries about the effect the closure would have.

(2) Alternatively, the Minister may accept appropriate public notice of the application and appropriate enquiries about the closure, that have been carried out by the applicant.

(3) The public notice must include the following information—

- (a) that a person may object to the application;
- (b) the closing day for objections;
- (c) where the objection must be lodged.

(4) In this section—

“appropriate enquiries” includes notifying each registered owner and lessee whose land adjoins the road.

“appropriate public notice” includes—

- (a) notification in the gazette; and
- (b) placing and keeping a notice in a conspicuous place on or near the road.

101 Minister to consider objections

(1) The Minister must consider all objections properly made to the proposed road closure.

(2) The Minister may approve or refuse the road closure application.

(3) However, the Minister must refuse the road closure application if the Minister is satisfied the road is still needed.

102 Changing application

In deciding an application, the Minister may change a road closure application in the way the Minister considers appropriate.

Division 3—Road licences for temporarily closed roads**103 Issue of road licence**

(1) The Minister may issue a road licence over a temporarily closed road only to—

- (a) an adjoining owner; or
- (b) another person, if the road licence is only for allowing the person holding the licence to make structural improvements mentioned in section 104(b)(ii) or (iii).

(2) However, the Minister need not issue the road licence only to the person who applied for the road closure.

104 Conditions of issuing road licence

A road licence is subject to the following conditions—

- (a) it must not contain a covenant, agreement or condition to renew the road licence, or to convert it to another form of tenure, or to buy the land;
- (b) no more structural improvements are permitted on the road temporarily closed, other than the following—
 - (i) boundary fences;
 - (ii) pipes for irrigation purposes that cross the road beneath its surface;
 - (iii) water channels for irrigation purposes that cross the road;
- (c) if the person holding the licence transfers or sells the land for the benefit of which the road licence is issued, the person must—
 - (i) also transfer the road licence to the new registered owner or lessee of the land; or
 - (ii) surrender the road licence at the time the sale is settled;
- (d) any other conditions the Minister considers appropriate.

105 Cancellation or surrender of road licence

(1) The Minister may cancel a road licence, after giving reasonable notice to the licensee, if—

- (a) the Minister is satisfied the road is again needed for public use as an open road; or
- (b) the licensee breaches the conditions of the licence; or
- (c) the licensee contravenes this Act.²¹

(2) No compensation is payable for the cancellation of a road licence.

(3) A licensee, with the Minister's written approval, may surrender a road licence.

(4) If a road licence is surrendered or cancelled, the road remains temporarily closed.

Division 3A—Temporarily closed roads

106 Temporarily closed road still dedicated land

If a road is temporarily closed, the land comprising the road is still land that is dedicated as a road for public use even though the public can not use the road as a road until it is reopened.

107 Reopening a temporarily closed road

The Minister, by gazette notice, may reopen a temporarily closed road.

Division 4—Permanently closed roads

108 Dealing with permanently closed road

(1) If the Minister is satisfied land in a permanently closed road is of adequate area, having regard to the location of the land and the use made of adjoining land, to be used as a separate parcel of land, the land may be dealt with as unallocated State land.

(2) If the Minister is not satisfied land in a permanently closed road is of adequate area, having regard to the location of the land and the use made of adjoining land, to be used as a separate parcel of land, the land may be—

²¹ A road licence may also be cancelled for non-payment of rent. See chapter 5, part 1, division 4.

- (a) sold to 1 or more adjoining registered owners or lessees who have a freeholding lease; and
- (b) with or without the payment of a cash premium as the Minister considers appropriate—leased to 1 or more adjoining lessees.

(3) If the land is sold or leased under subsection (2), it is a condition of the sale or lease that the land be amalgamated with the existing title of the buyer or lessee.²²

(4) The buyer or lessee may also apply for the land in the closed road to be amalgamated into a single title with land owned or leased by the buyer or lessee.

(5) The Minister must decide the purchase price or the cash premium.

Division 5—Road re-positioning

109 Simultaneous opening and closing of road

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a road is being opened in a deed of grant; and
- (b) at the same time, a road closure is happening in or adjoining the deed of grant or an adjoining deed of grant; and
- (c) the road to be opened is in substitution for the road being closed; and
- (d) for a road closure happening in or adjoining an adjoining deed of grant—both the land in which the road is being opened, and the land in or adjoining the road to be closed, are owned by the same registered owner.

(2) If asked by the registered owner, the Minister may include, in the deed of grant containing the road to be closed—

- (a) any severance of land created by the road opening; and
- (b) the land in the road being closed.²³

22 A deed of grant issued because of including permanently closed road is issued under section 358. A lease amended because of including permanently closed road is amended under section 360.

23 A deed of grant issued because of simultaneously opening and closing a road is issued under section 358.

(3) The Minister's approval may be subject to conditions.

(4) The *Land Title Act 1994*, section 50 and the provisions of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* about reconfiguring a lot do not apply to the re-positioning of a road under this section.²⁴

(5) In this section—

“**adjoining**” includes deeds of grant separated only by a road.

Division 6—Building of roads in State developments

110 Minister may build roads

(1) The Minister may authorise the building and maintenance of a road serving land made or to be made available under this or another Act.

(2) The Minister, and a person acting under the Minister's authority, has the same liability, and the same duties, as a local government for a matter under this division.

(3) If the Minister authorises a road to be built, it must be built to at least the standard applying to similar roads in the local government area.

111 When road comes under local government control

(1) After a road, authorised by the Minister, has been built, the Minister may fix a day from which the *Local Government Act 1993* applies to the road.

(2) From the day fixed—

- (a) a regulation made for a purpose relating to the building of the road stops applying to the road; and
- (b) the *Local Government Act 1993* applies to the road as if it had been built by the relevant local government.

²⁴ *Land Title Act 1994*, section 50 and *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, chapter 3, part 7 are about requirements for the registration of plans of subdivision.

CHAPTER 4—LAND HOLDINGS

PART 1—MAKING LAND AVAILABLE

Division 1—Interests in land available by competition

112 Interests in land available by auction, tender or ballot

The following interests in land may be made available by public auction, tender or ballot—

- (a) an estate in fee simple;
- (b) a lease of, or permit over, unallocated State land;
- (c) a term lease of, or permit over, a reserve.

113 Public notice of availability to be given

(1) The Minister must advertise the intention to make an interest in land available by auction, tender or ballot.

(2) The advertisement must be—

- (a) before the auction, tender or ballot takes place; and
- (b) in the gazette (the “**sale notice**”) and in a newspaper the Minister considers appropriate.

114 Information to be included in sale notice

(1) The sale notice must include the following information—

- (a) the conditions of the auction, tender or ballot;
- (b) the conditions attaching to the interest being made available;
- (c) any restrictions on eligibility to bid, tender or take part in the ballot;
- (d) the time and place where the auction will be held;
- (e) other appropriate information about the auction, tender, ballot or interest.

(2) If the sale notice is for a ballot or a sale by tender, it must also include the following information—

- (a) the closing day for applications;
- (b) the time and place for lodging applications.

115 Conditions of sale

(1) The following conditions apply to a sale by public auction—

- (a) the highest bid at auction that is at least the reserve price or the reserve cash premium is the sale price;
- (b) the deposit and other fees or payments, for survey or improvements, must be paid within the time stated in the sale notice;
- (c) the buyer must be eligible to hold the interest under this Act and meet all other restrictions stated in the sale notice;
- (d) the appropriate forms must be completed and lodged within the time stated in the sale notice.

(2) If the interest sold is a lease or permit—

- (a) the amount bid at auction does not include the rent stated in the sale notice; and
- (b) the rent stated is payable in the usual way.

116 Interests in land may be sold after auction

(1) If an interest in land is not sold at public auction, the interest may be sold—

- (a) by accepting the best offer made after the auction that is at least the reserve price or reserve cash premium; or
- (b) by reducing the reserve, advertising the reduced reserve in the newspaper in which the auction was advertised and accepting the best offer that is at least the new reserve price or new reserve cash premium.

(2) The conditions of sale stated in the sale notice also apply to the sale.

117 Interest may be withdrawn from auction, tender or ballot

Even if an interest in land has been advertised for ballot or sale by public auction or tender, the interest may be withdrawn from sale by the Minister—

- (a) before it is auctioned, before the closing day of tenders or before a ballot is conducted; or
- (b) if not sold—after the auction.

118 Appeal against exclusion from ballot or tender

(1) Before a ballot is conducted or a tender concluded, the Minister must give each applicant a notice advising whether or not they are to be included in the ballot or tender.

(2) If the Minister decides to exclude a person from a ballot or tender, the person must be given written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

(3) An applicant who has been advised he or she is excluded from a ballot or tender may appeal against the decision to exclude the applicant.

(4) The ballot or tender may proceed—

- (a) if no appeal has been lodged—after the last day for lodging an appeal; or
- (b) if an appeal has been lodged—after the appeal has been decided.

119 Conduct of ballot

A ballot must be conducted in the way prescribed under the regulations.

120 Offer to winner of ballot or tender

(1) The winner of a ballot or tender must be made an offer on the terms stated in the sale notice.

(2) If the offer is refused—

- (a) the applicant's deposit is forfeited to the State; and
- (b) the Minister may—
 - (i) otherwise deal with the land under this Act; or

(ii) if the offer was made because of a ballot—reballot the land.

(3) Only the applicants included in the earlier ballot, other than the applicant who refused the offer, are to be included in the rebalot.

(4) An applicant who is eligible to be included in the rebalot, by written notice to the Minister, may withdraw from the rebalot.

Division 2—Interests in land available without competition

121 Leases of unallocated State land

(1) A lease of unallocated State land may be granted without competition if—

- (a) the land is needed for a public purpose; or
- (b) the Minister decides—
 - (i) the land is not needed for a public purpose; and
 - (ii) the intended use is the most appropriate use of the land; and
 - (iii) exposure to public competition is inappropriate or 1 or more of the priority criteria apply.²⁵

(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a lease may be granted to the State, without competition.

122 Deeds of grant of unallocated State land

(1) A deed of grant of unallocated State land may be granted without competition if the Minister decides—

- (a) the land is not needed for a public purpose; and
- (b) the intended use is the most appropriate use of the land; and
- (c) 1 or more of the priority criteria apply.

(2) The Minister must decide the purchase price for the land.

(3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a deed of grant may be granted to the State, without competition.

²⁵ The priority criteria is set out in section 123.

123 Priority criteria

For sections 121 and 122—

“priority criteria” are—

- (a) the applicant is an adjoining registered owner or lessee, and selling or leasing to anyone else would be considered inequitable; or
- (b) no other persons are likely to be interested in obtaining the land; or
- (c) there is no dedicated access and the only practical access is through the applicant’s land.

124 Leases of State forests and national parks

If land has been surrendered by a person and has been reserved as State forest or dedicated as national park, the person may be granted, without competition, a lease over all or part of the forest or park.

125 Deeds of grant in trust and leases over reserves

- (1) A deed of grant in trust may be granted without competition.
- (2) A lease of a reserve may be granted without competition.

126 Strategic port land

(1) If land above high-water mark is needed as strategic port land for a port authority, the port authority may be given, without competition, either a lease or deed of grant.

(2) However, if land below high-water mark is needed as strategic port land for a port authority, the port authority may be given, without competition, only a lease.

127 Reclaimed land

(1) If a person has reclaimed land under the authority of an Act, the Governor in Council may issue to the person, without competition, a deed of grant or a lease over all or part of the land.

(2) When granting the reclaimed land, the Governor in Council may amalgamate the land granted with an adjoining tenure held by the person.

(3) If the reclaimed land is already held under lease, the lease must be surrendered before a new lease or deed of grant is issued.

(4) If a deed of grant or lease is issued over only part of the reclaimed land, the rest of the land must be dedicated as a reserve or a road.

(5) If the reclaimed land is dedicated as a reserve and the person who reclaimed the land wishes to be the trustee of the reserve, the Minister must appoint the person as the trustee.

(6) If a deed of grant is issued, the purchase price is—

(a) the purchase price stated in the permission to reclaim the land or in the lease; or

(b) if no purchase price is stated—the amount of the unimproved value of the land, on the day the permission to reclaim the land was given, decided by the Minister.

(7) The person may appeal against the Minister's decision on the amount of the unimproved value.

128 Meaning of “significant development”

A “**significant development**” is a development that will—

(a) have a significant impact on the environment or the economic and social development of a locality, a region or the State; and

(b) involve a high level of investment, a substantial development period and lease conditions requiring extensive development.

129 Lease for significant development

(1) If an application for a lease under this division is for a significant development, the Minister must obtain an independent assessment of the applicant's financial and managerial capabilities.

(2) The applicant must pay the cost of the assessment.

(3) The cost is not refundable.

(4) The Minister may include in the lease a purchase price, or formula for calculating the purchase price, if the land is converted to freehold land.

130 Transfer of lease for significant development

(1) If a lease issued for a significant development is to be transferred, the Minister may obtain an independent assessment of the transferee's financial and managerial capabilities before considering whether or not the transfer should be approved.

(2) The transferee must pay the cost of the assessment.

(3) The cost is not refundable.

131 Amalgamation may be a condition

A condition of an offer under this division may be that the land being offered must be amalgamated with or tied to other land already owned by the person to whom the land is offered.²⁶

Division 3—Availability of additional areas

132 Granting additional areas

(1) A registered owner or lessee may be granted, without competition, a perpetual or term lease (an “**additional area**”) of unallocated State land for agriculture or grazing if the registered owner or lessee's land is being used for agriculture or grazing.

(2) Unallocated State land must not be made available as an additional area if the land is more than a living area.

133 Who is eligible for additional areas

A person is eligible for an additional area only if the person—

- (a) has demonstrated a duty of care in the management of their land; and
- (b) is financially capable of fulfilling the conditions of the lease of the additional area; and

²⁶ A deed of grant amended because of an allocation without competition is issued under section 358. A lease amended because of an allocation without competition is amended under section 360.

- (c) is otherwise qualified under this Act to hold the additional area; and
- (d) needs the additional area for property build-up.

134 Issues the Minister must consider

The Minister must consider the following issues before making an offer of an additional area—

- (a) who is eligible for the additional area;
- (b) the appropriate size of the additional area;
- (c) any special conditions appropriate to the additional area;
- (d) if more than 1 person meets the criteria—the need for a ballot to decide who should be offered the additional area;
- (e) any related issues.

135 Committee of review to help Minister

The Minister may appoint a committee of review to help in making a decision to offer an additional area.

136 Conditions of offer and lease

(1) A condition of an offer of an additional area may be that the additional area must be amalgamated or tied with other land already owned by the person to whom the offer is made.

(2) If a condition of the offer is that the additional area must be tied to freehold land, a condition of the lease for the additional area is that the freehold land must continue to be used for agriculture or grazing.

(3) If there are improvements on the additional area, the Minister may require, as a condition of the offer, that the person must buy the improvements.

(4) If the person accepts the offer, the person must pay the value of the improvements under section 139.

Division 4—Miscellaneous**137 Right to occupy**

(1) If there are improvements the property of the State, or a previous lessee, on land leased or sold under this Act, the incoming lessee or buyer is not entitled to occupy or enter into possession of the land until—

- (a) the lessee or buyer has paid the amount of the value of the improvements; or
- (b) the Minister permits the lessee or buyer to do so.

(2) If there are no improvements, a lessee or buyer from the State is entitled to occupation and possession of the land from—

- (a) if a lease—the day the lease starts, or an earlier day allowed by the Minister; or
- (b) the day the sale is completed.

138 Default

(1) If land has been made available to a person, the person defaults if—

- (a) the appropriate forms are not completed and lodged within the required time; or
- (b) the amount to be paid for the interest in the land and the improvements is not paid within the time stated in the offer and in any written agreement under section 140.

(2) If a person defaults, the deed, lease, licence or permit must not be issued and any amount paid is forfeited.

(3) However, if the Minister is satisfied there was a reasonable excuse for the default, the Minister may refund the amount paid.

139 Improvements to be bought by incoming lessee or buyer

(1) If there are improvements, the property of the State or a previous lessee, on land to be leased or bought under this Act, the value of the improvements must be stated in the offer or in the sale notice.

(2) The value of the improvements is the value on the day the offer was made or the sale notice was published.

(3) The value of the improvements may be—

- (a) not negotiable; or
- (b) negotiable (the “**provisional value**”).

(4) The incoming buyer or lessee must pay the State the value of improvements within the time stated in the offer or the sale notice, whether or not a provisional value is to be negotiated.

140 Provisional value may be negotiated

(1) If a provisional value has been stated in an offer or sale notice, the value may be negotiated (the “**negotiated value**”) between the buyer and previous lessee.

(2) With the written agreement of the buyer and previous lessee, the negotiated value becomes the amount to be paid for the improvements.

(3) Any difference between the provisional value and the negotiated value must be paid or refunded within the time stated in the written agreement.

(4) If the buyer and previous lessee can not agree on a negotiated value, either party may make application to the court to decide the value.

(5) To decide the value of the improvements, the court must decide each of the following amounts—

- (a) the amount that fairly represents the value of the improvements to a prudent buyer, having regard to the buyer’s proposed use of the land;
- (b) the amount that fairly represents the cost of constructing the improvements, adjusted to allow for depreciation of the improvements since construction.

(6) The value mentioned in subsection (5)(a) is the value on the day the offer was made or the sale notice was published.

(7) The cost mentioned in subsection (5)(b) is the cost on the day the court decides the value of the improvements.

(8) If the amount decided under subsection (5)(a) is equal to or less than the amount decided under subsection (5)(b), the value of the improvements is the amount decided under subsection (5)(a).

(9) If the amount decided under subsection (5)(a) is more than the amount decided under subsection (5)(b), the value of the improvements is the amount decided under subsection (5)(b).

(10) The value of the improvements decided by the court under subsections (5) to (9) becomes the negotiated value.

141 Payment of survey fee

If a survey of land has been carried out by the State or will be carried out by the State to make or in making the land available, the State may require the buyer to pay the survey fee stated in the offer or sale notice or to pay the actual cost of survey.

PART 2—ELIGIBILITY TO HOLD LAND

Division 1—General eligibility restrictions

142 Minors not to hold land

A person is eligible to apply for, buy or hold land under this Act only if the person is an adult.

143 Departmental officers not to hold land without approval

An officer of the department is not eligible to acquire land under part 1 without the Minister's written approval.

Division 2—Corporation and aggregation restrictions

144 Division applies only to leases for grazing and agriculture

This division applies only to—

- (a) perpetual leases issued for grazing or agriculture purposes; and
- (b) grazing homestead perpetual leases; and

- (c) grazing homestead freeholding leases; and
- (d) subleases of leases mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

145 Only individuals may hold leases

(1) Only individuals are eligible to hold a lease to which this division applies.

(2) An individual who is eligible to hold a lease to which this division applies may hold it as joint tenant or tenant in common if all the other joint tenants or tenants in common are also eligible to hold the lease.

146 Maximum individual holding

(1) An individual is not eligible to hold 2 or more leases to which this division applies at the same time if the aggregation would be substantially more than 2 living areas.

(2) However, land given to an individual as a beneficiary under the estate of a deceased lessee is not included in calculating an aggregation under subsection (1).

147 Calculating holdings

(1) The amount of living area held by an individual in a single lease to which this division applies is the total living area of the lease multiplied by the proportion of the interest in the lease held by the individual.

(2) If an individual holds an interest in 2 or more leases to which this division applies, the total number of living areas held by the individual is the aggregate of all amounts of living areas calculated under subsection (1).

(3) In calculating the total number of living areas held by an individual—

- (a) the trustee of a family arrangement is taken to be the lessee; and
- (b) each beneficiary of a family arrangement is also taken to be the lessee of a living area in proportion to their interest in the arrangement.

148 Excess holdings

If an individual acquires more land than an individual is permitted to hold under this Act,²⁷ the lease acquired in excess of the eligible holding may be forfeited under this Act.²⁸

149 Leases may not be held on trust

(1) A person must not hold a lease to which this division applies as trustee for another person.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) a family arrangement; and
- (b) a partnership or corporation consisting of persons who are lessees of the lease and who rank equally to share in the profits of the trust, partnership or corporation in the same proportions as they hold the lease.

150 Meaning of “family arrangement”

(1) An arrangement is a “**family arrangement**” if—

- (a) a person holds land as trustee for another person, partnership or corporation; and
- (b) the other person, partners, shareholders, beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries are only the person, the person’s spouse, their children, their children’s spouses, their grandchildren and like descendants of the person or any of them.

(2) If under an arrangement a person is the trustee for the children, grandchildren or like descendants of the trustee, the arrangement is a family arrangement only if all the children, grandchildren or like descendants are under 18 when the trust is created.

(3) In addition, an arrangement is a family arrangement only if—

- (a) the Minister has approved a transfer giving effect to the arrangement; and
- (b) the transfer has been lodged for registration in the land registry.

27 See section 146 (Maximum individual holding).

28 See chapter 5, part 4 (Forfeiture).

151 Eligibility not affected by devolution by law

A person or trustee (including a corporation) is not ineligible to hold land under this Act if the person or trustee is—

- (a) the trustee or personal representative of a deceased lessee; or
- (b) the trustee of a bankrupt lessee; or
- (c) an administrator under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 2000* for a lessee; or
- (d) the public trustee under the authority of an Act.

152 Division does not apply to State

This division does not apply to the State or a State instrumentality.

PART 3—LEASES***Division 1—Preliminary*****153 Leases must be used for purpose issued**

- (1) A lease must be used only for the purpose for which it was issued.
- (2) A term lease for pastoral purposes must be used only for agricultural or grazing purposes, or both.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) are subject to section 154.

154 Minister may approve additional purposes

(1) The Minister may approve an application by a lessee that a lease be used for additional or fewer purposes.

(2) If the application is approved, the lessee must be given written notice of—

- (a) the approval; and
- (b) any change of rental category; and

- (c) whether or not there will be an increase or decrease in the rental for the remainder of the current rental period; and
- (d) if additional rent is payable—the time by which the additional rent must be paid.

(3) An additional purpose must be complementary to, and not interfere with, the purpose for which the lease was originally issued.

155 Length of term leases

- (1) A term lease must not be issued for more than 50 years.
- (2) However, a term lease may be issued for up to 100 years if it is for—
 - (a) a significant development; or
 - (b) a timber plantation; or
 - (c) a development that involves existing improvements that in the opinion of the Minister have required a high level of investment.

156 Application of Dividing Fences Act

(1) The *Dividing Fences Act 1953* applies to all leases and licences issued under this Act or the repealed Act as if the lessees or licensees were the owners within the meaning of that Act.

(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the *Dividing Fences Act 1953*, section 4(3) still applies.

Division 2—Expiry and renewal

157 Expiry of lease

(1) Unless a lease is renewed before it expires, the right of the lessee to possession of the land ends on the day the lease expires.

(2) Subject to chapter 5, part 5 and the conditions of a lease, the improvements on the lease become the property of the State when the lease expires.²⁹

²⁹ Chapter 5, part 5 is about payments that may be made to outgoing lessees for improvements on a lease.

158 Application to renew lease

(1) The lessee of a term lease may apply to renew the lease (a “**renewal application**”) unless a condition of the lease or this Act prohibits its renewal.

(2) A renewal application may be made only after 80% of the existing term of the lease has expired unless, in the Minister’s opinion, special circumstances exist.

(3) A renewal application may be rejected without being considered under section 159 if—

- (a) the applicant has made an earlier renewal application and the application was refused; and
- (b) there is no relevant change in circumstances from the earlier application.

159 Issues the Minister must consider

The Minister must consider the following issues before making a decision to offer to renew a lease—

- (a) the interest of the lessee;
- (b) whether part of the lease should be set apart and declared as State forest under the *Forestry Act 1959*;
- (c) whether the public interest could be adversely affected, other than for an issue mentioned in paragraph (b), if the lease were renewed;
- (d) whether part of the lease is needed for environmental or nature conservation purposes;
- (e) whether a substantial part of the lease is at serious risk from land degradation;
- (f) whether a substantial part of the lease suffers from serious land degradation;
- (g) whether the lessee has complied with, or to what extent the lessee has complied with, the conditions of the lease;
- (h) whether part of the lease has a more appropriate use from a land planning perspective;

- (i) whether part of the lease is on an island or its location, topography, geology, accessibility, heritage importance, aesthetic appeal or like issues make it special;
- (j) whether part of the lease is needed for a public purpose;
- (k) whether part of the lease is needed for property build-up purposes of other properties without reducing the remaining land to less than a living area;
- (l) whether the lease could be subdivided without reducing the remaining land to less than a living area.

160 Written notice of Minister's decision

(1) After considering the renewal application, the Minister must give the applicant written notice offering a new lease or refusing the application.

(2) If the Minister offers a new lease, the notice must state the conditions on which the offer is made and to which the lease will be subject.

(3) If the Minister decides to refuse the renewal application, the Minister must give the applicant written notice of the reasons for the decision.

(4) The applicant may appeal against the Minister's decision to refuse the renewal application if the only reason for the refusal was that the applicant had not fulfilled the conditions of the lease.

161 When offer has been accepted

An offer has not been accepted until the lessee fulfils the conditions of the offer.

162 Acceptance of offer

(1) If the lessee accepts the offer—

- (a) the lessee must surrender the existing lease before the new lease is issued; and
- (b) the Governor in Council may issue, in priority, to the existing lessee, the offered lease.

(2) The lease must be issued for the same purpose as the existing lease but may be subject to other terms the Governor in Council considers appropriate.

(3) Additional unallocated State land may be included in the new lease, if chapter 4, part 1, division 2 is complied with.³⁰

(4) The new lease is issued subject to all the relevant encumbrances to which the old lease was subject and in the same priorities.

163 Land not included in the offer

If the offer is for only a part of the lease, the land not included in the offer, on surrender of the lease, becomes unallocated State land.

164 Short term extension

If it appears a lease would expire before a renewal application is finalised, the Minister may extend the term of the lease for periods of no longer than 1 year, until the application is finalised.

Division 3—Conversion of tenure

165 Application of division

This division does not apply—

- (a) to a lease over a reserve; and
- (b) to a licence or permit; and
- (c) if the conditions of a lease or the conditions of a class of lease or this Act do not allow an application for conversion to be made or a particular type of conversion to be made.

166 Application to convert lease

(1) A lessee may apply to convert (the “**conversion application**”)—

- (a) a perpetual lease to freehold land; and
- (b) a term lease to a perpetual lease or to freehold land.

(2) The lessee of a term lease issued for pastoral purposes may only apply to convert the lease—

³⁰ Chapter 4, part 1, division 2 is about interests available in land without competition.

- (a) to a perpetual lease; and
- (b) after 80% of the existing term on the lease has expired, unless in the Minister's opinion, special circumstances exist.

(3) A conversion application may be rejected without consideration under section 167 if—

- (a) the applicant has made an earlier conversion application and the application was refused; and
- (b) there is no relevant change in circumstances from the earlier application.

167 Issues the Minister must consider

(1) The Minister must consider the following issues before making a decision to offer to convert a lease—

- (a) whether part of the lease needs to be set apart and declared as State forest under the *Forestry Act 1959*;
- (b) whether part of the lease is better suited for long-term forest management for the production of indigenous timbers of commercial value than for all other forms of primary production;
- (c) whether the public interest could be adversely affected, other than about an issue mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), if the lease were converted;
- (d) whether part of the lease is needed for environmental or nature conservation purposes;
- (e) whether a substantial part of the lease is at serious risk from land degradation;
- (f) whether a substantial part of the lease suffers from serious land degradation;
- (g) whether the lessee has complied with, or to what extent the lessee has complied with, the conditions of the lease;
- (h) whether part of the lease has a more appropriate use from a land planning perspective;
- (i) whether part of the lease is on an island or its location, topography, geology, accessibility, heritage importance, aesthetic appeal or like issues make it special;

- (j) whether part of the lease is needed for a public purpose;
- (k) whether part of the lease is needed for property build-up purposes of other properties without reducing the remaining land to less than a living area;
- (l) whether part of the lease could be subdivided without reducing the remaining land to less than a living area;
- (m) if the lease is used for residential or industrial purposes—the most appropriate tenure for the land.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the conversion application relates to a lease for development purposes and the lease states that conversion of the lease will be considered on fulfilment of the conditions stated in the lease.

168 Written notice of Minister's decision

(1) After considering the conversion application, the Minister must give the applicant written notice—

- (a) offering a new lease or deed of grant; or
- (b) refusing the application.

(2) If the Minister offers a new lease or a deed of grant, the notice must state the conditions on which the offer is made.

(3) If the offer is for a lease, the offer must state the conditions to which the lease will be subject.

(4) The offer may be for a smaller size area of land or a different tenure to that applied for.

(5) If the Minister decides to refuse the conversion application, the Minister must give the applicant written notice of the reasons for the decision.

(6) The applicant may appeal against the Minister's decision to refuse the conversion application if the only reason for the refusal was that the applicant had not fulfilled the conditions of the lease.

169 Conditions of freehold offer

If an offer is for a deed of grant, including a freeholding lease, the offer may include 1 or both of the following conditions—

- (a) that the lessee enter into a conservation agreement under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
- (b) that either—
 - (i) the lessee enter into an agreement with the Minister administering the *Forestry Act 1959* regarding commercial timber on the land; or
 - (ii) the deed of grant or freeholding lease includes a forest entitlement area.

170 Purchase price if deed of grant offered

(1) Unless a price or formula has already been stated in the lease to be converted, the Minister decides the purchase price for the conversion of a lease to a deed of grant.

(2) The lessee may appeal against the Minister's decision on the purchase price.

(3) The purchase price is an amount equal to the total of—

- (a) the unimproved value of the land being offered, as if it were fee simple; and
- (b) the market value of any commercial timber that is the property of the State on the land.

(4) The unimproved value of the land is calculated at the day the Minister receives the conversion application.

(5) The market value of the commercial timber is calculated at—

- (a) if the value is not appealed—the day the conversion application was received; or
- (b) if the value is appealed—the day the appeal is decided.

171 When offer has been accepted

An offer has not been accepted until the lessee fulfils the conditions of the offer.

172 Acceptance of offer

(1) If the lessee accepts the offer—

- (a) the lessee must surrender the existing lease before the new tenure is issued; and
- (b) the Governor in Council may issue, in priority, to the existing lessee, the offered tenure.

(2) If the new tenure is a lease, the lease must be issued for the same purpose as the existing lease and is subject to the terms the Governor in Council considers appropriate.

(3) Additional unallocated State land may be included in the new tenure, if chapter 4, part 1, division 2 is complied with.³¹

(4) The new tenure is issued subject to all the relevant encumbrances to which the old lease was subject and in the same priorities.

173 Land not included in the offer

If the offer is for only a part of the lease, the land not included in the offer, on surrender of the lease, becomes unallocated State land.

174 Freeholded lease may not be transferred without approval

(1) If a perpetual lease for agricultural or grazing purposes is converted to a deed of grant, or a deed of grant issues for a grazing homestead freeholding lease, the deed of grant is issued subject to a covenant prohibiting the transfer of the land to a corporation, or to a person as trustee for a corporation, without the Governor in Council's approval.

(2) Subsection (1) applies only if the area of the deed is more than 2 500 ha.

(3) The registrar of titles may register the transfer of the land to a corporation, or to a person as trustee for a corporation, only if the Governor in Council has approved the transfer.

(4) The registered owner of a deed of grant mentioned in subsection (1) may apply for the removal of the covenant from the land.

(5) The chief executive must give the applicant written notice of the Governor in Council's decision about the removal of the covenant.

31 Chapter 4, part 1, division 2 is about interests available in land without competition.

175 Forest entitlement areas

(1) Subject to the terms of the reservation for a forest entitlement area, the lessee or registered owner may use and occupy the forest entitlement area.

(2) If the forest entitlement area is no longer needed by the State the lessee or registered owner may buy the forest entitlement area under sections 24 and 25.³²

(3) If the lessee or registered owner buys the forest entitlement area, the lessee or registered owner must also pay the value of the commercial timber on the forest entitlement area.

(4) When a payment, as a first instalment or in full, is made for the forest entitlement area and the value of the commercial timber—

- (a) the reservation is discharged and the area ceases to be a forest entitlement area; and
- (b) the commercial timber become the property of the person for whose benefit the reservation is discharged.

