

Queensland



**TRANSPORT OPERATIONS
(PASSENGER TRANSPORT)
BILL 1994**

Queensland



**TRANSPORT OPERATIONS
(PASSENGER TRANSPORT) BILL 1994**

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

Section		Page
CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY		
1	Short title	10
2	Commencement	10
3	Objectives of Act	10
4	Definitions—the dictionary	11
5	Act binds all persons	11
CHAPTER 2—RESPONSIBILITIES FOR TRANSPORT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS		
PART 1—PASSENGER TRANSPORT STRATEGIES		
6	Development of passenger transport strategies	12
7	Contents of passenger transport strategies	12
PART 2—PASSENGER TRANSPORT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS		
8	Development of passenger transport implementation programs	13
9	Consistency with passenger transport strategies	14
10	Report on operation of passenger transport programs	14
PART 3—CHIEF EXECUTIVE’S GENERAL ACCOUNTABILITIES		
11	Obligations about public passenger transport	14
CHAPTER 3—OPERATOR ACCREDITATION		
12	Purpose of operator accreditation	15
13	What is operator accreditation?	15
14	Scope of operator accreditation	16
15	Operator accreditation standards	16

16	Duties of operators	17
17	Responsibility for system of operator accreditation	17
18	Granting, renewing or refusing operator accreditation	17
19	Provisional operator accreditation	18
20	Applicant to notify charge for disqualifying offence etc.	18
21	Amendment, suspension and cancellation of operator accreditation	18
22	Accredited operator to notify charge for disqualifying offence etc.	19
23	Member of partnership must inform another partner of charge for disqualifying offence etc.	19

CHAPTER 4—DRIVER AUTHORISATION

24	Purpose of driver authorisation	20
25	What is driver authorisation?	20
26	Scope of driver authorisation	20
27	Driver authorisation standards	21
28	Driver must hold appropriate authorisation	21
29	Responsibility for system of driver authorisation	22
30	Granting, renewing or refusing driver authorisation	22
31	Provisional driver authorisation	22
32	Applicant to notify charge for disqualifying offence etc.	22
33	Amendment, suspension and cancellation of driver authorisations	23
34	Authorised driver must notify charge for disqualifying offence etc.	23
35	Authorised driver must notify suspension or cancellation of licence etc.	23
36	Obligation to notify accredited operator of suspension or cancellation of licence etc.	23

CHAPTER 5—MARKET ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

37	Market entry restrictions	24
----	-------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER 6—SERVICE CONTRACTS

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Division 1—Application of service contracts

38	Purpose of service contracts	25
39	What are service contracts?	25
40	Scope of service contracts	25
41	Service contracts to include minimum service levels	26

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

42	Other matters to be included in service contracts	26
	<i>Division 2—Requirement for service contracts</i>	
43	Declaration that service contracts are required	27
44	Obligation to hold service contracts	28
	<i>Division 3—Administrative provisions</i>	
45	Term of service contracts	28
46	Conditions of service contracts	28
47	Review of operator’s performance	28
48	Breach of service contracts	30
49	Transfer or surrender of service contracts	30
	PART 2—SCHEDULED PASSENGER SERVICES	
	<i>Division 1—Preliminary</i>	
50	Application of Part	30
51	Commercial and government funded service contracts	30
52	Conditions of funding	31
53	Approval of basis for funding or other financial assistance by State	31
54	Special condition for government funded service contracts for the transport of eligible school children	32
55	Special condition for commercial service contracts for restricted school services	32
	<i>Division 2—Entering into service contracts for scheduled services</i>	
56	Entering into a service contract for a scheduled service—no existing operators	32
57	Entitlement of existing operators	33
58	Entering into a service contract for a scheduled service—single existing operator	33
59	Entering into a service contract for a scheduled service—multiple existing operators	34
60	Matters to be considered	35
61	Amendments of service contracts	35
62	Compensation	36
63	Offer of new service contract	36
	PART 3—ADMINISTRATION OF TAXI SERVICES	
64	Application of Part	37

65	Provision of taxi services	37
66	Taxi services to be provided only by taxis	37
67	Regulation may declare that service contracts are required	38
68	Amendments of taxi service contracts	38

CHAPTER 7—TAXI SERVICE LICENCES

69	Purpose of taxi service licences	38
70	What are taxi service licences?	38
71	Requirement for taxi service licences	38
72	Taxi service areas	39
73	Issue of new taxi service licences	39
74	Term of taxi service licences	40
75	Conditions of taxi service licences	40
76	Amendment of taxi service licence conditions	41
77	Transfer, lease and surrender of taxi service licences	41
78	Transfer of taxi service licences between areas	41
79	Limitation on number of licences held by single operator and associates	42
80	Suspension and cancellation of taxi service licences	42
81	Taxi subsidy scheme	43

CHAPTER 8—LUXURY LIMOUSINE SERVICE LICENCES

82	Purpose of luxury limousine service licences	43
83	What are luxury limousine service licences?	43
84	Requirement for luxury limousine service licences	43
85	Luxury limousine service areas	43
86	No limit on number of licences held	44
87	Term of luxury limousine service licence	44
88	Conditions of luxury limousine service licences	44
89	Amendment of luxury limousine service licence conditions	45
90	Transfer, lease and surrender of luxury limousine service licences	45
91	Transfer of luxury limousine service licences between areas	45
92	Suspension and cancellation of luxury limousine service licences	45

CHAPTER 9—STANDARDS

93	Making of standards	46
94	Notice of proposal to prepare draft standard	46
95	Preparation of draft standard	46
96	Notice of draft standard	47
97	Preparation of standard	47
98	Interim standards	47
99	Regulations prevail over standards	48
100	Review of standards	48
101	Direction to comply with standards	48

**CHAPTER 10—REVIEW OF AND APPEALS AGAINST
DECISIONS****PART 1—REVIEW OF DECISIONS**

102	Who may apply for review etc.	48
103	Applying for review	49
104	Stay of operation of decision etc.	49
105	Reference to review panel	50
106	Review panels	50
107	Consideration of application by review panel	50
108	Decision on reconsideration	51

PART 2—APPEALS

109	Who may make an appeal	51
110	Making appeals	51

CHAPTER 11—ENFORCEMENT**PART 1—AUTHORISED PERSONS**

111	Appointment of authorised persons etc.	52
112	Identity cards	52
113	Production or display of authorised person's identity card	53
114	Powers of authorised persons	53
115	Protection from liability	54

**PART 2—POWERS OF AUTHORISED PERSONS IN RELATION
TO PLACES AND VEHICLES**

116	Entry of place	54
-----	--------------------------	----

117	Warrants	55
118	Warrants—applications made otherwise than in person	55
119	Entry or boarding of vehicles	57
120	General powers in relation to places and vehicles	58
121	Power to seize evidence	59
122	Procedure after thing seized	60
PART 3—OTHER ENFORCEMENT POWERS OF AUTHORISED PERSONS		
123	Power to require name and address	61
124	Power to require information from certain persons	62
125	Power to require production of certain documents	63
PART 4—OTHER ENFORCEMENT MATTERS		
126	False or misleading information	63
127	False, misleading or incomplete documents	64
128	Compensation	64
129	Authorised person to give notice of damage	65
130	Consent to entry by an authorised person	65
131	Obstruction of authorised person	66
132	Impersonation of authorised person	66
CHAPTER 12—MISCELLANEOUS		
133	Transport arrangements for pupils	66
134	Impact of certain decisions by local governments on public passenger transport	67
135	Effect of decisions of Planning and Environment Court	68
136	Demand management	69
137	Inquiries about person’s suitability to hold accreditation or authorisation	69
138	Offences of dishonesty	69
139	Records and evidence from records	70
140	Proceedings for offences	71
141	Attempt to commit offence	71
142	Regulations	71

**CHAPTER 13—AMENDMENTS, REPEALS AND
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

PART 1—AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS

143	Amendments—Sch 3	72
144	Repeals—Sch 4	72

PART 2—SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL

145	Application of Judicial Review Act to certain transitional decisions	72
146	Compensation not recoverable for certain decisions	73
147	Continued application of s 77 of State Transport Act to certain decisions etc.	73
148	Operators of scheduled passenger services	74
149	Contracts to provide scheduled urban bus services	75
150	Arrangements for school transport—fixed term contracts	76
151	Arrangements for school transport—other contracts	77
152	Holders of licences to hire	78
153	Licensed areas for taxi and luxury limousine services	78
154	Air transport where subsidy agreements apply	78
155	Other air transport services for certain routes	79
156	Provisional operator accreditation for existing operators	81
157	Operator accreditation for courtesy and community transport services	81
158	Transitional provisional driver authorisation for drivers	81
159	Driver authorisation for courtesy and community vehicle drivers	82
160	Transitional provisional driver authorisation for hire drivers	82
161	Authorised persons	83
162	Delegations	83
163	Offences	83
164	Preservation of financial arrangements	84
165	Making of certain standards	86

PART 3—TRANSITION OF REFERENCES IN ACTS

166	Application of Part	87
167	Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act 1975 references	87
168	Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984 references	87
169	State Transport Act 1960 references etc.	87

PART 4—TRANSITION OF REFERENCES IN DOCUMENTS

170	Application of Part	88
171	Corporation references	88
172	Expiry of Part	88

PART 5—TRANSITIONAL REGULATIONS

173	Transitional regulations	88
174	Expiry of Part	89

SCHEDULE 1 90**DISQUALIFYING OFFENCES—PROVISIONS OF THE
CRIMINAL CODE****SCHEDULE 2 92****APPEALS AGAINST ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS****SCHEDULE 3 94****AMENDMENT OF ACTS**

STATE TRANSPORT ACT 1960	94
STATE TRANSPORT (PEOPLE-MOVERS) ACT 1989	95
TRAFFIC ACT 1949	96
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE ACT 1994	97
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROADS) ACT 1991	99

SCHEDULE 4 100**REPEALS****DICTIONARY 101**

1994

A BILL

FOR

An Act about passenger transport, and for other purposes

The Parliament of Queensland enacts—

1

CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY

2

Short title

3

1. This Act may be cited as the *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994*.

4

5

Commencement

6

2.(1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

7

8

(2) Amendments 5 to 8 of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* set out in Schedule 3 are taken to have commenced on 1 July 1994.

9

10

Objectives of Act

11

3.(1) This Act is intended to achieve the provision of the best possible public passenger transport at reasonable cost to the community and government, keeping government regulation to a minimum.

12

13

14

(2) However, this Act recognises that market entry restrictions may be needed in the public interest.

15

16

(3) The overall objectives of this Act are, consistent with the objectives of the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, to—

17

18

(a) enable the effective planning and efficient management of public passenger transport in the State; and

19

20

(b) provide a system of public passenger transport in the State that—

21

(i) is responsive to community needs; and

22

(ii) offers an attractive alternative to private transport in a way that reduces the overall environmental, economic and social costs of passenger transport; and

23

24

25

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

(iii) addresses the challenges of future growth; and	1
(iv) provides a high level of accountability; and	2
(v) provides public passenger services at a reasonable cost to the community and government; and	3 4
(c) provide a reasonable level of community access and mobility in support of the Government’s social justice objectives; and	5 6
(d) provide an adequate framework for coordinating the different forms of public passenger transport to form a comprehensive, integrated and efficient system.	7 8 9
 Definitions—the dictionary	 10
4.(1) The dictionary at the end of this Act defines particular words used in this Act.	11 12
(2) To remove any doubt, the dictionary is a Schedule.	13
 Act binds all persons	 14
5.(1) In this section—	15
“government entity” includes—	16
(a) the State, the Commonwealth or another State; or	17
(b) an instrumentality or agent of the State, the Commonwealth or another State.	18 19
(2) This Act binds all persons, including every government entity.	20
(3) However, a regulation may exempt a government entity from this Act or a provision of this Act.	21 22

CHAPTER 2—RESPONSIBILITIES FOR TRANSPORT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS

PART 1—PASSENGER TRANSPORT STRATEGIES

Development of passenger transport strategies

6.(1) The chief executive must, from time to time, develop for the Minister's approval passenger transport strategies designed to give effect to the Transport Coordination Plan in accordance with this Act's objectives.

(2) In developing passenger transport strategies, the chief executive must take reasonable steps to engage in public consultation.

(3) The Minister may, at any time, direct the chief executive to prepare new passenger transport strategies for the Minister's approval or to amend passenger transport strategies in the way the Minister directs.

(4) The Minister may approve passenger transport strategies submitted for approval by the chief executive or require the chief executive to amend the strategies in the way the Minister directs.