(5) If the lessee or registered owner does not want to buy the forest entitlement area, possession of the forest entitlement area may be resumed, subject to section 176, under section 24.³³

(6) For subsection (3), the value of the commercial timber on a forest entitlement area is decided by the Minister.

(7) The value of the commercial timber decided by the Minister must be its value on the day—

- (a) if the lessee or registered owner applies to buy the forest entitlement area—the application was received by the Minister; or
- (b) if the Minister made an offer to sell the forest entitlement area before the lessee or registered owner applied to buy the forest entitlement area—the offer was made.

32 Section 24 is about the disposal of reservations no longer needed and section 25 is about the disposal of reservations by sale.

33 Section 176 is about the effect of resumptions on forest entitlement areas and section 24 is about resuming reservations no longer needed.

(8) The lessee or registered owner may appeal against the value decided by the Minister for the commercial timber.³⁴

(9) However, if the lessee or registered owner appeals against the value decided by the Minister under subsections (6) and (7), the value of the timber decided by the court must be the value of the timber on the day the appeal is decided.

(10) Subsection (9) has effect despite anything in chapter 7, part 3, division 3.³⁵

176 Effect of resumption of forest entitlement area

If a forest entitlement area is resumed under section 24, the reservation is discharged and compensation is payable only for³⁶—

- (a) improvements existing on the forest entitlement area before the reservation was made; and
- (b) if building of improvements on the forest entitlement area were authorised by the Minister and the authorisation has not specifically excluded the payment of compensation—the improvements authorised.

PART 4—PERMITS

177 Chief executive may issue permit

(1) The chief executive may issue a permit to occupy unallocated State land, a reserve or a road.

(2) The permit may be issued for the purpose, and on the terms, the chief executive decides are appropriate to the land and the purpose of the permit.

34 Under section 421 (Notice of right of appeal to be given), a person who has a right to appeal against a decision must be given written notice of the person's right to appeal.

35 Chapter 7 (General), part 3 (Review of decisions and appeals), division 3 (Appeals)

36 Section 24 is about resuming reservations no longer needed.

(3) If there is a trustee of the reserve, the chief executive must consult the trustee before the permit is issued.

(4) If the purpose of the permit is inconsistent with the purpose of the reserve, no improvements, other than boundary fences, are to be built by the permittee.

(5) A permit may not be transferred, sublet or mortgaged.

178 Permits below high-water mark

A permit below high-water mark may be issued only if—

- (a) it would not unduly affect safe navigation and sound development of the State's waterways and ports; and
- (b) its impact on marine infrastructure has been considered; and
- (c) it would not have a detrimental effect on coastal management; and
- (d) it would not be inconsistent with the intent of any relevant State management plan.

179 Fencing

(1) If an existing fence of a property not owned by an applicant for a permit is to be used as a boundary fence for the permit, a written agreement on conditions about the maintenance of the fence must be given to the chief executive before the permit is issued.

(2) The agreement must be signed by the owner of the fence and the applicant for the permit.

180 Cancellation or surrender of permit

(1) The chief executive may cancel a permit after giving the permittee reasonable written notice.

(2) No compensation is payable for the cancellation of a permit.

(3) A permittee may surrender a permit with the chief executive's written approval.

(4) If a permit is surrendered or cancelled, the ownership of any improvements become the property of the State and no compensation is payable.

(5) However, the chief executive may allow the permittee to remove any improvements within a time stated in the cancellation notice.

CHAPTER 5—MATTERS AFFECTING LAND HOLDINGS

PART 1—RENTS

Division 1—Rents

181 Rent periods

- (1) The rental periods for leases, licences and permits are annual.
- (2) Each rental period starts on 1 July.
- (3) However—
 - (a) if a lease, licence or permit starts in a rental period—the first rental period for the lease, licence or permit is from the start of the lease, licence or permit until the next 30 June; and
 - (b) if a lease, licence or permit ends in a rental period—the last rental period for the lease, licence or permit is from 1 July before the lease, licence or permit ends until the lease, licence or permit ends.

182 Rent categories

- (1) The categories into which a lease, licence or permit may be allocated for rent assessment are the categories prescribed under the regulations.
- (2) A lessee, licensee or permittee must be given written notice of the reason for the inclusion of the lease, licence or permit in a particular category.
- (3) A lessee, licensee or permittee may appeal against the inclusion of the lease, licence or permit in a particular category.

183 Rent payable generally

(1) The rent for a lease, licence or permit is the amount calculated by multiplying the amount of the most recently made valuation for rental purposes by the rate prescribed under the regulations.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) a freeholding lease; or
- (b) a lease, licence or permit for which the rent is set under section 183A.

(3) The rate may be a single rate applying to all leases, licences or permits, or a series of rates applying to different categories of leases, licences or permits prescribed under the regulations.

(4) The rent for a lease, licence or permit—

- (a) must not be less than the minimum prescribed under the regulations; and
- (b) must be calculated in whole dollars.

183A Rent payable in special cases

(1) If the Minister considers the rent for a lease, licence or permit calculated using the most recently made valuation for rental purposes would result in an undue increase in the rent for a rental period, the Minister may set the rent at an amount equal to the rent for the previous rental period.

(2) The Minister may set the rent under subsection (1) based on—

- (a) the category of the lease, licence or permit; or
- (b) the local government area in which the land covered by the lease, licence or permit is situated; or
- (c) the class of land use of the land covered by the lease, licence or permit; or
- (d) a combination of all or any of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).

(3) The Minister may also set the rent (a “**set rent**”) for the following—

- (a) a term lease for a significant development;

- (b) a licence or permit for which a valuation for rental purposes has not been made;
- (c) a lease, licence or permit given or issued to the State or a government owned corporation.

184 Rent adjustments

(1) If an application to change the purpose for which a lease, licence or permit is used is approved and the approval results in a change of rental category, the change in rental takes place from the first quarter day after the change is approved.

(2) If a new valuation for rental purposes is made in a rental period because of an action under this Act, the change in rental takes place from the first quarter day after the action was taken.

(3) If a valuation for rental purposes for a rental period is amended on appeal or objection under the *Valuation of Land Act 1944*, the rent payable for the rental period must be amended.

(4) Interest, at the rate prescribed under the regulations, on rent overpaid for the rental period because of an amendment under subsection (3) must be paid from the day the rent was paid to the day the overpayment is refunded.

(5) If on appeal, a lease, licence or permit is allocated to a new category, the overpaid rent must be credited to the lessee, licensee or permittee, together with interest at the rate prescribed under the regulations, on the amount credited from the time of payment until the appeal is decided.

(6) If a lease, licence or permit has a set rent, and the area of land in the lease, licence or permit is changed, the rent must be adjusted—

- (a) in accordance with the offer or the conditions of approval; or
- (b) if a rent adjustment was not stated in the offer or approval—proportionally.

(7) If the rent for a lease, license or permit is adjusted and the adjustment is—

- (a) greater than the amount prescribed under the regulations—it must be paid to the department or credited to the lessee, licensee or permittee; or

- (b) less than the amount prescribed under the regulations—it must be credited or debited to the account of the lessee, licensee or permittee.

Division 2—Concessional rents

185 Development and investigation concessions

(1) If the Minister considers a lease needs investigation and development work by a lessee, the Minister may fix an annual rent, instead of the rent normally applying to a lease, while the lease is being investigated and developed.

(2) Subsection (1) may only apply for the first 5 years of a lease.

(3) If a permit is for investigation for a lease for development work, the Minister may fix an annual rent, instead of the rent normally applying to a permit, while the permit is in force.

(4) This section does not apply to a lease or permit if the lease or permit has a set rent.

186 Charitable, recreational and sporting concessions

(1) The Minister may set a rent less than the rent normally applying to a lease, if the lessee is a charitable, sporting or recreational organisation.

(2) The Minister must not set a rent less than the minimum rent prescribed under the regulations.

187 Residential hardship concessions

(1) The Minister may reduce a rent to less than the rent normally applying to a lease, if—

- (a) the lease is used exclusively for the lessee's own residential use; and
- (b) the lessee is suffering hardship and meets the criteria prescribed under the regulations.

(2) If the Minister considers the financial circumstances of the lessee have changed to the extent that a concession should be amended or

cancelled, the Minister may, for future rental periods, amend or cancel the amount of the concession.

(3) If a lease is transferred, a concession applying to the lease does not apply from the day of the transfer.

188 Property build-up concession

The Minister must set a rate for a lease that is at least the lowest rate prescribed under the regulations for the category of the lease if the lessee—

- (a) takes part in a property build-up scheme approved by the chief executive; and
- (b) would be disadvantaged by increased rent by taking part; and
- (c) applies for the concession.

Division 3—Rent and instalment payments

190 When rent is owing

(1) All rent and instalments must be paid by the times and at the places prescribed under the regulations.

(2) Subsection (1) applies even if a lessee, licensee or permittee has objected to or appealed against a—

- (a) valuation for rental purposes of the lease, licence or permit; or
- (b) categorisation of the lease, licence or permit.

(3) Even if a lessee, licensee or permittee has made an application for a matter under this Act, the lessee, licensee or permittee must still pay rent and instalments when they are owing.

191 Overpayment of rent

(1) If a lessee, licensee or permittee overpays rent or instalments, and the excess rent or instalments is—

- (a) greater than the amount prescribed under the regulations—it must be refunded to the lessee, licensee or permittee; or
- (b) less than the amount prescribed under the regulations—it must be credited to the account of the lessee, licensee or permittee.

(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that interest is payable on overpaid rent or instalments only if the overpayment is because of—

- (a) a change in valuation on objection or appeal under the *Valuation of Land Act 1944*; or
- (b) a change of category of a lease, licence or permit because of an appeal.

192 Deferral of rent and instalment payments for hardship

(1) The Minister may defer the payment of rent or instalments for a lease or licence if—

- (a) the Minister considers the lessee or licensee is suffering hardship because of—
 - (i) the effects of drought, flood, fire, disaster; or
 - (ii) economic recession; or
 - (iii) a severe downturn in the level of markets related to the purpose of the lease; and
- (b) the lessee or licensee applies for a deferral.

(2) The Minister may defer payment only if the lessee or licensee gives the Minister the returns and financial statements the Minister asks for to help in assessing the application.

(3) If the Minister approves an application, the Minister must state—

- (a) the time (or extended time) for which the deferral applies; and
- (b) the terms of repayment of the deferred rent or instalments.

(4) Interest (the “**deferred interest**”) is payable on deferred rent and instalments, other than deferred rent forgiven by the Governor in Council, at the rate prescribed under the regulations.³⁷

(5) However, if rent is or instalments are deferred, interest for late payment (the “**penalty interest**”) does not apply for the period of the deferral.

37 Section 193 deals with the forgiveness of deferred rent payments.

193 Forgiveness of deferred rent payments

The Governor in Council may forgive all or part of the deferred rent and any deferred interest payable on the deferred rent.

194 Change of circumstances

(1) If the Minister considers the financial circumstances of a lessee who has been granted a deferral of rent or instalment payments for hardship have changed to the extent that the deferral of payment of rent or instalments should no longer apply, the Minister may revoke the deferral for future rental periods or instalment payments.

(2) If a lease or licence is transferred, a deferral of rent or instalments applying to the lease or licence ceases to apply from the day of the settlement of the transfer.

(3) It is a condition of the approval to a transfer mentioned in subsection (2) that the deferred rent or instalments and deferred interest owing on the deferred rent or instalments must be paid to the State at settlement.

Division 4—Action for non-payment of rent and instalments

194A Meaning of “instalment” for div 4

In this division—

“**instalment**” includes a fee payable under this Act for issuing and registering a deed of grant.

195 Penalty interest on outstanding rent and instalments

(1) If a lessee, licensee or permittee does not pay the rent or instalment within the time prescribed under the regulations, the lessee, licensee or permittee must pay, as well as the rent or instalment, penalty interest on the rent or instalment outstanding at the rate prescribed under the regulations until the day the rent or instalment is paid.

(2) The Minister may extend the time for the payment of rent or instalment.

(3) However, penalty interest still runs from the time payment was owing under the regulations.

(4) Penalty interest is not payable on the rent or instalment outstanding if the lessee, licensee or permittee had a reasonable excuse for not paying the rent or instalment.

196 Minister may take action for non-payment

If a lessee, licensee or permittee does not pay the rent, instalments, penalty interest or deferred interest within the time prescribed under the regulations, or the extended time allowed by the Minister, the Minister may—

- (a) take action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the rent or instalments and penalty interest owing; or
- (b) forfeit the lease under chapter 5, part 4; or³⁸
- (c) cancel the licence or permit.

197 Notice of intention to cancel

(1) The Minister must give notice to the lessee, licensee or permittee of the Minister's intention to take action to recover the rent, instalments, penalty interest or deferred interest or to cancel the licence or permit.³⁹

(2) The notice must state a reasonable time in which the Minister will not take action if the rent, instalments, penalty interest or deferred interest are paid.

(3) The notice must state the amount of rent, instalments and deferred interest payable by the lessee, licensee or permittee and the amount of penalty interest accruing each day.

(4) The time must not be less than 28 days from the day of the notice.

198 Minister may reinstate if payment made

If a licence or permit has been cancelled because the rent, penalty interest or deferred interest was not paid, the Minister may reinstate the licence or permit if—

38 Chapter 5, part 4 is about forfeiture.

39 Notice of intention to forfeit a lease is dealt with in chapter 5, part 4.

- (a) the licensee or permittee makes payment of all amounts outstanding; and
- (b) the Minister is satisfied the licensee or permittee had a reasonable excuse for not complying with the payment requirements.

PART 2—CONDITIONS

Division 1—General conditions

199 Duty of care condition

All leases, licences and permits are subject to the condition that the lessee, licensee or permittee has the responsibility for a duty of care for the land.

200 Noxious plants condition

(1) All leases, licences and permits are subject to the condition that the lessee, licensee or permittee must keep noxious plants on the land under control.

(2) If a person does not comply with subsection (1), the Minister may bring the noxious plants under control.

(3) The Minister's cost of bringing the noxious plants under control is a debt owing to the State and may be recovered from the person in a court of competent jurisdiction.

201 Information condition

All leases, licences and permits are subject to the condition that the lessee, licensee or permittee must give the Minister the information the Minister asks for about the lease, licence or permit.

202 Improvement condition

A term lease for pastoral purposes is subject to the condition that the lessee not make improvements or carry out development work on the lease within 2 years of the expiry of the lease, without the Minister's written approval.

Division 2—Other conditions

203 Typical conditions

A lease may be subject to any of the following conditions—

- (a) about improvements or development on or to the land;
- (b) about the care, sustainability and protection of the land;
- (c) about the conversion or renewal of the lease;
- (d) about the provision of reasonable services, roads and infrastructure external to but servicing the land;
- (e) about time frames and milestones for finishing conditions over the term of the lease;
- (f) other conditions the Minister considers appropriate.

204 Survey condition

(1) A lease, licence or permit may be subject to a condition (a “**survey condition**”) that the land must be surveyed under the *Surveyors Act 1977* by, and at the cost of, the lessee, licensee or permittee.

(2) A survey condition may set a time within which the survey plan must be lodged in the land registry.

(3) If the person is able to demonstrate a good reason for not fulfilling a survey condition within the time stated, the Minister may extend the time.

(4) If a person does not comply with subsection (2), the Minister may arrange for the survey to be carried out or finished and charge the person the cost of the survey.

205 Tied condition

(1) A lease may be subject to a condition (a “**tied condition**”) that it is tied to other land.

(2) Subsection (1) may apply even if both parcels of land are different tenures.

(3) It is a breach of condition of the lease if the lease or the other land are disposed of independent of each other.

206 Personal residence condition

(1) A lease may be subject to a condition (a “**personal residence condition**”) that the lessee personally lives on the lease for the first 7 years of its term.

(2) A personal residence condition applies to leases—

- (a) obtained at ballot; and
- (b) to which the Minister considers it should apply; and
- (c) if the lease was issued under the repealed Act and the lease or opening notification contained a personal residence condition.

(3) A personal residence condition does not apply for the first 3 months of a lease.

(4) A lessee must not transfer a lease still subject to a personal residence condition.

(5) A lessee may not sublease a lease during the first 3 years that the lease is subject to a personal residence condition.

(6) After the first 3 years, the lessee may sublease the lease only if the lessee continues with the personal residence condition.

(7) The Minister, by separate written notice, may cancel or temporarily suspend a personal residence condition.

207 Another person may complete personal residence condition

(1) If, while a personal residence condition still applies to a lease—

- (a) a lessee dies—the condition may be performed by a person beneficially interested in the lease, or by a person appointed by the executor of the estate of the lessee; or

- (b) an administrator under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 2000* is appointed for a lessee—the condition may be performed by a family member or the administrator; or
- (c) a lessee becomes bankrupt—the condition may be performed by a person appointed by the trustee in bankruptcy; or
- (d) the lease comes under the control of or is vested in the public trustee—the condition may be performed by a person appointed by the public trustee.

(2) A person fulfilling a personal residence condition must be eligible to be a lessee under this Act.

(3) If a lessee carrying out a personal residence condition is a joint tenant or holder of a joint interest in common, another of the joint tenants or holders of the joint interest in common may perform the condition.

208 Resumption condition

(1) A lease may be subject to a condition that—

- (a) all or part of the lease may be resumed by giving the lessee 6 months written notice; and
- (b) if all or part of the lease is resumed—compensation will be paid only for improvements on the part of the lease resumed.

(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that no compensation is payable for the part of the lease resumed.

209 Performance security condition

(1) A lease, licence and permit may include a condition that the lessee, licensee or permittee give performance security for failure to comply with conditions under the lease, licence or permit.

(2) The Minister may approve a change of the amount of the performance security during the term of the lease, licence or permit.

Division 3—Changing conditions**210 Changing conditions**

(1) The Minister may change the conditions of a lease or licence, with the agreement of the lessee or licensee.

(2) The Minister, with the agreement of the lessee or licensee, may extend the time within which any condition of a lease or licence must be performed.

(3) The chief executive may change the conditions of a permit, with the agreement of the permittee.

(4) The chief executive, with the agreement of the permittee, may extend the time within which any condition of a permit must be performed.

(5) If a lessee, licensee or permittee has agreed to a change of condition—

- (a) the chief executive must record the change in the appropriate register; and
- (b) if a person has possession of a tenure document for the lease, licence or permit—the person must return the tenure document to the land registry.

(6) A change of condition is binding from the day it is recorded.

(7) No fee is payable for recording a change in condition in the appropriate register.

(8) The term, or the purpose, of a lease may not be changed under this section.

211 Conditions must be reviewed

(1) The Minister must consider whether to carry out a review on the conditions of a lease once every 15 years after the issue of a lease.

(2) A review must not be made within 10 years of a lease issuing or the last review.

(3) A review must be performed in consultation with the lessee.

(4) This section applies only to leases issued on or after the commencement.

212 Minister may change conditions after review

(1) After reviewing a lease, the Minister may decide, with or without the lessee's agreement, to change a condition (a "**review change**") about the protection and sustainability of the land.

(2) The lessee must be given written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

(3) The lessee may appeal against the decision if the lessee considers the change is not necessary to protect or help the sustainability of the land.

(4) If the appeal is dismissed or the lessee does not appeal—

(a) the chief executive must record the change in the appropriate register; and

(b) if a person has possession of a tenure document for the lease—the person must return the tenure document to the land registry.

(5) A change of condition is binding from the day it is recorded.

(6) No fee is payable for recording a change in condition in the appropriate register.

(7) No compensation is payable by the State for a review change.

Division 4—Compliance with conditions**213 Obligation to perform conditions**

(1) A lessee, licensee or permittee must perform all of the conditions of their lease, licence or permit.

(2) If a lessee, licensee or permittee fails to perform all of the conditions of their lease, licence or permit, the lease may be forfeited or the licence or permit cancelled.

(3) If no action is taken on a breach of condition of a lease, licence or permit, it is not a waiver, authorisation of or excuse for the breach.

214 Land protection

(1) The Minister may give a lessee or licensee a written notice (a "**remedial action notice**") to take remedial action, within a reasonable time, to protect a lease or licence if the Minister is of the opinion the lessee or licensee is using the lease or licence—

- (a) beyond its capability for sustainable production; and
- (b) in a way not fulfilling the lessee or licensee's responsibility for a duty of care for the land; and
- (c) in a way likely to cause, or has caused, permanent or serious land degradation.

(2) The action to be taken under the remedial action notice is a condition of the lease or licence from the day the notice is given.

(3) If a remedial action notice is given to a lessee or licensee—

- (a) the chief executive must record the details of the notice in the appropriate register; and
- (b) if a person has possession of a tenure document for the lease or licence—the person must return the tenure document to the land registry.

(4) The lessee or licensee may appeal against the action to be taken under a remedial action notice if the lessee or licensee considers the action is not necessary to protect the land.

(5) If the appeal is upheld, the chief executive must remove the details of the remedial action notice from the appropriate register.

(6) No fee is payable for recording or removing a remedial action notice from a register.

(7) If a lessee does not carry out the action within the time stated in the remedial action notice, the lease may be forfeited.

(8) If a licensee does not carry out the action within the time stated in the remedial action notice, the licence may be cancelled.

PART 3—RESUMPTION AND COMPENSATION

Division 1—Resumption of a lease or easement

215 Application of division

(1) This division applies to the resumption of a lease and the taking or cancellation of an easement.

(2) However, the division does not apply to—

- (a) the resumption of a lease under a condition of the lease; or⁴⁰
- (b) the resumption of possession of part of a lease subject to a reservation.⁴¹

216 Resumption of lease

(1) A lease or part of a lease may be resumed by order in council.

(2) If an easement over a lease is adequate for a purpose, an order in council may take an easement over the lease instead of resuming the lease.

(3) The taking of an easement is a resumption under this division.

(4) An order in council under this part is not subordinate legislation.

217 Resumption of an easement

(1) An easement over unallocated State land or a reserve may be cancelled by order in council.

(2) The cancellation of an easement is a resumption under this division.

218 Resumption for constructing authorities

(1) A resumption may be for a constructing authority other than the State.

(2) The costs incurred by the State for the resumption must be paid by the constructing authority.

(3) The costs incurred are payable even if the resumption is discontinued.

(4) Costs outstanding are a debt payable to the State and may be recovered by the State from the constructing authority in a court of competent jurisdiction.

40 See division 2.

41 See division 3.

(5) This section is subject to the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*, section 5(3).⁴²

219 Effect of resumption

(1) If a lease or part of a lease is resumed under this division, the land the subject of the interest comprising the lease or the part of the lease is free of any interest or obligation arising under the lease.

(2) If an easement is taken, the rights in the easement vest—

- (a) in the State; or
- (b) if the resumption is made for a constructing authority—in the constructing authority.

(3) Every person who has a lawful interest in—

- (a) a resumed lease, or part of a resumed lease; or
- (b) part of a lease affected by the taking of an easement; or
- (c) an easement cancelled by order in council;

(a “**compensation claimant**”) has a right to claim compensation as prescribed by the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*.

220 Service of order in council

(1) The Minister must serve a copy of the order in council on each person who has a registered interest in—

- (a) the lease affected by the resumption; or
- (b) the easement cancelled.

(2) The copy must be served immediately after notification of the order in council in the gazette.

(3) Failure to comply with subsection (1) or (2) does not affect the validity of the order in council.

⁴² Under the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*, section 5(3) the resumption must be for a purpose for which a constructing authority may take land.

221 Application of Acquisition of Land Act 1967

(1) The *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*, part 4 applies to a claim for compensation for a resumption under this division with the following changes⁴³—

- (a) a reference to a constructing authority is a reference to the State;
- (b) a reference to the owner of land is a reference to the lessee of the lease affected by the resumption;
- (c) the compensation claimant refers the claim for compensation to the court by filing in the office of the registrar of the court—
 - (i) copies of the claim given by the claimant to the State; and
 - (ii) a copy of the order in council that effected the resumption;
- (d) all other necessary changes and any changes prescribed under the regulations.

(4) If a resumption is made of a freeholding lease that has been converted from a perpetual lease, the compensation payable must not be less than the compensation that would have been payable had the conversion not happened.

222 Revoking a resumption

(1) A resumption may be revoked by repealing the order in council effecting the resumption.

(2) The revocation may be made only before compensation has been paid or decided by the court.

(3) On repeal of the order in council, the resumption is taken not to have happened.

(4) However, a compensation claimant is entitled to claim compensation only for loss, reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the claimant in relation to the resumption before it was revoked.

(5) The Minister must decide the amount of the loss, costs and expenses.

(6) The compensation claimant may appeal against the Minister's decision.

⁴³ *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*, part 4 is about the assessment and payment of compensation.

*Division 2—Resumption of a lease under a condition of the lease***223 Application of division**

This division applies to a lease containing a condition that all or part of the lease may be resumed.

224 Resumption of lease

(1) A lease or part of a lease may be resumed by the Minister.

(2) However, the resumption must be in accordance with the condition in the lease allowing the resumption.

225 Effect of resumption

(1) If a lease or part of a lease is resumed under this division, the land the subject of the interest comprising the lease or the part of the lease is free of any interest or obligation arising under the lease.

(2) The owner of lawful improvements on the lease has the right to claim the compensation allowed under this division.

(3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the lessee is the owner of improvements made to the lease by the State only if the lessee has paid for the improvements.

226 Compensation limited to improvements

(1) Compensation for a resumption under this division is payable only for lawful improvements on the lease or part of the lease resumed.

(2) The compensation is the value of the improvements on the day the resumption takes effect.

(3) The Minister must decide the compensation payable.

(4) The value of the improvements must be assessed as their market value in a sale of the lease if the lease had not been resumed.

(5) The lessee may appeal against the Minister's decision.

227 Development work an improvement

For this division, development work is taken to be an improvement.

Division 3—Resumption of a reservation for a public purpose**228 Application of division**

This division applies to a lease, a deed of grant or a deed of grant in trust, containing a reservation for a public purpose and states the area of land reserved.

229 Resumption of reservation

(1) Possession of the area or part of the area of a lease, deed of grant or deed of grant in trust reserved for a public purpose may be resumed by order in council.

(2) If the reservation area is identified by description, the resumption may apply only to the land described.

(3) If the reservation area is not identified by description, possession of any part of the lease, deed of grant or deed of grant in trust, up to the total area of the reservation, may be resumed.

230 Effect of resumption of possession

(1) If possession of all or part of the reservation is resumed, the resumed area becomes unallocated State land free of any interest or obligation.

(2) An owner of lawful improvements on the resumed area has a right to claim the compensation allowed under this division.

(3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the lessee, trustee or registered owner is the owner of improvements made by the State on the resumed area only if the lessee, trustee or registered owner has paid for the improvements.

231 Application of Acquisition of Land Act 1967

(1) The *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*, part 4 applies to a claim for compensation for a resumption of possession under this division with the following changes⁴⁴—

- (a) a reference to a constructing authority is a reference to the State;
- (b) a reference to the owner of land is a reference to the owner of improvements affected by the resumption;
- (c) the owner of improvements refers the claim for compensation to the court by filing in the office of the registrar of the court—
 - (i) copies of the claim given by the owner of improvements to the State; and
 - (ii) a copy of the order in council effecting the resumption;
- (d) all other necessary changes and any changes prescribed by the regulations.

232 Compensation limited to improvements

(1) Compensation for a resumption of possession under this division is payable only for lawful improvements on the resumed area.

(2) The compensation is the value of the improvements on the day the resumption takes effect.

(3) The Minister must decide the compensation payable.

(4) The value of the improvements must be assessed as their market value in a sale of the land if possession of the land had not been resumed.

(5) The owner of the improvements may appeal against the Minister's decision.

233 Development work an improvement

For this division, development work is taken to be an improvement.

⁴⁴ *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*, part 4 is about the assessment and payment of compensation.

PART 4—FORFEITURE

Division 1—Grounds for forfeiture

234 When lease may be forfeited

A lease may be forfeited—

- (a) if the lessee defaults in the payment of an amount payable to the State under this Act for the lease; or⁴⁵
- (b) if the lessee breaches a condition of the lease; or
- (c) if the lessee contravenes a provision of this Act in relation to the lease; or
- (d) if the lessee acquired the lease by fraud; or
- (e) if the lessee has more than 1 conviction, not including any spent convictions, for tree clearing offences, regardless of whether any of the offences were committed on the land the subject of the lease.

Division 2—Forfeiture of leases, generally

234A Non-application of div 2

This division does not apply to the forfeiture of a lease under section 234(e).

235 Notice of forfeiture for outstanding amounts

(1) Before a lease is forfeited because of non-payment of an amount payable to the State under this Act for the lease, the Minister must give the lessee and any mortgagee at least 28 days notice of the Minister's intention to forfeit the lease.

(2) The notice must state the amount outstanding and the amount of any interest accruing each day.

⁴⁵ The Minister may take action for non-payment. See section 196 (Minister may take action for non-payment).

236 Minister's options if amount unpaid

If the amount outstanding, and any interest, is not paid at the expiry of the notice, the Minister may forfeit the lease or allow the mortgagee to sell the lease under this part.

237 Minister may reinstate lease if payment made

If a lease is forfeited because of the non-payment of an amount payable to the State under this Act for the lease, the Minister may reinstate the lease if—

- (a) the lessee makes payment of all amounts owing; and
- (b) the Minister is satisfied the lessee had a reasonable excuse for not complying with the payment requirements.

238 Application to the court for forfeiture

(1) Before a lease is forfeited other than for non-payment of an amount payable to the State under this Act for the lease, the Minister must refer the matter to the court to decide whether the lease may be forfeited.

(2) The Minister must give the lessee and any mortgagee at least 28 days notice of the Minister's intention to refer the matter to the court.

(3) The notice must state the grounds on which the Minister considers the lease may be forfeited.

(4) A copy of the notice must be filed in the court at the same time as the Minister refers the matter to court.

239 Governor in Council's options if court decides on forfeiture

If the court decides that the lease may be forfeited, the Governor in Council may—

- (a) forfeit the lease; or
- (b) decide not to forfeit the lease, but instead to—
 - (i) allow the lease to continue but subject to the additional conditions the Governor in Council considers appropriate; or
 - (ii) allow the lessee to convert the lease to a lease of a lesser tenure, for the same or a lesser area, and subject to the

conditions the Governor in Council considers appropriate;
or

- (iii) allow the lessee to sell the lease within a time decided by the Governor in Council; or
- (iv) allow the mortgagee to sell the lease under this part.

240 Publication of notice of forfeiture

(1) If the Governor in Council forfeits a lease, notice of forfeiture must be—

- (a) given, in writing, to the lessee; and
- (b) published in the gazette.

(2) The forfeiture takes effect on the day the notice is gazetted.

(3) Notice of the forfeiture must be registered in the appropriate register.

Division 3—Forfeiture of leases for repeated convictions for tree clearing offences

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

240A Application of div 3

This division applies for the forfeiture of a lease under section 234(e).

Subdivision 2—Procedure for forfeiting lease

240B Show cause notice

(1) Before the lease is forfeited, the Minister must give the lessee a notice (a “**show cause notice**”) inviting the lessee to show cause why the lease should not be forfeited.

(2) The show cause notice must state the following—

- (a) that the Minister proposes to forfeit the lease;
- (b) the ground for the proposed forfeiture;

- (c) the facts and circumstances that are the basis for the ground;
- (d) that the lessee may make, within a stated period (the “**show cause period**”), written representations to the Minister to show why the lease should not be forfeited.

(3) The show cause period must end at least 14 business days after the lessee is given the notice.

240C Decision about forfeiture

(1) In deciding whether to forfeit the lease, the Minister must consider any written representations made by the lessee in the show cause period.

(2) Within 5 business days after deciding whether to forfeit the lease, the Minister must give the lessee written notice of the decision.

(3) If the Minister decides to forfeit the lease, the notice must include reasons for the decision.

240D Right of appeal

(1) The lessee may appeal against the Minister’s decision to forfeit the lease.⁴⁶

(2) The Minister must not act to forfeit the lease until—

- (a) the expiration of the 42 days mentioned in section 424(1) for applying for a review of the decision to forfeit the lease, if no application is made; or
- (b) if an application is made, until all proceedings under chapter 7, part 3, and any appeals from those proceedings, are ended.

240E Publication of notice of forfeiture

(1) If the Minister forfeits the lease, notice of the forfeiture must be—

- (a) given, in writing, to the lessee; and
- (b) published in the gazette.

(2) The forfeiture takes effect on the day the notice is gazetted.

⁴⁶ Under section 421 (Notice of right of appeal to be given), a person who has a right to appeal against a decision must be given written notice of the right.

(3) The Minister must ensure notice of the forfeiture is registered in the appropriate register.

Division 4—Effect of forfeiture

241 Effect of forfeiture

On forfeiture of a lease—

- (a) the lease ends; and
- (b) the lessee is divested of any interest in the lease; and
- (c) the land the subject of the lease becomes unallocated State land free of any encumbrance.

242 Lessee to give up possession on forfeiture

(1) On forfeiture of a lease, any person occupying the lease must immediately vacate the land.

(2) A person who fails to give up possession under subsection (1) is taken to be a person who is unlawfully occupying unallocated State land.⁴⁷

243 Improvements on forfeited lease

(1) The lessee of a forfeited lease may remove the lessee's improvements on the lease only with the written approval of, and within a time stated by, the Minister.

(2) The improvements are forfeited to the State if—

- (a) the Minister has not given written approval for their removal; or
- (b) the Minister has given written approval for their removal but the improvements have not been removed within the time stated by the Minister.

(3) The lessee has a right to payment for the improvements under part 5 unless the improvements become the property of the State for a lease forfeited because the—

⁴⁷ Action for trespassing may be taken under chapter 7, part 2.

- (a) lessee acquired the lease by fraud; or
- (b) lessee was not eligible to acquire or hold the lease.

244 Sale by mortgagee instead of forfeiture

(1) After receiving a notice under section 235 or 238, a mortgagee of a lease may make written application for permission to sell the lease.⁴⁸

(2) The application must be sent to the chief executive.

(3) If the Governor in Council approves the sale of the lease by the mortgagee, the chief executive must give written notice of the Governor in Council's approval to the mortgagee and the lessee.

(4) After receiving the notice approving the sale, the mortgagee must sell the lease as a mortgagee in possession under chapter 6, part 4, division 4.⁴⁹

245 Effect of forfeiture of lease issued without competition for development purposes

If a lease issued without competition for development purposes is forfeited, all project plans, feasibility studies and the results of investigations for the lease that have been given to the chief executive by the lessee become the property of the State.

PART 5—PAYMENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Division 1—Payment for improvements by incoming lessee etc.

246 Application of division

This division applies to land—

- (a) that has been the subject of a lease—

48 Section 235 is about forfeiture of a lease for outstanding amounts. Section 238 is about applying to the court for forfeiture.

49 Chapter 6, part 4, division 4 is about registering dealings about mortgages.

- (i) that has been forfeited; or
- (ii) all or part of which has been surrendered absolutely; or
- (iii) that has expired; or
- (b) that has been the subject of an occupation licence that—
 - (i) has been cancelled; or
 - (ii) has been surrendered absolutely; or
- (c) that has been set aside as a reserve if—
 - (i) the reserve has been revoked; and
 - (ii) the improvements on the reserve have been made by the trustee of the reserve, or by a person with the trustee's authority.

247 Application of payment for improvements by incoming lessee or buyer

(1) If the State receives payment from an incoming lessee or buyer for the improvements and development work on land to which this division applies, the State must pay the amount to—

- (a) for a lease—the previous lessee; or
- (b) for an occupation licence—the previous licensee; or
- (c) for a reserve—the person who owned the improvements on the reserve.

(2) However, no amount is payable by the State to the person who was the registered lessee of the lease, if the lease was forfeited because the lessee acquired the lease by fraud or was not eligible to acquire or hold the lease.

248 Unclaimed improvement amounts

If the chief executive can not find the person entitled to receive payment for the improvements or the person does not collect the amount from the State within 6 years from the day the State received the amount, the amount is forfeited to the State.

*Division 2—Payment by the State for improvements***249 Payment by the State for improvements**

(1) If a term lease for pastoral purposes expires or is surrendered absolutely, or a perpetual lease for grazing or agricultural purposes is surrendered, and the State—

(a) sets aside any land, that was a part of the lease, as a reserve for a community purpose; or

(b) dedicates any land, that was a part of the lease, as a road;

the State must pay, to the person who was the lessee, the value of any lawful improvements on the part of the land set aside or dedicated.

(2) The value is the value of the improvements on the day of the expiry or surrender.

(3) The Minister must decide the amount payable.

(4) The value of the improvements must be assessed as their market value in a sale of a lease of the same term and tenure as the expired or surrendered lease.

(5) The lessee may appeal against the Minister's decision.

(6) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the lessee is the owner of improvements made to a lease by the State only if the lessee has paid for the improvements.

(7) In this section—

“development work” means an improvement.

*Division 3—General***250 Amounts owing to the State to be deducted**

If a lessee or other person is entitled to payment under this part, the State may deduct the following amounts from the amount payable to the lessee or other person—

(a) an amount in payment of expenses incurred by the State to rectify damage caused to the land by the lessee;

(b) any amount owing to the State under this Act.

251 Payment to mortgagee

If a lease was subject to a registered mortgage and payment is later made for improvements on the land, the Minister may deduct from the amount of the payment and pay to the mortgagee all or part of any amount owing to the mortgagee by the lessee under the mortgage on the day the lease ended.

PART 6—TREE MANAGEMENT***Division 1—General*****252 Object of part**

The object of this part is to manage trees on unallocated State land and on reserves, deeds of grant in trust, roads, licences, permits and leases on which the State owns the trees, consistent with the following principles—

- (a) to maintain the productivity of the land;
- (b) to allow the development of the land;
- (c) to prevent land degradation;
- (d) to maintain biodiversity;
- (e) to maintain the environmental and amenity values of the landscape;
- (f) to maintain the scientific, recreation and tourism values of the land;
- (g) to ensure public safety.

253 Definitions

In this part—

“destroy” a tree means felling, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning, or destroying trees in other ways.

“lopping” a tree means cutting or pruning branches of the tree, but does not include—

- (a) removing the trunk of the tree; or

- (b) cutting or pruning branches of the tree so severely that the tree is likely to die.

254 Application of part

This part applies only to—

- (a) land on which trees are owned by the State; and⁵⁰
- (b) to remove any doubt—trust land.

Division 2—Tree clearing permit

255 Tree clearing permit needed

(1) A person must not—

- (a) clear a tree or allow a tree to be cleared on land other than under a tree clearing permit or under an exemption under division 3; or
- (b) contravene a condition of a tree clearing permit or exemption.

Maximum penalty—1 665 penalty units.

(2) For a proceeding against a person for an offence against subsection (1), the Criminal Code, section 24,⁵¹ does not apply.

256 Recovery of rehabilitation costs

(1) On conviction of a person under section 255, the court may order the person to pay to the State, within a stated time, an amount that is the total of—

- (a) the cost of any remedial work or rehabilitation necessary or desirable because of the offence; and
- (b) the value of every tree cleared or destroyed, which is the price ordinarily obtainable for the sale of the tree.

(2) The amount mentioned in subsection (1) is a debt owing to the State and may be recovered from the person in a court of competent jurisdiction.

⁵⁰ *Forestry Act 1959*, section 45 is about the ownership of forest products.

⁵¹ Criminal Code, section 24 (Mistake of fact)

(3) This section does not limit the court's powers under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* or any other law.

257 When tree clearing permit is not needed

A tree clearing permit is not needed by—

- (a) a trustee of an existing deed of grant in trust for Aboriginal or Islander inhabitants to clear trees on the deed of grant in trust; or
- (b) a trustee prescribed under the regulations, to clear trees on the land for which the person is trustee; or
- (c) a person clearing trees for routine management purposes prescribed under the regulations or routine rural management purposes prescribed under the regulations and in accordance with division 3; or
- (d) a person permitted by another Act to clear trees; or
- (e) a person clearing noxious plants or plants prescribed under the regulations as plants for which a tree clearing permit is not needed, unless the clearing is by mechanical means in an environmentally sensitive area; or
- (f) if existing rail corridor land, new rail corridor land, non-rail corridor land or commercial corridor land (within the meaning of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*) is not subject to a commercial lease—a person to clear trees from the land for routine transport corridor management and safety purposes.

258 Tree clearing permit needed despite condition in lease

Even if a condition of a lease requires clearing or destruction of trees, the lessee must still obtain a tree clearing permit before complying with the condition.

259 Who may apply for tree clearing permit

The following persons may apply for a tree clearing permit—

- (a) any person for unallocated State land or roads;
- (b) a lessee for the lessee's lease;
- (c) a trustee for the land for which the person is trustee;

- (d) a licensee for the licensee's licence;
- (e) a permittee for the permittee's permit.

260 How application for tree clearing permit made

- (1) An application for a tree clearing permit must—
 - (a) be made in the approved form; and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee and documents prescribed under the regulations; and
 - (c) be lodged at an office of the department for the relevant district.
- (2) The chief executive may ask the applicant for—
 - (a) a property vegetation management plan; or
 - (b) a map clearly delineating the area to be cleared.

261 Property vegetation management plan

A property vegetation management plan must identify the following—

- (a) the main features of the land, including natural features and improvements;
- (b) major vegetation types or regional ecosystems;
- (c) environmentally sensitive areas;
- (ca) any areas affected by land degradation;
- (d) stands of commercial timber;
- (e) the area of the land currently cleared;
- (f) the area proposed to be cleared;
- (g) the proposed land use after the initial clearing of the trees;
- (h) the way the trees are to be cleared;
- (i) the likely follow-up operations to control regrowth;
- (j) any planned revegetation or rehabilitation;
- (k) other information prescribed under the regulations.

262 Issues chief executive must consider

(1) In deciding whether to issue a tree clearing permit, and in deciding on any conditions to be imposed, the chief executive must consider the following issues having regard to the object of this part—

- (a) the protection of restricted vegetation types and areas of heritage value;
- (b) the existence of any native title;
- (c) the protection of environmentally sensitive areas;
- (ca) any effect of the clearing on land degradation;
- (d) the protection of important tree resources;
- (e) the protection of water catchments;
- (f) the protection of scenic, visual and landscape values;
- (g) the economic and social benefits in the development of the land to increase or maintain livestock or agricultural production;
- (h) the economic and social benefits in clearing trees to accommodate buildings, development works and utilities;
- (i) the economic and social benefits in harvesting timber for structural improvements in developing land where the timber is situated;
- (j) public safety and fire management.

(2) The chief executive must also consider the following issues in evaluating an application—

- (a) the purpose and conditions of the lease, licence, permit or reserve;
- (b) the species or types of trees proposed to be cleared;
- (c) the existence and extent of commercial timber on the land proposed to be cleared;
- (d) the existence and extent of environmentally sensitive areas on the land proposed to be cleared;
- (e) the extent of the proposed tree clearing and the proportion of the land already cleared;
- (f) the extent of clearing in a catchment and the likely impact of clearing and follow-up operations on land in a catchment;

- (g) the proposed land use after the initial clearing of the trees;
- (h) the way the trees are to be cleared;
- (i) the likely follow-up operations in the control of regrowth;
- (j) the value for beekeeping purposes of the trees on the land proposed to be cleared;
- (k) the heritage or cultural value of the trees on the land proposed to be cleared;
- (l) the information contained in any property vegetation management plan lodged;
- (m) any relevant local guidelines for broadscale tree clearing;
- (n) if there are no relevant local guidelines for broadscale tree clearing—the contents of any broadscale tree clearing policy document;
- (o) whether the applicant has been convicted of a tree clearing offence in the relevant period, regardless of whether the offence was committed before the relevant period;
- (p) other issues the chief executive considers relevant.

(3) In this section—

“relevant period” means the period, starting after the commencement of this definition, of 5 years immediately before the application is made.

263 Chief executive may issue tree clearing permit

(1) The chief executive may—

- (a) issue a tree clearing permit with or without conditions; or
- (b) refuse to issue a tree clearing permit.

(2) A condition may limit the area to be cleared to a smaller area than the area proposed in the application.

(2A) The applicant for a tree clearing permit may appeal against a condition imposed by the chief executive under subsection (1)(a) (including a condition mentioned in subsection (2)).⁵²

⁵² Under section 421 (Notice of right of appeal to be given), a person who has a right to appeal against a decision must be given written notice of the person’s right to appeal.

(3) The chief executive may issue a tree clearing permit inconsistent with guidelines for broadscale tree clearing only if the chief executive is satisfied special circumstances exist.

(4) If the chief executive refuses to issue a tree clearing permit, the chief executive must give written notice to the applicant of the refusal.

(4A) The applicant may appeal against the chief executive's refusal to issue the permit.

(5) To remove any doubt, it is declared that no compensation is payable if a tree clearing permit is refused.

264 Terms of tree clearing permit

(1) A tree clearing permit—

- (a) must not be for a term longer than 5 years; and
- (b) must state the purpose for which the trees are to be cleared; and
- (c) if a property vegetation management plan accompanied the application—must include the final form of the plan as approved by the chief executive; and
- (d) may state the way the trees must be cleared.

(2) If the term of a tree clearing permit is less than 5 years, the chief executive may extend the term, but the total term of the permit must not be longer than 5 years.

265 Conditions of tree clearing permit

(1) A tree clearing permit is subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the person must not cause or allow a tree on the land (other than a tree to which the permit applies) to be destroyed, damaged or otherwise interfered with;
- (b) if the permit states the way trees are to be cleared—the person must not cause or allow them to be cleared in another way;
- (c) if the permit included a property vegetation management plan—the person must comply with the plan;
- (d) conditions prescribed under the regulations;

- (e) conditions imposed by the chief executive and included in the permit.

(2) A permit issued to a lessee to clear trees so the timber from the trees may be used in improving the lease from which the trees were cleared, may not be subject to a condition requiring the lessee to pay any amount by way of royalty.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a lease consisting of all or part of a State forest or timber reserve.

266 Cancellation of tree clearing permit

(1) The chief executive may cancel a tree clearing permit if the chief executive is satisfied—

- (a) the permit was issued on the basis of false or misleading material contained in or accompanying the application; or
- (b) a person has contravened a condition of the permit; or
- (c) the clearing of trees has been carried out in a way—
 - (i) not likely to be complete or effective; or
 - (ii) likely to be harmful or injurious to the land or adjoining land; or
- (d) there has been a substantial change in circumstances since the issue of the permit and the permit would not now be issued.

(2) A tree clearing permit may be cancelled whether or not a prosecution has been started for an offence against this part.

(3) A person to whom a tree clearing permit has been issued under this division may appeal against the chief executive's cancellation of the permit under subsection (1).⁵³

(4) A person for whose benefit a tree clearing permit is continued in force under section 267 may appeal against the chief executive's cancellation of the permit under subsection (1).

53 Under section 421 (Notice of right of appeal to be given), a person who has a right to appeal against a decision must be given written notice of the person's right to appeal.

267 Tree clearing permit may continue on transfer

A tree clearing permit continues in force for the benefit of a transferee of a lease if—

- (a) a property vegetation management plan was approved for the permit; and
- (b) before the transfer is registered, the transferee gives written notice to the chief executive that the transferee is aware of, and agrees to, the conditions of the permit.

Division 3—Clearing for routine management and routine rural management purposes

268 Routine management

(1) A person who would normally be able to apply for a tree clearing permit over land does not have to obtain a tree clearing permit if the person is clearing trees on the land for routine management purposes prescribed under the regulations.

(2) However, the person must comply with section 270.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a lessee of a lease used for agriculture or grazing.

269 Routine rural management

A lessee may clear trees for routine rural management purposes prescribed under the regulations without obtaining a tree clearing permit if—

- (a) the lease is—
 - (i) used for agriculture or grazing; and
 - (ii) not a lease over a State forest or timber reserve; and
 - (iii) not a lease over a protected area, or forest reserve, under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; and
- (b) the lessee complies with section 270.

270 Conditions of clearing

(1) A person mentioned in section 268 or a lessee mentioned in section 269 must not—

- (a) remove the trees cleared from the lease; or
- (b) clear trees in an environmentally sensitive area; or
- (c) clear trees prescribed under the regulations.

(2) However, a person or lessee may clear trees prescribed under the regulations if the following conditions are satisfied—

- (a) the lessee or trustee must give the chief executive written notice of the following—
 - (i) the species of the trees intended to be cleared;
 - (ii) the quantity of the trees intended to be cleared;
 - (iii) the routine management or routine rural management purposes for which the trees are intended to be cleared;
- (b) the notice must be accompanied by a map clearly showing the area to be cleared;
- (c) the person or lessee must have received written acknowledgment from the chief executive that the chief executive has received the notice;
- (d) 28 days must have elapsed since the person or lessee received the written acknowledgment;
- (e) in the 28 day period, the person or lessee is not given written notice that the chief executive objects to the tree clearing.

(3) However, if within the 28 day period the chief executive gives the person or lessee written notice stating conditions that must be complied with in the tree clearing, the person or lessee may clear the trees without obtaining a permit under this section only if the conditions are complied with.

Division 4—Broadscale tree clearing**271 Approval of broadscale tree clearing policy**

(1) The Governor in Council may approve a broadscale tree clearing policy document.

(2) The document must include the issues to be covered in local guidelines, including the following—

- (a) zones for tree clearing guidelines;
- (b) native vegetation communities;
- (c) maximum slope limitations;
- (d) watercourse buffers;
- (e) size and configuration of clumps or strips of trees to be maintained;
- (f) the proportion of vegetation type that should be kept.

(3) If the Governor in Council approves the document, the chief executive must—

- (a) notify the approval by gazette notice stating the places where a copy of the document is available for inspection; and
- (b) keep a copy of the approved document available for inspection, at all regional and district offices of the department, at all times when the offices are open for the transaction of public business.

(4) On payment by a person of the reasonable fee decided by the chief executive, the chief executive must give a copy of the document to the person.

(5) A policy document under this section is not subordinate legislation.

272 Local guidelines for broadscale tree clearing

(1) The Minister must approve guidelines for broadscale tree clearing applying to areas of the State.

(2) Before approving guidelines for an area, the Minister must, with appropriate public input, prepare draft guidelines and must give notice of the draft guidelines.

(3) The notice must—

- (a) be published in a newspaper the Minister considers appropriate; and
- (b) state the places where copies of the draft guidelines—
 - (i) may be inspected; or
 - (ii) bought on payment of the reasonable fee decided by the chief executive; and
- (c) invite submissions on the draft guidelines; and
- (d) state a day by which submissions may be made on the contents of the draft guidelines.

(4) Guidelines are needed only if the Minister is of the opinion that the likely volume of applications for broadscale tree clearing justifies the preparation of the guidelines.

273 Finalising the guidelines

(1) When finalising the guidelines for an area, the Minister must consider all submissions properly made to the Minister.

(2) The guidelines must not be inconsistent with the broadscale tree clearing policy document.

274 Publication of guidelines

On approval of the guidelines for an area, the chief executive must—

- (a) publish notice of the guidelines in a newspaper the chief executive considers appropriate; and
- (b) keep the guidelines available for inspection, at the regional and district offices of the department that the chief executive considers appropriate, at all times when the offices are open for transaction of public business; and
- (c) on payment by a person of the reasonable fee decided by the chief executive, give a copy of the guidelines to the person.

*Division 5—Enforcing compliance***274A Compliance notice**

(1) This section applies if the chief executive or an authorised person (the “**official**”) reasonably believes a person—

- (a) is committing a tree clearing offence; or
- (b) has committed a tree clearing offence.

(2) The official may give the person a notice (“**compliance notice**”) requiring the person to—

- (a) stop committing the offence; or
- (b) stop committing the offence and rectify the matter; or
- (c) rectify the matter.

(3) The compliance notice must state—

- (a) that the official believes the person—
 - (i) is committing a tree clearing offence; or
 - (ii) has committed a tree clearing offence; and
- (b) the tree clearing offence the official believes is being, or has been, committed; and
- (c) briefly, how it is believed the offence is being, or has been committed; and
- (d) if the notice requires the person to rectify a matter—
 - (i) the matter the official believes is reasonably capable of being rectified; and
 - (ii) the reasonable steps the person must take to rectify the matter; and
 - (iii) the stated reasonable period in which the person must take the steps.

(4) The person must comply with the compliance notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(5) If the person does an act, or makes an omission, in contravention of the compliance notice, the official may use reasonable force and take any other reasonable action to stop the contravention.

(6) Any reasonable cost or expense incurred by the official in doing anything under subsection (5) may be recovered as a debt owing to the State by the person.

(7) For this section, if the person has an interest in the land the subject of the compliance notice and all or part of the interest, to the extent it is the subject of the compliance notice, is transferred, in any way, to another person (the “**transferee**”), on the transfer—

- (a) a reference in the compliance notice to the person is taken to be a reference to the transferee; and
- (b) the compliance notice is taken to have been given to the transferee on the transfer of the interest; and
- (c) any outstanding liability, other than criminal liability, of the person becomes a liability of the transferee.

(8) If the compliance notice requires a matter to be rectified by a stated day or within a stated period and it is not reasonably practical for the transferee to comply with the notice by the stated day or within the stated period, the transferee may ask the chief executive to extend the time for compliance with the notice.

Example for subsection (8)—

A is given a compliance notice on 1 January 2004 requiring A to rectify a matter by 30 June 2004. On 1 July 2004, A transfers the land the subject of the compliance notice to B.

(9) If the chief executive, by written notice given to the transferee, extends the time for compliance with the compliance notice, the compliance notice is taken to require the matter to be rectified within the extended time for compliance stated in the chief executive’s written notice.

(10) To remove any doubt, it is declared that on the transfer of the interest, the person to whom the compliance notice was given under subsection (2) is not criminally liable for any contravention of the compliance notice that happens on or after the transfer of the interest.

(11) Subsections (7) to (10) have effect in relation to each successor in title to the transferee’s interest in the same way the subsections had effect in relation to the transferee.

274B Right of appeal

The person may appeal to the court against the official's decision to give the compliance notice.

274C Record of compliance notice in land registry

(1) This section applies if the compliance notice requires the person to rectify a matter.

(2) As soon as practicable after the compliance notice is given, the chief executive must give the registrar of titles written notice of the giving of the notice.

(3) The registrar must keep records showing the compliance notice has been given.

(4) The registrar must keep the records in a way that a search of the register kept by the registrar under any Act relating to title to the land the subject of the compliance notice will show the notice has been given.

(5) As soon as practicable after the compliance notice has been complied with, withdrawn or in any other way terminated, the chief executive must give written notice of the fact to the registrar.

(6) As soon as practicable after receiving a notice under subsection (5), the registrar must remove the particulars of the compliance notice from the registrar's records.

CHAPTER 6—REGISTRATION AND DEALINGS**PART 1—LAND REGISTRY AND REGISTERS***Division 1—Land registry***275 Registers comprising land registry**

The land registry includes the following registers—

- (a) the leasehold land register;

- (b) a register of reserves and trustees of trust land;
- (c) a register of licences and permits;
- (d) a register of easements over unallocated State land;
- (e) a register of State housing leases.

Division 2—Registers

276 Registers to be kept by chief executive

The chief executive must keep the following registers—

- (a) the leasehold land register;
- (b) a register of reserves and trustees of trust land;
- (c) a register of licences and permits;
- (d) a register of easements over unallocated State land;
- (e) a register of State housing leases;
- (f) registers about land prescribed under the regulations.

277 Form of registers

(1) A register kept by the chief executive may be kept in the form (whether or not in a documentary form) the chief executive considers appropriate.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may change the form in which a register or part of a register is kept.

278 Particulars that must be recorded

The chief executive must record in each register the particulars necessary to identify—

- (a) every interest recorded in the register; and
- (b) the name of the person who holds, and the name of each person who has held, the registered interest; and

- (c) all documents registered in the register and when they were lodged and registered; and
- (d) anything else needed to be recorded under this or another Act.

279 Recording issue and end of tenures

(1) When a lease, licence or permit is issued or a reserve is dedicated under this Act, the chief executive must record the particulars of the issue or dedication in the appropriate register.

(2) When a lease is forfeited or surrendered, a licence or permit cancelled or surrendered or a reserve revoked—

- (a) the chief executive must record particulars of the forfeiture, surrender, cancellation or revocation in the appropriate register; and
- (b) if a person has possession of a tenure document for the lease, licence or permit—the person must return the tenure document to the land registry.

280 Particulars that may be recorded

The chief executive may record in a register anything the chief executive considers should be recorded to ensure the register is an accurate, comprehensive and useable record of the relevant land and dealings.

281 Other information may be kept

The chief executive may keep separately from a register information the chief executive considers necessary or desirable for the effective or efficient operation of the register.

282 Distinguishing reference for each document

In registering a document, the chief executive must give the document a distinguishing reference and record the reference in the particulars in the relevant register.

283 Documents form part of a register

- (1) A registered document is part of the register to which it relates.

(2) A registered document forms part of the register from when it is lodged.

284 Entitlement to search a register

(1) When an office of the land registry is open for business and on payment of the fee prescribed under the regulations, a person may—

- (a) search and obtain a copy of—
 - (i) the particulars recorded about a lease, licence, permit or reserve; or
 - (ii) a registered document; or
 - (iii) a document that has been lodged but is not registered (whether or not it has been cancelled); or
 - (iv) information kept under section 281; and
- (b) obtain a copy of the particulars recorded about a lease, licence, permit or reserve, or a registered document, certified by the chief executive to be an accurate copy.

(2) Subsection (1)(a)(iii) does not apply to a document destroyed by the chief executive.

285 Evidentiary effect of certified copies of documents

(1) A document purporting to be a certified copy of the particulars recorded about a lease, licence, permit or reserve obtained under section 284(1)(b) is evidence of the particulars recorded.

(2) A document purporting to be a certified copy of a registered document obtained under section 284(1)(b) is evidence of the registered document.

Division 3—General requirements for documents in registers

286 Form of documents

(1) A document lodged by a person or issued by the chief executive must be in the appropriate form.

(2) A document required or permitted to be executed must be in the appropriate form when it is executed.

(3) In this Act, a reference to a particular type of document is a reference to the document completed in the appropriate form.

287 Registered documents must be in the appropriate form

(1) A document may be registered only if—

- (a) the document is in the appropriate form and correctly executed; and
- (b) if the Minister's approval is needed—the Minister has given written approval to the transaction to which the document relates.

(2) However, if a document is not in the appropriate form, it may be registered if the chief executive is satisfied it is not reasonable to require the document to have been executed in the appropriate form.

288 Certain documents must be signed

(1) A document transferring a lease, sublease or licence or creating an interest in a lease or sublease must be signed by—

- (a) the transferor or the person creating the interest; and
- (b) the transferee or the person in whose favour the interest is to be created or a lawyer authorised by the transferee or person.

(2) A total or partial discharge or release of mortgage need only be signed by the mortgagee.

289 Consent to be written on document etc.

(1) If the consent of a person, other than the Minister, is necessary for the sale or other dealing with a lease, sublease or licence, the consent must be—

- (a) written on the relevant document; or
- (b) if the chief executive considers it appropriate—deposited with the relevant document.

(2) Subsection (3) applies if, under the *Electronic Transactions (Queensland) Act 2001*, an electronic form of the relevant document is lodged or deposited by electronic communication.

- (3) The person is taken to have complied with subsection (1) if—
- (a) a method is used to identify the person and to indicate the person’s consent; and
 - (b) having regard to all the relevant circumstances when the method was used, the method was as reliable as was appropriate for the purposes for which the consent was communicated; and
 - (c) the chief executive consents to the requirement being met by using the method mentioned in paragraph (a).

290 Required number of executed copies to be lodged

The chief executive may refuse to register a document if the number of executed copies of the document prescribed under the regulations are not lodged.

290AA Offence not to use appropriate form

If there is an appropriate form for a document, a person must not knowingly use a form for the document that is not the appropriate form.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 3A—Explanatory format plans

290A Explanatory format plan

(1) Despite section 286, the chief executive may approve the lodging of a plan relating to an interest in land other than a plan of survey (an “**explanatory format plan**”) if the chief executive is satisfied the land to which the interest relates may be accurately defined using—

- (a) information already held in the land registry; or
- (b) other information the chief executive considers gives a high level of accuracy about the extent of the interest.

(2) The chief executive may give directions about the form of an explanatory format plan.

(3) An explanatory format plan must be in the form directed by the chief executive.

(4) Lodging an explanatory format plan, approved under this section, is sufficient compliance with a requirement under this Act to lodge a plan of survey.

Division 4—Powers of the chief executive

291 Chief executive may correct registers

(1) The chief executive may correct a register mentioned in section 276 if the chief executive is satisfied⁵⁴—

- (a) the register is incorrect; and
- (b) the correction will not prejudice the rights of the holder of an interest in the relevant lease, licence, permit or reserve.

(2) The chief executive's power to correct a register includes power to correct a particular in the register or a document forming part of the register.

(3) If a register is corrected, the chief executive must record in the register—

- (a) the state of the register before the correction; and
- (b) the time, day and circumstances of the correction.

(4) A register corrected by the chief executive under this section has the same effect as if the incorrect recording had not been made.

292 Lot-on-plan description

The chief executive may simplify the description of land registered in a register by amending the existing description to a lot-on-plan description.

294 Chief executive may require public notice to be given of certain proposed action

(1) This section applies if a person (the “**applicant**”) asks the chief executive to do any of the following things—

- (a) register a transmission of a registered interest;

54 Section 276 lists the registers to be kept by the chief executive.

- (b) issue a substitute tenure document or other registered document;
- (c) dispense with production of a document.

(2) The chief executive, by written notice, may require the applicant to give public notice of the request.

(3) The chief executive may specify in the notice to the applicant—

- (a) what must be included in the public notice; and
- (b) how many times the public notice must be published; and
- (c) how and when the public notice must be published.

(4) The applicant must satisfy the chief executive that the public notice has been given as required by the chief executive.

PART 2—REGISTRATION AND ITS EFFECT

Division 1—Registration of documents

295 Right to have interest registered

(1) If a person lodges a document transferring or creating an interest in land under this Act, the chief executive must register the document if—

- (a) the document has been correctly executed; and
- (b) the person lodges the document and all other documents needed by the chief executive to effect registration of the document; and
- (c) the document appears on its face to be capable of registration; and
- (d) the person has otherwise complied with this Act for the registration of the document.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not prevent the person from withdrawing the document before it is registered.

296 Tenure document to be returned to land registry

(1) A document mentioned in section 295 may be registered only if any tenure document for the land is returned to the land registry for cancellation.

(2) However, a tenure document need not be returned with any of the following—

- (a) a request to register a writ of execution or a charge created under an Act;
- (b) a document for which the chief executive has dispensed with production of the tenure document.

297 Order of registration of documents

(1) Documents about a single parcel of land must be registered in the order they are lodged.

(2) Subsection (1) is subject to section 308.⁵⁵

298 Priority of registered documents

(1) Registered documents have priority according to when each of them was lodged and not according to when each of them was executed.

(2) A document is taken to be lodged on the day and at the time endorsed on the document by the chief executive as the day and time of the lodgment unless the contrary is proved.

(3) Subsection (1) is not affected by actual, implied or constructive notice.

299 When a document is registered

A document is registered when the particulars about the document are recorded in the relevant register.

⁵⁵ Section 308 is about withdrawing lodged documents before they are registered.

*Division 2—Consequences of registration***300 Benefits of registration**

The benefits of this division apply to a document whether or not valuable consideration has been given.

301 Interest in land not transferred or created until registration

A document does not transfer a lease or licence or create a legal interest in a lease until it is registered.

302 Effect of registration on interest

On registration of a document expressed to transfer or create an interest in land, the interest—

- (a) is transferred or created in accordance with the document; and
- (b) is registered; and
- (c) vests in the person identified in the document as the person entitled to the interest.

303 Evidentiary effect of recording particulars in the register

In all proceedings, the particulars of a registered document recorded in the register are conclusive evidence of—

- (a) the registration of the document; and
- (b) the contents of the document; and
- (c) all things stated or implied in it by this or another Act; and
- (d) when the document was lodged and registered.