(5) The Minister must table a copy of each passenger transport strategy, and each amendment of a passenger transport strategy, approved by the Minister in the Legislative Assembly within 5 sitting days after it is approved.

Contents of passenger transport strategies

7.(1) Passenger transport strategies must include—

- (a) a statement of the specific objectives sought to be achieved; and
- (b) proposals for the provision of public passenger transport; and
- (c) criteria for deciding priorities for government spending on public passenger transport, and options for raising the necessary finance; and
- (d) appropriate performance indicators for deciding whether, and to

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

what extent, the objectives of the strategies have been achieved. 1

(2) Passenger transport strategies must aim to provide an adequate 2
framework for coordinating and integrating the provision of passenger 3
transport between the different transport modes and different levels of 4
government. 5

(3) Passenger transport strategies may also take into account agreements 6
between the State and the Commonwealth, other States and local 7
governments about passenger transport. 8

PART 2—PASSENGER TRANSPORT 9

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS 10

Development of passenger transport implementation programs 11

8.(1) Before the start of each financial year, the chief executive must 12
develop for the Minister’s approval passenger transport implementation 13
programs for the year and for 1 or more later years. 14

(2) A passenger transport implementation program must include a 15
statement of— 16

(a) the policies, projects and financial provisions for implementing 17
the passenger transport strategies; and 18

(b) the performance targets to be achieved. 19

(3) A passenger transport implementation program may include 20
proposals to spend amounts not directly related to public passenger 21
transport if the proposals would contribute to the effectiveness and 22
efficiency of public passenger transport. 23

(4) In developing passenger transport implementation programs, the 24
chief executive must take reasonable steps to engage in public consultation. 25

(5) A passenger transport implementation program must be made 26
available to the public in a way decided by the Minister. 27

(6) The Minister may at any time direct the chief executive to amend a 28
passenger transport implementation program. 29

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

(7) The Minister may approve passenger transport implementation programs submitted for approval by the chief executive or require the chief executive to amend the programs in the way the Minister directs. 1
2
3

Consistency with passenger transport strategies 4

9.(1) Subject to directions of the Minister, a passenger transport implementation program must be consistent with the passenger transport strategies. 5
6
7

(2) If the Minister gives a direction under this section resulting in a passenger transport implementation program being inconsistent with passenger transport strategies, the Minister must table a copy of the direction in the Legislative Assembly within 5 sitting days after it is given. 8
9
10
11

Report on operation of passenger transport programs 12

10. Each annual report of the department must include a report on the implementation of passenger transport implementation programs during the year to which the report relates. 13
14
15

**PART 3—CHIEF EXECUTIVE’S GENERAL
ACCOUNTABILITIES** 16
17

Obligations about public passenger transport 18

11.(1) The chief executive must ensure— 19

(a) public passenger transport is developed in a way that— 20

(i) takes into account national and international benchmarks and best practice; and 21
22

(ii) promotes, within overall transport objectives, the safety of passengers; and 23
24

(iii) encourages efficient, competitive and commercial behaviour in the provision of public passenger transport; and 25
26

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (iv) ensures a strategic and integrated approach to the provision of public passenger transport; and 1
2
 - (v) promotes energy efficiency and reduces adverse environmental impact; and 3
4
 - (b) public passenger transport operates to achieve— 5
 - (i) efficiency; and 6
 - (ii) cost effectiveness; and 7
 - (iii) the highest quality and accessibility of services, and effective infrastructure, consistent with reasonable cost; and 8
9
 - (c) funding provided by the State for public passenger transport is applied in an efficient, cost effective and equitable way. 10
11
- (2) Each annual report of the department must include a report on how effect has been given to subsection (1) during the year to which the report relates. 12
13
14

CHAPTER 3—OPERATOR ACCREDITATION 15

Purpose of operator accreditation 16

12. The purpose of operator accreditation is to encourage the high quality operation of public passenger services by— 17
18

- (a) raising standards and awareness of operators in the areas of safety, service delivery and business acumen; and 19
20
- (b) ensuring public passenger service operators are held accountable for complying with appropriate standards. 21
22

What is operator accreditation? 23

13. “Operator accreditation” is a qualification an operator of certain public passenger transport services must attain and maintain to provide the services. 24
25
26

Scope of operator accreditation

14.(1) The categories of public passenger service for which operator accreditation is required are—

- (a) scheduled passenger services; and
- (b) long distance scheduled passenger services; and
- (c) charter bus services; and
- (d) tourist services; and
- (e) taxi services; and
- (f) luxury limousine services; and
- (g) courtesy transport services; and
- (h) community transport services; and
- (i) other categories of public passenger services prescribed by regulation.

(2) However, operator accreditation is not required for—

- (a) public passenger services provided by Queensland Railways; or
- (b) air services; or
- (c) a type of public passenger service exempted by regulation.

Operator accreditation standards

15. Standards about operator accreditation may relate to—

- (a) the applicant's capacity to ensure the appropriate operation and maintenance of public passenger vehicles; and
- (b) the applicant's ability to provide a quality public passenger service; and
- (c) an operator's responsibility to comply with vehicle design, safety and operational requirements; and
- (d) the applicant's business management skills, including, expertise in timetabling, route planning, marketing, customer services and

- financial management; and 1
- (e) other matters prescribed by regulation.¹ 2

Duties of operators 3

16. A person must not provide a public passenger service for which operator accreditation is required under this Act unless— 4
5

- (a) the person is accredited to operate the service; and 6
- (b) the person uses appropriately authorised drivers. 7

Maximum penalty—160 penalty units. 8

Responsibility for system of operator accreditation 9

17.(1) The chief executive is responsible for administering the scheme of operator accreditation. 10
11

(2) If a person to whom the chief executive delegates powers about operator accreditation that are prescribed by regulation fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a condition of the delegation, the person commits an offence. 12
13
14
15

Maximum penalty—160 penalty units. 16

Granting, renewing or refusing operator accreditation 17

18.(1) A regulation may make provision about granting, renewing, or refusing to grant or renew, operator accreditation. 18
19

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may authorise the chief executive to refuse to grant a person operator accreditation if— 20
21

- (a) for an individual—the person has been convicted of a disqualifying offence or has been charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not been finally disposed of; or 22
23
24
- (b) for a member of a partnership—the person, or another member of the partnership, has been convicted of a disqualifying offence 25
26

¹ Chapter 9 deals with the making of standards.

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

or has been charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge
has not been finally disposed of; or

- (c) for a corporation—the person, or an executive officer of the
corporation, has been convicted of a disqualifying offence or has
been charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not
been finally disposed of.

Provisional operator accreditation

19. A regulation may provide for granting, or refusing to grant, operator
accreditation on a provisional basis.

Applicant to notify charge for disqualifying offence etc.

20.(1) If an applicant for an operator accreditation is charged with a
disqualifying offence, the applicant must immediately notify the chief
executive under the regulations.

(2) When the charge is dealt with, the applicant must immediately notify
the chief executive under the regulations of the outcome of the charge.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Amendment, suspension and cancellation of operator accreditation

21.(1) A regulation may make provision about amending, suspending or
cancelling operator accreditation.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may authorise the chief
executive to suspend or cancel a person’s operator accreditation if—

- (a) for an individual—the person is convicted of a disqualifying
offence; or
- (b) for a member of a partnership—the person, or another member
of the partnership, is convicted of a disqualifying offence; or
- (c) for a corporation—the person, or an executive officer of the
person, is convicted of a disqualifying offence.

(3) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may authorise the chief
executive immediately to suspend a person’s operator accreditation if—

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (a) for an individual—the person is charged with a disqualifying offence or the chief executive otherwise considers it necessary in the public interest; or 1
2
3
- (b) for a member of a partnership—the person, or another member of the partnership, is charged with a disqualifying offence or the chief executive otherwise considers it necessary in the public interest; or 4
5
6
7
- (c) for a corporation—the person, or an executive officer of the person, is charged with a disqualifying offence or the chief executive otherwise considers it necessary in the public interest. 8
9
10

Accredited operator to notify charge for disqualifying offence etc. 11

22.(1) A person who is an accredited operator must immediately notify the chief executive under the regulations if— 12
13

- (a) for an individual—the person is charged with a disqualifying offence; or 14
15
- (b) for a member of a partnership—the person, or another member of the partnership, is charged with a disqualifying offence; or 16
17
- (c) for a corporation—the person, or an executive officer of the person, is charged with a disqualifying offence. 18
19

(2) When the charge is dealt with, the person must immediately notify the chief executive under the regulations of the outcome of the charge. 20
21

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units. 22

Member of partnership must inform another partner of charge for disqualifying offence etc. 23
24

23.(1) A member of a partnership that is an accredited operator must immediately inform, under the regulations, another member of the partnership if the member is charged with a disqualifying offence. 25
26
27

(2) When the charge is dealt with, the member must immediately inform, under the regulations, another member of the partnership of the outcome of the charge. 28
29
30

(3) An executive officer of a corporation that is an accredited operator 31

must immediately inform, under the regulations, another executive officer of the operator if the executive officer is charged with a disqualifying offence. 1
2
3

(4) When the charge is dealt with, the executive officer must immediately inform, under the regulations, another executive officer of the operator of the outcome of the charge. 4
5
6

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units. 7

CHAPTER 4—DRIVER AUTHORISATION 8

Purpose of driver authorisation 9

24. The purpose of driver authorisation is to ensure drivers of public passenger vehicles— 10
11

- (a) are capable of safely operating the relevant type of vehicle; and 12
- (b) are aware of their customer service responsibilities; and 13
- (c) conduct themselves appropriately. 14

What is driver authorisation? 15

25. “**Driver authorisation**” is a qualification a driver of a vehicle providing certain public passenger transport services must attain and maintain to operate the vehicle while providing the services. 16
17
18

Scope of driver authorisation 19

26.(1) The categories of public passenger service for which driver authorisation is required are— 20
21

- (a) scheduled passenger services; and 22
- (b) long distance scheduled passenger services; and 23
- (c) charter bus services; and 24
- (d) tourist services; and 25

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

(e) taxi services; and	1
(f) luxury limousine services; and	2
(g) courtesy transport services; and	3
(h) community transport services; and	4
(i) other categories of public passenger services prescribed by regulation.	5 6
(2) However, driver authorisation is not required for—	7
(a) public passenger services provided by Queensland Railways; or	8
(b) air services; or	9
(c) a type of public passenger service exempted by regulation.	10
 Driver authorisation standards	 11
27. Standards about driver authorisation may—	12
(a) relate to the applicant’s ability to operate safely a public passenger vehicle of the relevant category; and	13 14
(b) include requirements about the applicant’s medical fitness; and	15
(c) require compliance with the <i>Anti-Discrimination Act 1991</i> ; and	16
(d) relate to customer service and other matters prescribed by regulation. ²	17 18
 Driver must hold appropriate authorisation	 19
28. A person must not operate a public passenger vehicle providing a public passenger service for which driver authorisation is required unless the person is an appropriately authorised driver.	20 21 22
Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.	23

² Chapter 9 deals with the making of standards.