PART 3—DOCUMENTS

Division 1—General

304 Correcting unregistered documents

(1) The chief executive may correct an obvious error in a lodged document by noting the correction on the document.

(2) The chief executive may correct an obvious error in a lodged document only if the chief executive is satisfied the document is incorrect and the correction will not prejudice the rights of a person.

(3) A document corrected by the chief executive under this section has the same effect as if the relevant error had not been made.

305 Requisitions

(1) The chief executive, by written notice (the “**requisition**”) given to a person who has lodged or deposited a document, may require the person to—

- (a) re-execute, complete or correct the document if it appears to the chief executive to be wrong, incomplete or defective; or
- (b) produce to the chief executive stated information, or deposit a stated document, in support of the person’s application to register a document.

(2) The chief executive may require the document or information to be verified by statutory declaration or affidavit.

(3) A requisition may state when, and the place where, it must be complied with.

(4) The chief executive may extend the time for complying with a requisition.

(5) The chief executive may refuse to deal with a document lodged or deposited by a person (and any document depending on it for registration) until the person complies with the requisition.

305A Electronic communication of statutory declaration or affidavit

(1) A person is taken to have complied with a requirement under section 305(2) to give the chief executive a statutory declaration or affidavit (the “**verifying document**”) if the person gives a signed electronic form of the verifying document by electronic communication and—

- (a) having regard to all the relevant circumstances when the communication was sent, the method of generating the electronic form of the verifying document provided a reliable way of maintaining the integrity of the information it contained; and
- (b) when the communication was sent, it was reasonable to expect the information contained in the electronic form of the verifying document would be readily accessible so as to be useable for subsequent reference; and
- (c) the chief executive consents to the electronic form of the verifying document being given by electronic communication.

(2) The person is taken to have signed the electronic form of the verifying document if—

- (a) a method is used to identify the person and to indicate the person’s approval of the information communicated; and
- (b) having regard to all the relevant circumstances when the method was used, the method was as reliable as was appropriate for the purposes for which the information was communicated; and
- (c) the chief executive consents to the electronic form of the verifying document being signed by using the method mentioned in paragraph (a).

306 Rejecting document for failure to comply with requisition

(1) If a requisition is not complied with by a person within the time stated or extended by the chief executive, the chief executive may reject the document to which the requisition relates and any document depending on it for registration.

(2) A rejected document loses its priority under section 298 and must be returned by the chief executive to the person who lodged it.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ Under section 298, registered documents have priority according to when they are lodged.

(3) A memorandum recording the rejection of a document may be endorsed on the rejected document or in a separate record kept in the relevant register.

(4) This section does not prevent relodgment of a rejected document after the requisition has been complied with.

307 Borrowing lodged document before registration

(1) The chief executive may permit the following persons to borrow a lodged document before it is registered—

- (a) the person who lodged or deposited the document; or
- (b) the person for whom the document was lodged or deposited; or
- (c) the agent of a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

(2) The person must return the document within the time stated or extended by the chief executive, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—50 penalty units.

308 Withdrawing lodged document before registration

(1) If the chief executive is satisfied the order in which a document has been lodged in relation to other documents is such that the document will not give effect to the intention expressed in it or a related document, or is a document that should not have been lodged, the chief executive may—

- (a) withdraw the document; or
- (b) permit the document to be withdrawn.

(2) A document withdrawn by the chief executive under subsection (1)(a) remains in the land registry, unless the document is a document that should not have been lodged.

(3) The chief executive may relodge a document that has been withdrawn by the chief executive.

(4) On receiving a written application, the chief executive may permit the applicant to relodge a document that the chief executive has permitted to be withdrawn.

(5) A document withdrawn under subsection (1) loses its priority and is taken to have been lodged on the day and at the time endorsed on it by the chief executive on its relodgment.

309 Chief executive may call in document for correction or cancellation

The chief executive, by written notice, may require a person to deposit a document for correction or cancellation.

310 Execution of documents

(1) For a corporation, a document is validly executed if—

- (a) it is executed in a way permitted by law; or
- (b) the document is sealed with the corporation's seal in accordance with the *Property Law Act 1974*, section 46.⁵⁷

(2) For an individual, a document is validly executed if—

- (a) it is executed in a way permitted by law; and
- (b) the execution is witnessed by a person prescribed under the regulations.

(3) However, the chief executive may, in exceptional circumstances, register a document executed by an individual even though the execution was not witnessed or was not witnessed by a person prescribed under the regulations.

(4) The witnessing of a document may be proved in any way permitted by law.

(5) This section does not apply to a plan of survey.

311 Witnessing documents for individuals

A person who witnesses a document signed by an individual must—

- (a) first be satisfied the individual is the person entitled to sign the document; and
- (b) have the individual sign the document in the presence of the person; and
- (c) not be a party to the document.

⁵⁷ *Property Law Act 1974*, section 46 is about the execution of instruments by or for corporations.

312 Substitute document

(1) If the chief executive is satisfied a tenure document or other registered document can not be further endorsed or has been lost or destroyed, the chief executive may issue a substitute document.

(2) The chief executive may endorse on the substitute document—

- (a) that the document is a substitute replacing a lost or destroyed document; and
- (b) the day the substitute document was issued; and
- (c) that the substitute must be used in place of the original document; and
- (d) the location of the original document as far as it is known; and
- (e) other known circumstances of the loss or destruction.

(3) On the issue of the substitute document under subsection (1)—

- (a) the substitute document becomes the registered document instead of the original document; and
- (b) the substitute document has the priority to which the original document was entitled.

(4) The chief executive must record in the register that the substitute document has been issued and the day it was issued.

313 Delivery of documents

If the chief executive is required or permitted to return a document to a person who has deposited or lodged it in the land registry, the chief executive may return it by leaving it at a place designated for the purpose in the land registry.

314 Dispensing with production of document

(1) The chief executive may dispense with the production of a document.

(2) Before the chief executive dispenses with the production of a document, the chief executive may require evidence that a person seeking to deal with a lease or licence is entitled to deal with the lessee or licensee, and that the document that can not be produced—

- (a) has been lost or no longer exists; and

(b) is not deposited as security or for safe custody.

(3) The chief executive must record in the register that production of the document has been dispensed with and the day production of it was dispensed with.

315 Destroying document in certain circumstances

(1) The chief executive may destroy part of a register or a document held in the office of the land registry if the part or the document—

- (a) is not evidence of an existing interest; or
- (b) is evidence of an existing interest for which there is accurate evidence in another part of the register; or
- (c) will not be needed for registering the effect of a transaction.

(2) The chief executive may authorise a person to destroy a document held in a place other than an office of the department if the document—

- (a) was lodged at the place for evidencing, in the land registry, an interest; and
- (b) is evidence of an existing interest for which there is accurate evidence in the land registry.

(3) Before destroying part of a register or a document under subsection (1), the chief executive must copy it in whatever way the chief executive considers appropriate.

(4) However, the chief executive, or person acting under an authority given under subsection (2), must not destroy an original will.

(5) The chief executive may return a suitably perforated cancelled tenure document to the person who, immediately before its cancellation, was entitled to it.

(6) The chief executive's powers under subsections (1) and (2) are subject to the *Public Records Act 2002*.

316 Transferor must do everything necessary

A person who, for valuable consideration, signs a document to transfer or create an interest in a lease must do everything necessary to give effect to the matters stated in the document or implied by this or another Act.

Division 2—Documents forming part of standard terms documents**317 Meaning of “standard terms document” in division**

In this division—

“standard terms document” means a document containing provisions treated as terms of a further document to which it must apply or applies.

318 Standard terms document may be registered

The chief executive or anyone else may lodge a standard terms document and may amend the standard terms document by lodging a further document.

319 Standard terms document part of a further document

All or part of a registered standard terms document, or an amended registered standard terms document, forms part of a document if the document—

- (a) says it forms part of the document; and
- (b) belongs to a class identified in the standard terms document as a document to which the standard terms document applies.

320 Document not limited to that contained in standard terms document

(1) As well as the provisions in a registered standard terms document, a document may include a provision incorporating other terms into the document.

(2) If there is a conflict between the standard terms document and terms included in another document, the other document prevails.

321 Withdrawal or cancellation of standard terms document

(1) The chief executive may withdraw a registered standard terms document if asked to withdraw it by the person who lodged it.

(2) The chief executive may cancel a registered standard terms document lodged by the chief executive after giving 1 months notice in the gazette.

(3) The chief executive must keep and, if asked, produce for inspection a copy of a standard terms document cancelled or withdrawn under this section.

(4) Withdrawal or cancellation of a standard terms document does not affect a document already registered or executed within 7 days after its withdrawal or cancellation.

PART 4—DEALINGS AFFECTING LAND

Division 1—Transfers

322 Requirements for transfers

(1) A lease, licence or sublease may be transferred—

- (a) to a person only if the person is eligible to hold the lease, licence or sublease under this Act; and
- (b) only if the Minister has given written approval to the transfer.

(2) The Minister's approval lapses unless the transfer is lodged in the land registry within 6 months after the Minister's approval.

(3) The Minister may extend the time mentioned in subsection (2).

(4) The Minister's approval may be given on the conditions the Minister states, including—

- (a) that all rent and charges owing to the State on the lease or licence are paid before the transfer is lodged; and
- (b) that the lodgment of the transfer must be accompanied by a statutory declaration signed by the incoming lessee or licensee stating the incoming lessee or licensee is aware of—
 - (i) the condition of the land; and
 - (ii) the level of compliance with the conditions of the lease or licence; and

- (iii) any current property vegetation management plans affecting the lease or licence; and
- (iv) any current agreements under an Act affecting the lease or licence.

(5) If the Minister decides not to approve a transfer, the transferor must be given written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

(6) The transferor may appeal against the Minister's decision.

(7) The Minister's approval is not necessary for the transfer of—

- (a) a mortgage; and
- (b) if the lessee has a general authority to sublease—a sublease.

323 Transfers must be registered

(1) If a lease, licence, sublease or a mortgage is transferred, the transfer must be registered.

(2) An interest in a mortgage may not be transferred.

324 Transfer of lands sold in possession or in execution

If a lease or sublease is sold under a power of sale or a registered writ of execution—

- (a) the mortgagee in possession; or
- (b) the sheriff, registrar or clerk of the court of the relevant court;

must sign a transfer to a buyer eligible to hold the lease or sublease under this Act.

325 Effect of registration of transfer

On registration of a transfer—

- (a) all the rights, powers, privileges and liabilities of the transferor vest in the transferee; and
- (b) the transferee holds the interest in the land subject to the registered interests affecting the interest.

326 Transferee to indemnify

If a lease or a sublease, subject to a registered mortgage, is transferred, the transferee is liable to indemnify the transferor against liability under the mortgage and under this or another Act.

Division 2—Surrender**327 Surrender of lease or deed of grant**

(1) A lessee, on the terms agreed to between the Minister and the lessee, may surrender a lease, or part of a lease, for—

- (a) the absolute surrender of the lease; or
- (b) a subsequent action for the lease.

(2) A registered owner, with the Minister's approval, may surrender the registered owner's deed of grant.⁵⁸

328 Surrender of subleases

(1) If a sublease is surrendered, the surrender must be registered.

(2) However, a surrender of a sublease may be registered only if each registered mortgagee and registered sub-sublessee has given written agreement to the surrender.

(3) On registration of a surrender of a registered sublease, the interest of the sublessee vests in the sublessor.

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply to a surrender or disclaimer under a law about bankruptcy.

329 Notice of surrender needed

(1) If a lessee is absolutely surrendering a lease under section 327(1)(a), the lessee must give 1 years notice of the intention to surrender or pay 1 years rent in advance at the time of surrender.

⁵⁸ For the surrender of a road licence, occupation licence or permit, see chapter 3, part 2, division 3; chapter 4, part 4 and chapter 8, part 5, division 1.

(2) However, the Minister may waive the giving of 1 years notice or paying 1 years rent in appropriate circumstances.

330 Requirements for effective surrender

A surrender of a lease may be registered only if—

- (a) the Minister gives written approval to the surrender; and
- (b) if the lease is subject to a mortgage or sublease—the mortgagee or sublessee gives written approval to the surrender; and
- (c) any subsequent action by the department to carry out a requirement of the approval has been finished.

331 Effect of surrender on existing interests

(1) If a lease or part of a lease is surrendered, other than absolutely, all interests in the lease or part of the lease at the time of surrender continue in the new lease or deed of grant.

(2) If a lease or deed of grant is absolutely surrendered, all interests are extinguished from the day the surrender is registered.⁵⁹

Division 3—Subleases

332 Subleases require Minister's approval

(1) A lease issued under this Act may be subleased only—

- (a) if the Minister has given written approval to the sublease or the lessee holds a general authority to sublease; and
- (b) to a person who is eligible to hold the sublease under this Act.

(2) A copy of the proposed sublease must accompany the application seeking the Minister's approval.

(3) The Minister may—

- (a) refuse to approve a sublease; or

⁵⁹ But public utility easements may still continue after absolute surrender—see section 372.

- (b) approve the sublease on the conditions the Minister considers appropriate; or
- (c) approve the sublease unconditionally.

(4) The Minister's approval lapses unless the sublease is lodged in the land registry within 6 months after the Minister's approval.

(5) The Minister may extend the time mentioned in subsection (4).

(6) If the Minister decides not to approve a sublease, the sublessor must be given written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

(7) The sublessor may appeal against the Minister's decision.

333 General authority to sublease

(1) If the Minister considers it appropriate, the Minister may issue to a lessee an authority to sublease without seeking the Minister's approval.

(2) If subsection (1) applies, the lessee may sublease the lease under the guidelines prescribed under the regulations.

(3) An authority given under subsection (1) may be withdrawn.

(4) A lessee may still seek the Minister's approval to sublease even though an authority under subsection (1) is in force.

(5) If a lease is transferred, an authority given under subsection (1) is cancelled from the day the transfer is registered.

334 When subleasing is totally prohibited

A lessee may not sublease a lease if this Act forbids subletting, or the lease contains a condition specifically forbidding subletting.

334A Application to sub-subleases

For applying this division to sub-subleasing under schedule 6, definition "sublease"⁶⁰—

60 Schedule 6 (Dictionary)—

"sublease" includes a sub-sublease.

- (a) a reference in the following provisions to a lessee is taken to be a reference to a sublessee under a sublease of a lease issued under this Act—
- section 332(1)(a)
 - section 333(1), (2) and (4)
 - section 334; and
- (b) the reference in section 333(5) to a lease is taken to be a reference to a sublease.

335 Subleases must be registered

(1) If a lease issued under this Act is subleased, the sublease must be registered.

(2) If the sublease is for part of a lease, the appropriate form for the sublease must also include—

- (a) a sketch plan identifying the land being subleased, drawn to a standard to the chief executive's satisfaction; or
- (b) if required by the chief executive—a plan of survey identifying the land being subleased.

(3) However, the chief executive may allow the land being subleased to be identified by a description alone if the chief executive is satisfied the land is adequately identified by the description in the document.

336 Amending a sublease

(1) A registered sublease may be amended by registering an amendment of the sublease.

(2) However, the document of amendment must not—

- (a) increase or decrease the area subleased; and
- (b) add or remove a party to the sublease; and
- (c) increase the term of the sublease.

337 Lessee continues to be responsible for primary obligations

The lessee of a lease that is sublet, in whole or in part, continues to be liable for all the conditions to which the lease is subject.

338 Validity of sublease or amendment of sublease against mortgagee

A sublease or amendment of a sublease executed after the registration of a mortgage is valid against the mortgagee only if the mortgagee agreed to the sublease or amendment before its registration.

339 Re-entry by sublessor

(1) If a sublessor under a registered sublease lawfully re-enters and takes possession under the sublease, the sublessor may lodge a request for the chief executive to register the re-entry.

(2) The interest of the sublessee ends on the registration of the request for the re-entry.

*Division 4—Mortgages***340 Registering a mortgage**

(1) A lease or a sublease may be mortgaged by registering a mortgage.

(2) If the mortgagor is registered as a trustee, a document stating the details of the trust, or the document creating the trust, must be deposited with the mortgage, unless—

- (a) a document has already been produced for the trust under section 374(2)⁶¹ or deposited under section 375(2)⁶² with a transfer; and
- (b) the details of the trust have not since changed.

341 Effect of a mortgage

A registered mortgage of a lease or sublease operates only as a charge on the lease or sublease for the debt or liability secured by the mortgage.

61 Section 374 (Details of trust must be given)

62 Section 375 (Document of transfer to trustee)

342 Releasing a mortgage

(1) If a release of mortgage is lodged, the chief executive may register the release to the extent shown in the release.

(2) The release of mortgage may release the debt or liability secured for—

- (a) all or part of the mortgage; or
- (b) 1 or more of the mortgagors.

(3) On registration of a release of mortgage, the mortgage is discharged, and the lease is released from the mortgage, to the extent shown in the release.

343 Amending a mortgage

(1) A registered mortgage may be amended only by registering an amendment of the mortgage.

(2) However, the document of amendment must not add or remove a party to the mortgage.

344 Amending priority of mortgages

(1) The priority of registered mortgages may be amended by registering a document amending priority.

(2) The document amending priority must—

- (a) state the order of priority of all affected registered mortgages; and
- (b) be executed by all mortgagees affected by the amendment.

(3) On registration of the document amending priority, the mortgages have priority in the order stated in the document.

345 Mortgagee in possession may sell

(1) A mortgagee is entitled to sell a lease if—

- (a) the lessee defaults under a mortgage; and
- (b) the mortgagee has entered into possession of the mortgaged lease or is exercising a power of sale under the mortgage; and

(c) the mortgagee complies with this division.

(2) The mortgagee must notify the Minister within 28 days of entering into possession of the mortgaged lease.

Maximum penalty—5 penalty units.

346 Sale of mortgaged lease

(1) The mortgagee must first offer the lease for sale by public auction or with the Minister's written approval may sell the lease by private contract.

(2) The lease must not be offered for sale by public auction or a contract of sale entered into until at least 28 days after the mortgagee has published a notice, in the newspaper that has the largest circulation in the locality of the lease, that the lease is for sale.

(3) A sale by a mortgagee must be to a person qualified under this Act to hold the lease.

(4) The lodgment of the transfer must be accompanied by a statutory declaration signed by the incoming lessee stating the incoming lessee is aware of—

- (a) the condition of the land; and
- (b) the level of compliance with the conditions of the lease; and
- (c) any current property vegetation management plan affecting the lease; and
- (d) any current agreement under an Act affecting the lease.

347 Land to be sold within 2 years

(1) The mortgagee must arrange to sell the lease within 2 years of entering into possession of the lease.

(2) The mortgagee may apply to the Minister to extend the 2 years.

(3) The application under subsection (2) must be made within the 2 year period.

(4) If the Minister decides not to extend the time, the mortgagee must be given written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

(5) The mortgagee may appeal against the Minister's decision.

(6) If the mortgagee does not sell the lease within 2 years of entering into possession of the lease or an appeal to extend the time is unsuccessful, the chief executive may sell the mortgaged lease.

348 Disposal of proceeds of sale

The mortgagee must apply the proceeds of sale as follows—

- (a) firstly, to the payment of all costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by the mortgagee for the sale or any attempted sale;
- (b) secondly, to payment of charges on the lease, including any rent, instalments or penalty interest, owing to the State;
- (c) thirdly, to payment of any amount owing to a mortgagee or, if more than 1 mortgagee, according to their priorities;
- (d) fourthly, if the mortgagee is selling in possession under section 244, to payment of expenses incurred by the State to rectify any damage caused to the land by the lessee;⁶³
- (e) lastly, to the lessee.

349 Liability of mortgagee in possession

A mortgagee who enters into possession under a lease or sublease (whether by taking the rents or profits or in another way) is liable under the lease or sublease to the same extent as the lessee or sublessee was liable under the lease or sublease before the mortgagee entered into possession.

350 Effect of transfer after sale by mortgagee

If a transfer executed by a registered mortgagee after the exercise of the power of sale under the mortgage is registered, registration of the document vests the mortgagor's interest that is transferred in the transferee, free from liability under the mortgage and any other mortgage registered after it.

⁶³ Section 244 is about how a mortgagee obtains approval to sell a lease.

Division 5—Subdividing leases**351 Minister's approval required for subdivision**

(1) A lease may be subdivided only if the Minister has given written approval to the subdivision.

(2) The Minister's approval may be given on the conditions the Minister states in the approval.

(3) A condition may be that a plan of survey approved by the Minister and capable of registration be lodged in the land registry.

352 Plan of survey must be registered if needed

(1) If the Minister approves of the subdivision of a lease on the condition that a plan of survey capable of registration be lodged in the land registry—

- (a) the plan must be lodged within 6 months after the Minister's approval; and
- (b) the plan and the surrender of the existing lease must be registered before separate leases can be issued for the lease being subdivided.

(2) The Minister may extend the time mentioned in subsection (1)(a).

(3) The chief executive may register a plan only if—

- (a) the plan is in the appropriate form and correctly executed; and
- (b) the Minister has given written approval to the plan; and
- (c) the plan is accompanied by a statement—
 - (i) by the lessee agreeing to the plan and surrendering to the State any land to be used for a public use; and
 - (ii) by any encumbrancee affected by the subdivision, agreeing to the subdivision; and
- (d) the plan complies with the *Surveyors Act 1977* and has been certified as accurate by a licensed surveyor.

353 Issue of new leases

(1) On fulfilment of the conditions stated by the Minister, the registration of the plan and the surrender of the lease to be subdivided, the lessee is entitled to have new leases issued.

(2) The new leases start on the next quarter day after the surrender.

354 Conditions of new leases

(1) The conditions of a new lease are the conditions agreed between the Minister and the lessee.

(2) If the subdivided lease was a term lease, the term of each new lease is the term agreed between the Minister and the lessee.

(3) However, if the term of a new lease is longer than the remaining term of the subdivided lease, the Minister must still consider the issues in chapter 4, part 3, division 2 before the new lease is issued.⁶⁴

Division 6—Amalgamating leases**355 Amalgamation only by agreement**

(1) Two or more adjoining leases of the same tenure and held by the same lessee may be amalgamated into 1 lease only if the Minister has given written approval to the amalgamation.

(2) The Minister's approval may be given on the conditions the Minister states in the approval.

(3) In this section—

“**adjoining**” includes leases separated only by a road or watercourse.

356 Issue of new lease

(1) On fulfilment of the conditions stated by the Minister and the surrender of the leases to be amalgamated, the lessee is entitled to have a new lease issued.

64 Chapter 4, part 3, division 2 is about the expiry and renewal of leases.

(2) Any required plan of survey and surrender of leases must be registered before the new lease is issued.

(3) The new lease starts on the next quarter day after the surrender.

357 Conditions of amalgamated lease

(1) The conditions of an amalgamated lease are the conditions agreed between the Minister and lessee.

(2) If amalgamation has been initiated by the Minister, the Minister may waive any fees and charges associated with the surrender, amalgamation and issue of the amalgamated lease.

(3) If the leases amalgamated are term leases, the term of the amalgamated lease is the term agreed between the Minister and the lessee.

(4) However, if the term of the new lease is longer than the remaining term of either of the leases amalgamated, the Minister must still consider the issues in chapter 4, part 3, division 2 before the new lease is issued.⁶⁵

Division 7—Correcting and changing deeds of grant and leases

358 Changing deeds of grant—change in description or boundary of land

(1) A registered owner or trustee may surrender the land contained in the registered owner's deed of grant or trustee's deed of grant in trust if the description of the land is no longer correct because of—

- (a) an exchange of land under chapter 2, part 1; or
- (b) a sale of all or part of a reservation under chapter 2, part 2; or
- (c) the addition of land under chapter 3, part 1, division 3; or
- (d) a boundary correction or amendment under chapter 3, part 1, division 4; or
- (e) the opening or closing of a road, through or adjoining any land held in fee simple, under chapter 3, part 2, divisions 4 and 5; or
- (f) a sale without competition under chapter 4, part 1, division 2.

⁶⁵ Chapter 4, part 3, division 2 is about the expiry and renewal of leases.

(2) A registered owner or trustee, with the Minister's written approval, may surrender the land contained in the registered owner's deed of grant or trustee's deed of grant in trust if—

- (a) on resurvey of the land, the boundaries of the land do not agree with the boundaries described in the existing deed or appropriate plan, and no doubt exists about the boundaries of the land; or
- (b) the boundaries of the land have significantly changed because of erosion or by gradual and imperceptible degrees.

(3) On the surrender of the land—

- (a) the deed of grant or deed of grant in trust is cancelled; and
- (b) a new deed must be issued containing the land to which the registered owner or trustee is entitled.

(4) When issuing any new deed under this section, the Governor in Council may amend or change the description of the land.

(5) The registrar of titles must register the new deed and must record on the deed all mortgages, leases, easements or other transactions that were recorded on the deed surrendered.

359 Correcting or cancelling deeds of grant

(1) A notice of intention to correct, or cancel, a deed of grant must be published in the gazette and in a newspaper the Minister considers appropriate, if it appears that the deed of grant—

- (a) is incorrect because of an error in issuing it; or
- (b) should not have been issued.

(2) If the Minister considers it appropriate, the Minister may—

- (a) apply to the Supreme Court for directions; or
- (b) state a case for decision by the Supreme Court.

(3) If the Governor in Council is satisfied the deed of grant is incorrect or should not have been issued, the Governor in Council may publish a gazette notice correcting the error or cancelling the deed of grant.

(4) On the publication of the notice, the registrar of titles must record the correction or cancellation in the appropriate register.

(5) The corrected deed of grant operates as if it had been originally issued that way.

(6) The cancelled deed of grant is taken never to have been issued.

(7) In this section—

“**deed of grant**” includes a deed of grant in trust.

360 Governor in Council may change leases

(1) The Governor in Council may amend the description or anything else in a lease if—

- (a) the boundaries of the land contained in the lease are not stated in the lease with adequate certainty or do not agree with the boundaries shown on the relevant plan; or
- (b) the lease is defective because of an error or omission in its preparation; or
- (c) a survey of the land gives more accurate knowledge of the lease; or
- (d) the court has made a decision under section 435, on a dispute about the boundaries; or⁶⁶
- (e) the Governor in Council has approved of the mutual exchange, after agreement by the lessees of adjoining leases, of areas adjoining a common boundary between the leases; or
- (f) the Governor in Council has approved that an area of unallocated State land or trust land be included in the lease; or
- (g) the Governor in Council considers it necessary for another reason to correct the lease.

(2) The chief executive must record particulars of the amendment in the appropriate register.

(3) An amended lease operates as if it had been originally issued or executed as amended.

66 Section 435 allows the Minister to refer matters to the court.

Division 8—Easements**361 Definitions**

In this division—

“public utility easement” means an easement in favour of a public utility provider.

“public utility provider” means—

- (a) the State or a State authority or instrumentality; and
- (b) the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth authority or instrumentality; and
- (c) a local government; and
- (d) a person authorised by law to provide a public utility service; and
- (e) a person approved by the Minister as suitable to provide a particular public utility service.

362 Easements may be created only by registration

(1) With the Minister’s written approval, an easement may be created over non-freehold land, other than a road, by registering the document creating the easement in the appropriate register.

(2) The document must state—

- (a) the nature of the easement and its terms; and
- (b) the land to be benefited, and the land to be burdened, by the easement.

(3) However, it is not necessary to state the land benefited in a public utility easement that is not attached to, or used or enjoyed with, other land.

(4) An easement may be limited wholly or partly in height or depth.

(5) A document creating a public utility easement for water storage above a weir must show the part of the land over which water above the weir may be stored.

363 Registration of easement

(1) A document creating an easement may be registered only if—

- (a) a plan of survey designating the easement is also registered; and
- (b) it is signed by—
 - (i) the owner of the land to be burdened; and
 - (ii) the owner of the land to be benefited by the easement or the public utility provider; and
- (c) the Minister has given written approval to the easement.

(2) A plan of survey is not necessary if the chief executive considers it is unnecessary because of exceptional circumstances.

(3) Subsections (1)(b) and (c) do not apply to an easement compulsorily acquired by the State.

(4) In this section, the State is taken to be the owner of unallocated State land and reserves.

(5) In subsection (1)—

“**owner of the land**” includes a registered owner, lessee, licensee and permittee.

364 Registration of plan showing proposed easement

(1) A plan designating a proposed easement may be registered only if the designation includes the words ‘proposed easement’.

(2) Registration of the plan does not create an easement.

365 Particulars to be registered

(1) When an easement is registered, the following particulars must be recorded in the appropriate registers—

- (a) the land burdened by the easement;
- (b) any land benefited by the easement;
- (c) any registered sublease (or, if the land is freehold land, registered lease) benefited or burdened by the easement.

(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that subsection (1) applies even if the appropriate registers are for both freehold and non-freehold land.

(2A) A public utility easement for water storage burdens the whole of the land any part of which may be affected by the storage.

(3) Further dealings affecting the easement must also be registered in the appropriate registers.

366 Rights and liabilities created on registration of document

(1) On the registration of the document creating the easement, the proposed easement shown on the plan is created and, without anything further, vests in the person entitled to the benefit of it.

(2) If the easement is a public utility easement, the lessee of the land burdened by the easement may recover from the public utility provider a reasonable contribution towards the cost of keeping the part of the land affected by the easement in a condition appropriate for enjoyment of the easement.

(3) The liability under subsection (2) may be amended or excluded by agreement.

367 Easement benefiting and burdening land of same person

An easement may be registered even if—

- (a) the land benefited and the land burdened by the easement are owned by the same person; or
- (b) the owner of the land benefited by the easement holds an interest in the land burdened by the easement.

368 Same person becoming lessee, licensee or permittee of benefited and burdened lands

(1) An easement is not extinguished merely because the lessee, licensee or permittee of the land benefited by the easement acquires an interest, or a greater interest, in the land burdened by the easement.

(2) If the same person becomes the lessee, licensee or permittee of the land benefited and the land burdened by an easement, the easement is extinguished only if—

- (a) the lessee, licensee or permittee asks the chief executive to extinguish the easement; or
- (b) the land benefited and the land burdened are amalgamated.

369 Public utility easements

(1) A public utility easement may be registered even though it is not attached to, or used or enjoyed with, other land.

(2) A public utility easement may be registered only for the following—

- (a) a right of way;
- (b) drainage or sewerage;
- (c) the supply of water, gas, electricity, telecommunication facilities or another public utility service;
- (d) water storage.

(3) Also, a public utility easement may be registered in favour of a person mentioned in section 361, definition “public utility provider” paragraph (e), only if the easement is for the public utility service mentioned in the paragraph.

369A Transfer of public utility easements

(1) With the Minister’s written approval, a public utility easement may be transferred to another public utility provider.

(2) The transfer must be recorded in the appropriate register.

369B Transfer of benefited land

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) land burdened by an easement is unallocated State land or a reserve; and
- (b) the document creating the easement includes a provision (the “**power of attorney provision**”) appointing the grantor of the easement the attorney of the grantee of the easement, including for the purpose of surrendering the easement if circumstances stated in the document happen; and
- (c) since the easement was created, the person (the “**original owner**”) who was the owner of the land benefited by the easement when the easement was created has not always been the owner of the land, whether or not the original owner is now the owner of the land.

(2) The power of attorney provision binds the current owner of the land benefited by the easement, whether or not, since the easement was created, the current owner of the land has always been the owner of the land.

(3) In this section—

“**current owner**”, of land, means the person who is now the owner of the land.

“**owner**”, of land, includes a registered owner, lessee, licensee and permittee of the land.

370 Amending an easement

(1) A registered easement may be amended by registering a document amending the easement.

(2) However, the document of amendment must not—

- (a) change the location of the easement; or
- (b) increase or decrease the area of land affected by the easement; or
- (c) change a party to the easement.

(3) Section 363 applies to this section.⁶⁷

371 Surrendering an easement

(1) An easement may be surrendered (wholly or partly) only if a document surrendering the easement is registered in the appropriate registers for the land benefited and burdened.

(2) The document of surrender may be signed by the—

- (a) owner of the land benefited and the owner of the land burdened by the easement; or
- (b) owner of the land benefited by the easement; or
- (c) public utility provider in whose favour the easement is registered.