Responsibility for system of driver authorisation	1
29.(1) The chief executive is responsible for administering the scheme of driver authorisation.	2 3
(2) If a person to whom the chief executive delegates powers about driver authorisation that are prescribed by regulation fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a condition of the delegation, the person commits an offence.	4 5 6 7
Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.	8
Granting, renewing or refusing driver authorisation	9
30.(1) A regulation may make provision about granting, renewing, or refusing to grant or renew, driver authorisation.	10 11
(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may authorise the chief executive to refuse to grant a person driver authorisation if the person has been convicted of a disqualifying offence or has been charged with a disqualifying offence and the charge has not been finally disposed of.	12 13 14 15
Provisional driver authorisation	16
31. A regulation may provide for granting, or refusing to grant, driver authorisation on a provisional basis, including provisional authorisation in an emergency.	17 18 19
Applicant to notify charge for disqualifying offence etc.	20
32.(1) If an applicant for driver authorisation is charged with a disqualifying offence, the applicant must immediately notify the chief executive under the regulations.	21 22 23
(2) When the charge is dealt with, the applicant must immediately notify the chief executive under the regulations of the outcome of the charge.	24 25
Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.	26

Amendment, suspension and cancellation of driver authorisations	1
33.(1) A regulation may make provision about amending, suspending or cancelling driver authorisations.	2 3
(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may authorise the chief executive to suspend or cancel a person’s driver authorisation if the person is convicted of a disqualifying offence.	4 5 6
(3) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may authorise the chief executive immediately to suspend a person’s driver authorisation if the person is charged with a disqualifying offence or the chief executive otherwise considers it necessary in the public interest.	7 8 9 10
Authorised driver must notify charge for disqualifying offence etc.	11
34.(1) An authorised driver must immediately notify the chief executive under the regulations if the driver is charged with a disqualifying offence.	12 13
(2) When the charge is dealt with, the authorised driver must immediately inform the chief executive under the regulations of the outcome of the charge.	14 15 16
Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.	17
Authorised driver must notify suspension or cancellation of licence etc.	18 19
35. If a licence or other authorisation required under another Act to drive a vehicle of a type to which a person’s driver authorisation relates is suspended or cancelled, the person must immediately notify the chief executive under the regulations.	20 21 22 23
Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.	24
Obligation to notify accredited operator of suspension or cancellation of licence etc.	25 26
36. If—	27
(a) a licence or other authorisation required under another Act to drive a vehicle of a type to which a person’s driver authorisation	28 29

relates is suspended or cancelled; or	1
(b) a person's driver authorisation is suspended or cancelled;	2
and the authorised driver drives a vehicle for an accredited operator, the person must immediately notify the operator under the regulations.	3
	4
Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.	5

CHAPTER 5—MARKET ENTRY RESTRICTIONS 6

Market entry restrictions 7

37.(1) A regulation may declare that a public passenger service is to be provided with market entry restrictions. 8
9

(2) Before a regulation is made under subsection (1), the Minister must be of the opinion that the following criteria are met, or can be met or substantially met— 10
11
12

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (a) the level of services would be greater than the level that would otherwise be provided; | 13
14 |
| (b) access to public passenger transport would be greater than would otherwise be achieved; | 15
16 |
| (c) service innovation would be greater than would otherwise be achieved; | 17
18 |
| (d) the particular public passenger services would better meet the Government's social justice objectives at a lower cost to the Government than would otherwise be achieved. | 19
20
21 |

CHAPTER 6—SERVICE CONTRACTS

1

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

2

Division 1—Application of service contracts

3

Purpose of service contracts

4

38. The purpose of service contracts is to hold accredited operators accountable for minimum performance levels to ensure the communities served under the contracts receive, at a reasonable cost, quality and innovative public passenger services.

5

6

7

8

What are service contracts?

9

39.(1) A “**service contract**” is a contract between the chief executive for the State and an operator under which the operator is required to provide a public passenger service for an area or route in a way that meets or exceeds performance levels stated in the contract.

10

11

12

13

(2) If—

14

(a) a regulation has been made under section 37 (Market entry restrictions) for a public passenger service; and

15

16

(b) the chief executive has declared, under section 43 (Declaration that service contracts are required), that a service contract is required to provide the service for an area or a route;

17

18

19

a service contract may provide the operator with the exclusive right to operate the public passenger service for the area or route.

20

21

Scope of service contracts

22

40. The categories of public passenger service for which service contracts may be required are—

23

24

(a) scheduled passenger services; and

25

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (b) administration of taxi services; and 1
- (c) ferry services; and 2
- (d) air services; and 3
- (e) another category of public passenger services prescribed by regulation. 4
5

Service contracts to include minimum service levels 6

41.(1) A service contract must state minimum service levels to be complied with by the operator. 7
8

(2) Minimum service levels for a particular public passenger service must specify— 9
10

- (a) the periods when the public passenger service is to be provided; 11
and 12
- (b) the nature, frequency and extent of the public passenger service during the periods or particular parts of the periods. 13
14

(3) Minimum service levels must have regard to— 15

- (a) the needs of the community for whose benefit the service is provided; and 16
17
- (b) service levels in comparable communities, whether in Queensland, elsewhere in Australia or in a foreign country; and 18
19
- (c) the cost of service provision. 20

Other matters to be included in service contracts 21

42.(1) A service contract may— 22

- (a) establish performance outcomes for frequency, regularity, punctuality and accessibility; and 23
24
- (b) establish performance outcomes for customer information and service; and 25
26
- (c) establish principles for fare setting; and 27
- (d) establish performance levels for the quality and type of public passenger vehicles; and 28
29

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (e) establish criteria for government payments under the contract; and 1
- (f) require the operator to provide or fund infrastructure associated 2
with providing the public passenger service; and 3
- (g) require the operator to have or develop a business plan outlining 4
how the performance levels are to be achieved; and 5
- (h) require the operator to establish a management information 6
system to monitor, record and report periodically on 7
performance; and 8
- (i) require the operator to provide the chief executive with 9
information the chief executive may require; and 10
- (j) establish performance outcomes for other aspects of the way the 11
operator provides the public passenger service or carries on 12
business; and 13
- (k) provide for the payment of compensation by the operator if the 14
operator contravenes a condition of the contract, including, for 15
example, compensation for the cost of providing the service 16
through another operator; and 17
- (l) include other terms required by the chief executive. 18
- (2) The chief executive—** 19
 - (a) is obliged under a service contract to act in a reasonable way to 20
facilitate the contract's operation; and 21
 - (b) has the other obligations stated in the contract. 22

Division 2—Requirement for service contracts 23

Declaration that service contracts are required 24

43.(1) This section applies to a public passenger service to which a 25
regulation under section 37 (Market entry restrictions) applies. 26

(2) The chief executive may, by public notice, declare that a service 27
contract is required to provide the public passenger services for a specified 28
area or route. 29

Obligation to hold service contracts	1
44. A person must not provide a public passenger service for an area or route if the area or route is a service contract area or route for public passenger services of that type unless the person is entitled to provide the public passenger service under—	2 3 4 5
(a) a service contract; or	6
(b) an agreement with the holder of a service contract.	7
Maximum penalty—	8
(a) if an operator has the exclusive right to operate the public passenger service for the area or route—160 penalty units; or	9 10
(b) in any other case—30 penalty units.	11

Division 3—Administrative provisions

Term of service contracts	13
45.(1) A service contract is for a term of 5 years.	14
(2) However, the chief executive may, in special circumstances, enter into temporary service contracts for a shorter term to ensure continuity of public passenger services.	15 16 17
(3) Subsection (1) is subject to the following sections—	18
• section 48 (Breach of service contracts)	19
• section 54 (Special condition for government funded service contracts for the transport of eligible school children).	20 21

Conditions of service contracts	22
46. A service contract is subject to conditions agreed by the parties.	23

Review of operator's performance	24
47.(1) The chief executive may arrange for reviews of an operator's performance under a service contract.	25 26

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (2) However, each service contract must be reviewed as near as practicable to the middle of the term of the contract (a “**midterm review**”). 1
2
- (3) A service contract may also be reviewed at another time if the parties agree. 3
4
- (4) Each operator under a service contract must, for a midterm review, conduct a market based needs assessment for public passenger services of the relevant type for the contract area or route. 5
6
7
- (5) The chief executive may make, and distribute to operators, guidelines to which operators must have regard in conducting assessments under subsection (4). 8
9
10
- (6) The chief executive must take into account any relevant research done by the operator. 11
12
- (7) If, on a review, it is shown that the operator— 13
- (a) has taken all reasonable steps to fulfil the contract and actively promoted the use of public passenger transport; but 14
15
 - (b) has not achieved the patronage levels agreed to by the chief executive and the operator; 16
17
- the chief executive may review the operator’s minimum service levels or work with the operator to achieve increased patronage. 18
19
- (8) If, after a review, the chief executive is of the opinion the operator’s performance has been inadequate in a significant respect, the chief executive— 20
21
22
- (a) must notify the operator of the inadequacy; and 23
 - (b) may require the operator to take specified steps to remedy the inadequacy. 24
25
- (9) If an operator fails to take the required steps to remedy the inadequacy within the time allowed by the chief executive, the chief executive may, by notice to the operator, terminate the service contract. 26
27
28
- (10) Compensation is not recoverable from anyone (including the chief executive and the State) for or in relation to the termination of the service contract under subsection (9). 29
30
31

Breach of service contracts	1
48.(1) The chief executive may, by notice given to an operator, amend, suspend or cancel the operator’s service contract if the operator contravenes a condition of the contract.	2 3 4
(2) Before taking action against a person under subsection (1), the chief executive must give the person written notice of the intended action, and allow the person an opportunity to make written representations about the intended action within 10 working days.	5 6 7 8
Transfer or surrender of service contracts	9
49. The holder of a service contract may, with the chief executive’s approval—	10 11
(a) transfer the operator’s rights and liabilities under the contract to another operator; or	12 13
(b) surrender the contract.	14
PART 2—SCHEDULED PASSENGER SERVICES	15
<i>Division 1—Preliminary</i>	16
Application of Part	17
50. This Part applies only to scheduled passenger services.	18
Commercial and government funded service contracts	19
51.(1) Service contracts for scheduled passenger services are classified as commercial service contracts or government funded service contracts.	20 21
(2) A “ commercial service contract ” is a service contract under which the operator is remunerated from revenue generated by passengers’ fares.	22 23
(3) A “ government funded service contract ” is a contract under which	24

- the operator is remunerated— 1
- (a) entirely from government payments for services provided; or 2
 - (b) partly from revenue generated by fares and partly from 3
government payments for services provided. 4
- (4) Reimbursement for government specified fare concessions is to be 5
treated as remuneration from revenue generated by passengers' fares. 6

Conditions of funding 7

52.(1) If an operator is required under a service contract to provide 8
concessions, the contract must also provide for a scheme under which the 9
operator will be reimbursed for the concessions by government funding. 10

(2) A service contract may require the operator to provide improved 11
levels of productivity. 12

(3) A service contract may require the operator to provide a discount for 13
infants, children and school students. 14

Approval of basis for funding or other financial assistance by State 15

53.(1) The chief executive may enter into a service contract providing for 16
funding or other financial assistance by the State only if the Minister has 17
approved the basis on which the funding or other financial assistance is to 18
be provided. 19

(2) In considering whether to give an approval under subsection (1), the 20
Minister must have regard to the principle that funding or other financial 21
assistance by the State for scheduled passenger services should be provided 22
principally for— 23

- (a) scheduled passenger services that the Government requires to be 24
provided and that would not be provided, or provided at the same 25
level, without funding or other financial assistance by the State; 26
and 27

- (b) reimbursement for Government specified fare concessions. 28

(3) Each annual report of the department must include— 29

- (a) details of funding or other financial assistance provided by the 30

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

State to each operator who receives funding or other financial assistance during the year to which the report relates; and	1 2
(b) reasons for the funding or other financial assistance.	3
Special condition for government funded service contracts for the transport of eligible school children	4 5
54. A government funded service contract about the transport of eligible school children must include a condition that the contract may be terminated or amended if the number of eligible school children using the service changes significantly.	6 7 8 9
Special condition for commercial service contracts for restricted school services	10 11
55. A commercial service contract may include a condition that the provision of transport of students to particular schools may be provided by another operator over the service contract area or route, or part of the service contract area or route, as a restricted school service for which there will be no government funding.	12 13 14 15 16
<i>Division 2—Entering into service contracts for scheduled services</i>	17
Entering into a service contract for a scheduled service—no existing operators	18 19
56. If—	20
(a) an area or route is identified under section 43 (Declaration that service contracts are required) for a public passenger service; and	21 22
(b) no-one is providing a public passenger service of that kind for the area or route;	23 24
the chief executive must, by public notice, invite submissions from the public, whether by tender or in another way, for a service contract to provide the public passenger service for the area or route.	25 26 27

Entitlement of existing operators

57.(1) Each operator who provides a public passenger service for a service contract area or route is entitled to the first opportunity to offer to provide a public passenger service of that kind for the area or route.

(2) This section does not apply to an operator under a service contract that states that this section does not apply to it.

Entering into a service contract for a scheduled service—single existing operator

58.(1) This section applies if a single operator was providing a public passenger service for an area or route and—

- (a) the area or route or part of the area or route is identified under section 43 (Declaration that service contracts are required) for the public passenger service; or
- (b) a service contract for the public passenger service for the area or route is to expire.

(2) However, this section does not apply to an operator under a service contract that states that this section does not apply to it.

(3) If this section applies, the chief executive must, by written notice, invite the operator to offer, whether by tender or in another way, for a service contract to provide the public passenger service for the area or route.

(4) If—

- (a) no response is made to the invitation within 60 days after it is made; or
- (b) the response does not meet or substantially meet the requirements of section 60 (Matters to be considered);

the chief executive must, by public notice, invite submissions from the public, whether by tender or in another way, for a service contract to provide a public passenger service of that kind for the area or route.