(3) A document surrendering an easement may be registered only if all persons who have a registered interest in the land benefited by the easement agree to the surrender.

⁶⁷ Section 363 is about how an easement may be registered.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to a sublessee or lessee who does not receive a benefit from the easement.

(5) In this section, the State is taken to be the owner of unallocated State land and reserves.

(6) In subsection (2)—

“**owner of the land**” includes a registered owner, lessee, licensee and permittee.

372 End and continuation of easements

(1) An easement over a lease, licence or reserve ends when the lease or licence ends or the reserve is revoked.

(2) However, with the Minister’s written approval, a public utility easement may continue over unallocated State land when the lease or licence ends or the reserve is revoked.

(3) If freehold land is subject to a public utility easement and the land is surrendered, the easement may continue, with the Minister’s written approval, over the resulting unallocated State land.

(4) If a public utility easement continues over unallocated State land, the continuation must be recorded in the appropriate register.

(5) If unallocated State land, over which there is a public utility easement, is dealt with under this Act—

- (a) the Minister may approve the easement continue; and
- (b) if approved—the continuation of the easement must be recorded in the appropriate register.

373 Court may modify or extinguish an easement

The *Property Law Act 1974*, section 181 applies to an easement under this Act.⁶⁸

Division 8A—Covenants

373A Covenant by registration

(1) Non-freehold land (other than a road for which a person does not hold a road licence) may be made the subject of a covenant by the registration of the document creating the covenant in the appropriate register.

(2) A document creating a covenant may be registered under this division only if the covenantee under the document is the State, or a statutory body representing the State, or a local government.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), a covenant to which non-freehold land is subject must be only for ensuring that the land may be transferred to a person only if there is also transferred to the person—

- (a) other non-freehold land that is also the subject of the covenant; or
- (b) a lot that, under the *Land Title Act 1994*, is the subject of the covenant; or
- (c) non-freehold land mentioned in paragraph (a) together with a lot mentioned in paragraph (b).

(4) If non-freehold land is the subject of a lease, other than a trustee lease, or is land over which a person holds a road licence, a covenant to which the land is subject may—

- (a) relate to the use of—
 - (i) the land or part of the land; or
 - (ii) a building, or building proposed to be built, on the land; or
- (b) relate to the conservation of a physical or natural feature of the land, including soil, water, animals and plants.

⁶⁸ *Property Law Act 1974*, section 181 is about modifying and extinguishing easements and restrictive covenants.

(5) A covenant under this division may be a positive covenant or a negative covenant.

(6) The covenant must not prevent a person from—

- (a) registering an interest under this Act; or
- (b) exercising the person's rights under a registered interest; or
- (c) releasing or surrendering a registered interest.

(7) In this section—

“building” means a fixed structure that is wholly or partly enclosed by walls and is roofed, and includes a part of a building.

“use”, of a building, does not include architectural or landscaping standards for the building.

373B Requirements of document creating covenant

(1) A document creating a covenant may be registered only if—

- (a) it is validly executed; and
- (b) it includes a description adequate to identify the land to be the subject of the covenant; and
- (c) it includes a description of the covenant; and
- (d) the Minister has given written approval to the covenant.

(2) Subsection (1) does not limit the matters that the appropriate form for a document creating a covenant may require to be included in the form.

373C Amending document creating covenant

(1) A covenant may be amended by registering a document amending the covenant.

(2) The amending document may be registered only if—

- (a) it is validly executed; and
- (b) the Minister has given written approval to the amendment.

(3) However, the amending document must not—

- (a) increase or decrease the area of land the subject of the covenant;
or
- (b) add or remove a party to the covenant.

373D Releasing a covenant

(1) A registered covenant may be wholly or partly discharged by registering a document releasing the covenant.

(2) The document must be signed by the covenantee.

(3) On lodgement of the document, the registrar may register the release to the extent shown in the document.

(4) On registration of the document, the covenant is discharged, and the land is released from the covenant, to the extent shown in the document.

Division 9—Trusts, deceased estates and bankruptcy

374 Details of trust must be given

(1) The Governor in Council may issue a deed of grant or a lease to a person as trustee only if—

- (a) the deed of grant or lease may be issued to a trustee under this Act; and
- (b) a document stating details of the trust, or a document creating the trust, has been given to the chief executive.

(2) The document stating details of the trust must be produced, for a deed of grant, to the registrar of titles when the deed of grant is registered.

(3) The document stating details of the trust does not form part of the register.

(4) The chief executive or the registrar of titles must keep a certified copy of the document and return the original to the person who deposited it.

(5) To remove any doubt, it is declared that this section does not apply to deeds of grant in trust.

374A Interests held in trust must be registered

Unless a lease is issued to a person as trustee under section 374, a person may hold an interest in a lease or sublease in trust only if there is registered—

- (a) a transfer of the interest to the person as trustee; or
- (b) a request to vest the interest in the person as trustee.

375 Document of transfer to trustee

(1) A transfer of an interest to be held in trust may be registered only if—

- (a) the transferee is eligible, under this Act, to hold the land on trust; and
- (b) a document stating details of the trust, or the document creating the trust, is deposited with the transfer.

(2) The document deposited with the transfer does not form part of the register.

(3) The chief executive must keep a certified copy of the document and return the original to the person who deposited it.

375A Document to vest in trustee

(1) A request to vest an interest in a person as trustee may be registered only if—

- (a) the person is eligible, under this Act, to hold the land on trust; and
- (b) the request to vest gives effect to an order (the “**vesting order**”) made under the *Trusts Act 1973* or another Act.

(2) The vesting order, and all other documents (the “**other documents**”) stating details of the trust subject to which the interest is vested in the trustee, must be deposited with the request to vest.

(3) The other documents do not form part of the register.

(4) The registrar must keep certified copies of the other documents and return the originals to the person who deposited them.

376 Deed of grant or lease may issue in name of deceased person

(1) The Governor in Council may issue a deed of grant or lease in the name of a deceased person—

- (a) if the person was entitled to its issue on the day of the person's death; or
- (b) on the happening of an event after the person's death that would otherwise entitle the person to its issue.

(2) The deed of grant or lease issued—

- (a) is as valid as it would have been if the person had been alive when it was issued; and
- (b) has the same effect, as between the persons entitled to the land contained in the deed of grant or lease, as if the person had died immediately after its issue.

377 Registering personal representative

(1) A person may lodge an application to be registered as personal representative of a deceased lessee, sublessee, licensee or mortgagee.

(2) The chief executive may register the person as personal representative only if—

- (a) if the person has obtained a grant of representation, or the resealing of a grant of representation, in Queensland—the grant or resealing, or an office copy of the grant or resealing issued by the Supreme Court, is deposited; or
- (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply and the lessee, sublessee, licensee or mortgagee died without a will—
 - (i) letters of administration of the deceased person's estate have not been granted in Queensland within 6 months after the death; and
 - (ii) the gross value of the deceased person's Queensland estate at the day of death was no more than the amount prescribed under the regulations or, if no amount is prescribed, \$150 000; and
 - (iii) the chief executive is of the opinion the person would succeed in an application for a grant of representation; or

- (c) if paragraph (a) does not apply and the lessee, sublessee or licensee died leaving a will—the chief executive is of the opinion the person would succeed in an application for a grant of representation.

(3) A person registered as personal representative without a grant of representation has the same rights, powers and liabilities as if a grant of representation had been made to the person.

(4) The validity of an act done or payment made in good faith by a person registered as personal representative is not affected by a later grant of representation.

(5) If the grantee of a grant of representation is different from the person registered as personal representative, the person must—

- (a) account to the grantee for all property of the deceased person controlled by the person before the grant; and
- (b) take all action necessary to divest from the person and vest in the grantee all property of the deceased person remaining under the person's control.

378 References in documents to a person with an interest in land includes personal representatives etc.

(1) In a document made or executed under this Act, a reference to a person as registered owner, transferor, transferee, mortgagor, mortgagee, lessor, lessee, trustee or as having an interest in land includes a reference to the person's personal representatives, successors and assigns.

(2) The application of this section may be displaced, wholly or partly, by a contrary intention appearing in the document.

379 Registering beneficiary

(1) A person who is beneficially entitled under a will to a lease, sublease or licence of a deceased lessee, sublessee or licensee may apply to the chief executive to be registered as lessee, sublessee or licensee.

(2) However, the chief executive may register the person only if—

- (a) the written approval of the deceased's personal representative is given; and

- (b) the person satisfies the chief executive the person is beneficially entitled to the lease, sublease or licence.

380 Applying for Supreme Court order

(1) This section applies to—

- (a) the Attorney-General; or
- (b) a trustee or beneficiary under a trust; or
- (c) a personal representative, a beneficiary or anyone else interested in—
 - (i) a lease, sublease or licence of a deceased person; or
 - (ii) a trust involving a lease, sublease or licence of a deceased person.

(2) A person to whom this section applies may apply to the Supreme Court for an order that a named person be registered as lessee, sublessee or licensee.

(3) The Supreme Court may make 1 or more of the following orders—

- (a) that a person be registered as lessee, sublessee or licensee;
- (b) that a person be removed from the appropriate register as lessee, sublessee or licensee;
- (c) that a person advertise in a particular way;
- (d) that costs be paid by any person or out of any property.

(4) The chief executive must register particulars of an order if a request to register the order is lodged and an office copy of the order is deposited.

(5) An order does not vest an interest in the lease, sublease or licence until it is registered.

381 Transmission on bankruptcy

The chief executive may register a transmission of an interest in a lease, sublease or licence under a law about bankruptcy only if a request to register the transmission is lodged.

382 Disclaimer in bankruptcy

The chief executive may register a disclaimer of an interest in land under this Act under a law about bankruptcy only if notice of the disclaimer and a request to register the disclaimer is lodged.

Division 10—Powers of attorney and disabilities**383 Power of attorney**

(1) A power of attorney that allows dealings with land under this Act must be registered in the powers of attorney register under the *Land Title Act 1994*.

(2) A power of attorney registered under the *Land Title Act 1994*—

- (a) is taken to be a power of attorney registered for this Act; and
- (b) authorises the donee to deal with any interest in land that may be dealt with by the donor under the power of attorney and this Act.

385 Acts in relation to substitute decision makers

(1) An act may be done by a person who is responsible by law for the management and care of someone else's interests if—

- (a) the act is required or permitted to be done by or for the other person under this Act; and
- (b) the person has a mental illness or is incapable of managing their own affairs.

(2) If—

- (a) an act is required or permitted to be done in relation to a person under this Act; and
- (b) the person has a power of attorney that gives an attorney power to deal with land;

the act may be done in relation to the attorney.

Division 11—Writs of execution**386 Registering a writ of execution**

The chief executive may register a request to record a writ of execution only if an office copy of the writ is lodged with the request.

387 Effect of registering a writ of execution

For buyers, sublessees, mortgagees and creditors, until a writ of execution is registered—

- (a) it does not bind or affect a lease, whether or not there is actual or constructive notice of the writ; and
- (b) binds or affects a lease only if the writ is executed and put in force within—
 - (i) 6 months of its lodgment; or
 - (ii) the extended time allowed by the court where the writ is filed and notified to the chief executive.

388 Cancellation of registration of a writ of execution

Registration of a writ of execution may be cancelled if a request to cancel it is lodged and the chief executive is satisfied the time, or extended time, for executing and putting the writ into force has ended.

389 Discharging or satisfying writ of execution

Discharge or satisfaction of a writ of execution may be registered if a request to register it is lodged and the chief executive is satisfied the writ has been discharged or satisfied.

389A Effect on writ of execution of transfer after sale by mortgagee

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

- (a) a mortgage is registered over a lease; and
- (b) a writ of execution is later registered in relation to the lease.

(2) If the mortgagee of the lease signs a transfer of the lease after exercising power of sale under the mortgage—

- (a) registration of the writ of execution does not prevent registration of the transfer; and
- (b) on registration of the transfer, the chief executive must cancel registration of the writ of execution.

Division 12—Liens

390 Vendor does not have equitable lien

A vendor of a lease or licence does not have an equitable lien on the lease or licence because of the buyer's failure to pay all or part of the purchase price for the lease or licence.

CHAPTER 7—GENERAL

PART 1—ADMINISTRATION

Division 1—Ministerial administration

391 Administration of Act

This Act is to be administered by the Minister and, subject to the Minister, by the chief executive.

392 Delegation by Minister

(1) The Minister may delegate the Minister's powers under this Act or another Act administered by the Minister to the chief executive or to an officer or employee of the department.

(2) The Minister may delegate the Minister's powers about matters connected with the public business of the State administered by the Minister (whether the powers arise under an Act or otherwise) to—

- (a) another Minister; or
- (b) the chief executive or the chief executive of another department; or
- (c) an officer or employee of the public service.

(3) The Minister may delegate the Minister's powers under this Act about roads and trust land to a local government.

(4) However, the following powers of the Minister must not be delegated—

- (a) dedicating a reserve or revoking all of a reserve;
- (b) dispensing with the need to obtain the Minister's approval for trustee leases;
- (c) extending the term of a lease for a year;
- (d) setting the rent of a lease, licence or permit under section 183A(1).⁶⁹

393 Delegation by chief executive

(1) The chief executive may delegate the chief executive's powers under this Act or another Act administered by the Minister to an officer or employee of the department.

(2) The chief executive may delegate the chief executive's powers about matters connected with the public business of the State administered by the Minister (whether the powers arise under an Act or otherwise) to an officer or employee of the public service.

(3) The chief executive may delegate the chief executive's powers under this Act about roads and trust land to a local government.

(4) The chief executive may delegate to a port authority the chief executive's powers to issue a permit to occupy land—

- (a) below high-water mark within the limits of a port; and
- (b) above high-water mark, if the land adjoins the limits of a port and is needed as strategic port land.

⁶⁹ Section 183A (Rent payable in special cases)

(5) If the chief executive delegates powers about the land registry to the registrar of titles, the registrar may subdelegate the powers to an officer or employee of the department under the control of the registrar.

(6) A person acting under a subdelegation given under subsection (5) may act under the title ‘registrar of titles’.

394 Committee of review

The Minister may establish a committee of review to help the Minister under chapter 4, part 1.

Division 2—Appointment of authorised persons and other matters

395 Appointment of authorised persons

(1) The chief executive may appoint any of the following persons as authorised persons—

- (a) officers and employees of the public service;
- (b) other persons prescribed under the regulations.

(2) The chief executive may appoint a person as an authorised person only if—

- (a) the chief executive considers the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be an authorised person; or
- (b) the person has satisfactorily finished training approved by the chief executive.

396 Authorised person’s appointment conditions

(1) An authorised person holds office on the conditions stated in the instrument of appointment.

(2) An authorised person—

- (a) if the instrument is for a term—ceases to hold office at the end of the term; and
- (b) may resign by signed notice of resignation given to the chief executive; and

- (c) if the conditions of appointment provide—ceases holding office as an authorised person on ceasing to hold another office stated in the appointment conditions (the “**main office**”).

(3) However, an authorised person may not resign from the office of authorised person (the “**secondary office**”) under subsection (2)(b) if a term of the authorised person’s employment to the main office requires the authorised person to hold the secondary office.

397 Authorised person’s identity card

(1) The chief executive must give each authorised person an identity card.

(2) The identity card must—

- (a) contain a recent photograph of the authorised person; and
- (b) be signed by the authorised person; and
- (c) identify the person as an authorised person under this Act; and
- (d) include an expiry date.

(3) A person who ceases to be an authorised person must return the person’s identity card to the chief executive within 15 business days after the person ceases to be an authorised person, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(4) This section does not prevent the giving of a single identity card to a person for other Acts or purposes.

(5) If a police officer is appointed as an authorised person, the police officer’s existing identification card or badge is taken to be an identity card for this part.

398 Production of identity card

(1) An authorised person may exercise a power in relation to someone else (the “**other person**”) only if the authorised person—

- (a) first produces his or her identity card for the other person’s inspection; or
- (b) has the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the other person.

(2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the authorised person must produce the identity card for the other person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

(3) This section does not apply to a police officer.

399 Protection from liability

(1) An authorised person does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.

(2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to an authorised person, the liability attaches instead to the State.

Division 3—Inspection powers

400 Power to enter land, generally

(1) Subject to subsection (1A), an authorised person may do any 1 or more of the following, with or without assistants, and only for a purpose of this Act—

- (a) enter on land at any reasonable time;
- (b) inspect the land and the uses made of the land;
- (c) photograph or film anything on the land;
- (d) take samples of or from anything on the land;
- (e) do anything reasonable and necessary to exercise a power under paragraphs (a) to (d).

(1A) This section does not apply for the purposes of monitoring or enforcing compliance with a tree clearing provision.⁷⁰

(2) The authorised person must enter freehold land only with the agreement of the occupier or, if there is no occupier, the registered owner.

(3) Before entering non-freehold land, the authorised person must—

- (a) obtain the agreement of the occupier or, if there is no occupier, the lessee, licensee, permittee or trustee; or

⁷⁰ See section 400A (Power to enter places for monitoring and enforcing compliance with tree clearing provisions)

(b) give at least 14 days notice to the person mentioned in paragraph (a) of—

(i) the authorised person's intention to enter on the land; and

(ii) the proposed purpose in entering on the land; and

(iii) the day and time when the person proposes to enter the land.

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply if—

(a) the land is trust land, land in a lease, licence or permit or freehold land containing a reservation for a public purpose; and

(b) the authorised person believes, on reasonable grounds, that the terms or conditions of the trust, lease, reservation, permit or licence applying to the land or this Act are not being complied with.

(5) 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.

(6) To remove any doubt, it is declared that this section does not authorise the entry of a building or other structure used for residential purposes.

(7) In this section—

“non-freehold land” includes freehold land containing a reservation for a public purpose or a deed of grant in trust.

“occupier” of a place includes a person who reasonably appears to be the occupier, or in charge, of the place.

Division 4—Monitoring and enforcement powers for tree clearing provisions

Subdivision 1—Power to enter places

400A Power to enter places for monitoring and enforcing compliance with tree clearing provisions

(1) For monitoring or enforcing compliance with a tree clearing provision, an authorised person may enter a place if—

(a) an occupier of the place consents to the entry; or

- (b) it is a public place and the entry is made when it is open to the public; or
- (c) the place is—
 - (i) the subject of—
 - (A) a lease, licence or permit; or
 - (B) a compliance notice; and
 - (ii) entered during daylight hours; or
- (d) the entry is for the purpose of giving an occupier a compliance notice requiring the occupier to immediately stop committing a tree clearing offence; or
- (e) the entry is authorised by a warrant.

(2) For the purpose of asking an occupier of a place for consent to enter, an authorised person may, without the occupier's consent or a warrant—

- (a) enter land around premises at the place to an extent that is reasonable to contact the occupier; or
- (b) enter part of the place the authorised person reasonably considers members of the public ordinarily are allowed to enter when they wish to contact the occupier.

(3) Subsection (1)(c) does not apply to a part of a place where a person resides.

Subdivision 2—Procedure for entry

400B Entry with consent

(1) This section applies if an authorised person intends to ask an occupier of a place to consent to the authorised person or another authorised person entering the place under section 400A(1)(a).

(2) Before asking for the consent, the authorised person must tell the occupier—

- (a) the purpose of the entry; and
- (b) that the occupier is not required to consent.

(3) If the consent is given, the authorised person may ask the occupier to sign an acknowledgment of the consent.

(4) The acknowledgment must state—

- (a) the occupier has been told—
 - (i) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that the occupier is not required to consent; and
- (b) the purpose of the entry; and
- (c) the occupier gives the authorised person consent to enter the place and exercise powers under this division; and
- (d) the time and date the consent was given.

(5) If the occupier signs the acknowledgment, the authorised person must immediately give a copy to the occupier.

(6) A court must find the occupier of a place did not consent to an authorised person entering the place under this division if—

- (a) an issue arises in a proceeding before the court whether the occupier of the place consented to the entry under section 400A(1)(a); and
- (b) an acknowledgment mentioned in subsection (4) is not produced in evidence for the entry; and
- (c) it is not proved by the person relying on the lawfulness of the entry that the occupier consented to the entry.

400C Application for warrant

(1) An authorised person may apply to a magistrate for a warrant for a place.

(2) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which the warrant is sought.

(3) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the authorised person gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

Example—

The magistrate may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

400D Issue of warrant

(1) The magistrate may issue a warrant only if the magistrate is satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting—

- (a) there is a particular thing or activity (the “**evidence**”) that may provide evidence of—
 - (i) a tree clearing offence; or
 - (ii) a compliance notice offence; and
- (b) the evidence is at the place, or, within the next 7 days, may be at the place.

(2) The warrant must state—

- (a) that a stated authorised person may, with necessary and reasonable help and force—
 - (i) enter the place and any other place necessary for the entry; and
 - (ii) exercise the authorised person’s powers under this division; and
- (b) the offence for which the warrant is sought; and
- (c) the evidence that may be seized under the warrant; and
- (d) the hours of the day or night when the place may be entered; and
- (e) the date, within 14 days after the warrant’s issue, the warrant ends.

400E Special warrants

(1) An authorised person may apply for a warrant (a “**special warrant**”) by phone, fax, radio or another form of communication if the authorised person considers it necessary because of—

- (a) urgent circumstances; or
- (b) other special circumstances, including, for example, the authorised person’s remote location.

(2) Before applying for the special warrant, the authorised person must prepare an application stating the grounds on which the warrant is sought.

(3) The authorised person may apply for the special warrant before the application is sworn.

(4) After issuing the special warrant, the magistrate must promptly fax a copy (a “**facsimile warrant**”) to the authorised person if it is reasonably practicable to fax the copy.

(5) If it is not reasonably practicable to fax a copy to the authorised person—

- (a) the magistrate must tell the authorised person—
 - (i) what the terms of the special warrant are; and
 - (ii) the date and time the special warrant is issued; and
- (b) the authorised person must complete a form of warrant (a “**warrant form**”) and write on it—
 - (i) the magistrate’s name; and
 - (ii) the date and time the magistrate issued the special warrant; and
 - (iii) the terms of the special warrant.

(6) The facsimile warrant, or the warrant form properly completed by the authorised person, authorises the entry and the exercise of the other powers stated in the special warrant issued.

(7) The authorised person must, at the first reasonable opportunity, send to the magistrate—

- (a) the sworn application; and
- (b) if the authorised person completed a warrant form—the completed warrant form.

(8) On receiving the documents, the magistrate must attach them to the special warrant.

(9) A court must find the exercise of the power by an authorised person was not authorised by a special warrant if—

- (a) an issue arises in a proceeding before the court whether the exercise of the power was authorised by a special warrant mentioned in subsection (1); and
- (b) the special warrant is not produced in evidence; and
- (c) it is not proved by the person relying on the lawfulness of the entry that the authorised person obtained the special warrant.

400F Warrants—procedure before entry

(1) This section applies if an authorised person named in a warrant issued under this subdivision for a place is intending to enter the place under the warrant.

(2) Before entering the place, the authorised person must do or make a reasonable attempt to do the following things—

- (a) identify himself or herself to a person present at the place who is an occupier of the place by producing the authorised person's identity card or a copy of another document evidencing the authorised person's appointment;
- (b) give the person a copy of the warrant or, if the entry is authorised by a facsimile warrant or warrant form mentioned in section 400E(6), a copy of the facsimile warrant or warrant form;
- (c) tell the person the authorised person is permitted by the warrant to enter the place;
- (d) give the person an opportunity to allow the authorised person immediate entry to the place without using force.

(3) However, the authorised person need not comply with subsection (2) if the authorised person reasonably believes that immediate entry to the place is required to ensure the effective execution of the warrant is not frustrated.

(4) If there is no person present at the place who is an occupier of the place, it is sufficient compliance with subsection (2) for the officer, before entering the place, to do or make a reasonable attempt to do the following things—

- (a) contact an owner or occupier of the place;
- (b) tell the owner or occupier the authorised person is permitted by the warrant to enter the place;
- (c) give the owner or occupier an opportunity to allow the authorised person immediate entry to the place without using force.

Subdivision 3—Powers after entering a place**400G General powers after entering places**

(1) This section applies to an authorised person who enters a place.

(2) However, if an authorised person enters a place to get an occupier's consent to enter the place, this section applies to the authorised person only if the consent is given or the entry is otherwise authorised.

(3) For monitoring or enforcing compliance with a tree clearing provision, the authorised person may, subject to subsection (5)—

- (a) search any part of the place; or
- (b) inspect, measure, test, photograph or film any part of the place or anything at the place; or
- (c) take a thing, or a sample of or from a thing, at the place for analysis or testing; or
- (d) copy a document at the place; or
- (e) take into or onto the place any person, equipment and materials the authorised person reasonably requires for exercising a power under this division; or
- (f) require an occupier of the place, or a person at the place, to give the authorised person reasonable help to exercise the authorised person's powers under paragraphs (a) to (e); or
- (g) require an occupier of a place, or a person at the place, to give the authorised person information to help the authorised person ascertain whether a tree clearing provision is being complied with.

(4) When making a requirement mentioned in subsection (3)(f) or (g), the authorised person must warn the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

(5) If the authorised person enters the place under 400A(1)(d) for the purpose of giving an occupier a compliance notice, the authorised person may not exercise powers under subsection (3) and may only—

- (a) give the occupier the compliance notice; and
- (b) take into or onto the place any person the authorised person reasonably requires for giving the notice.

400H Failure to help authorised person

(1) A person required to give reasonable help under section 400G(3)(f) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) If the requirement is to be complied with by an individual giving information, or producing a document, it is a reasonable excuse for the individual not to comply with the requirement that complying with the requirement may tend to incriminate the individual.

400I Failure to give information

(1) A person of whom a requirement is made under section 400G(3)(g) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) It is a reasonable excuse for an individual not to comply with the requirement that complying with the requirement may tend to incriminate the individual.

Subdivision 4—Power to seize evidence

400J Seizing evidence

(1) This section applies if, under this division, an authorised person enters a place after obtaining the consent of an occupier or a warrant.

(2) If the authorised person enters the place with an occupier's consent, the authorised person may seize a thing at the place if—

- (a) the authorised person reasonably believes the thing is evidence of a tree clearing offence or compliance notice offence; and
- (b) seizure of the thing is consistent with the purpose of entry as told to the occupier when asking for the occupier's consent.

(3) If the authorised person enters the place with a warrant, the authorised person may seize the evidence for which the warrant was issued.

(4) The authorised person may seize anything else at the place if the authorised person reasonably believes—

- (a) the thing is evidence of a tree clearing offence or compliance notice offence; and
- (b) the seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being—
 - (i) hidden, lost or destroyed; or

(ii) used to continue, or repeat, the offence.

(5) Also, the authorised person may seize a thing at the place if the authorised person reasonably believes it has just been used in committing a tree clearing offence or compliance notice offence.

400K Securing seized things

Having seized a thing, an authorised person may—

- (a) move the thing from the place where it was seized (the “**place of seizure**”); or
- (b) leave the thing at the place of seizure but take reasonable action to restrict access to it; or

Examples of restricting access to a thing—

- 1. Sealing a thing and marking it to show access to it is restricted.
- 2. Sealing the entrance to a place where the thing is situated and marking it to show access to it is restricted.

- (c) if the thing is equipment—make it inoperable.

Example of making equipment inoperable—

Dismantling equipment or removing a component of equipment without which the equipment is not capable of being used.

400L Tampering with seized things

(1) If an authorised person restricts access to a seized thing, a person must not tamper, or attempt to tamper, with the thing, or something restricting access to the thing, without an authorised person’s approval.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(2) If an authorised person makes seized equipment inoperable, a person must not tamper, or attempt to tamper, with the equipment, without an authorised person’s approval.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

400M Powers to support seizure

(1) To enable a thing to be seized, an authorised person may require the person in control of it—

- (a) to take it to a stated reasonable place by a stated reasonable time; and
- (b) if necessary, to remain in control of it at the stated place for a stated reasonable period.

(2) The requirement—

- (a) must be made by notice in the approved form; or
- (b) if for any reason it is not practicable to give the notice, may be made orally and confirmed by a notice in the approved form as soon as practicable.

(3) A further requirement may be made under this section about the thing if it is necessary and reasonable to make the further requirement.

(4) A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (1) or (3) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—50 penalty units.

400N Receipts for seized things

(1) As soon as practicable after an authorised person seizes a thing, the authorised person must give a receipt for it to the person from whom it was seized.

(2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the authorised person must leave the receipt at the place of seizure in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way.

(3) The receipt must describe generally each thing seized and its condition.

(4) This section does not apply to a thing if it is impracticable, or would be unreasonable, to give the receipt, having regard to the thing's nature, condition and value.

400O Forfeiture by authorised person

(1) A thing that has been seized under this subdivision is forfeited to the State if the authorised person who seized the thing—

- (a) can not find its owner, after making reasonable inquiries; or
- (b) can not return it to its owner, after making reasonable efforts.

(2) In applying subsection (1)—

- (a) subsection (1)(a) does not require the authorised person to make inquiries if it would be unreasonable to make inquiries to find the owner; and
- (b) subsection (1)(b) does not require the authorised person to make efforts if it would be unreasonable to make efforts to return the thing to its owner.

Example for paragraph (b)—

The owner of the thing has migrated to another country.

(3) Regard must be had to a thing's nature, condition and value in deciding—

- (a) whether it is reasonable to make inquiries or efforts; and
- (b) if making inquiries or efforts—what inquiries or efforts, including the period over which they are made, are reasonable.

400P Forfeiture on conviction

(1) On conviction of a person for a tree clearing offence or compliance notice offence, the court may order the forfeiture to the State of anything owned by the person and seized under this subdivision.

(2) The court may make any order to enforce the forfeiture it considers appropriate.

(3) This section does not limit the court's powers under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* or another law.

400Q Dealing with forfeited things

(1) On forfeiture of a thing to the State, the thing becomes the State's property and may be dealt with by the chief executive as the chief executive considers appropriate.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may destroy or dispose of the thing.

400R Return of seized things

(1) If a seized thing is not forfeited, the authorised person must return it to its owner—

- (a) at the end of 6 months; or
- (b) if a proceeding for a tree clearing offence or compliance notice offence involving the thing is started within 6 months—at the end of the proceeding and any appeal from the proceeding.

(2) Despite subsection (1), unless the thing is forfeited, the authorised person must immediately return a seized thing to its owner if the authorised person stops being satisfied—

- (a) its continued retention as evidence is necessary; or
- (b) its continued retention is necessary to prevent the thing being used to continue, or repeat, the offence.

400S Access to seized things

(1) Until a seized thing is forfeited or returned, an authorised person must allow its owner to inspect it and, if it is a document, to copy it.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if it is impracticable, or would be unreasonable, to allow the inspection or copying.

Subdivision 5—Power to obtain information

400T Power to require name and address

(1) This section applies if an authorised person—

- (a) finds a person committing a tree clearing offence; or
- (b) finds a person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the authorised person to reasonably suspect the person has just committed a tree clearing offence.

(2) The authorised person may require the person to state the person's name and residential address.

(3) When making the requirement, the authorised person must warn the person it is an offence to fail to state the person's name or residential address, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

(4) The authorised person may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the stated name or residential address if the authorised person reasonably suspects the stated name or address to be false.

400U Failure to give name or address

(1) A person of whom a requirement is made under section 400T must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if—

- (a) the person was required to state the person's name and residential address by an authorised person who suspected the person had committed a tree clearing offence; and
- (b) the person is not proved to have committed the offence.

400V Power to require information

(1) This section applies if an authorised person reasonably believes—

- (a) a tree clearing offence or compliance notice offence has been committed; and
- (b) a person may be able to give information about the offence.

(2) The authorised person may, by notice given to the person, require the person to give information about the offence to the authorised person at a stated reasonable place and at a stated reasonable time.

(3) The person must comply with a requirement under subsection (2), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(4) It is not a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to give the information because giving the information might tend to incriminate the person.

(5) However, if the person is an individual, evidence of, or evidence directly or indirectly derived from, the information that might tend to incriminate the person is not admissible in evidence against the person in a civil or criminal proceeding, other than a proceeding for an offence about the falsity of the information.

(6) If a person is convicted of an offence against subsection (3), the court may, as well as imposing a penalty for the offence, order the person to comply with the requirement.

400W Power to require production of documents

(1) An authorised person may require a person to make available for inspection by an authorised person, or produce to the authorised person for inspection, at a reasonable time and place nominated by the authorised person, a document relating to the clearing of trees.

(2) The authorised person may keep the document to copy it.

(3) If the authorised person copies a document mentioned in subsection (1), or an entry in the document, the authorised person may require the person responsible for keeping the document to certify the copy as a true copy of the document or entry.

(4) The authorised person must return the document to the person as soon as practicable after copying it.

(5) However, if a requirement (a “**document certification requirement**”) is made of a person under subsection (3), the authorised person may keep the document until the person complies with the requirement.

(6) A requirement under subsection (1) is a “**document production requirement**”.

400X Failure to certify copy of document

A person of whom a document certification requirement is made must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

400Y Failure to produce document

(1) A person of whom a document production requirement is made must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) It is not a reasonable excuse for a person not to comply with a document production requirement that complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

(3) However, if the person is an individual, evidence of, or evidence directly or indirectly derived from, the document that might tend to incriminate the person is not admissible in evidence against the person in a

civil or criminal proceeding, other than a proceeding for an offence about the falsity of the document.

(4) If a person is convicted of an offence against subsection (1), the court may, as well as imposing a penalty for the offence, order the person to comply with the requirement.

Subdivision 6—Obtaining criminal history reports

400Z Purpose of sdiv 6

The purpose of this subdivision is to help an authorised person to decide whether the authorised person's unaccompanied entry of a place under subdivision 1 would create an unacceptable level of risk to the authorised person's safety.

400ZA Chief executive's power to obtain criminal history report

(1) The chief executive may ask the commissioner of the police service for a written report about the criminal history of a person if the authorised person reasonably suspects the person may be present at the place when the authorised person enters the place under subdivision 1.

(2) The commissioner must give the report to the chief executive.

(3) However, the report is required to contain only criminal history that is in the commissioner's possession or to which the commissioner has access.

(4) The chief executive must examine the report and identify, to the extent it is reasonably practicable to do so, offences involving the use of a weapon or violence against a person.

(5) The chief executive may give the authorised person information in the report about the offences identified under subsection (4).

400ZB Criminal history is confidential document

(1) A person must not, directly or indirectly, disclose to anyone else a report about a person's criminal history, or information contained in the report, given under section 400ZA.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(2) However, the person does not contravene subsection (1) if—

- (a) the disclosure is for the purpose of the other person performing a function under or in relation to this Act; or
- (b) the disclosure is otherwise required or permitted by law.

(3) The chief executive or an authorised person to whom the report or written information in the report is provided must destroy the report or information as soon as practicable after the authorised person considers the risk mentioned in section 400Z.

Division 5—Other provisions about authorised persons

401 Authorised person to give notice of damage

(1) This section applies if an authorised person, or a person assisting an authorised person, damages anything in the exercise of a power under this part.

(2) The authorised person must promptly give written notice of the particulars of the damage to the person who appears to be the thing's owner.

(3) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the authorised person must leave the notice, in a reasonably secure way and in a conspicuous position, at the place where the damage happened.

(4) In this section—

“owner” of a thing includes the person in possession or control of the thing.

(5) If the authorised person believes the damage was caused by a latent defect in the thing or other circumstances beyond the authorised person's control, the authorised person may state this in the notice.

(6) This section does not apply to damage the authorised person believes, on reasonable grounds, is trivial.

402 Compensation

(1) A person may claim compensation if the person incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under this division.

(2) Compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding for—

- (a) compensation brought in a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- (b) an offence against this Act brought against the person making the claim for compensation.

(3) A court may order compensation to be paid only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

(4) The regulations may prescribe matters that may, or must, be taken into account by the court when considering whether it is just to make the order.

403 Impersonation of authorised person

A person must not pretend to be an authorised person.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

403A False or misleading statements

(1) A person must not state anything to an authorised person that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1), it is enough to state that the statement made was, without specifying which, false or misleading.

403B False or misleading documents

(1) A person must not give an authorised person a document containing information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person, when giving the document—

- (a) tells the authorised person, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and
- (b) if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the correct information.

(3) In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1), it is enough to state that the document was, without specifying which, false or misleading.

PART 2—UNLAWFUL OCCUPATION OF NON-FREEHOLD AND TRUST LAND

Division 1—Unlawful occupation of non-freehold and trust land

404 No trespassing

(1) A person must not unlawfully, do any of the following things (a “**trespass related act**”) in relation to non-freehold or trust land—

- (a) occupy or live on it;
- (b) enclose it;
- (c) build, place or maintain any structure, improvement, work or thing on it;
- (d) clear, dig up or cultivate it;
- (e) depasture stock or cause stock to be depastured on it.

Maximum penalty—400 penalty units.

(2) If a person is found guilty by a Magistrates Court of an offence against subsection (1), the court may make any further order the court may make in a proceeding by the chief executive under division 2.

(3) Subsection (2) does not limit the court's powers under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* or any other Act.

*Division 2—Action to deal with unlawful occupation***405 Application of division**

This division applies to unallocated State land, trust land and roads.

406 Notice to person to leave land, remove structures etc.

(1) If the chief executive is satisfied a person is unlawfully occupying land or has unlawfully done a trespass related act on land, the chief executive may give the person a written notice (a “**trespass notice**”).

(2) The trespass notice may require the person—

- (a) to leave the land; or
- (b) to remove from the land, improvements, goods (including stock) or anything else; or
- (c) not to remove from the land, improvements, goods (including stock) or anything else; or
- (d) to remove anything enclosing the land; or
- (e) to do anything necessary to restore the land to its state before the person occupied the land or did anything to the land.

(3) The trespass notice must state—

- (a) a time (the “**required time**”) to comply with the notice; and
- (b) that failure to comply with the notice—
 - (i) is an offence; and
 - (ii) may result in proceedings in the Magistrates Court being started against the person.

(4) The required time must be at least 28 days after the day the trespass notice is given to the person.

407 Person must comply with notice

A person who is given a trespass notice must comply with the notice, unless the person starts a proceeding under this division or has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—400 penalty units.

408 Improvements etc. forfeited

If a person to whom a trespass notice is given does not, either comply with the notice or start a proceeding under this division, then, at the end of the required time, the improvements, goods (including stock) or anything else belonging to the person that is on the land, the subject of the notice, is forfeited to the State.

409 Person may start proceeding in Magistrates Court

(1) A person who receives a trespass notice may start a proceeding in the Magistrates Court nearest to the land the subject of the notice.

(2) The proceeding must be started by the person within the required time.

(3) The person starts the proceeding by—

- (a) filing a written notice (a “**proceeding notice**”) with the registrar of the Magistrates Court stating the orders sought in relation to the trespass notice; and
- (b) filing a copy of the trespass notice; and
- (c) giving to the chief executive a copy of the proceeding notice.

(4) The proceeding notice must state the grounds on which the orders of the court are sought.

410 Chief executive may start proceeding

(1) If the chief executive is satisfied a person is unlawfully occupying land, or has unlawfully done a trespass related act on land, the chief executive may start a proceeding in the Magistrates Court.

(2) The chief executive may start a proceeding whether or not a trespass notice has been given to a person.

(3) The proceeding must be started in the Magistrates Court nearest to the land the subject of the proceeding.

(4) The chief executive starts the proceeding by—

- (a) filing a written notice (a “**proceeding notice**”) with the registrar of the Magistrates Court stating the orders sought by the chief executive; and

- (b) giving a copy of the proceeding notice to the person mentioned in subsection (1).

(5) The proceeding notice must state the grounds on which the orders of the court are sought.

(6) However, if a trespass notice has been given to a person, a proceeding may be started by the chief executive only if—

- (a) the required time has expired and the person has not started a proceeding under this division about the trespass notice; or
- (b) the person has started, but has discontinued or not continued a proceeding under this division about the trespass notice.

411 Defence may be filed

(1) A person who receives a proceeding notice may defend the proceeding by filing a written notice (a “**defence notice**”) with the registrar of the Magistrates Court within 14 days of receiving the proceeding notice.

(2) The defence notice must state—

- (a) the grounds on which the proceeding is defended; and
- (b) the orders sought by the chief executive or the person.

412 State may carry out work

(1) If a person does not comply with a trespass order, within a reasonable time, the State may carry out work stated in the order.

(2) If the State carries out work stated in a trespass order, the cost of the work is a debt owing by the person to the State.

413 Powers of officers and employees of the department

Officers and employees of the department may exercise the powers and force reasonable and necessary to enforce a trespass order.

*Division 3—Action by lessee, licensee, permittee or trustee***414 Application of division**

This division applies to a lease, licence, permit and trust land.

415 Lessee, licensee, permittee or trustee may start proceeding

(1) A trustee of trust land and a lessee, licensee or permittee may start a proceeding in the Magistrates Court if the trustee, lessee, licensee or permittee believes, on reasonable grounds, another person is unlawfully occupying the trust land, lease, licence or permit or has unlawfully done a trespass related act on the trust land, lease, licence or permit.

(2) The proceeding must be started in the Magistrates Court nearest to the trust land, lease, licence or permit.

(3) A trustee, lessee, licensee or permittee may start a proceeding by—

- (a) filing a written notice (a “**proceeding notice**”) with the registrar of the Magistrates Court stating the orders sought by the trustee, lessee, licensee or permittee; and
- (b) giving a copy of the proceeding notice to the other person mentioned in subsection (1) and the chief executive.

(4) The proceeding notice must state the grounds on which the orders of the court are sought.

416 Defence may be filed

(1) A person who receives a proceeding notice may defend the proceeding by filing a written notice (a “**defence notice**”) with the registrar of the Magistrates Court within 14 days of receiving the proceeding notice.

(2) The defence notice must state—

- (a) the grounds on which the proceeding is defended; and
- (b) the orders sought by the person.

Division 4—Court matters**417 Hearing procedures**

In a proceeding in a Magistrates Court under this part, the court—

- (a) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
- (b) must observe natural justice; and
- (c) may hear the proceeding in court or chambers.

418 Discretion of Magistrates Court about orders

(1) In a proceeding under this part, the Magistrates Court may make any order (a “**trespass order**”) it considers appropriate.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the court may order that—

- (a) a person leave the land and not return; or
- (b) a person remove from the land improvements, goods (including stock) or anything else; or
- (c) a person not remove from the land improvements, goods (including stock) or anything else; or
- (d) a person remove anything enclosing the land; or
- (e) improvements, goods (including stock) or anything else be forfeited to the State or someone else; or
- (f) work be performed on the land by a person to rectify damage to the land by the person; or
- (g) the cost of the work to be performed on the land be a debt owing by the person to the State or someone else.

419 Order of the Magistrates Court must be complied with

A person must comply with a trespass order.

Maximum penalty—400 penalty units.

420 Appeal to District Court on questions of law only

A party dissatisfied with a trespass order may appeal to the District Court, but only on a question of law.

PART 3—REVIEW OF DECISIONS AND APPEALS*Division 1—Right of appeal***421 Notice of right of appeal to be given**

(1) A person who has a right to appeal against a decision under this Act must be given written notice of the person's right to appeal against the decision and how the appeal is started.

(2) The notice must be given when notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision are given to the person.

*Division 2—Internal review of decisions***422 Appeal process starts with internal review**

Every appeal against a decision (an “**original decision**”) under this Act must be, in the first instance, by way of an application for internal review.

423 Who may apply for review etc.

A person who has a right to appeal against a decision mentioned in schedule 2 may apply to the Minister for a review of the decision.

424 Applying for review

(1) An application by a person for review of a decision must be made within 42 days after notice of the decision was given to the person.

(2) The Minister may extend the period for making an application for review.

(3) An application for review must be written and state in detail the grounds on which the applicant seeks review of the decision.

425 Stay of operation of decision etc.

(1) If an application is made under this part for review of a decision, the applicant may immediately apply for a stay of the decision to the court.

(2) The court may stay the decision to secure the effectiveness of the review and any later appeal to the court.

(3) A stay—

- (a) may be given on conditions; and
- (b) operates for the period stated by the court; and
- (c) may be revoked or amended by the court.

(4) The period of a stay under this section must not extend past the time when the Minister reviews the decision and any later period the court allows the applicant to enable the applicant to appeal against the decision.

(5) The making of an application under this part for review of a decision affects the decision, or the carrying out of the decision, only if the decision is stayed.

426 Decision on reconsideration

(1) After reviewing the original decision, the Minister must make a further decision (the **“review decision”**) to confirm the original decision, amend the original decision or substitute a new decision.

(2) The chief executive must immediately give the applicant written notice of the decision.

(3) The notice must state—

- (a) the day the notice is given to the applicant (the **“review notice day”**); and
- (b) if the review decision is not the decision sought by the applicant—
 - (i) the reasons for the decision; and
 - (ii) that the applicant may appeal against the decision to the court within 42 days after the review notice day.

Division 3—Appeals

427 Who may appeal

A person who has applied for the review of a decision under division 2 and is dissatisfied with the review decision, may appeal to the court against the decision.

428 Procedure for an appeal to the court

(1) An appeal to the court is started by filing written notice of appeal with the registrar of the court.

(2) A copy of the notice must be served on the chief executive.

(3) The notice of appeal must be filed within 42 days after the review notice day under section 426.

(4) However, a regulation may provide a different period for particular decisions.

(5) The court may, whether before or after the time for filing the notice of appeal ends, extend the period for filing the notice of appeal.

(6) The notice of appeal must state fully the grounds of the appeal.

429 Powers of court on appeal

(1) In deciding an appeal, the court has the same powers as the decision maker.

(2) An appeal is by way of rehearing.

(3) The court may—

(a) confirm the review decision; or

(b) set aside the review decision and substitute another decision; or

(c) set aside the review decision and return the issue to the Minister with directions the court considers appropriate.

430 Effect of decision of court on appeal

If the court substitutes another decision, the substituted decision is, for the relevant provision of this Act, taken to be the decision maker's decision.

431 Jurisdiction of the court

The court has jurisdiction to hear and decide matters referred to the court by the Minister.

PART 3A—PROCEEDINGS GENERALLY*Division 1—Preliminary***431A Application of pt 3A**

This part applies to a proceeding under this Act.

*Division 2—Evidence***431B Evidentiary provisions**

(1) The appointment or power of the chief executive or authorised person must be presumed unless a party, by reasonable notice, requires proof of—

- (a) the appointment; or
- (b) the power to do anything under this Act.

(2) A signature purporting to be the signature of the Minister, the chief executive or an authorised person is evidence of the signature it purports to be.

(3) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Minister stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—

- (a) that land is or was, at a time or day mentioned in the complaint, a deed of grant in trust or non-freehold land;
- (b) that, for a deed of grant in trust or non-freehold land, a person, at a time or day mentioned in the certificate—
 - (i) occupied or lived on it; or
 - (ii) enclosed it; or

- (iii) built, placed or maintained any structure, improvement, work or thing on it; or
- (iv) cleared, dug up or cultivated it; or
- (v) depastured stock or caused stock to be depastured on it.

(4) In a complaint starting a proceeding, a statement that the matter of the complaint came to the complainant's knowledge on a stated day is evidence of the matter.

431C Further evidentiary aids

A certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—

- (a) a stated document is one of the following things made, given, or issued under this Act—
 - (i) an appointment;
 - (ii) a decision;
 - (iii) a compliance notice;
 - (iv) a tree clearing permit;
 - (v) a property vegetation management plan;
 - (vi) a local guideline for broadscale tree clearing;
 - (vii) a broadscale tree clearing policy document;
- (b) a stated document is a stated map maintained under the Vegetation Management Act for a stated area;
- (c) a stated document is a copy of a thing mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b);
- (d) on a stated day, or during a stated period, a person's appointment as an authorised person was, or was not, in force;
- (e) on a stated day, a stated person was given a compliance notice under this Act;
- (f) on a stated day, a stated requirement was made of a stated person.

431D Instruments, equipment and installations

(1) An instrument, equipment or installation prescribed under a regulation that is used in accordance with any conditions prescribed under a regulation is taken, in the absence of evidence to the contrary—

- (a) to be accurate and precise; and
- (b) to have been used by an appropriately qualified person.

(2) A party to the proceeding intending to challenge a matter mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b), must give at least 28 day's notice of the party's intention to adduce relevant evidence.

431E Certificate or report about remotely sensed image

(1) A signature on a certificate or report purporting to be the signature of an appropriately qualified person who gave the certificate or report is evidence of the signature it purports to be.

(2) A statement of any of the following matters in the certificate or report is evidence of the matters stated in the absence of evidence to the contrary—

- (a) the person's qualifications;
- (b) a stated document is a remotely sensed image, or a copy of a remotely sensed image, of a stated area;
- (c) the date on which a stated remotely sensed image was produced;
- (d) the person's stated conclusions drawn from a stated remotely sensed image;
- (e) the location of a stated area;
- (f) whether trees in a stated area have been cleared;
- (g) whether a stated area is or is likely to be an area of remnant vegetation.

(3) A party to the proceeding intending to challenge the statement must give at least 28 day's notice of the party's intention to adduce relevant evidence.

(4) In this section—

“remnant vegetation” means remnant vegetation within the meaning of the Vegetation Management Act.

431F Responsibility for unauthorised tree clearing

The clearing of trees on land in contravention of a tree clearing provision is taken to have been done by an occupier of the land in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Division 3—Starting proceedings**431G Offences are summary offences**

An offence against this Act is a summary offence.

431H Limitation on time for starting offence proceedings

(1) Subject to subsection (2), a proceeding for an offence against this Act must start within—

- (a) 1 year after the offence is committed; or
- (b) 1 year after the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 5 years after the offence is committed.

(2) If the proceeding is for a tree clearing offence and the court considers it just and equitable in the circumstances, the court may, at any time, extend a time set under this section.

(3) Subsection (2) applies to a tree clearing offence committed on or after 1 January 1999, regardless of whether the time for starting the proceeding expired before the commencement of the subsection.

(4) A tree clearing offence does not come to the complainant's knowledge merely because the complainant receives a remotely sensed image that may provide evidence of the offence.

431I Particulars to be stated for complaint for tree clearing offence

(1) This section applies to a complaint for a proceeding for a tree clearing offence.

(2) It is enough, for identifying the trees cleared and the place where the trees were cleared, for the particulars for the complaint to state the following—

- (a) the number of hectares of trees that have been cleared unlawfully;

- (b) the location where the trees were cleared;
- (c) whether the trees were in a regional ecosystem and the status of the ecosystem;

Example of status of a regional ecosystem—

Remnant endangered regional ecosystem.

- (d) whether the trees were in—
 - (i) an area of high nature conservation value; or
 - (ii) an area vulnerable to land degradation.

(3) In this section—

“area of high nature conservation value” means an area of high nature conservation value within the meaning of the Vegetation Management Act.

“area vulnerable to land degradation” means an area vulnerable to land degradation within the meaning of the Vegetation Management Act.

Division 4—Other matters about proceedings

431J Executive officers must ensure corporation complies with Act

(1) The executive officers of a corporation must ensure the corporation complies with this Act.

(2) If a corporation commits an offence against a provision of this Act, each of the corporation’s executive officers also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—the penalty for the contravention of the provision by an individual.

(3) Evidence that the corporation has been convicted of an offence against a provision of this Act is evidence that each of the executive officers committed the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

(4) However, it is a defence for an executive officer to prove—

- (a) if the officer was in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence—the officer exercised

reasonable diligence to ensure the corporation complied with the provision; or

- (b) the officer was not in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence.

(5) In this section—

“executive officer”, of a corporation, means a person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the corporation’s management, whether or not the person is a director or the person’s position is given the name of executive officer.

431K Guide for deciding penalty for tree clearing offence

(1) The purpose of this section is to provide a guide for the court in deciding the penalty to impose on a person for a tree clearing offence.

(2) Without affecting the maximum penalty the court may impose under section 255⁷¹ for the offence, the court may take the following levels of penalty to be appropriate in the absence of circumstances of mitigation—

- (a) for each hectare of trees cleared unlawfully in a remnant endangered regional ecosystem or declared area—30 penalty units;
- (b) for each hectare of trees cleared unlawfully in a remnant of concern regional ecosystem—24 penalty units;
- (c) for each hectare of trees cleared unlawfully in a remnant not of concern regional ecosystem—18 penalty units.

(3) This section does not limit the matters to which the court may have regard in deciding the penalty.

(4) In this section—

“declared area” means an area of high nature conservation value or an area vulnerable to land degradation within the meaning of the Vegetation Management Act.

“remnant endangered regional ecosystem” means a remnant endangered regional ecosystem within the meaning of the Vegetation Management Act.

71 Section 255 (Tree clearing permit needed)

“remnant of concern regional ecosystem” means a remnant of concern regional ecosystem within the meaning of the Vegetation Management Act.

“remnant not of concern regional ecosystem” means a remnant not of concern regional ecosystem within the meaning of the Vegetation Management Act.

431L Recovery of costs of investigation

(1) If a court convicts a person of an offence against this Act, the court may order the person to pay the department’s reasonable costs of investigating the offence, including reasonable costs of preparing for the prosecution of the offence.

Examples of reasonable costs—

1. Obtaining and analysing remotely sensed images.
2. Costs of travelling for departmental officers and experts.

(2) This section does not limit the orders for costs the court may make.

431M Representation of departmental officer in court

(1) Any departmental officer may appear for and represent another departmental officer in the court in a proceeding brought by the other officer under this Act.

(2) In this section—

“departmental officer” means a public service officer employed in the department.

431N Ability to prosecute under other Acts

Nothing in this Act prevents a person from being prosecuted for any of the following offences in relation to the clearing of trees—

- (a) a development offence under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*;
- (b) a vegetation clearing offence under the Vegetation Management Act;
- (c) an offence against a following provision of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*—
 - section 437(1)

- section 437(2)
- section 438(1)
- section 438(2).

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS

432 Pasturage rights for travelling stock

(1) Stock being driven on foot along a stock route through a term lease for pastoral purposes or occupation licence, from which the stock route is not fenced out, must not be depastured on land further than 800 m from the centre line of the stock route.

(2) However, if there is a fence or stock proof barrier on 1 side of the road within 800 m of the centre line of a stock route, stock must not be depastured on land on the other side of the stock route further than 1.6 km from the fence.

(3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), stock must not be depastured—

- (a) within an enclosed garden or paddock under cultivation; or
- (b) within 1.6 km of a principal homestead or head station; or
- (c) on land lawfully separated from the stock route by a fence or stock proof barrier.

(4) A person in charge of stock being driven on foot along a stock route must not contravene this section.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—100 penalty units.

433 Rate of travel of stock

(1) A person in charge of stock being driven on foot along a stock route or across a reserve must ensure the stock travel towards their destination at a rate averaging at least 10 km each 24 hours.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(2) The rate is calculated between inspections authorised by the chief executive.

(3) Inspections must be at least 24 hours apart.

(4) In calculating the rate of travel of stock the following periods are not to be included—

- (a) a period when stock are prevented from travelling by rain, flood or other unavoidable cause;
- (b) a period when stock are lawfully detained or depastured elsewhere.

(5) However, stock lawfully depastured on a lease or occupation licence under section 432 are taken to be lawfully depastured elsewhere for subsection (4)(b) only if the stock are depastured with the permission of the lessee or licensee of the relevant land.

(6) A proceeding for an offence under subsection (1) must be started within 14 days from the day the commission of the offence ended.

434 Meaning of “unimproved value”

(1) In this Act, the “**unimproved value**” of land is the amount an estate in fee simple in the land in an unimproved state would be worth if there were an exchange between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arms-length transaction after proper marketing, if the parties had acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

(2) The unimproved value must be decided without regard to the commercial value of the timber.

(3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the *Valuation of Land Act 1944* does not apply to the meaning of unimproved value in this section.

(4) In this section—

“**paid to the State**” does not include rent paid to the State.

“**unimproved state**” includes, if the value of improvements and development work to the land performed by the State has not been paid to the State, the improvements and development work finished before the lease started or the deed of grant was issued.

435 Minister may refer matters to the court

(1) The Minister may refer a matter about the administration of this Act to the court for inquiry and report.

(2) The Minister may refer a dispute about the boundary of a term lease for pastoral purposes to the court for decision, even if the Minister is not a party to the dispute.

436 Auctioneer's licence not necessary

A person authorised by the chief executive may auction land for this or another Act administered by the Minister without being the holder of an auctioneer's licence.

437 Changing county or parish boundaries

(1) The Governor in Council may change a county or parish boundary if the Governor in Council considers it appropriate because of something done under this Act.

(2) Any change to a boundary must be notified in the gazette.

438 What are debts owing to the State

All rents, instalments, penalties, interest and fees that have become payable under this Act are debts owing to the State.

439 Words and expressions used in documents under Act

(1) Words and expressions used in this Act and in documents made or executed under this Act have the same respective meanings in the documents as they have in this Act.

(2) Subsection (1) may be wholly or partly displaced if a contrary intention appears in the document.

440 Obstruction of officers etc.

A person must not obstruct an authorised person, an officer of the department, or a person helping an authorised person or an officer of the department, in the exercise of a power under this Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—400 penalty units.

441 Protection from liability

(1) An officer or employee of the department does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.

(2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to an officer or employee, the liability attaches instead to the State.

442 Lapse of offer

(1) If an offer has been made under this Act, the offer is valid for the length of time stated in the offer or, if no time is stated, for 3 months.

(2) A offer must be accepted in writing.

(3) If an offer is not accepted or rejected in writing within the stated time, the offer lapses.

(4) The Minister, before or after the offer lapses, may extend the time stated in the offer.

443 No deed of grant until fees paid

The appropriate fees prescribed under the *Land Title Act 1994* for the issue of a deed of grant must be paid before a deed of grant is issued.

444 Chief executive may approve forms

The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

448 Regulations

(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

(2) A regulation may be made about the following matters—

(a) the lodgment and registration of forms and other documents;

(b) fees payable under this Act;

(c) how fees are to be paid and may be recovered, including the provision of credit facilities to persons approved by the chief executive;

- (d) additional information to be supplied with a form or other document;
- (e) transitional arrangements if a new form is approved;
- (f) the execution of documents;
- (g) anything else about a form or document;
- (h) the payment and collection of rent and instalments under this Act;
- (j) the closure of roads;
- (k) the building and maintenance of roads under chapter 3, part 2, division 6.

(3) A regulation may create offences and prescribe penalties of not more than 100 penalty units for the offences.

448A Application of GST to rents

If rent payable under this Act is for a supply for which GST is payable, the rent payable is the total of—

- (a) the rent that would have been payable if the rent were not for a supply for which GST is payable; and
- (b) 10% of the rent that would have been payable if the rent were not for a supply for which GST is payable.

448B Application of GST to purchase price for leases

(1) Subsection (2) applies—

- (a) to all leases issued under this Act; and
- (b) whether the lease was issued before or after the commencement of this section; and
- (c) despite any provision contained in the lease.

(2) If the purchase price payable for freeholding the lease is for a supply for which GST is payable, the purchase price payable is the total of—

- (a) the purchase price that would have been payable if the purchase price were not for a supply for which GST is payable; and
- (b) 10% of the purchase price that would have been payable if the purchase price were not for a supply for which GST is payable.

CHAPTER 8—CONTINUED RIGHTS AND TENURES

PART 1—RESERVES, DEEDS OF GRANT IN TRUST AND ROADS

Division 1—Reserves

449 Existing reserves and purposes continue

(1) All existing reserves are taken to be reserves under this Act for the purpose for which they were reserved.

(2) Subsection (1) applies even if the purpose for which the land was reserved is not a community purpose under this Act.

(3) If, under subsection (1), land is taken to be reserved for cemetery purposes, the land is taken also to be reserved for crematorium and mortuary purposes.

450 Trustees continue

An existing trustee of a reserve is taken to be a trustee of the reserve under this Act.

Division 2—Deeds of grant in trust

451 Existing deeds of grant in trust and purposes continue

(1) All existing deeds of grant in trust are taken to be deeds of grant in trust under this Act for the purpose for which they were granted.

(2) Subsection (1) applies even if the purpose for which the land was granted is not a community purpose under this Act.

(3) If, under subsection (1), land is taken to be granted for cemetery purposes, the land is taken also to be granted for crematorium and mortuary purposes.

452 Trustees continue

An existing trustee of a deed of grant in trust is taken to be a trustee of the deed of grant in trust under this Act.

452A Land granted for Aboriginal or Islander inhabitants

(1) Any person who, at the time when land was granted in trust under the repealed Act for the benefit of Aboriginal or Islander inhabitants, occupies any building or structure as the person's residence, as an authorised resident on the land, shall, notwithstanding the grant in trust, be entitled to continue the person's occupation of the building or structure upon the same terms and conditions as the person occupied it at the time of the grant until—

- (a) the trustee of the land determines otherwise and terminates the person's right to occupy the building or structure; or
- (b) the trustee of the land and that person agree to new terms and conditions for the person's occupation of the building or structure.

(2) No permit, claim, licence or lease under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* is to be granted or exist in respect of land granted in trust under the repealed Act for the benefit of Aboriginal or Islander inhabitants unless the approval of the Governor in Council thereto has first been obtained.

(3) In considering whether or not to approve a permit, claim, licence or lease in respect of land referred to in subsection (1) the Governor in Council shall have regard to the views of and any recommendation made by the trustee of the land in question.

Division 3—Existing trustee leases**453 Existing trustee leases and licences continue**

(1) All existing trustee leases are taken to be trustee leases under this Act, even if the terms of the lease would not be approved under this Act.

(2) All existing licences issued under section 350 of the repealed Act are taken to be trustee permits under this Act, even if the terms of the licence would not be approved under this Act.

Division 4—Roads**454 Existing roads continue**

All roads dedicated and set apart under the repealed Act are taken to be dedicated roads under this Act.

455 Existing road licences continue

All existing road licences are taken to be road licences under this Act.

PART 2—FREEHOLDING LEASES***Division 1—Pre-Wolfe freeholding leases*****456 Existing leases continue**

A pre-Wolfe freeholding lease is taken to be a lease under this Act.

457 Terms of pre-Wolfe freeholding leases

(1) The following provisions also apply to pre-Wolfe freeholding leases—

- (a) the length of the term of the lease and purchase price (including commercial timber) for which a pre-Wolfe freeholding lease was issued continue to apply;
- (b) lease payments are instalments that pay out the purchase price of the land;
- (c) instalments do not attract interest;
- (d) if the remaining purchase price is paid in cash during a lease, a discount, prescribed under the regulations, applies;
- (e) regulations may prescribe minimum instalments for all but the final payment;

- (f) the length of the term of a lease may increase or decrease because of changes to minimum instalments or hardship concessions or deferrals;
- (g) the land must be surveyed, at the lessee's expense, for inclusion in the freehold land register;
- (h) the Minister may require the preparation of a compiled plan before the deed of grant is issued;
- (i) the final payment must include the appropriate fees prescribed under the *Land Title Act 1994* for the issue of a deed of grant.

(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a hardship deferral under chapter 5, part 1, division 3 does not reduce the purchase price of a pre-Wolfe freeholding lease.

(3) The discount mentioned in subsection (1)(d) does not apply to the amount of the remaining purchase price that, in the records of the department about the payment of the purchase price, is attributable to the value of commercial timber.

458 Deed of grant to issue

(1) A deed of grant must be issued for land contained in a pre-Wolfe freeholding lease when—

- (a) the conditions of the lease have been fulfilled; and
- (b) the purchase price and all relevant fees have been paid; and
- (c) if needed—a survey plan has been lodged in the land registry.

(2) The deed of grant is issued subject to all the encumbrances to which the lease was subject and in the same priorities.

459 Residential hardship concessions

(1) The Minister may reduce an instalment to less than the instalment normally applying to a pre-Wolfe freeholding lease, if—

- (a) the lease is used exclusively for the lessee's own residential use; and
- (b) the lessee is suffering hardship and meets the criteria prescribed under the regulations.

(2) If the Minister considers the lessee's financial circumstances have changed to the extent that a concession should be amended or cancelled, the Minister may, for future instalments, amend or cancel the amount of the concession.

(3) If a lease is transferred, a concession applying to the lease does not apply from the day of the transfer.