Entering into a service contract for a scheduled service—multiple existing operators	1 2
59.(1) If—	3
(a) an area or route is identified under section 43 (Declaration that service contracts are required) for a public passenger service; and	4 5
(b) 2 or more people (the “ operators ”) were providing public passenger services of that kind for the area or route or part of the area or route; and	6 7 8
(c) the chief executive is of the opinion that, for the purpose of entering into a service contract for the provision of a public passenger service of that kind for the area or route, rationalisation, joint operation or amalgamation of, or other arrangement between, the operators is required;	9 10 11 12 13
the chief executive must give the operators written notice that they are required to work out, within 60 days, a form of rationalisation, joint operation, amalgamation or other arrangement that achieves a just compromise of their respective rights.	14 15 16 17
(2) If the chief executive is satisfied 1 or more of the operators was not willing to negotiate a just compromise of their respective rights, the chief executive may enter into a service contract with the remaining operators.	18 19 20
(3) If—	21
(a) no response is made within 60 days after the notices are given or any further period allowed by the chief executive under subsection (4); or	22 23 24
(b) the responses do not meet or substantially meet the requirements of section 60 (Matters to be considered);	25 26
the chief executive must, by public notice, invite submissions from the public, whether by tender or in another way, for a service contract to provide a public passenger service of that kind for the area or route.	27 28 29
(4) The chief executive may, within the period of 60 days mentioned in subsection (3)(a), allow the operators a further period of not more than 60 days.	30 31 32
(5) Subsection (3)(a) does not apply if the chief executive is satisfied the operators are making substantial progress towards a form of rationalisation,	33 34

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

joint operation, amalgamation or other arrangement that achieves a just compromise of their respective rights. 1
2

(6) However, subsection (3)(a) again applies to the operators if the chief executive notifies them, in writing, that the chief executive is no longer satisfied that they are making substantial progress. 3
4
5

(7) Only 1 extension may be granted under subsection (4). 6

Matters to be considered 7

60.(1) The chief executive is not obliged to accept any offer for a service contract. 8
9

(2) In deciding between 2 or more offers for a service contract, the chief executive must accept the offer the chief executive considers the most advantageous in the public interest having regard to— 10
11
12

(a) the needs of the community for whose benefit the service is provided; and 13
14

(b) the ability of each offerer to meet the minimum service levels and other standards of performance specified in the offer; and 15
16

(c) the cost of service provision; and 17

(d) the need for sustainability and continuity of services; and 18

(e) matters prescribed by regulation. 19

Amendments of service contracts 20

61.(1) The chief executive may amend the area or route of a service contract if the chief executive is satisfied the amendment is necessary— 21
22

(a) to extend services into developing areas; or 23

(b) because of changed traffic conditions or for reasons of public safety; or 24
25

(c) for improvement of services in the public interest. 26

(2) Before making a decision under this section, the chief executive must give the operator written notice of the intended action and allow the operator the first opportunity to offer to provide the amended services. 27
28
29

Compensation**62.(1)** If—

- (a) an existing operator or operators are not awarded a service contract for the area or route, or part of the area or route, for which the operator or operators were providing services; or
- (b) a decision is made under section 61 (Amendments of service contracts) and the existing operator or operators do not wish to provide the services for the amended area or route;

the chief executive may require the new operator, as a condition of the new service contract, to pay compensation to the existing operator or operators.

(2) If submissions for the new service contract were invited from the public, the chief executive may act under subsection (1) only if the invitation stated that this section applied to the contract.

(3) The amount of compensation is to be decided by agreement between the operators or, if there is no agreement, by an arbitrator appointed by the parties.

(4) A regulation may make provision about matters to be considered, or not considered, in deciding the amount of compensation.

(5) The *Commercial Arbitration Act 1990* applies to the arbitration.

Offer of new service contract**63.(1)** If—

- (a) an operator's performance under a service contract has been satisfactory; and
- (b) the chief executive proposes to offer a new service contract at the end of the term for the same, or substantially the same, service contract area or route;

the chief executive must, by written notice, invite the operator to offer, whether by tender or in another way, for the new contract.

(2) The chief executive may invite offers from the public or someone else only if the operator—

- (a) refuses the invitation; or

- (b) fails to respond to the invitation within a time (of at least 60 days) allowed by the chief executive; or 1
2
- (c) fails to make an offer that meets or substantially meets the requirements of section 60 (Matters to be considered). 3
4
- (3) This section does not apply to an operator under a service contract that states that this section does not apply to it. 5
6

PART 3—ADMINISTRATION OF TAXI SERVICES 7

Application of Part 8

64. This Part applies only to the administration of taxi services. 9

Provision of taxi services 10

65. A person administers a taxi service if the person carries on a business in the course of which— 11
12

(a) bookings for taxi services are accepted; and 13

(b) taxis are assigned to customers; 14

whether or not the person operates all or some of the taxis used to provide the services. 15
16

Taxi services to be provided only by taxis 17

66.(1) If a person who administers a taxi service receives a request for the services of a taxi, the person must not— 18
19

(a) provide a vehicle that is not a taxi; or 20

(b) suggest to the person who made the request that the person accept a vehicle that is not a taxi. 21
22

Maximum penalty—160 penalty units. 23

(2) To meet demand during peak patronage periods, the chief executive may exempt a person from subsection (1). 24
25

Regulation may declare that service contracts are required

1

67. A regulation may declare that, on and from a day to be fixed by the chief executive by Gazette notice, the administration of taxi services in an area must be performed under a service contract.

2

3

4

Amendments of taxi service contracts

5

68.(1) The chief executive may amend the conditions of a taxi service contract if the chief executive is satisfied that the amendment is necessary to extend services into developing areas or for improvement of services in the public interest.

6

7

8

9

(2) Before making a decision under this section, the chief executive must give the operator written notice of the intended action, and allow the operator a reasonable opportunity to make written representations about the intended action within 10 working days.

10

11

12

13

CHAPTER 7—TAXI SERVICE LICENCES

14

Purpose of taxi service licences

15

69. The purpose of taxi service licences is to ensure that the communities served by taxis receive quality and innovative taxi services at a reasonable cost.

16

17

18

What are taxi service licences?

19

70. A “**taxi service licence**” is a licence issued by the chief executive under which the holder is required to provide a taxi service in an area in a way that meets or exceeds specified performance levels.

20

21

22

Requirement for taxi service licences

23

71. A person must not provide a taxi service using a vehicle unless the

24

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

person has a taxi service licence to provide the service with the vehicle.	1
Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.	2
Taxi service areas	3
72.(1) This section applies to a taxi service to which a regulation under section 37 (Market entry restrictions) applies.	4 5
(2) The chief executive may, by public notice, declare a taxi service area.	6
(3) The chief executive may, by public notice, fix the number of taxi service licences for a taxi service area.	7 8
(4) In fixing the number of taxi service licences for a taxi service area, the chief executive must—	9 10
(a) ensure there are enough taxi service licences for the area to meet public demand; and	11 12
(b) take into account—	13
(i) the views of users of taxi services in the area; and	14
(ii) recent changes in travel patterns in the area; and	15
(iii) the types of taxi services available in the area; and	16
(iv) the performance of the existing taxi fleet in the area; and	17
(v) the productivity of the fleet.	18
Issue of new taxi service licences	19
73.(1) Before the chief executive issues a new taxi service licence for a taxi service area, the chief executive must, by public notice, invite offers to purchase the taxi service licence—	20 21 22
(a) stating—	23
(i) the intention to issue the licence; and	24
(ii) if licences have been previously issued for the area—the most recent prices for which licences have been transferred; and	25 26 27
(b) calling for offers for the taxi service licence.	28

(2) The chief executive is not obliged to accept any offer for a taxi service licence. 1
2

Term of taxi service licences 3

74.(1) A taxi service licence is for a term of 5 years. 4

(2) However, it may be renewed for successive terms of 5 years if its conditions are complied with. 5
6

(3) The renewal of a taxi service licence may be for a shorter term if the applicant asks for a shorter term. 7
8

(4) This section does not apply to a taxi service licence issued on a nonrenewable basis. 9
10

Conditions of taxi service licences 11

75.(1) A taxi service licence is subject to the conditions stated in it by the chief executive. 12
13

(2) The conditions of a taxi service licence must— 14

(a) require the operator to use a particular type of vehicle or a vehicle of a type approved for taxis by the chief executive; and 15
16

(b) specify the taxi service area to which the taxi service licence applies; and 17
18

(c) require the operator not to charge more than the maximum fares prescribed by regulation; and 19
20

(d) require the operator to display a distinctive registration plate on the vehicle distinguishing it as a taxi. 21
22

(3) The conditions of a taxi service licence may— 23

(a) require that the operator have access to a continuously operating booking service; and 24
25

(b) require the operator— 26

(i) to cooperate with the holder of a taxi service contract; and 27

(ii) to comply with all reasonable requests to provide taxi services made by the holder of the contract; and 28
29

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

(iii) not to act in a way likely to prevent the holder of the taxi service contract complying with the conditions of the contract; and	1 2 3
(c) require the operator to install and maintain stated equipment in taxis; and	4 5
(d) require that the operator only operate the taxi on a stated day or at stated times; and	6 7
(e) make other requirements of an operator.	8
(4) The holder of a taxi service licence must not contravene a condition of the licence.	9 10
Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—40 penalty units.	11
 Amendment of taxi service licence conditions	 12
76.(1) A regulation may authorise the chief executive to amend the conditions of a taxi service licence if the chief executive is satisfied the amendment is necessary for improving taxi services in the public interest.	13 14 15
(2) A regulation may also authorise the amendment of taxi service licences in other circumstances and make other provision about amending taxi service licences.	16 17 18
 Transfer, lease and surrender of taxi service licences	 19
77. A regulation may make provision about transferring, leasing or surrendering taxi service licences.	20 21
 Transfer of taxi service licences between areas	 22
78.(1) The chief executive may amend the conditions of a taxi service licence applying to a particular taxi service area so that it applies to another taxi service area if—	23 24 25
(a) the holder of the licence successfully offers for a transfer to the relevant taxi service area following the calling of offers by public notice; or	26 27 28
(b) the taxi service areas are amalgamated; or	29

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

(c) the holder of the licence applies for a transfer to the relevant taxi service area.	1 2
(2) If, in the chief executive's opinion, the value of taxi service licences in the area to which the licence is to be transferred is greater than in the area from which the licence is transferred, the chief executive may require as a condition of the transfer that the operator pay to the chief executive an amount representing the difference in value.	3 4 5 6 7
(3) This section does not limit the power to make regulations about amending taxi service licences.	8 9
 Limitation on number of licences held by single operator and associates	 10 11
79. A regulation may make provision about limiting the number of licences held, leased or managed by a single operator (and persons who are, under the regulations, associates of the operator) in a taxi service area.	12 13 14
 Suspension and cancellation of taxi service licences	 15
80.(1) A regulation may make provision about suspending and cancelling taxi service licences.	16 17
(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may authorise the chief executive to suspend or cancel a person's taxi service licence if—	18 19
(a) the person contravenes this Act or a condition of the licence; or	20
(b) the person holds, leases or manages more than the maximum allowed number of taxi service licences.	21 22
(3) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may authorise the chief executive to suspend immediately a person's taxi service licence if the chief executive considers it necessary in the public interest.	23 24 25
(4) Without limiting subsection (1), if the operator accreditation of the holder of a taxi service licence is suspended or cancelled—	26 27
(a) for suspension—the licence is suspended while the accreditation is suspended; or	28 29
(b) for cancellation—the licence is suspended until it is transferred to an accredited operator.	30 31

Taxi subsidy scheme	1
81. A regulation may provide a scheme under which the State pays the whole or a part of taxi fares for particular groups.	2 3
CHAPTER 8—LUXURY LIMOUSINE SERVICE LICENCES	4 5
Purpose of luxury limousine service licences	6
82. The purpose of luxury limousine service licences is to ensure that the communities served under the licences receive luxury quality, unscheduled public passenger services.	7 8 9
What are luxury limousine service licences?	10
83. A “luxury limousine service licence” is a licence issued by the chief executive under which the holder is required to provide a luxury limousine service in an area in a way that meets or exceeds specified performance levels.	11 12 13 14
Requirement for luxury limousine service licences	15
84. A person must not provide a luxury limousine service using a vehicle unless the person has a luxury limousine service licence to provide the service with the vehicle.	16 17 18
Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.	19
Luxury limousine service areas	20
85. The chief executive may, by public notice, declare a luxury limousine service area.	21 22

No limit on number of licences held	1
86. There is no limit on the number of luxury limousine service licences a person may hold.	2 3
Term of luxury limousine service licence	4
87.(1) A luxury limousine service licence is for a term of 5 years.	5
(2) However, it may be renewed for successive terms of 5 years if its conditions are complied with.	6 7
(3) The renewal of a luxury limousine service licence may be for a shorter term if the applicant asks for a shorter term.	8 9
Conditions of luxury limousine service licences	10
88.(1) A luxury limousine service licence is subject to the conditions stated in it by the chief executive.	11 12
(2) The conditions of a luxury limousine service licence must—	13
(a) prohibit the operator from operating a luxury limousine service unless an earlier booking has been made; and	14 15
(b) require the operator to use a luxury motor vehicle; and	16
(c) specify the luxury limousine service area to which the luxury limousine service licence applies; and	17 18
(d) require the operator to display a distinctive registration plate on the vehicle distinguishing it as a luxury limousine.	19 20
(3) The conditions of a luxury limousine licence may—	21
(a) restrict the operation of the luxury limousine service to particular occasions, including, for example, weddings; or	22 23
(b) make other requirements of an operator; or	24
(c) allow the operator in specified circumstances to ply for hire from and to specified locations.	25 26
(4) The holder of a luxury limousine service licence must not contravene a condition of the licence.	27 28
Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—40 penalty units.	29

Amendment of luxury limousine service licence conditions

89.(1) A regulation may authorise the chief executive to amend the conditions of a luxury limousine service licence if the chief executive is satisfied the amendment is necessary for improving luxury limousine services in the public interest.