(4) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a hardship concession does not reduce the purchase price of a pre-Wolfe freeholding lease.

Division 2—Post-Wolfe freeholding leases

460 Existing leases continue

A post-Wolfe freeholding lease is taken to be a lease under this Act.

461 Terms of existing post-Wolfe freeholding leases continue

The length of the term of the lease and purchase price (including commercial timber) for which an existing post-Wolfe freeholding lease was issued continue to apply.

462 Terms of post-Wolfe freeholding leases

- (1) The following provisions apply to post-Wolfe freeholding leases⁷²—
- (a) lease payments are instalments that pay out the purchase price of the land;
 - (b) instalments attract a rate of interest prescribed under the regulations;
 - (c) if the remaining purchase price is paid in cash during a lease, no discount applies;
 - (d) regulations may prescribe minimum instalments for all but the final payment;
 - (e) the length of the term of a lease may increase or decrease because of changes to minimum instalments or hardship deferral;

⁷² These terms apply to both *existing* post-Wolfe freeholding leases and post-Wolfe freeholding lease issued under this Act.

- (f) if the lease is at an establishment stage, the Minister may allow the lessee to capitalise the first instalment over the duration of the lease;
- (g) the land must be surveyed, at the lessee's expense, for inclusion in the freehold land register;
- (h) the Minister may require the preparation of a compiled plan before the deed of grant is issued;
- (i) the final payment must include the appropriate fees prescribed under the *Land Title Act 1994* for the issue of a deed of grant.

(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a hardship deferral under chapter 5, part 1, division 3 does not reduce the purchase price.

463 Deed of grant to issue

(1) A deed of grant must be issued for land contained in a post-Wolfe freeholding lease when—

- (a) the conditions of the lease have been fulfilled; and
- (b) the purchase price and all relevant fees have been paid; and
- (c) if needed—a survey plan has been lodged in the land registry.

(2) The deed of grant is issued subject to all the encumbrances to which the lease was subject and in the same priorities.

Division 3—Grazing homestead freeholding leases

464 Existing leases continue

A grazing homestead freeholding lease is taken to be a lease under this Act.

465 Terms of existing grazing homestead freeholding leases continue

The length of the term of the lease and purchase price (including commercial timber) for which an existing grazing homestead freeholding lease was issued continue to apply.

466 Terms of grazing homestead freeholding leases

(1) The following provisions apply to grazing homestead freeholding leases⁷³—

- (a) lease payments are instalments that pay out the purchase price of the land;
- (b) instalments attract a rate of interest prescribed under the regulations;
- (c) if the remaining purchase price is paid in cash at any stage during a lease, and the lease is used for grazing or agricultural purposes, a discount, prescribed under the regulations, applies;
- (d) regulations may prescribe a minimum instalment for all but the final payment;
- (e) the length of the term of a lease may increase or decrease because of changes to minimum instalments or hardship deferral;
- (f) the land must be surveyed, at the lessee's expense, for inclusion in the freehold land register;
- (g) the Minister may require the preparation of a compiled plan before the deed of grant is issued;
- (h) the final payment must include the appropriate fees prescribed under the *Land Title Act 1994* for the issue of a deed of grant.

(2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a hardship deferral under chapter 5, part 1, division 3 does not reduce the purchase price.

(3) The discount mentioned in subsection (1)(c) does not apply to the amount of the remaining purchase price that, in the records of the department about the payment of the purchase price, is attributable to the value of commercial timber.

467 Deed of grant to issue

(1) A deed of grant must be issued for land contained in a grazing homestead freeholding lease when—

- (a) the conditions of the lease have been fulfilled; and

⁷³ These terms apply to both *existing* grazing homestead freeholding leases and grazing homestead freeholding leases issued under this Act.

- (b) the purchase price and all relevant fees have been paid; and
- (c) if needed—a survey plan has been lodged in the land registry.

(2) The deed of grant is issued subject to all the encumbrances to which the lease was subject and in the same priorities.

PART 3—PERPETUAL LEASES

Division 1—Grazing homestead perpetual leases

468 Existing leases continue

A grazing homestead perpetual lease is taken to be a perpetual lease for grazing or agricultural purposes issued under this Act.

469 Right to a grazing homestead freeholding lease

(1) The lessee of a grazing homestead perpetual lease who has an application for conversion to freehold approved under section 168 may elect in writing to pay the purchase price by a single payment or by instalments.⁷⁴

(2) If a lessee elects to pay the purchase price by a single payment, the lessee is entitled to the discount prescribed under the regulations.

(3) If a lessee elects to pay the purchase price by instalments—

- (a) the Governor in Council may issue a grazing homestead freeholding lease for a maximum term of 30 years; and
- (b) the lessee may pay the market value of the commercial timber by instalments on terms stated by the Minister; and
- (c) the conditions, purpose and encumbrances of the existing grazing homestead perpetual lease transfer to the grazing homestead freeholding lease.

⁷⁴ Under section 168, the Minister must give written notice of the Minister's decision on a conversion application.

(4) The conditions mentioned in subsection (3)(c) do not include conditions that—

- (a) the Minister is satisfied are redundant in the context of the grazing homestead freeholding lease; and
- (b) are expressly or impliedly excluded from the grazing homestead freeholding lease when it is issued.

Division 2—Non-competitive leases

470 Existing leases continue

A non-competitive lease is taken to be a perpetual lease issued under this Act for the purpose for which it was issued.

471 Right to a post-Wolfe freeholding lease

(1) The lessee of a non-competitive lease who has an application for conversion to freehold approved under section 168 may elect in writing to pay the purchase price by instalments.⁷⁵

(2) If a lessee elects to pay the purchase price by instalments—

- (a) the Governor in Council may issue a post-Wolfe freeholding lease for a maximum term of 30 years; and
- (b) the lessee may pay the market value of the commercial timber by instalments on terms stated by the Minister; and
- (c) the conditions, purpose and encumbrances of the non-competitive lease transfer to the post-Wolfe freeholding lease.

(3) The conditions mentioned in subsection (2)(c) do not include conditions—

- (a) the Minister is satisfied are redundant in the context of the post-Wolfe freeholding lease; and
- (b) are expressly or impliedly excluded from the post-Wolfe freeholding lease when it is issued.

⁷⁵ Under section 168, the Minister must give written notice of the Minister's decision on a conversion application.

PART 4—TERM LEASES

Division 1—Pastoral, preferential pastoral, pastoral development, and stud holdings

472 Existing leases continue

A pastoral lease is taken to be a term lease for pastoral purposes issued under this Act.

473 Covenant for a new term lease

An existing covenant in a pastoral lease, under the repealed Act, part 6, division 2, for a new lease at the expiry of the existing lease is taken to be a covenant to offer a new term lease for pastoral purposes, of a maximum of a living area, on the conditions that could be imposed on a term lease under this Act.

474 Uses of stud holdings

A stud holding is not limited to stud purposes but must be used for grazing or agricultural purposes.

475 Restrictions on ownership of preferential pastoral holdings

(1) To remove any doubt, it is declared that restrictions under the repealed Act about the ownership of preferential pastoral holdings do not apply under this Act.

(2) However, any restrictions under this Act about the ownership of term leases for pastoral purposes apply to a preferential pastoral holding.

Division 2—Special and development leases

476 Existing leases continue

(1) A development lease or a special lease is taken to be a term lease issued under this Act for the purpose (if any) for which it was issued.

(2) In this division—

“development lease” means an existing development lease issued under the repealed Act, part 9, division 1.

“special lease” means an existing special lease issued under the repealed Act, part 8, division 1.

477 Change of purpose for special lease

Despite section 154(3), the lessee of a special lease may apply to change the purpose of the lease.⁷⁶

478 Right to a post-Wolfe freeholding lease

(1) The lessee of a special lease who has an application for conversion to freehold approved under section 168 may elect in writing to pay the purchase price by instalments.⁷⁷

(2) If a lessee elects to pay the purchase price by instalments—

- (a) the Governor in Council may issue a post-Wolfe freeholding lease for a maximum term of 30 years; and
- (b) the lessee may pay the market value of the commercial timber by instalments on terms stated by the Minister; and
- (c) the conditions, purpose and encumbrances of the special lease transfer to the post-Wolfe freeholding lease.

(3) The conditions mentioned in subsection (2)(c) do not include conditions—

- (a) the Minister is satisfied are redundant in the context of the post-Wolfe freeholding lease; and
- (b) are expressly or impliedly excluded from the post-Wolfe freeholding lease when it is issued.

⁷⁶ Section 154(3) requires the purpose of a lease to be complementary to, and not interfere with, the purpose for which a lease was originally issued.

⁷⁷ Under section 168, the Minister must give written notice of the Minister’s decision on a conversion application.

479 Development leases not to be sublet

The lessee of a development lease must not sublease all or part of the lease.

PART 5—LICENCES AND PERMITS***Division 1—Occupation licences and permits*****480 Occupation licences continue**

An occupation licence is taken to be a licence issued under this Act.

481 Cancellation or surrender of occupation licence

(1) The Minister may cancel an occupation licence by giving the licensee 3 months notice of the intention to cancel.

(2) No compensation is payable for the cancellation of an occupation licence.

(3) A licensee may surrender an occupation licence with the Minister's written approval.

(4) If an occupation licence is surrendered or cancelled, the ownership of any improvements become the property of the State and no compensation is payable.

(5) However, the Minister may allow the licensee to remove any improvements within a time stated in the cancellation notice.

482 Approval needed for improvement and development work

The licensee of an occupation licence may carry out improvements or development work on the licence only with the Minister's written approval.

483 Existing permits continue

An existing permit issued under the repealed Act, part 13, division 1 is taken to be a permit issued under this Act.

*Division 2—Fencing use licences***484 Existing fencing use licences continue**

(1) An existing licence (a “**fence licence**”) issued under the repealed Act, section 113 continues to apply.

(2) A fence licence does not give the licensee a right to use the land comprising the road enclosed.

485 Minister may cancel licence for breach of condition

The Minister, by written notice to the holder of a fence licence, may cancel the licence if the licensee breaches a condition of the licence.

PART 6—CONTINUED TENURES GENERALLY**486 Existing conditions continue**

To remove any doubt, it is declared that all existing conditions contained in a lease, licence or permit document, schedule to a lease, licence or permit document or a sale notification for a lease, licence or permit issued under an Act repealed by this Act continue to apply and the lessee, licensee and permittee must comply with the conditions.

487 Existing concessions continue

(1) A lessee who was entitled to a concessional rent or instalment under the repealed Act is entitled to the same benefits under this Act.

(2) Subsection (1) has effect subject to—

- section 187(2) (Residential hardship concessions)
- section 194 (Change of circumstances).

488 Fencing conditions and exemptions

(1) The conditions mentioned in subsection (2) continue to apply to—

- (a) pre-Wolfe freeholding leases applied for before 5 February 1990 and issued under the repealed Act, part 4, division 5; and
- (b) grazing homestead freeholding leases; and
- (c) grazing homestead perpetual leases.

(2) The lessee must—

- (a) within 3 years after the lease starts, enclose the land with a good and substantial fence of the standard stated in the opening notification or imposed by the Minister or have an existing and substantial fence in good repair; and
- (b) keep the land fenced in the way mentioned in paragraph (a).

(3) If the lessee is the owner of adjoining land, the lessee need not enclose the lease if the lease and the adjoining land are wholly enclosed with a good and substantial fence.

(4) The Minister may exempt a lessee who applies for exemption from fencing conditions of a lease.

(5) The exemption may be for a stated time and may be conditional.

(6) An exemption granted under subsection (5) may be withdrawn after giving reasonable notice of the intention to withdraw the exemption.

489 Amalgamating or subdividing existing leases

(1) If 2 leases of the same type issued under the repealed Act are amalgamated, the new lease is taken to be an existing lease of the same type unless otherwise agreed by the lessee and the Minister.

(2) If a lease issued under the repealed Act is subdivided, the new lease is taken to be an existing lease of the same type unless otherwise agreed by the lessee and the Minister.

(3) The following leases can not be subdivided—

- (a) an auction perpetual lease that is a perpetual country, suburban or town lease issued under the repealed Act, part 7, division 2;
- (b) a perpetual lease selection issued under the repealed Act, part 4, division 2;
- (c) an agricultural farm issued before 31 December 1991 under the repealed Act, part 4, division 1;

- (d) a freeholding lease that has less than the amount prescribed under the regulations to be paid before the deed of grant may issue.

PART 7—TENURES UNDER OTHER ACTS

Division 1—Sale to Local Authorities Land Act 1882

490 Existing deeds of grant continue

The conditions and reservations on which a deed of grant was issued under the *Sale to Local Authorities Land Act 1882* (a “**conditional deed**”) continue to apply to the deed of grant.

491 Conditions and reservations still applying

An existing conditional deed continues to be subject to the following provisions—

- (a) the land must continue to be used for the public purpose for which it was granted;
- (b) the land must not be leased, mortgaged or sold without the Governor in Council’s approval;
- (c) the term of a lease must not be longer than 14 years with a covenant for renewal for up to a further 7 years;
- (d) the lease must be consistent with the purpose for which it was granted.

492 Application for new tenure under this Act

(1) If land contained in a conditional deed is still needed for the public purpose, the local government may apply to exchange the conditional deed for a reserve or deed of grant in trust with the local government as trustee or a lease issued under this Act.

(2) If land contained in a conditional deed is exchanged for a reserve or deed of grant in trust, the public purpose for which the conditional deed was issued may be changed to another public purpose.

(3) An exchange of tenure under this section is subject to all the encumbrances to which the existing conditional deed was subject and in the same priorities, unless the parties involved agree otherwise.

493 Automatic issue of new tenure under this Act

(1) A conditional deed becomes a deed of grant in trust under this Act for the same public purpose for which it was granted, with the local government as trustee, if within 5 years of the commencement—

- (a) the local government does not apply to exchange the conditional deed; or
- (b) an application by the local government has been refused and no other application has been made.

(2) If the land contained in a conditional deed was subject to a lease, the lease becomes a trustee lease on the terms originally granted.

(3) A deed of grant in trust mentioned in subsection (1) is subject to all the encumbrances to which the conditional deed was subject and in the same priorities.

Division 2—Miners homesteads

494 Objective

The object of this division is to transfer miners homesteads to tenures under the *Land Act 1962*.

495 Definitions

In this division—

“current miners homestead application” is an application to freehold a miners homestead that—

- (a) was lodged before 1 January 1995; and
- (b) has not been rejected; and

- (c) for which a notice of approval to freehold has not lapsed or been accepted.

“miners homestead” means any of the following held under the *Miners’ Homestead Leases Act 1913*—

- (a) miner’s homestead lease;
- (b) miner’s homestead perpetual lease;
- (c) business area;
- (d) market garden area;
- (e) residence area;

and, to remove any doubt, it is declared that it includes a special perpetual mining purposes lease issued under the *Commonwealth Aluminium Corporation Pty. Limited Agreement Act 1957*, the *Alcan Queensland Pty. Limited Agreement Act 1965* or the *Aurukun Associates Agreement Act 1975*.

“offer” means a notice of approval to freehold under the repealed miners homestead Acts.

“repealed miners homestead Acts” means the repealed *Miners’ Homestead Leases Act 1913* and the repealed *Mining Titles Freeholding Act 1980*.

496 Current applications

(1) All current miners homestead applications and all dealings with a miners homestead, the subject of a current miners homestead application, must be dealt with as if the repealed miners homestead Acts had not been repealed.

(2) If a miners homestead is transferred while it is the subject of a current miners homestead application, the application continues and is taken to have been made by the transferee.

(3) A current miners homestead application ceases to be a current miners homestead application on the day it is rejected, or on the day the offer lapses.

497 Refusal or lapsing of current miners homestead application

(1) If a current miners homestead application is refused on or after 1 January 1995, it is taken that no current miners homestead application was made and section 499 applies from the day of the refusal.

(2) If a current miners homestead application results in an offer being made, or if an offer has already been made, and the offer lapses under section 498, it is taken that no current miners homestead application was made and section 499 applies from the day the offer lapses.

498 Time in which offer must be accepted

(1) An offer made before 1 January 1995 lapses on 31 March 1995.

(2) An offer made on or after 1 January 1995 lapses 90 days after it is made.

(3) The Minister may extend the time during which an offer may be accepted.

499 Automatic issue of new tenure

(1) If there is no current miners homestead application for a miners homestead, the miners homestead becomes a perpetual town lease (non-competitive lease) under the *Land Act 1962*, section 210.

(2) A lease under subsection (1) is also subject to the following provisions—

- (a) all the conditions and encumbrances of the miners homestead that existed on 31 December 1994 continue to apply to the lease with the same priority;
- (b) the first rental period for the lease is from 1 January 1995 to 30 June 1995 and annual rental periods apply after that;
- (c) subsection (1) applies despite the *Land Act 1962*, section 210(1);
- (d) the lease is not subject to the conditions of the *Land Act 1962*, section 210(2);
- (e) if the miners homestead was a miner's homestead lease on 31 December 1994—the lease is subject to a special condition that, if freeholding of the lease is ever approved, the purchase price is an amount prescribed under the regulations;

- (f) trees and quarry materials continue to belong to the lessee;
- (g) arrears of rent on a miners homestead become arrears of rent on the lease.

500 Application of prepaid rent

(1) If a current miners homestead application is approved, rent paid for the period after the application was lodged, is credited to the cost of freeholding, or, if the rent paid is more than the cost, the overpaid amount must be refunded to the lessee together with interest at the rate prescribed under the regulations.

(2) The interest is payable from the day the excess rent was received to the day the amount of the excess is refunded.

501 Replacement miners homestead documents

(1) This section applies to miners homesteads that become leases under section 499(1).

(2) As soon as practicable after the commencement, the chief executive must issue a new lease document to replace each existing miners homestead document.

(3) The new lease is subject to all the encumbrances to which the existing miners homestead was subject and in the same priorities.

(4) When the new lease is issued, the replaced document is no longer valid.

(5) The new lease must be sent to the person who is entitled to possession of the document being replaced.

(6) The replaced document must be returned to the chief executive for cancellation when the new lease is issued.

(7) A lessee may ask for the return of the replaced document suitably marked as cancelled.

502 Replacement mining titles freeholding leases

(1) As soon as practicable after the commencement, the chief executive must issue a new lease document to replace each existing mining titles freeholding lease document.

(2) The new lease is subject to all the encumbrances to which the existing lease was subject and in the same priorities.

(3) When the new lease is issued, the old lease is no longer valid.

(4) The new lease must be sent to the person who is entitled to the possession of the old lease.

(5) The old lease must be returned to the chief executive for cancellation when the new lease is issued.

(6) A lessee may ask for the return of the old lease suitably marked as cancelled.

(7) This section also applies if there is an entitlement to a mining titles freeholding lease but the lease has not been issued.

503 Approvals continue

An approval given under the repealed miners homestead Acts to deal with an existing miners homestead is taken to be an approval for the same purpose under the *Land Act 1962*.

Division 2A—Further opportunity to convert certain perpetual town leases, that were previously miners homesteads, to freehold

503A Objective

The object of this division is to give an opportunity to lessees of certain perpetual town leases (non-competitive leases), to convert their tenures to freehold.

503B Definitions

In this division—

“**miners homestead**” has the meaning given in division 2 but does not include a special perpetual mining purposes lease that commenced on or after 1 January 1995.

“**repealed miners homestead Acts**” has the meaning given in division 2.

“**special perpetual mining purposes lease**” means a special perpetual mining purposes lease issued under the *Commonwealth Aluminium Corporation Pty. Limited Agreement Act 1957*, the *Alcan Queensland*

Pty. Limited Agreement Act 1965 or the *Aurukun Associates Agreement Act 1975*.

503C Who may apply under this division

(1) This section applies to a perpetual town lease (non-competitive lease) that was previously a miners homestead.

(2) The lessee may apply to convert the lease to freehold.

503D Time within which application must be made

The application must be given to the chief executive before 1 February 1998.

503E How application is dealt with

(1) The application must be dealt with as if—

- (a) the repealed miners homestead Acts had not been repealed; and
- (b) the application were made under the *Mining Titles Freeholding Act 1980*; and
- (c) the lease were a miners homestead.

(2) However, if a mining titles freeholding lease would have issued under the repealed miners homestead Acts a pre-Wolfe freeholding lease is to be issued instead.

(3) A perpetual town lease (non-competitive lease) that was previously a miners homestead is to be treated as a miners homestead for the purposes only of an application under subsection (1).

503F Lapse of offer

(1) An offer to convert the lease to freehold is valid for 3 months.

(2) An offer must be accepted in writing.

(3) If an offer is not accepted or rejected in writing within the stated time, the offer lapses.

(4) The Minister, before or after the offer lapses, may extend the time stated in the offer.

503G Surrender of existing lease

If a lessee accepts an offer to convert to freehold, the lessee must surrender the existing lease before the new tenure is issued.

503H Existing encumbrances

The new tenure is subject to all encumbrances to which the existing lease was subject and in the same priorities.

503I Credit for rent paid

(1) If an application to convert to freehold is approved, the following amounts are credited to the cost of freeholding—

- (a) rent paid on the perpetual town lease (non-competitive lease) in excess of the amount that would have been payable if the lease had remained a miners homestead;
- (b) rent paid for the period after the application was lodged.

(2) If the rent paid is more than the cost of freeholding, the overpaid amount must be refunded to the lessee together with interest at the rate prescribed under a regulation.

(3) The interest is payable from the date the excess rent was received to the day the amount of the excess is refunded.

***Division 2B—Treatment of special perpetual mining purposes leases
under certain Acts***

503J Special perpetual mining purposes leases become perpetual leases

(1) A special perpetual mining purposes lease issued under the agreement Act on or after 1 January 1995 and in existence immediately before the commencement of this section, becomes, on the commencement of this section, a perpetual lease under this Act.

(2) A special perpetual mining purposes lease issued under the agreement Act on or after the commencement of this section becomes a perpetual lease under this Act immediately after it is issued.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) have effect despite anything in the agreement Act.

(4) In this section—

“**agreement Act**” means the *Commonwealth Aluminium Corporation Pty. Limited Agreement Act 1957*.

503K Replacement documents

(1) This section applies if a special perpetual mining purposes lease (the “**old lease**”) becomes a perpetual lease (the “**new lease**”) under section 503J.

(2) If the old lease becomes the new lease under section 503J(1), the chief executive must, as soon as practicable, issue a lease document for the new lease to replace the lease document for the old lease.

(3) If the old lease becomes the new lease under section 503J(2), the chief executive must, as soon as practicable after the old lease is issued, issue a lease document for the new lease to replace the lease document for the old lease.

(4) The new lease is subject to all the encumbrances to which the old lease was subject and in the same priorities.

(5) When the lease document for the new lease is issued, the lease document for the old lease is no longer valid.

(6) The lease document for the new lease must be given to the person who is entitled to possession of the lease document for the old lease.

(7) The lease document for the old lease must be returned to the chief executive for cancellation when the lease document for the new lease is issued.

(8) The lessee under the new lease may ask for the return of the lease document for the old lease suitably marked as cancelled.

Division 3—Port and harbour lands

504 Changing tenures of port lands

(1) The Governor in Council, by order in council, may approve that all or part of land owned, vested in, leased or managed by a port authority and

surrendered to the State be dedicated or reallocated, without competition, to the port authority or another body in the way stated in the order in council.

(2) The port authority or other body and the State must take all necessary action to fulfil the changes approved in the order in council.

(3) All interests over the land at the time of the surrender continue until the interest ends and are not affected by the change of tenure, even though the interests may not be interests that would be granted or issued under this Act.

(4) Registration fees are not payable for a change of tenure under this section.

(5) An order in council under this section is not subordinate legislation.

505 Changing tenures of harbour land

(1) The Governor in Council, by order in council, may approve that land that became an asset of the State because of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, section 231(1)⁷⁸ be dedicated or allocated, without competition, to a local government or another body in the way stated in the order in council.

(2) Before land can be dedicated or allocated, the local government or other body must agree to the dedication or allocation.

(3) If land is allocated or dedicated to a local government or other body, the local government or body takes the place of the State as a party to an interest in the land held by someone else.

(4) An interest in the land is not affected by the allocation or dedication, even though the interest may not be an interest that would be granted or issued under this Act.

(5) Registration fees are not payable for an allocation or dedication mentioned in this section.

(6) An order in council under this section is not subordinate legislation.

⁷⁸ *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, section 231 expired 1 July 1997. *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, s 20A applies.

Division 4—Cemetery Act 1865**506 Existing cemeteries continue**

(1) To remove any doubt, it is declared that all reserves and deeds of grant in trust for cemetery purposes under the *Cemetery Act 1865* are reserves and deeds of grant in trust for cemetery purposes under this Act.

(2) All existing rules and regulations made by trustees under the *Cemetery Act 1865* for the purpose of a reserve or deed of grant in trust for cemetery purposes under the *Cemetery Act 1865* continue, as by-laws for the land comprising the reserve or deed of grant in trust for cemetery purposes under this Act, for a period of 3 years from the commencement.

**PART 7A—BRIGALOW AND OTHER LANDS
DEVELOPMENT PROVISIONS****506A Definitions for pt 7A**

In this part—

“**agreement**” means the agreement that was set out in the schedule to the repealed Act.

“**corporation**” means the Brigalow Corporation.

“**fund**” means the consolidated fund.

“**repealed Act**” means the *Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962*.

506B Corporation

(1) The Corporation of the Land Administration Commission is continued in existence, as a corporation sole, under the name of the Brigalow Corporation.

(2) The Brigalow Corporation—

- (a) is a body corporate; and
- (b) has a seal; and

(c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(3) The chief executive constitutes the Brigalow Corporation.

(4) A reference to the Corporation of the Land Administration Commission in any Act or in any document is taken to be a reference to the Brigalow Corporation.

(5) Judicial notice must be taken of the imprint of the Brigalow Corporation's seal appearing on a document and the document must be presumed to have been properly sealed until the contrary is proved.

506C Corporation represents the Crown

(1) The corporation represents the Crown.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the corporation has all the privileges and immunities of the Crown.

506D Functions and powers

The corporation has the functions and powers conferred on it by this part.

506E Undertaking by successful applicant

Subject to the issue to a successful applicant of the lease, the successful applicant shall perform in compliance in every respect with the terms thereof, any undertaking given by the successful applicant to the chief executive under this section, and any failure by the successful applicant to do so shall be a breach of a condition of the lease wherefor the lease shall be liable to be forfeited.

506F Area limitations under this Act

For the purpose of the provisions of this Act relating to the maximum area or maximum aggregated area which may be held by any 1 person under any tenure or tenures under this Act, a purchase lease shall be deemed to be a grazing homestead freeholding lease.

506G Transfer

(1) Chapter 6 of this Act applies to the transfer of—

- (a) a purchase lease; or
- (b) an interest in a purchase lease.

(2) The Minister may approve the transfer subject to conditions, including a condition that a specified amount of any amount outstanding be paid before the transfer is registered.

506H When fee simple of lease may be acquired

(1) Upon and subject to—

- (a) satisfying the Minister that all the developmental or improvement conditions of the lease have been performed; and
- (b) in the case of a purchase lease, payment to the corporation of all moneys payable to it in respect of an advance made by the corporation pursuant to section 23(1)(a) of the repealed Act; and
- (c) payment of all moneys payable by the lessee to the Crown on any account whatever;

the lessee of a lease (whether a purchase lease or a grazing homestead freeholding lease) shall be entitled to a grant in fee simple of the land comprised in the lease.

(2) The deed of grant to be issued to the lessee shall be issued subject to the condition prescribed by section 174 and the provisions of that section shall with and subject to all necessary adaptations and modifications apply accordingly.

506I Fund

(1) There shall be paid into the fund—

- (a) every amount paid or advanced to the State by the Commonwealth pursuant to the agreement;
- (b) the purchasing price of every purchase lease of land within the area (the “**first schedule area**”) described in the first schedule to the agreement;
- (c) the purchasing price of all land within the first schedule area sold by auction under this part for an estate in fee simple;

- (d) all repayments of capital and payments of interest made to or recovered by the corporation in respect of advances under this part made by it from the fund;
- (f) all moneys realised from the disposal of surplus plant, machinery, equipment, materials or things the cost of the acquisition whereof was defrayed from the fund;
- (g) any moneys appropriated by Parliament.

(2) There may be paid out of the fund which is hereby appropriated accordingly—

- (a) all expenditure referred to in or necessary for the purposes of clause 3 of the agreement, including the planning and administrative expenses referred to in subclause (2) of that clause;
- (b) all payments to be made (or which may be made) by the State to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth under and in accordance with the agreement in respect of the repayment of the capital of and interest upon amounts paid or advanced to the State by the Commonwealth pursuant to the agreement (including interest capitalised pursuant to the agreement).

506K Construction of instruments

Where the corporation has granted an extension and variation pursuant to section 24A of the repealed Act or a suspension of liability pursuant to section 24B of the repealed Act every agreement, mortgage or other security concerning the advance to which the extension and variation or suspension relates shall be read and construed subject to the terms and conditions of the extension and variation or, as the case may be, suspension and, in the case of a suspension of liability, subject to the provisions of section 24B of the repealed Act.

506L Powers of corporation

Subject to this part the corporation—

- (a) is hereby empowered to take and do all such steps and things as in its opinion are necessary or convenient for carrying out the function of making advances under this part;

- (b) without prejudice to any other power, authority, right or remedy conferred or imposed upon it by this part, may exercise, in respect of any advance under this part, any power, authority, right or remedy agreed between it and the lessee in question.

506M Restricted application of Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Act

The provisions of the *Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Act 1955* relating to the registration and renewal of registration of instruments shall not apply to any mortgage or other security executed under this part or affect the validity or operation of such mortgage or security in respect of any chattels comprised therein.

506O Accounts

There shall be kept in the department separate and complete accounts of all moneys expended as provided in this part and of all moneys received by the corporation on account of the repayment or recovery of the capital of advances made under this part and on other accounts respectively, and of all moneys paid or recovered in respect of interest on such advances or other accounts respectively.

506P Application of Act to purchase leases

(1) The provisions of this Act applying to a grazing homestead freeholding lease apply, with all necessary changes and any changes prescribed under a regulation, to purchase leases issued under the repealed Act.

(2) To remove any doubt, the relocation of the sections in this part does not affect the amount or time of a repayment or the interest or penalty interest rates applying to purchase leases issued under the repealed Act.

CHAPTER 9—TRANSITIONAL AND REPEAL PROVISIONS

PART 1—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR ORIGINAL ACT (NO. 81 OF 1994)

508 Interests under repealed Act continue

(1) On the commencement—

- (a) each interest in land held by a person immediately before the commencement, and recorded under an Act repealed by this Act, is taken to be an interest held by the person, under this Act, in the land registry; and
- (b) each document or duplicate document issued under an Act repealed by this Act before the commencement is taken to be a document issued under this Act.

(2) The chief executive must do everything necessary or desirable to ensure that the particulars of each interest mentioned in subsection (1) are fully and accurately recorded in the land registry.

(3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that all reservations in existing deeds of grant, deeds of grant in trust and leases continue.

509 Registration of documents lodged before commencement

(1) The chief executive may register a document after the commencement, if—

- (a) the document was lodged, but not registered, before the commencement; and
- (b) the registrar of titles had power to register the document when it was lodged.

(2) In registering a document under subsection (1), the chief executive must exercise the powers the registrar of titles had when the document was lodged.

510 Offers made before commencement

If an offer was made under the repealed Act and had not lapsed before the commencement, but is accepted on or after the commencement—

- (a) the offer must be dealt with as if the repealed Act had not been repealed; and
- (b) the tenure issued is taken to be an existing tenure.

511 References in Acts and documents

A reference in an Act or document to—

- (a) the Land Administration Commission, the chief commissioner of lands or the secretary, Land Administration Commission may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to the chief executive; and
- (b) a land commissioner, assistant land commissioner, deputy land commissioner, land agent or land inspector may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to an officer of the department; and
- (c) Crown land and State land as defined in the repealed Act may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to unallocated State land; and
- (d) a holding within the meaning of, or as defined in, the repealed Act may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to a lease under this Act; and
- (e) a reservation for irrigation works or purposes may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to a reservation for a public purpose under this Act; and
- (f) the registrar of titles may, if the reference is about a register or the registration of a document under this Act and the context otherwise permits, be taken to be a reference to the chief executive; and
- (g) a stud advisory committee in an existing tenure document may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to the Minister; and
- (h) a licensee under a particular type of licence under the repealed Act may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to a licensee under this Act; and

- (i) a permission to occupy under the repealed Act may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to a permit to occupy under this Act; and
- (j) the repealed Act, or the *Land Act 1897*, the *Land Act 1902* or the *Land Act 1910*, may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to this Act; and
- (k) a section of the repealed Act, or the *Land Act 1897*, the *Land Act 1902* or the *Land Act 1910*, may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to the corresponding section in this Act.

512 Harbour matters

If a lease is transferred to the Minister under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, section 232(2),⁷⁹ a reference in the lease to the Harbours Corporation is taken to be a reference to the Minister.

513 Casino matters

(1) If the *Breakwater Island Casino Agreement Act 1984*, the *Brisbane Casino Agreement Act 1992* or the *Cairns Casino Agreement Act 1993* (the “**Casino Act**”) requires or permits the State or a person to do a thing to fulfil its or the person’s obligations under the Casino Act, and to fulfil the obligation, it is necessary to take action allowed under the repealed Act, the action may be taken under this Act whether or not the action would be allowed under this Act.

(2) If there is any inconsistency between this Act and any Casino Act, the Casino Act prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Examples—

1. If under a Casino Act it was agreed that the State would arrange for a lease over a reserve of 75 years duration (the maximum allowable under the repealed Act), a lease for 75 years may be issued under this Act even though the maximum allowable under this Act is 30 years.
2. If a Casino Act has particular rent, termination, subleasing and transfer provisions, the provisions override this Act in that respect.

⁷⁹ *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, section 232, expired 31 December 2000. *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 20A applies.

514 Closure of Brigalow Fund

(1) All amounts in the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Trust Fund, established under the *Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962*, immediately before the commencement is transferred to and becomes part of the consolidated fund.

(2) On and from the commencement, all amounts to be paid to or from the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Trust Fund must be paid to or from the consolidated fund.

516 Existing by-laws

All existing by-laws made by trustees under the repealed Act continue for a period of 3 years from the commencement.

517 Existing local guidelines for broadscale tree clearing

(1) Existing local guidelines for broadscale tree clearing are taken to be guidelines under this Act if, in the Minister's opinion, they were made using the procedure stated in chapter 5, part 6, division 4.

(2) Subsection (1) applies even if a broadscale tree clearing policy document did not exist when the guidelines were made.

518 Existing powers of attorney

A power of attorney forms part of the power of attorney register under the *Land Title Act 1994* if it was—

- (a) registered under the repealed Act; or
- (b) lodged before the commencement and was capable of registration under the repealed Act.

519 Things done under repealed Acts

(1) In this section—

“**done**” includes issued, recorded, entered, kept, granted, declared, registered, lodged, deposited, produced, transferred, created, served, given, acquired, required, executed, removed, noted, sealed, imprinted, witnessed, advertised and anything else prescribed under the regulations for this definition.

(2) Everything done under an Act repealed by this Act,⁸⁰ is as effective as if it had been done for the same purpose under this Act.

(3) An approval given under an Act repealed by this Act for a matter is taken to be an approval for the same purpose under this Act.

520 Effect of repeal by this Act

The repeal of the following sections of the repealed Act is limited in the following way—

- (a) section 334F (Certain grants not to include land in actual use by the Crown) continues to apply to deeds of grant in trust granted for the benefit of Aboriginal or Islander inhabitants before this Act commenced;
- (b) section 361A (Ownership of improvement not affected by grant) continues to apply to deeds of grant in trust granted before this Act commenced.

PART 1A—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2000

521A Lease of land under repealed Act, section 269(1)

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a lease (an “**additional lease**”) was issued under the repealed Act, section 269(1)⁸¹ to a lessee of a grazing homestead perpetual lease or pastoral lease; and

80 The Acts repealed by this Act include the following—

- *Irrigation Areas (Land Settlement) Act 1962*
- *Land Act 1962*
- *Miners’ Homestead Leases Act 1913*
- *Mining Titles Freeholding Act 1980*
- *Sale to Local Authorities Land Act 1882.*

81 Section 269 (Additional areas (1927, s. 100)) of the repealed Act

(b) on the commencement of this section, the additional lease is an interest in land held under this Act.

(2) The additional lease is taken to have been issued on condition that the land the subject of the lease is tied to the land held under the grazing homestead perpetual lease or pastoral lease.

(3) The condition is a tied condition under section 205.⁸²

PART 1B—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR GUARDIANSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION ACT 2000

521B Performance of condition under previous s 207(1)(b) possible for 1 year

Without limiting the operation of section 207(1)(b) as in force immediately after the commencement of this section, section 207(1)(b) as in force immediately before the commencement of this section also continues to have effect for 1 year after the commencement of this section as if the section had not been amended by the *Guardianship and Administration Act 2000*.

521C Authorisation under repealed s 384 continues for 1 year

An authorisation under section 384 that is in force immediately before the repeal of the section continues to have effect for 1 year after the repeal as if the section had not been repealed.

PART 2—REPEAL

522 Completion of repeal

To the extent it was not already repealed immediately before the commencement of this section, the *Land Act 1962* is repealed.

82 Section 205 (Tied condition)

SCHEDULE 1

COMMUNITY PURPOSES

section 4

Aboriginal purposes
Beach protection and coastal management
Cemeteries, crematoriums and mortuaries
Drainage
Environmental purposes
Heritage, historical and cultural purposes
Natural resource management
Navigational purposes
Open space and buffer zones
Parks and gardens
Public boat ramps, jetties and landing places
Public halls
Public toilet facilities
Roads
Scenic purposes
Scientific purposes
Showgrounds
Sport and recreation
Strategic land management
Torres Strait Islander purposes
Travelling stock requirements
Watering-places

SCHEDULE 2

ORIGINAL DECISIONS

section 423

Section	Description of decision
25(2)	about the unimproved value of a reservation
26(3)	about the boundaries of the land being resumed
58(3)	refusing a transfer
69(3)	about the unimproved value of land to be sold by a mortgagee in possession
118(2)	excluding an applicant from a ballot or tender
127(7)	about the unimproved value of reclaimed land
160(4)	about whether the conditions of a lease have been fulfilled
168(6)	about whether the conditions of a lease have been fulfilled
170(3)	about the unimproved value or the timber value for the conversion to a deed of grant
175(6)	about the value of commercial timber
182(2)	about the category of a lease
212(3)	about a review change
214(2)	giving a remedial action notice
222(6)	about compensation when a resumption is stopped
226(5)	about the value of improvements
232(5)	about the value of improvements
240C	forfeiting a lease

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Section	Description of decision
249(5)	about the value of improvements
263(1)(a)	condition with which a tree clearing permit is issued
263(1)(b)	refusal to issue a tree clearing permit
266(1)	cancellation of a tree clearing permit
274A(2)	giving a compliance notice
322(6)	refusing a transfer
332(6)	refusing a sublease
347(4)	refusing an extension of time

SCHEDULE 6

DICTIONARY

section 3

“additional area” see section 132.

“adjoining owner” means the registered owner, lessee or trustee of land adjoining a road.

“agriculture” means the cultivation of land including, for example, the following—

- (a) farming;
- (b) crop-raising;
- (c) forestry.

“appeal” means an appeal under chapter 7, part 3.⁸³

“appropriate form”, for the completion of a document, means the completion of—

- (a) the approved form for the document; or
- (b) if a form is approved or prescribed for the document under another Act—that form; or
- (c) if the chief executive has given consent for an electronic form of the document under section 305A(1) or the *Electronic Transactions (Queensland) Act 2001*—the electronic form.

“appropriate register” means—

- (a) for leases and matters relating to leases—the leasehold land register;
- (b) for freehold land and matters relating to freehold land—the freehold land register;
- (c) for powers of attorney and matters relating to powers of attorney—the power of attorney register;

⁸³ Chapter 7, part 3 is about the appeal process available under this Act.

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

- (d) for reserves and trustees of trust land and matters relating to reserves and trustees—the register of reserves and trustees of trust land;
- (e) for licences and permits and matters relating to licences and permits—the register of licences and permits;
- (f) for easements over unallocated State land and matters relating to easements over unallocated State land—the register of easements over unallocated State land.

“approved form” means a form approved by the chief executive under section 444.

“authorised person” means a person who is appointed as an authorised person.

“bankruptcy” includes a proceeding under a law about bankruptcy, insolvency or the liquidation of corporations.

“broadscale tree clearing” means tree clearing that is not tree clearing declared under the regulations to be for—

- (a) routine management or routine rural management purposes; or
- (b) other stated purposes.

“clear” a tree includes clear by blading, burning, cutting, dozing, felling, poisoning, pulling, ringbarking and sawing, but does not include lopping or the destruction of standing vegetation by stock.

“community purpose” means a purpose in schedule 1.

“compensation claimant” see section 219(3).

“compliance notice” see section 274A.

“compliance notice offence” means an offence against section 274A(4).

“conservation park” has the same meaning as in the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

“constructing authority” has the meaning given by the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*.

“conversion application” see section 166(1).

“conviction” includes a finding of guilt or the acceptance of a plea of guilty by a court, whether or not a conviction is recorded.

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

“correct” includes correct by addition, omission or substitution.

“court” means the Land Court established under the *Land Court Act 2000*.

“criminal history”, of a person, means the convictions, including spent convictions, recorded against the person for offences, in Queensland or elsewhere, whether before or after the commencement of this Act.

“cultivation” means planting seeds for a crop or improved pasture species, whether or not the soil has been broken to prepare a seed bed, but does not include the breaking of the soil for the natural regeneration of indigenous grasses.

“current miners homestead application” see section 495.

“deed of grant” means—

- (a) land granted in fee simple by the State; or
- (b) the document evidencing the grant, including an indefeasible title under the *Land Title Act 1994*.

“deed of grant in trust” means—

- (a) land granted in fee simple in trust by the State; or
- (b) the document evidencing the grant, including an indefeasible title under the *Land Title Act 1994*.

“deferred interest” see section 192(4).

“destroy” see section 253.

“development lease” see section 476.

“development work” for land means—

- (a) if clearing of trees enhances the productivity of the land—the clearing of trees; and
- (b) work performed for the rehabilitation and sustainability of the land; and
- (c) filling, reclamation or any other works making the land suitable for use or the building or erection of a building or structure on the land.

“document certification requirement” see section 400W.

“document production requirement” see section 400W.

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

“electronic communication” means a communication of information in the form of data, text or images by guided or unguided electromagnetic energy.

“encumbrance” includes a registered covenant under chapter 6, part 4, division 8A.

“end” includes end by cancellation, expiry, forfeiture and surrender.

“enforcement warrant” see the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, section 93A.⁸⁴

“environmentally sensitive area” means an area declared under a regulation to be—

- (a) of high nature conservation value; or
- (b) vulnerable to land degradation.

“error” includes an error by omission.

“existing” means existing immediately before section 524 commenced.

“existing grazing homestead freeholding lease” means a grazing homestead freeholding lease issued under the repealed Act, part 4, division 5 because of an application received on or after 5 February 1990.

“existing post-Wolfe freeholding lease” means—

- (a) an existing perpetual country, suburban or town lease that was taken to be, under the repealed Act, part 7, division 3 a lease for a term of years subject to a covenant entitling the lessee to the issue of a deed of grant if an application was received—
 - (i) on or after 5 February 1990; or
 - (ii) for leases issued for an industrial lease under the *Industrial Development Act 1963*—on or after 3 October 1991; or
- (b) an existing agricultural farm issued on or after 31 December 1991 under the repealed Act, part 4, division 1; or
- (c) an existing special lease purchase freehold issued under the repealed Act, part 8, division 2; or

⁸⁴ *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, section 93A (Enforcement warrant)

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

- (d) an existing auction purchase freehold issued under the repealed Act, part 7, division 1.

“explanatory format plan” see section 290A.

“family arrangement” see section 150.

“fee” includes tax.

“forest entitlement area” means a reservation of commercial timber, and the land on which it stands, to the State in a deed of grant or freeholding lease.

“freeholding lease” means a pre-Wolfe freeholding lease, a post-Wolfe freeholding lease or a grazing homestead freeholding lease.

“grazing homestead freeholding lease” means an existing grazing homestead freeholding lease or a grazing homestead freeholding lease issued under this Act.

“grazing homestead perpetual lease” means a grazing homestead perpetual lease issued under the following divisions of the repealed Act—

- part 4, division 1
- part 6, division 1
- part 10, division 6.

“high-water mark” means the ordinary high-water mark at spring tides.

“improvements” means any—

- (a) building, fence or yard; and
- (b) artificial watercourse or watering-place, bore, reservoir, well or apparatus for raising, holding or conveying water; and
- (c) cultivation, garden, orchard or plantation; and
- (d) building, structure or appliance that is a fixture for the working or management of land or stock pastured on the land or for maintaining, protecting or increasing the natural capabilities of the land;

but does not include development work.

“instalment” includes any interest that is a component of the instalment.

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

“inundated land” means freehold land that, through the excavation of the land or other land, has become inundated by water subject to tidal influence, but does not include a canal, or part of a canal, within the meaning of the *Canals Act 1958*.

“land degradation” includes the following—

- (a) soil erosion;
- (b) rising water tables;
- (c) the expression of salinity;
- (d) mass movement by gravity of soil or rock;
- (e) stream bank instability;
- (f) a process that results in declining water quality.

“lease” means—

- (a) the interest in land comprising a lease held under this Act; or
- (b) the document evidencing the interest.

“lessee” means the person registered in the land registry as the holder of a lease from the State under this Act or the repealed Act.

“licence” means—

- (a) the occupation rights comprising a licence held under this Act; or
- (b) the document evidencing the rights.

“licensee” means the person registered in the land registry as the holder of a licence from the State under this Act or the repealed Act.

“liquidation notice” see section 74.

“liquidator” see section 74.

“living area” means the area of grazing or agricultural land that will be adequate to enable a competent person to derive from the working of the land, according to the use for which the land is suited, an income adequate to ensure a reasonable standard of living for the person, the person’s spouse and dependant children, as well as provide a reserve to meet adverse seasons and the cost of developing and maintaining the land at a sustainable rate of production throughout average seasons, having regard to—

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

- (a) the locality of the land; and
- (b) the nature of the land; and
- (c) the potential of the land for sustainable development; and
- (d) the distance of the land from transport facilities and markets.

“lodge” means file for registration in the land registry.

“lopping” see section 253.

“miners homestead” see section 495.

“mining interest” see section 20.

“mining titles freeholding lease” means a mining titles freeholding lease issued under the *Mining Titles Freeholding Act 1980*, and includes a replacement document issued under section 502.⁸⁵

“national park” means any of the following under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*—

- (a) a national park (scientific);
- (b) a national park;
- (c) a national park (Aboriginal land);
- (d) a national park (Torres Strait islander land);
- (e) a national park (recovery).

“navigable river” see section 8.

“non-competitive lease” means an existing perpetual country, suburban or town lease issued under the repealed Act, part 8, division 2 or 3.

“non-freehold land” means all land that is not freehold land.

“noxious plant” means a declared plant under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*.

“occupation licence” means an existing occupation licence issued under the repealed Act, part 3, division 3.

“occupier”, of a place, for chapter 7, part 1, division 4 and section 431F—

85 Section 502 (Replacement mining titles freeholding leases)

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

- (a) includes a person who reasonably appears to be an occupier, or in charge, of the place; and
- (b) if there is more than 1 occupier of the place—means any of the occupiers.

“original decision” means a decision mentioned in schedule 2.

“pastoral lease” means a pastoral holding, preferential pastoral holding, pastoral development holding or stud holding issued under the repealed Act, part 3, division 1 or 2.

“penalty interest” see section 192(5).

“permit” means—

- (a) the occupation rights comprising a permit held under this Act; or
- (b) the document evidencing the rights.

“permittee” means the person registered in the land registry as the holder of a permit from the State under this Act or the repealed Act.

“personally lives” means continuous living on a lease by a lessee or 1 or more of the lessees of a joint interest or interest in common, or within a distance of the lease, stated in the lease, sale notice or prescribed under the regulations.

“personal residence condition” see section 206.

“port” has the same meaning as in the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*.

“port authority” means a port authority under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*.

“post-Wolfe freeholding lease” means an existing post-Wolfe freeholding lease or a freeholding lease issued under chapter 8, part 2, division 2.

“pre-Wolfe freeholding lease” means—

- (a) an existing auction perpetual lease that is a perpetual country, suburban or town lease issued under the repealed Act, part 7, division 2; or
- (b) an existing perpetual country, suburban or town lease that was taken to be, under the repealed Act, part 7, division 3 a lease for a term of years subject to a covenant entitling the lessee to the issue of a deed of grant if an application was received—

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

- (i) before 5 February 1990; or
- (ii) for leases issued for an industrial lease under the *Industrial Development Act 1963*—before 3 October 1991; or
- (c) an existing perpetual lease selection issued under the repealed Act, part 4, division 2; or
- (d) an existing agricultural farm issued before 31 December 1991 under the repealed Act, part 4, division 1; or
- (e) an existing grazing homestead freeholding lease issued under the repealed Act, part 4, division 5 because of an application received before 5 February 1990; or
- (f) a mining titles freeholding lease; or
- (g) an existing lease for a term of years subject to a covenant entitling the lessee to a deed of grant in fee simple, if the lease was granted under the *Special Freeholding of Leases Act 1991* on the application of the lessee of a lease mentioned in section 4(1)(b) of that Act.

“property vegetation management plan”—

1. A “property vegetation management plan” means a plan approved under part 6.
2. The term includes a tree management plan approved under part 6 before the commencement of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

“provisional value” see section 139(3).

“public interest” includes the cultural, environmental, heritage, land protection, planning, recreational, social and strategic interests of the public.

“public purpose” means a purpose for which land may be taken under the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967* or a community purpose.

“public utility easement” see section 361.

“public utility provider” see section 361.

“quarry material” has the same meaning as in the *Forestry Act 1959*.

“quarter day” means 1 January, 1 April, 1 July, and 1 October.

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

“reasonably believe” means believe on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.

“reasonably suspect” means suspect on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.

“register” a document, an interest, land or something else, means to record the particulars of the thing in the appropriate register in the land registry.

“registered owner” has the same meaning as in the *Land Title Act 1994*.

“remedial action notice” see section 214.

“renewal application” see section 158(1).

“rent” means the amount payable by a lessee, licensee or permittee for a rental period, but does not include rent for a trustee lease or trustee permit.

“repealed Act” means the *Land Act 1962*.

“repealed miners homestead Acts” see section 495.

“required time” see section 406(3).

“requisition” see section 305.

“reserve” includes land dedicated as a reserve under this Act, or reserved and set apart under the repealed Act.

“review change” see section 212.

“road” see section 93.

“road closure application” see section 99.

“sale notice” see section 113(2)(b).

“set rent” see section 183A(3).

“ship” see section 8.

“show cause period” see section 240B(2)(d).

“significant development” see section 128.

“special lease” see section 476.

“spent conviction” means a conviction—

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

(a) for which the rehabilitation period under the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986* has expired under that Act; and

(b) that is not revived as prescribed by section 11 of that Act.

“State forest” has the same meaning as in the *Forestry Act 1959*.

“State housing lease” means a lease under the *State Housing Act 1945*.

“statutory body” means a government entity within the meaning of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*, a local government and a port authority.

“stock route” means a road or route ordinarily used for travelling stock or declared under an Act to be a stock route.

“strategic port land” means strategic port land under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*.

“sublease” includes a sub-sublease.

“tenure document” means the document evidencing the interest or rights in land held under this Act.

“terms” includes covenants and conditions.

“tidal navigable river” see section 8.

“tidal water” see section 8.

“tied condition” see section 205.

“timber reserve” has the same meaning as in the *Forestry Act 1959*.

“topsoil” has the same meaning as in the *Forestry Act 1959*.

“tree” has the same meaning as in the *Forestry Act 1959*.

“tree clearing offence” means an offence against section 255(1).

“tree clearing provision” means section 255(1) or 274A(4).

“trespass notice” see section 406(1).

“trespass order” see section 418.

“trespass related act” see section 404.

“trustee lease” means a lease given by the trustee of trust land.

“trustee permit” means a permit given by a trustee of trust land.

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

“trustees” see section 30.

“trust land” means the land comprising a reserve or deed of grant in trust.

“unallocated State land” means all land that is not—

- (a) freehold land, or land contracted to be granted in fee simple by the State; or
- (b) a road or reserve, including a national park, conservation park, State forest or timber reserve; or
- (c) subject to a lease, licence or permit issued by the State.

“unimproved value” see section 434.

“valuation for rental purposes” has the same meaning as in the *Valuation of Land Act 1944*.

“Vegetation Management Act” means the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

“writ of execution” means a writ or warrant of execution after judgment in any court, and includes an enforcement warrant.⁸⁶

⁸⁶ See *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, section 129 (Abolition of old enforcement processes).

ENDNOTES

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 9 May 2003. Future amendments of the Land Act 1994 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	retro	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

TABLE OF REPRINTS

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Reprint date
1	to 1995 Act No. 32	1 July 1995	7 July 1995
1A	to 1996 Act No. 7	9 May 1996	26 July 1996
2	to 1997 Act No. 41	19 September 1997	3 October 1997
2A	to 1997 Act No. 41	1 November 1997	17 November 1997
2B	to 1997 Act No. 78	5 December 1997	10 February 1998
3	to 1998 Act No. 24	1 June 1998	1 June 1998
3A	to 1998 Act No. 30	30 September 1998	5 October 1998
3B	to 1998 Act No. 48	18 December 1998	18 December 1998
3C	to 2000 Act No. 2	8 March 2000	20 March 2000
3D	to 2000 Act No. 5	23 March 2000	5 April 2000
4	to 2000 Act No. 26	1 July 2000	4 August 2000
4A	to 2000 Act No. 44	25 October 2000	10 November 2000
5	to 2001 Act No. 33	7 June 2001	6 July 2001
5A	to 2001 Act No. 45	15 July 2001	20 July 2001
5B	to 2001 Act No. 93	1 February 2002	15 February 2002

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Reprint date
5C	to 2001 Act No. 93	1 March 2002	1 March 2002 (Column discontinued) Notes
5D	to 2002 Act No. 12	1 July 2002	R5D withdrawn, see R6
6	to 2002 Act No. 12	1 July 2002	
6A	to 2002 Act No. 6	4 March 2003	
6B	to 2003 Act No. 10	28 March 2003	
6C	to 2003 Act No. 20	9 May 2003	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	1, 3

6 List of legislation

Land Act 1994 No. 81

date of assent 1 December 1994

ss 1–2, 525 sch 3 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

ss 17(b), 121(2), s 526 sch 4 amdts 1 and 3 of the Land Title Act 1994 commenced 25 April 1995 (1995 SL No. 107)

ch 5 (matters affecting land holdings), pt 6 (tree management) (other than s 263(5)), s 517 (existing local guidelines for broadscale tree clearing) and s 524 (repeals on commencement) so far as it relates to a provision of the repealed Act about tree clearing (a “tree clearing provision”), any definition in, or any administrative, offence or other provision of the repealed Act to the extent it is relevant to the operation of a tree clearing provision commenced 1 November 1997 (1997 SL No. 355)

ss 393, 444, 448, ch 8 pt 7 div 2 (ss 494–503), 505, 522, 523, 3 sch 6 commenced 1 January 1995 (see s 2(3))

s 524 (so far as it relates to the repealed Act) s 383A ((Fees) or any definition in, or administrative, offence or other provision of, the repealed Act to the extent it is relevant to the operation of s 383A) never proclaimed into force and om 1998 No. 48 s 7 sch

s 525 sch 3 amdts of the Land Title Act 1994 commenced 24 April 1994 (see s 2(2))

s 526 sch 4 amdts of the Land Title Act 1994 (other than amdts 1 and 3) commenced 6 February 1995 (1995 SL No. 19)

s 263(5) commenced 15 September 2000 (2000 SL No. 241)

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1995 (1995 SL No. 185)

Note—This Act contains provisions that were relocated from the Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962 and the Land Act (Aboriginal and

Islander Land Grants) Amendment Act 1982 No. 17.

A list of legislation for each of the relocated Acts appears below.

amending legislation—

Water Resources Amendment Act 1995 No. 10 ss 1–2, s 37

date of assent 5 April 1995

commenced on date of assent

Transport Infrastructure Amendment (Rail) Act 1995 No. 32 ss 1–2, 23 sch

date of assent 14 June 1995

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

Statute Law (Minor Amendments) Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 51 ss 1, 4 sch

date of assent 22 November 1995

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 No. 57 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995

s 4 sch 1 amdts 21 and 22 commenced 1 July 1995 (see s 2(1) sch 1)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

list of legislation to Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962—before relocation to Land Act 1994

Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962 No. 44

date of assent 28 December 1962

commenced on date of assent

amending legislation—

Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act Amendment Act 1965 No. 62

date of assent 23 December 1965

commenced on date of assent

Brigalow and Other Lands Development Acts Amendment Act 1967 No. 47

date of assent 22 December 1967

commenced on date of assent

Acquisition of Land Act 1967 No. 48 s 3(2) sch 1

date of assent 22 December 1967

commenced 23 March 1968 (proc pubd gaz 23 March 1968 p 1206)

Age of Majority Act 1974 No. 57 s 8 sch

date of assent 27 September 1974

commenced 1 March 1975 (proc pubd gaz 16 November 1974 p 1083)

Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act Amendment Act 1978 No. 4

date of assent 5 May 1978

commenced on date of assent

Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1992 No. 64 ss 1–2, ch 2 pt 1, s 3 sch 1

date of assent 7 December 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 31 January 1993 (1992 SL No. 448)

Land Act 1994 No. 81 ss 1–2, 527 sch 5

date of assent 1 December 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1995 (1995 SL No. 185)

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 No. 57 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995

commenced on date of assent

list of legislation to Land Act (Aboriginal and Islander Land Grants) Amendment Act 1982—before relocation of ss 21 and 22 to Land Act 1994**Land Act (Aboriginal and Islander Land Grants) Amendment Act 1982 No. 17**

date of assent 23 April 1982

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 15 June 1985 (proc pubd gaz 15 June 1985 p 1247)

amending legislation—

Land Act (Aboriginal and Islander Land Grants) Amendment Act 1984 No. 30 pts 1, 3

date of assent 5 April 1984

commenced on date of assent

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders (Land Holding) Act 1985 No. 41 pts 1, 6

date of assent 24 April 1985

commenced on date of assent

Real Property Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act 1986 No. 26 s 4 sch

date of assent 8 April 1986

commenced on date of assent

amending legislation to Land Act 1994—after relocation of Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962 and Land Act (Aboriginal and Islander Land Grants) Amendment Act 1982**Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 2**

date of assent 28 November 1995

commenced on date of assent

Land Amendment Act 1996 No. 7

date of assent 9 May 1996

commenced on date of assent

Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Amendment Act 1996 No. 54 ss 1–2, 9 sch

date of assent 20 November 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 June 1997 (1997 SL No. 128)

Miscellaneous Acts (Non-bank Financial Institutions) Amendment Act 1997 No. 17 ss 1–2, 74 sch

date of assent 15 May 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 163)

Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997 No. 28 ss 1–2, 295 sch 3

date of assent 22 May 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 13 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 210)

Natural Resources Legislation Amendment Act 1997 No. 41 ss 1, 2(3), pt 2

date of assent 25 August 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 19 September 1997 (1997 SL No. 305)

Natural Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1997 No. 78 pts 1, 6

date of assent 5 December 1997

ss 35, 61(2)–(3), 70 commenced 1 July 1995 (see s 2(3))

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Building and Integrated Planning Amendment Act 1998 No. 13 ss 1, 2(3), 191 sch

date of assent 23 March 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining amdts commenced 30 March 1998 (1998 SL No. 55)

Civil Justice Reform Act 1998 No. 20 ss 1, 2(3), 27 sch 2

date of assent 1 May 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1999 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2)) (1999 SL No. 70 s 2(3))

Powers of Attorney Act 1998 No. 22 ss 1–2 ch 9 pt 4

date of assent 14 May 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 June 1998 (1998 SL No. 123)

Natural Resources Legislation Amendment Act 1998 No. 24 pts 1, 3

date of assent 14 May 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced on 25 May 1998 (1998 SL No. 172)

Native Title (Queensland) State Provisions Act 1998 No. 30 ss 1–2, 21 sch

date of assent 3 September 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 30 September 1998 (1998 SL No. 266 but see also s 2(1)(a))

Valuation of Land and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1998 No. 48 pt 1 s 17 sch

date of assent 27 November 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 18 December 1998 (1998 SL No. 364)

Vegetation Management Act 1999 No. 90 ss 1–2 pt 8 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 21 December 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 15 September 2000 (2000 SL No. 242)

amending legislation—

Vegetation Management Amendment Act 2000 No. 35 ss 1, 18–23 (amends 1999 No. 90 above)

date of assent 13 September 2000

commenced on date of assent

Land Court Act 2000 No. 1 ss 1–2, 86 sch 1

date of assent 8 March 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (2000 SL No. 165)

Natural Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2000 No. 2 pts 1, 3 s 32 sch

date of assent 8 March 2000

commenced on date of assent

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 No. 5 ss 1–2(1)–(2), 373 sch 2

date of assent 23 March 2000

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1)–(2))

Guardianship and Administration Act 2000 No. 8 ss 1–2, 263 sch 3

date of assent 20 April 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (2000 SL No. 125)

GST and Related Matters Act 2000 No. 20 ss 1, 2(4), 29 sch 3

date of assent 23 June 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(4))

Primary Industries and Natural Resources Legislation Amendment Act 2000 No. 26 ss 1, 12 sch 1

date of assent 27 June 2000

commenced on date of assent

Nature Conservation and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2000 No. 44 ss 1, 42 sch

date of assent 25 October 2000

commenced on date of assent

Natural Resources Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 33 pts 1, 6

date of assent 7 June 2001

commenced on date of assent

Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001 No. 45 ss 1–2, 29 sch 3

date of assent 28 June 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

sch 3 commenced 15 July 2001 (see s 2(2) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)

remaining provision commenced immediately before 15 July 2001 (see s 2(1) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)

Duties Act 2001 No. 71 ss 1–2(1), 551 sch 1

date of assent 13 November 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2002 (2002 SL No. 10)

Natural Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 92 ss 1, 2(2), pt 3

date of assent 10 December 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 February 2002 (2002 SL No. 4)

Coastal Protection and Management and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 93 ss 1–2, 24 sch

date of assent 10 December 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions not yet proclaimed into force (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) deferred to 11 December 2003 (2002 SL No. 309 s 2))**Public Records Act 2002 No. 11 ss 1, 2(2), 62 sch 1**

date of assent 24 April 2002

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date of assent 4 March 2003

commenced on date of assent

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date of assent 9 May 2003

commenced on date of assent

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- Form 29 version 1—Profit a prendre**
pubd gaz 4 July 1997 p 1093
- Form 30 version 1—Mortgage priority**
pubd gaz 4 July 1997 p 1093
- Form 31 version 1—Covenant**
pubd gaz 4 July 1997 p 1093

Form 32 version 1—Building management statement

pubd gaz 4 July 1997 p 1093

Form 33 version 1—Release of covenant/Profit a prendre

pubd gaz 4 July 1997 p 1093

Form 34 version 1—Extinguishment of building management statement

pubd gaz 4 July 1997 p 1093

9 Provisions that have not commenced and are not incorporated into reprint

The following provisions are not incorporated in this reprint because they had not commenced before the reprint date (see Reprints Act 1992, s 5(c)).

Coastal Protection and Management and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 93 s 24 sch reads as follows—

1 Schedule 6, definition “inundated land”, ‘Canals Act 1958’—

omit, insert—

‘Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995’.

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 No. 12 s 329 sch 2 reads as follows—

1 Section 433—

omit.

2 Schedule 6, definition “noxious plant”—

omit, insert—

‘ “noxious plant” means a plant that is a declared pest under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.’.