(2) A regulation may also authorise the amendment of luxury limousine service licences in other circumstances and make other provisions about amending luxury limousine service licences.

Transfer, lease and surrender of luxury limousine service licences

90. A regulation may make provision about transferring, leasing or surrendering luxury limousine service licences.

Transfer of luxury limousine service licences between areas

91.(1) The chief executive may amend the conditions of a luxury limousine service licence applying to a particular luxury limousine service area so that it applies to another luxury limousine service area.

(2) This section does not limit the power to make regulations about amending luxury limousine service licences.

Suspension and cancellation of luxury limousine service licences

92.(1) A regulation may make provision about suspending and cancelling luxury limousine service licences.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may authorise the chief executive to suspend or cancel a person's luxury limousine service licence if the person contravenes this Act or a condition of the licence.

(3) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may authorise the chief executive to suspend immediately a person's luxury limousine service licence if the chief executive considers it necessary in the public interest.

(4) Without limiting subsection (1), if the operator accreditation of the holder of a luxury limousine service licence is suspended or cancelled—

(a) for suspension—the licence is suspended while the accreditation

- is suspended; or 1
- (b) for cancellation—the licence is suspended until it is transferred to 2
an accredited operator. 3

CHAPTER 9—STANDARDS 4

Making of standards 5

- 93.(1)** The chief executive may make standards under this Act. 6
- (2)** A standard is subordinate legislation. 7
- (3)** A standard is not effective until it is approved by the Governor in 8
Council. 9

Notice of proposal to prepare draft standard 10

- 94.(1)** Before making a standard about a matter, the chief executive must 11
give public notice of a proposal to prepare a draft standard about the matter. 12
- (2)** The notice must— 13
- (a) invite submissions on the proposal from public authorities, 14
industry, interested groups and persons, and the public; and 15
- (b) state where copies of the proposal may be inspected or obtained; 16
and 17
- (c) specify a day, not earlier than 14 days from public notice or first 18
public notice of the proposal, by which submissions may be 19
made to the chief executive about the proposal. 20

Preparation of draft standard 21

- 95.** In preparing the draft standard, the chief executive must ensure the 22
draft standard— 23
- (a) sets out its purposes; and 24

- (b) takes into account national and international benchmarks and best practices. 1
2

Notice of draft standard 3

96.(1) When the draft standard has been prepared, the chief executive must give public notice of the draft standard. 4
5

(2) The notice must— 6

- (a) invite submissions on the draft standard from public authorities, interested groups and persons, and the public; and 7
8
- (b) state where copies of the draft standard may be inspected or obtained; and 9
10
- (c) specify the day, not earlier than 14 days from public notice or first public notice of the draft standard, by which submissions may be made to the chief executive about the draft standard. 11
12
13

Preparation of standard 14

97. In preparing the standard, the chief executive must have regard to the advice and submissions properly received about the draft standard. 15
16

Interim standards 17

98.(1) If the chief executive is satisfied that, for reasons of urgency, it is necessary or desirable to make a standard on an interim basis, the chief executive may make the standard even though the following sections have not been complied with— 18
19
20

- section 94 (Notice of proposal to prepare draft standard) 22
- section 95 (Preparation of draft standard) 23
- section 96 (Notice of draft standard) 24
- section 97 (Preparation of standard). 25

(2) The interim standard must include a sunset provision stating the interim standard expires 6 months after its commencement. 26
27

Regulations prevail over standards	1
99.(1) If there is an inconsistency between a regulation and a standard, the regulation prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.	2 3
(2) Subsection (1) applies whether the standard was made before or after the regulation.	4 5
Review of standards	6
100.(1) The chief executive must review each standard within 7 years after its approval.	7 8
(2) The procedures applying to the preparation and approval of standards under this Chapter apply to the review of standards with any necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation.	9 10 11
Direction to comply with standards	12
101.(1) If the chief executive is of the opinion that a person has not complied with a standard applying to the person, the chief executive may give the person a written direction to comply with the standard within a specified period (of at least 10 working days).	13 14 15 16
(2) The person must not contravene the direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.	17 18
Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—160 penalty units.	19

CHAPTER 10—REVIEW OF AND APPEALS AGAINST DECISIONS

PART 1—REVIEW OF DECISIONS

Who may apply for review etc.	23
102.(1) A person whose interests are affected by a decision specified in	24

Schedule 2 may apply to the chief executive for a review of the decision. 1

(2) A person who may seek a review of a decision is entitled to receive a statement of reasons for the decision. 2
3

Applying for review 4

103.(1) An application by a person for review of a decision must be made within 28 days after notice of the decision was given to the person. 5
6

(2) However, if— 7

(a) the notice did not state reasons for the decision; and 8

(b) the person asked for a statement of reasons for the decision within the period mentioned in subsection (1); 9
10

the person may make the application within 28 days after the person is given the statement of reasons. 11
12

(3) In addition, the chief executive may extend the period for making an application for review. 13
14

(4) An application for review must be written and state in detail the grounds on which the applicant seeks review of the decision. 15
16

Stay of operation of decision etc. 17

104.(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 specified opposite to the decision in Schedule 2. 18
19
20

(2) The court may stay the decision to secure the effectiveness of the review and any later appeal to the court. 21
22

(3) A stay— 23

(a) may be given on conditions the court considers appropriate; and 24

(b) operates for the period specified by the court; and 25

(c) may be revoked or amended by the court. 26

(4) The period of a stay under this section must not extend past the time when the chief executive reviews the decision and any later period the court allows the applicant to enable the applicant to appeal against the chief 27
28
29

executive's decision. 1

(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. 2
3
4

Reference to review panel 5

105.(1) If an application is made under this Part for review of a decision, the chief executive must refer the application to a review panel for advice. 6
7

(2) However, the chief executive need not refer an application to a review panel if the chief executive is of the opinion the application is frivolous or vexatious. 8
9
10

Review panels 11

106.(1) The chief executive may establish review panels for the purposes of this Part. 12
13

(2) A review panel consists of persons nominated by the chief executive. 14

(3) Each review panel must include— 15

(a) at least 1 representative of the department; and 16

(b) at least 1 representative of the relevant part of the passenger transport industry, an interested union or both; and 17
18

(c) at least 1 independent representative. 19

(4) A regulation may make provision about review panels, including the conduct of their proceedings and the making of recommendations by them. 20
21

Consideration of application by review panel 22

107.(1) If an application made under this Part for review of a decision is referred to a review panel, the panel must allow the applicant an opportunity to make representations to the panel. 23
24
25

(2) After considering the representations of the applicant, the review panel must make a recommendation to the chief executive on whether the decision should be confirmed, amended or cancelled. 26
27
28

Decision on reconsideration

108.(1) After considering the review panel's recommendation, the chief executive may confirm the decision, amend the decision or substitute a new decision.

(2) The chief executive must immediately give the applicant written notice of the chief executive's decision.

(3) If the decision is not the decision sought by the applicant, the notice must state—

- (a) the reasons for the decision; and
- (b) that the applicant may appeal against the decision to a specified court within 28 days.

PART 2—APPEALS**Who may make an appeal**

109. A person whose interests are affected by a decision of the chief executive under section 108 (Decision on reconsideration) may appeal against the decision to the court specified in Schedule 2 opposite to the reference to the decision that was reviewed.

Making appeals

110.(1) An appeal under this Part against a decision of the chief executive must be made within 28 days after the notice of the decision was given to the person.

(2) However, if—

- (a) the notice did not state reasons for the decision; and
- (b) the person asked for a statement of reasons for the decision within the period mentioned in subsection (1);

the person may make the application within 28 days after the person is given the statement of reasons.

- (3) In addition, the court may extend the period for making an appeal. 1
- (4) Sections 17 to 23 of the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994* apply to an appeal. 2
3

CHAPTER 11—ENFORCEMENT 4

PART 1—AUTHORISED PERSONS 5

Appointment of authorised persons etc. 6

111.(1) The chief executive may appoint any of the following persons as authorised persons— 7
8

- (a) officers and employees of the public service; 9
- (b) police officers; 10
- (c) other persons prescribed by regulation. 11

(2) The chief executive may appoint a person (other than a police officer) as an authorised person only if— 12
13

- (a) in the chief executive's opinion, the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be an authorised person; or 14
15
- (b) the person has satisfactorily finished training approved by the chief executive. 16
17

(3) The chief executive may restrict an authorised person's powers by written notice given to the person. 18
19

Identity cards 20

112.(1) The chief executive must issue an identity card to each authorised person. 21
22

(2) The identity card must— 23

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (a) contain a recent photograph of the authorised person; and 1
- (b) be signed by the authorised person; and 2
- (c) identify the person as an authorised person; and 3
- (d) include an expiry date. 4

(3) A person who ceases to be an authorised person must, as soon as practicable, return the identity card to the chief executive, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not returning it. 5
6
7

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units. 8

(4) This section does not apply to an authorised person who is a police officer. 9
10

(5) Nothing in this section prevents the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and other Acts. 11
12

Production or display of authorised person’s identity card 13

113.(1) An authorised person (other than a police officer in uniform) may exercise a power in relation to someone else only if the person— 14
15

- (a) first produces his or her identity card for the person’s inspection; 16
or 17
- (b) has his or her identity card displayed so that it is clearly visible to the person. 18
19

(2) However, if for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the authorised person must produce the identity card for inspection by the person at the first reasonable opportunity. 20
21
22

Powers of authorised persons 23

114.(1) An authorised person has the powers given under this or another Act. 24
25

(2) A regulation may limit the powers of authorised persons. 26

Protection from liability	1
115.(1) This section applies to—	2
(a) an authorised person; and	3
(b) a person acting under the direction of an authorised person.	4
(2) A person does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.	5 6
(3) If subsection (2) prevents a civil liability attaching to a person, the liability attaches instead to the State.	7 8

PART 2—POWERS OF AUTHORISED PERSONS IN RELATION TO PLACES AND VEHICLES	9 10
---	---------

Entry of place	11
116. An authorised person may enter a place if—	12
(a) its occupier consents to the entry or the purpose of the entry is to get the occupier’s consent; or	13 14
(b) it is a public place and the entry is made when it is open to the public; or	15 16
(c) it is mentioned in an accreditation, authorisation, contract or licence under this Act as a place of business, or another place, required to be open to inspection and the entry is made when the place is—	17 18 19 20
(i) open for the conduct of business or otherwise open for entry; or	21 22
(ii) required under the accreditation, authorisation, contract or licence to be open for inspection; or	23 24
(d) the entry is authorised by a warrant.	25

Warrants

117.(1) An authorised person may apply to a Magistrate for a warrant for a place.

(2) An 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.

(4) 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 the commission of an offence against this Act; and

(b) the evidence is, or may be within the next 7 days, at the place.

(5) The warrant must state—

(a) that the authorised person may, with necessary and reasonable help and force, enter the place and exercise the authorised person’s powers under this Act; and

(b) the evidence for which the warrant is issued; and

(c) the hours of the day when entry may be made; and

(d) the day (within 14 days after the warrant’s issue) when the warrant ends.

(6) The Magistrate must record the reasons for issuing the warrant.

Warrants—applications made otherwise than in person

118.(1) An authorised person may apply for a warrant by phone, fax, radio or another form of communication if the authorised person considers it necessary because of—

(a) urgent circumstances; or

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (b) other special circumstances, including, for example, the authorised person's remote location. 1
2
- (2) Before applying for the warrant, the authorised person must prepare an application stating the grounds on which the warrant is sought. 3
4
- (3) The authorised person may apply for the warrant before the application is sworn. 5
6
- (4) After issuing the warrant, the Magistrate must immediately fax a copy to the authorised person if it is reasonably practicable to fax the copy. 7
8
- (5) If it is not reasonably practicable to fax a copy of the warrant to the authorised person— 9
10
- (a) the Magistrate must— 11
- (i) tell the authorised person what the terms of the warrant are; 12
and 13
- (ii) tell the authorised person the date and time the warrant was signed; and 14
15
- (iii) record on the warrant the reasons for issuing the warrant; 16
and 17
- (b) the authorised person must write on a form of warrant (“**warrant form**”)— 18
19
- (i) the Magistrate's name; and 20
- (ii) the date and time the Magistrate signed the warrant; and 21
- (iii) the warrant's terms. 22
- (6) The facsimile warrant, or the warrant form properly completed by the authorised person, authorises the entry and the exercise of the other powers authorised by the warrant issued by the Magistrate. 23
24
25
- (7) The authorised person must, at the first reasonable opportunity, send to the Magistrate— 26
27
- (a) the sworn application; and 28
- (b) if a warrant form was completed by the authorised person—the completed warrant form. 29
30
- (8) On receiving the documents, the Magistrate must attach them to the warrant. 31
32

(9) Unless the contrary is proved, a court must presume that a power exercised by an authorised person was not authorised by a warrant issued under this section if—

- (a) a question arises, in a proceeding before the court, whether the exercise of power was authorised by a warrant; and
- (b) the warrant is not produced in evidence.

Entry or boarding of vehicles

119.(1) An authorised person may enter or board a vehicle if the authorised person has reasonable grounds for suspecting—

- (a) the vehicle is being, or has been, used in the commission of an offence against this Act; or
- (b) the vehicle, or a thing in or on the vehicle, may provide evidence of the commission of an offence against this Act.

(2) If the vehicle is moving or about to move, the authorised person may signal the person in control of the vehicle to stop the vehicle or not to move it.

(3) To enable the vehicle to be entered or boarded, the authorised person may—

- (a) act with necessary and reasonable help and force; and
- (b) require the person in control of the vehicle to give reasonable help to the authorised person.

(4) A person must obey a signal under subsection (2), unless the person has a reasonable excuse for disobeying it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(5) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (3)(b), unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(6) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to disobey a signal under subsection (2) if—

- (a) the person reasonably believes that to obey the signal immediately would have endangered the person, someone else or the vehicle;

and	1
(b) the person obeys the signal as soon as it is practicable to obey it.	2
General powers in relation to places and vehicles	3
120.(1) An authorised person who enters a place, or enters or boards a vehicle, under this Chapter may—	4 5
(a) search any part of the place or vehicle; or	6
(b) inspect, photograph or film anything in or on the place or vehicle; or	7 8
(c) take samples of or from anything in or on the place or vehicle; or	9
(d) take extracts from, or make copies of, a document in or on the place of vehicle; or	10 11
(e) take into or onto the place or vehicle any persons, equipment and materials the authorised person reasonably requires for exercising a power under this Act; or	12 13 14
(f) require the occupier of the place, or a person in or on the place or vehicle, to give the authorised person reasonable help to exercise the powers mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e); or	15 16 17
(g) if the authorised person enters or boards a vehicle—by written notice given to the person in control of the vehicle, require the person—	18 19 20
(i) to take the vehicle to a stated reasonable place by a stated reasonable time; and	21 22
(ii) if necessary, to remain in control of the vehicle at the place for a reasonable time;	23 24
to enable an authorised person to exercise the powers mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e).	25 26
(2) A person who is required to give reasonable help under subsection (1)(f) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	27 28 29
Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.	30
(3) If the requirement is to be complied with by the person by—	31

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (a) giving information; or 1
- (b) producing a document (other than a document required to be kept 2
by the person under this Act); 3

it is a reasonable excuse for the person to fail to comply with the 4
requirement if complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate 5
the person. 6

(4) A person who is required by an authorised person under 7
subsection (1)(g) to take action in relation to a vehicle must comply with the 8
requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying 9
with it. 10

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units. 11

(5) If, for any reason, it is not practicable to make a requirement under 12
subsection (1)(g) by written notice, the requirement may be made orally and 13
confirmed by written notice as soon as practicable. 14

(6) Nothing in this section prevents an authorised person making a 15
further requirement under subsection (1)(g) of the same person or another 16
person in relation to the same vehicle if it is necessary and reasonable to 17
make the further requirement. 18

(7) An authorised person may not enter a part of a vehicle used only as a 19
living area, or exercise a power under subsection (1)(a) to (e) in relation to 20
that part, unless the authorised person is accompanied by the person in 21
control of the vehicle. 22

(8) Subsection (7) does not apply if the person in control of the vehicle is 23
unavailable or unwilling to accompany the authorised person or the 24
authorised person is unable for another reason to comply with the 25
subsection. 26

(9) This section does not apply to an authorised person who enters a 27
place to get the occupier's consent unless the consent is given or the entry is 28
otherwise authorised. 29

Power to seize evidence 30

121.(1) An authorised person who enters a place under this Part with a 31
warrant may seize the evidence for which the warrant was issued. 32

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

(2) An authorised person who enters a place under this Part with the occupier's consent may seize the particular thing for which the entry was made if the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds the thing is evidence of an offence this Act. 1
2
3
4

(3) An authorised person who enters a place under this Part with a warrant or with the occupier's consent may also seize another thing if the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds— 5
6
7

(a) the thing is evidence of an offence against this Act; and 8

(b) the seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being— 9

(i) concealed, lost or destroyed; or 10

(ii) used to commit, continue or repeat the offence. 11

(4) An authorised person who enters a place under this Part other than with a warrant or with the occupier's consent, or who enters or boards a vehicle, may seize a thing if the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds— 12
13
14
15

(a) the thing is evidence of an offence against this Act; and 16

(b) the seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being— 17

(i) concealed, lost or destroyed; or 18

(ii) used to commit, continue or repeat the offence. 19

Procedure after thing seized 20

122.(1) As soon as practicable after a thing is seized by an authorised person under this Part, the authorised person must give a receipt for it to the person from whom it was seized. 21
22
23

(2) The receipt must describe generally each thing seized and its condition. 24
25

(3) If, for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the authorised person must— 26
27

(a) leave the receipt at the place of seizure; and 28

(b) ensure the receipt is left in a reasonably secure way and in a conspicuous position. 29
30

- (4) The authorised person must return the seized thing to its owner at the end of—
- (a) 6 months; or
 - (b) if a prosecution for an offence involving it is started within the 6 months—the prosecution for the offence and any appeal from the prosecution.
- (5) Despite subsection (4), the authorised person must return the seized thing to its owner immediately the authorised person stops being satisfied its retention as evidence is necessary.
- (6) However, the authorised person may keep the seized thing if the authorised person believes, on reasonable grounds, it is necessary to continue to keep it to prevent its use in committing an offence.

PART 3—OTHER ENFORCEMENT POWERS OF AUTHORISED PERSONS

Power to require name and address

- 123.(1)** An authorised person may require a person to state the person's name and address if the authorised person—
- (a) finds the person committing an offence against this Act; or
 - (b) finds the person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the authorised person to suspect, on reasonable grounds the person just committed an offence against this Act.
- (2) When making the requirement, the authorised person must warn the person it is an offence to fail to state the person's name and address, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) The authorised person may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the person's stated name or address if the authorised person suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the stated name or address is false.
- (4) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (1) or (3), unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.	1
(5) A police officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the police officer believes on reasonable grounds that—	2 3
(a) the person has just committed an offence against subsection (1) or (3); and	4 5
(b) proceedings by way of complaint and summons against the person would be ineffective.	6 7
(6) The person does not commit an offence against this section if—	8
(a) the authorised person required the person to state the person’s name and address on suspicion of the person having committed an offence against this Act; and	9 10 11
(b) the person is not proved to have committed the offence.	12
Power to require information from certain persons	13
124.(1) This section applies if an authorised person suspects on reasonable grounds—	14 15
(a) an offence against this Act has been committed; and	16
(b) the offence relates to the operation, maintenance or repair of a public passenger vehicle; and	17 18
(c) a person may be able to give information about the offence.	19
(2) The authorised person may require the person to give information about the offence.	20 21
(3) When making the requirement, the authorised person must warn the person it is an offence to fail to give the information, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	22 23 24
(4) The person must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.	25 26
Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.	27
(5) It is a reasonable excuse for the person to fail to give information if giving it might tend to incriminate the person.	28 29
(6) The person does not commit an offence against this section if the	30

information sought by the authorised person is not in fact relevant to the offence. 1
2

Power to require production of certain documents 3

125.(1) An authorised person may require a person who holds, or claims to hold, an accreditation, authorisation, licence or contract under this Act to produce it. 4
5
6

(2) The person must produce the document for inspection, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not producing it. 7
8

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units. 9

(3) The authorised person may keep the document to take an extract from it or make a copy of it. 10
11

(4) The authorised person must return the document to the person as soon as practicable after taking the extract or making the copy. 12
13

PART 4—OTHER ENFORCEMENT MATTERS 14

False or misleading information 15

126.(1) A person must not— 16

(a) state anything to the chief executive, an authorised person or a review panel the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or 17
18
19

(b) omit from a statement made to the chief executive, an authorised person or a review panel anything without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular. 20
21
22

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units. 23

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

False, misleading or incomplete documents

127.(1) A person must not give to the chief executive, an authorised person or a review panel a document containing information the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who, when giving the document to the chief executive, authorised person or review panel—

- (a) informs the chief executive, authorised person or review panel, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false, misleading or incomplete; and
- (b) gives the correct information to the chief executive, authorised person or review panel if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.

(3) A complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1) is sufficient if it states that the statement made was false, misleading or incomplete to the person's knowledge.

Compensation

128.(1) A person may claim compensation from the State if the person incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under this Chapter, including, for example, in complying with a requirement made of the person under this Chapter.

(2) Payment of compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding for—

- (a) compensation brought in a court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of compensation; or
- (b) an offence against this Act brought against the person by whom the claim is made.

(3) A court may order the payment of compensation for the loss or expense only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

Authorised person to give notice of damage

129.(1) An authorised person who, in the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power under this Chapter, damages anything must immediately give written notice of the particulars of the damage.

(2) The notice must be given to the person who appears to the authorised person to be the owner of the thing.

(3) If, for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the authorised person must—

- (a) leave the notice at the place where the damage happened; and
- (b) ensure the notice is left in a reasonably secure way and in a conspicuous position.

(4) In this section—

“**owner**” of a thing includes the person in possession or control of the thing.

Consent to entry by an authorised person

130.(1) This section applies if the authorised person intends to seek the consent of an occupier of a place to an authorised person entering the place under this Chapter.

(2) Before seeking the consent, the authorised person must inform the occupier—

- (a) of the purpose of the entry; and
- (b) that anything found and seized may be used in evidence in court; and
- (c) 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—

- (a) state the occupier was informed—
 - (i) of the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that anything found and seized may be used in evidence in

- court; and 1
- (iii) that the occupier was not required to consent; and 2
- (b) state the occupier gave the authorised person consent under this 3
Chapter to enter the place and exercise powers under this Chapter. 4
- (5) If the occupier signs an acknowledgment of consent, the authorised 5
person must immediately give a copy to the occupier. 6

Obstruction of authorised person 7

- 131.** A person must not obstruct an authorised person in the exercise of a 8
power, unless the person has a reasonable excuse. 9
- Maximum penalty—60 penalty units. 10

Impersonation of authorised person 11

- 132.** A person must not pretend to be an authorised person. 12
- Maximum penalty—80 penalty units. 13

CHAPTER 12—MISCELLANEOUS 14

Transport arrangements for pupils 15

- 133.(1)** The chief executive may make arrangements for the transport of 16
pupils to and from schools or other educational establishments. 17
- (2) Without limiting the scope of arrangements, arrangements may 18
include— 19
- (a) arrangements for transporting pupils with or without charge 20
between their homes and their educational establishments; and 21
- (b) arrangements for paying all or part of pupils' reasonable travel 22
expenses. 23

Impact of certain decisions by local governments on public passenger transport

134.(1) A local government must obtain the chief executive's written approval if it intends to—

- (a) approve a subdivision, rezoning or development of land; or
- (b) carry out road works on a local government road or make changes to the management of a local government road;

and the approval or the works or changes would have a significant adverse impact on the provision of public passenger transport.

(2) The chief executive may make guidelines to which local governments must have regard in deciding whether an approval of the chief executive is required under subsection (1).

(3) An approval by the chief executive under subsection (1) may be subject to conditions consistent with the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990*, including, for example, a condition that—

- (a) consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, be given to compensate the chief executive in taking action to rectify the impact the subdivision, rezoning, development, road works or changes will have; or
- (b) action be taken to rectify the impact the subdivision, rezoning, development, road works or changes will have.

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply if the conditions applied and enforced by the local government for the subdivision, rezoning, development, road works or changes comply with permission criteria fixed by the chief executive.

(5) The permission criteria may include conditions consistent with the *Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990*, including, for example, a condition that—

- (a) consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, be given to compensate the chief executive in taking action to rectify the impact the subdivision, rezoning, development, road works or changes will have; or
- (b) action be taken to rectify the impact the subdivision, rezoning, development, road works or changes will have.

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (6) A local government must comply with conditions applying to it under this section. 1
2
- (7) A failure by a local government to obtain an approval under subsection (1) for a subdivision, rezoning or development of land does not invalidate the local government's approval. 3
4
5
- (8) An application for approval by the chief executive under subsection (1) must be dealt with— 6
7
- (a) within 21 days after it is received; or 8
 - (b) within a longer period notified to the local government by the chief executive within the 21 day period. 9
10
- (9) If— 11
- (a) a local government applies for an approval under subsection (1); and 12
13
 - (b) the chief executive does not respond to the application within 21 days after receiving it; 14
15
- the chief executive is taken to have given approval at the end of the 21 days. 16

Effect of decisions of Planning and Environment Court 17

135.(1) If— 18

- (a) an approval under section 134(1) is subject to conditions; and 19
- (b) a local government imposes conditions on the subdivision, rezoning, development, road works or changes to which the approval relates; and 20
21
22
- (c) the Planning and Environment Court amends the conditions mentioned in paragraph (b); 23
24

then, to the extent to which the amendment relates to the conditions of the approval under section 134(1), the conditions of the approval are taken to be amended accordingly. 25
26
27

(2) If— 28

- (a) there are permission criteria relevant to a subdivision, rezoning, development, road works or changes mentioned in section 134; and 29
30
31

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (b) a local government imposes conditions on the subdivision, rezoning, development, road works or changes; and 1
2
- (c) the Planning and Environment Court amends the conditions mentioned in paragraph (b); 3
4

then, to the extent to which the amendment relates to the permission criteria, the permission criteria are taken to be amended accordingly in their application to the subdivision, rezoning, development, road works or changes. 5
6
7
8

Demand management 9

136. The Minister may authorise a local government to carry out demand management measures to encourage the use of public passenger transport. 10
11

Inquiries about person's suitability to hold accreditation or authorisation 12
13

137.(1) The chief executive may make inquiries about a person to help in deciding whether— 14
15

- (a) the person is a suitable person to hold, or continue to hold, operator accreditation; or 16
17
- (b) the person or another person of whom the person is a partner is a suitable person to hold, or continue to hold, operator accreditation; or 18
19
20
- (c) a corporation of which the person is an executive officer is a suitable person to hold, or continue to hold, operator accreditation. 21
22

(2) If asked by the chief executive, the Commissioner of the Police Service must give the chief executive a written report about the person's criminal history. 23
24
25

(3) Subsection (2) applies to the criminal history in the Commissioner's possession or to which the Commissioner has access. 26
27

Offences of dishonesty 28

138.(1) A person must not obtain an accreditation, authorisation, contract 29

or licence under this Act by intentionally or recklessly making a false representation. 1
2

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units. 3

(2) A person must not forge an accreditation, authorisation, contract or licence under this Act. 4
5

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units. 6

(3) A person must not intentionally or recklessly obtain, or help someone else obtain, a financial benefit under this Act to which the person is not entitled. 7
8
9

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units. 10

(4) A person must not— 11

(a) use an accreditation, authorisation, contract or licence under this Act fraudulently; or 12
13

(b) permit the fraudulent use by someone else of an accreditation, authorisation, contract or licence under this Act. 14
15

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units. 16

Records and evidence from records 17

139.(1) The chief executive must keep records of the grant, refusal to grant, amendment, suspension and cancellation of accreditations, authorisations, contracts and licences under this Act. 18
19
20

(2) A certificate apparently signed by a delegate of the chief executive and stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter— 21
22

(a) that a person mentioned in the certificate held or did not hold an accreditation, authorisation, contract or licence of a stated kind on a day or throughout a period mentioned in the certificate; 23
24
25

(b) the conditions of an accreditation, authorisation, contract or licence held by a named person under this Act on a day or throughout a period mentioned in the certificate; 26
27
28

(c) that a person did not give a stated notice to the chief executive. 29

Proceedings for offences	1
140.(1) An offence against this Act is a summary offence.	2
(2) A proceeding for an offence must start—	3
(a) within 1 year after the offence is committed; or	4
(b) within 6 months after the offence comes to the complainant’s knowledge, but within 2 years after the offence is committed.	5 6
Attempt to commit offence	7
141.(1) A person must not attempt to commit an offence against this Act.	8 9
Maximum penalty—half the maximum penalty for committing the offence.	10
(2) Section 4 (Attempts to commit offences) of the Criminal Code applies to subsection (1).	11 12
Regulations	13
142.(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.	14
(2) A regulation may be made prescribing offences for a contravention of a regulation and fixing a maximum penalty of not more than 80 penalty units for the contravention.	15 16 17
(3) A regulation may—	18
(a) prescribe fees and charges payable for the issue of instruments or doing other things under this Act; or	19 20
(b) make provision about the safety of public passenger services and issues affecting the safety of the services; or	21 22
(c) relate to fares charged for the use of public passenger services; or	23
(d) make provision about the rights and obligations of passengers and drivers of public passenger vehicles; or	24 25
(e) specify the requirements for operator accreditation or driver authorisation; or	26 27
(f) provide for the funding or operation of public passenger services and issues affecting the services; or	28 29

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (g) specify requirements for public passenger vehicles or for equipment for public passenger vehicles; or | 1
2 |
| (h) require the collection, maintenance, retention or production of records. | 3
4 |

CHAPTER 13—AMENDMENTS, REPEALS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS 5 6

PART 1—AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS 7

Amendments—Sch 3 8

- 143.** Schedule 3 amends the Acts mentioned in it. 9

Repeals—Sch 4 10

- 144.** The Acts mentioned in Schedule 4 are repealed. 11

PART 2—SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL 12

Application of Judicial Review Act to certain transitional decisions 13

145.(1) Section 29(2) and (3) of the *Judicial Review Act 1991*³ do not apply to a decision of the chief executive— 14
15

- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) made under this Chapter; or | 16 |
| (b) to cancel, suspend, grant or refuse to renew a licence, permit, | 17 |

³ Section 29(2) and (3) deals with the stay of decisions.

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

contract or other authority under—	1
(i) a provision of the <i>State Transport Act 1960</i> that continues to have effect under this Chapter; or	2 3
(ii) the <i>Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984</i> ; or	4
(c) to declare that a service contract is required to provide the public passenger services for a specified area or route; ⁴ or	5 6
(d) to refuse to grant the initial service contract under Chapter 6 for an area or route.	7 8
(2) This section expires 3 years after it commences.	9
 Compensation not recoverable for certain decisions	 10
146.(1) To remove any doubt, compensation is not recoverable from anyone (including the chief executive and the State)—	11 12
(a) for or in relation to a decision mentioned in section 145(1) (Application of Judicial Review Act to certain transitional decisions); or	13 14 15
(b) because the application of this Part to a licence, permit, contract, subsidy or other payment.	16 17
(2) This section expires 3 years after it commences.	18
(3) Section 20A of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> applies to this section.	19 20
 Continued application of s 77 of State Transport Act to certain decisions etc.	 21 22
147.(1) Despite the repeal of provisions of the <i>State Transport Act 1960</i> , section 77 of the Act continues to have effect for a decision mentioned in section 145(1) (Application of Judicial Review Act to certain transitional decisions).	23 24 25 26
(2) This section expires 3 years after it commences.	27

⁴ Declarations are made under section 43.

(3) Section 20A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies to this section. 1
2

Operators of scheduled passenger services 3

148.(1) This section applies to a scheduled passenger service by road that— 4
5

(a) was being provided under Part 4 or 5 of the *State Transport Act 1960* for an area or route immediately before the commencement; 6
7
and 8

(b) falls within the definition “scheduled passenger service” in the dictionary to this Act. 9
10

(2) Despite the repeal of provisions of the *State Transport Act 1960*, Parts 4 and 5 of the Act continue to apply to the service. 11
12

(3) If a licence under Part 4 of the *State Transport Act 1960* expires, it may be renewed until the end of 2 years after the commencement. 13
14

(4) If a permit under Part 5 of the *State Transport Act 1960* expires, another permit with similar provisions may be issued under that Part to expire no later than 2 years after the commencement. 15
16
17

(5) A licence or permit issued under Part 4 or 5 the *State Transport Act 1960* terminates— 18
19

(a) at the end of its term; or 20

(b) if the chief executive enters into a new service contract for the provision of public passenger services of that kind for the area or route; or 21
22
23

(c) if the chief executive enters into a new service contract for the provision of public passenger services of that kind for part of the area or route and the chief executive notifies the operator in writing that this section ceases to apply; or 24
25
26
27

(d) at the end of 2 years after the commencement; 28

whichever happens first. 29

(6) This section expires 2 years after the commencement. 30

Contracts to provide scheduled urban bus services

149.(1) This section applies to scheduled urban bus services for an area or route that were, at the commencement, the subject of a contract between the corporation sole established under section 10 of the *Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984* and the operator of the services.

(2) Section 148 (Operators of scheduled passenger services) of this Act does not apply to the services to which this section applies.

(3) Despite the repeal of provisions of the *State Transport Act 1960*, Parts 4 and 5 of the Act continue to apply to the services.

(4) If a licence for the services under Part 4 of the *State Transport Act 1960* expires, it may be renewed until—

- (a) the end of the term of the contract (not including any renewal); or
- (b) the contract is terminated; or
- (c) the parties agree to renegotiate the contract; or
- (d) the parties agree to enter into a service contract under Chapter 6 for the area or route to which the licence applied, or for part of the area or route;

whichever happens first.

(5) If a permit under Part 5 of the *State Transport Act 1960* expires, another permit with similar provisions may be issued under that Part to expire no later than—

- (a) the end of the term of the contract (not including any renewal); or
- (b) the contract is terminated; or
- (c) the parties agree to renegotiate the contract; or
- (d) the parties agree to enter into a service contract under Chapter 6 for the area or route to which the permit applied, or for part of the area or route;

whichever happens first.

(6) A contract entered under section 10 of the *Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984*, or a licence or permit under Part 4 or 5 of the *State Transport Act 1960*, terminates—

- (a) at the end of its term; or

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (b) if the chief executive enters into a new service contract for the provision of public passenger services of that kind for the area or route; or
 - (c) if the chief executive enters into a new service contract for the provision of public passenger services of that kind for part of the area or route and the chief executive notifies the operator in writing that this section ceases to apply; or
 - (d) at the end of 2 years after the commencement;
- whichever happens first.

(7) This section expires 2 years after the commencement.

Arrangements for school transport—fixed term contracts

150.(1) This section applies to a school transport service that was being provided immediately before the commencement by an operator for an area or route under an arrangement under Part 9A of the *State Transport Act 1960* between the State and the operator that was entered into for a fixed term.

(2) The chief executive is taken to have declared, under section 43 (Declaration that service contracts are required), that a service contract is required to provide the service.

(3) The operator is taken to have entered into a service contract under Chapter 6 with the chief executive in the same terms as the existing arrangement between the State and the operator for the service.

(4) Section 63(1) (Offer of new service contract) does not apply to the service contract.

(5) This section ceases to apply to an operator—

- (a) at the end of 2 years after the commencement; or
- (b) if the chief executive decides—at the end of the term of the existing arrangement;

whichever happens first.

(6) The chief executive may apply additional conditions specifying minimum levels of service.

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

(7) This section does not prevent the termination of an arrangement in accordance with its terms. 1
2

(8) This section expires 4 years after it commences or, if an earlier date is prescribed by regulation, on that date. 3
4

Arrangements for school transport—other contracts 5

151.(1) This section applies to a school transport service being provided immediately before the commencement for an area or route by an operator under an arrangement under Part 9A of the *State Transport Act 1960* between a local conveyance committee established under the *Education Regulation 1988* and the operator. 6
7
8
9
10

(2) The chief executive is taken to have declared, under section 43 (Declaration that service contracts are required), that a service contract is required to provide the service. 11
12
13

(3) The operator is taken to have entered into a service contract under Chapter 6 with the chief executive in the same terms (other than terms about the term of the contract) as the existing arrangement between the local conveyance committee and the operator for the service. 14
15
16
17

(4) However, this section ceases to apply to an operator— 18

(a) if the chief executive enters into a new service contract for the provision of public passenger services of that kind for that area or route; or 19
20
21

(b) if the chief executive enters into a new service contract for the provision of public passenger services of that kind for part of the area or route and the chief executive notifies the operator in writing that this section ceases to apply; or 22
23
24
25

(c) at the end of 2 years after the commencement; 26

whichever happens first. 27

(5) In addition, this section does not prevent the termination of an arrangement in accordance with its terms. 28
29

(6) This section expires 2 years after it commences or, if an earlier date is prescribed by regulation, on that date. 30
31

Holders of licences to hire

152.(1) A person who, immediately before the commencement, held a licence to hire-taxi-meter cab or a licence to hire-exempted cab under Part 3 of the *State Transport Act 1960* may continue to operate the taxi service under the licence to hire.

(2) A person who, immediately before the commencement, held a licence to hire-private hire car under the *State Transport Act 1960* may continue to operate the private hire car service under the licence to hire.

(3) This section ceases to apply to a person—

(a) if the licence to hire expires, is cancelled or is suspended; or

(b) when the corresponding taxi service licence or luxury limousine service licence is issued under this Act;

whichever happens first.

(4) Despite the repeal of provisions of the *State Transport Act 1960*, Part 3 of the Act continues to have effect for the purposes of the licences.

(5) This section expires 1 year after the commencement.

 Licensed areas for taxi and luxury limousine services

153.(1) Each licensed area in which a person could operate under a licence to hire-taxi-meter cab, a licence to hire-exempted cab, or a licence to hire-private hire car, immediately before the commencement becomes, on the commencement, a taxi service area or a luxury limousine service area.

(2) This section expires 2 years after the commencement or, if an earlier date is fixed by regulation, on that date.

 Air transport where subsidy agreements apply

154.(1) This section applies to an air service that was, immediately before the commencement, being provided for a route mentioned in subsection (2) under air licence S44 or S45 under Part 8 of the *State Transport Act 1960* and in accordance with a subsidy agreement between the State and the operator for the air services on the route.

(2) The routes are as follows—

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- (a) Toowoomba /St. George /Cunnamulla /Thargomindah /Cunnamulla /St. George /Toowoomba; 1
2
- (b) Brisbane /Roma /Charleville /Quilpie /Windorah /Birdsville /Bedourie /Boulia/Mount Isa /Boulia /Bedourie /Birdsville /Windorah /Quilpie /Charleville /Roma /Brisbane; 3
4
5
- (c) Brisbane /Roma /Charleville /Longreach /Charleville /Roma /Brisbane; 6
7
- (d) Brisbane /Roma /Longreach /Roma /Brisbane; 8
- (e) Brisbane /Blackall /Longreach /Blackall /Brisbane; 9
- (f) Brisbane /Barcaldine /Longreach /Barcaldine /Brisbane; 10
- (g) Townsville /Charters Towers /Hughenden /Winton /Longreach /Winton /Hughenden /Charters Towers /Townsville; 11
12
- (h) Townsville /Charters Towers /Hughenden /Richmond /Julia Creek /Cloncurry /Mount Isa /Cloncurry /Julia Creek /Richmond /Hughenden /Charters Towers /Townsville. 13
14
15
- (3) The chief executive is taken to have declared, under section 43 (Declaration that service contracts are required), that a service contract is required to provide the service. 16
17
18
- (4) Each operator is taken to have entered into a service contract under Chapter 6 with the chief executive in the same terms as the existing subsidy agreement between the State and the operator for the air services on the route. 19
20
21
22
- (5) Section 63(1) (Offer of new service contract) does not apply to the service contract. 23
24
- (6) This section ceases to apply to an operator at the end of the term of the existing subsidy agreement. 25
26
- (7) This section does not prevent the termination of an agreement under its terms. 27
28
- (8) This section expires on 31 May 1996. 29
- Other air transport services for certain routes** 30
- 155.(1)** This section applies to an air service that was, immediately 31

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

- before the commencement, being provided for a route mentioned in subsection (2) under an air licence under Part 8 of the *State Transport Act 1960*. 1
2
3
- (2) The routes are as follows— 4
- (a) Cairns /Weipa /Cairns (licence S34); 5
- (b) Cairns /Horn Island /Cairns (licences S16 and S31). 6
- (3) The chief executive is taken to have declared, under section 43 (Declaration that service contracts are required), that a service contract is required to provide the service for the route Cairns /Weipa /Cairns. 7
8
9
- (4) The operator of the service route Cairns /Weipa / Cairns is taken to have entered into a service contract under Chapter 6 with the chief executive— 10
11
12
- (a) on the same terms as the existing air licence for the air services on the route; and 13
14
- (b) that provides the operator with the exclusive right to operate the air service. 15
16
- (5) Section 63(1) (Offer of new service contract) does not apply to the service contract. 17
18
- (6) The licences for the route Cairns /Horn Island /Cairns continue in force until— 19
20
- (a) the end of the term of the licence; or 21
- (b) a service contract to provide the air service is entered into. 22
- (7) The chief executive is taken to have declared, under section 43 (Declaration that service contracts are required), that a service contract is required to provide a scheduled air service for the route Cairns /Horn Island /Cairns other than under licences S16 and S31. 23
24
25
26
- (8) Despite the repeal of provisions of the *State Transport Act 1960*, Part 8 of the Act continues to have effect for the licence mentioned in subsection (6). 27
28
29
- (9) This section does not prevent the termination of a service contract under its terms. 30
31
- (10) This section expires on 31 May 1996. 32

Provisional operator accreditation for existing operators

156.(1) A person who, immediately before the commencement—

- (a) held a licence to hire-taxi-meter cab, a licence to hire-exempted cab or a licence to hire-private hire car under Part 3 of the *State Transport Act 1960*; or
- (b) held a licence under Part 4 or a permit under Part 5 of the Act; or
- (c) operated a school transport service under an arrangement under Part 9A of the Act;

is taken to have been granted provisional operator accreditation for a service of the kind.

(2) This section ceases to apply to a person—

- (a) if the chief executive grants, or refuses to grant, operator accreditation or provisional operator accreditation to the person for the service; or
- (b) if the person fails to apply for operator accreditation or provisional operator accreditation for the service within 30 days after being asked in writing to apply by the chief executive; or
- (c) at the end of 2 years after the commencement;

whichever happens first.

(3) This section expires 2 years after the commencement.

Operator accreditation for courtesy and community transport services

157.(1) Section 16 (Duties of operators) does not apply to courtesy and community transport services until the end of 1 year after the commencement.

(2) This section expires 1 year after the commencement.

Transitional provisional driver authorisation for drivers

158.(1) A person who, immediately before the commencement, was employed as a driver in Queensland to provide a particular public passenger service by an operator who had a licence under Part 4, a permit under

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

Part 5, or an arrangement under Part 9A, of the *State Transport Act 1960* is taken to have been granted provisional driver authorisation for a service of the kind. 1
2
3

(2) This section ceases to apply to a person— 4

(a) if the chief executive grants, or refuses to grant, driver authorisation or provisional driver authorisation to the person for the service; or 5
6
7

(b) if the person fails to apply for a driver authorisation or provisional driver authorisation for the service within 30 days after being asked in writing to apply by the chief executive; or 8
9
10

(c) at the end of 2 years after the commencement; 11

whichever happens first. 12

(3) This section expires 2 years after the commencement. 13

Driver authorisation for courtesy and community vehicle drivers 14

159.(1) Section 28 (Driver must hold appropriate authorisation) does not apply to courtesy and community transport services until the end of 1 year after the commencement. 15
16
17

(2) This section expires 1 year after the commencement. 18

Transitional provisional driver authorisation for hire drivers 19

160.(1) A person who, immediately before the commencement— 20

(a) held a hire driver's licence; or 21

(b) was permitted to drive a taxi-meter cab, an exempted cab or private hire car under a licence to hire; 22
23

under Part 3 of the *State Transport Act 1960* is taken to have been granted provisional driver authorisation under this Act for a taxi service or luxury limousine service. 24
25
26

(2) This section ceases to apply to a person— 27

(a) if the chief executive grants, or refuses to grant, a driver authorisation or provisional driver authorisation for a taxi service 28
29

- or luxury limousine service to the person; or 1
- (b) at the end of 1 year after the commencement or, if the person's 2
licence would expire before then, on the day on which the licence 3
would expire; 4
- whichever happens first. 5
- (3) This section expires 2 years after the commencement. 6

Authorised persons 7

161.(1) If— 8

- (a) a person was, immediately before the commencement, an 9
authorised officer under a provision of the *State Transport* 10
Act 1960 or a regulation under the Act; and 11
- (b) there is a corresponding provision in this Act or in a regulation; 12
- the person continues to be an authorised person for the purposes of the 13
corresponding provision. 14

- (2) This section expires 6 months after the commencement or, if an 15
earlier date is fixed by regulation, on that date. 16

Delegations 17

162.(1) If, immediately before the commencement, a person could 18
exercise a power of the Minister, the Director-General or the Corporation 19
under a delegation under an Act repealed by this Act, the person can 20
continue to exercise the power under the Act repealed by this Act. 21

- (2) This section does not prevent the revocation or amendment of a 22
delegation. 23

- (3) This section expires 6 months after the commencement or, if an 24
earlier date is fixed by regulation, on that date. 25

Offences 26

163.(1) For the purposes of a provision of this Act, where a conviction 27
for an offence against this Act is relevant to the exercise of a discretion, or a 28
proceeding, under the provision, a conviction for an offence against the 29

State Transport Act 1960 is taken to be a conviction against this Act. 1

(2) This section expires 2 months after the commencement. 2

Preservation of financial arrangements 3

164.(1) If the Minister had, before the commencement, approved under 4
section 18 of the *Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance* 5
Act 1975 the payment of an interest rate subsidy mentioned in 6
section 17(1)(a) of the Act to an operator of public passenger services, the 7
subsidy may continue to be paid to the operator on the terms on which it 8
was being paid before the commencement while the operator— 9

(a) holds a licence or permit to which section 148 applies to operate 10
the services; or 11

(b) holds a service contract under Chapter 6 to operate the services or 12
similar services. 13

(2) A person who holds a licence or permit to which section 148 applies 14
to operate public passenger services may apply under section 18 of the 15
Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act 1975 for the payment 16
of an interest rate subsidy mentioned in section 17(1)(a) of the Act for the 17
services. 18

(3) If a subsidy is granted under subsection (2), it may continue to be 19
paid while the operator— 20

(a) holds the licence or permit to which section 148 applies to operate 21
the services; or 22

(b) holds a service contract under Chapter 6 to operate the services or 23
similar services. 24

(4) An agreement to pay an interest rate subsidy of the kind mentioned in 25
section 17(1)(a) of the *Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance* 26
Act 1975 must not be entered into under section 53 (Approval of basis for 27
funding or other financial assistance by State) in a service contract under 28
Chapter 6 at any time after the end of 5 years after the commencement. 29

(5) An interest rate subsidy mentioned in subsection (4) must not be paid 30
at any time after the end of 15 years after the commencement. 31

(6) If the Minister had, before the commencement, approved under 32

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

section 18 of the *Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act 1975* payments calculated on the basis of gross fare revenue to an operator of a public passenger service, the Minister may continue to pay amounts to the operator under this section during a year that are not more than the total of the amounts payable to the operator under section 17(1)(b) of the Act and the amounts payable to the operator for revenue foregone for providing concessions to holders of seniors' cards in the year ending on the commencement.

(7) If, before the commencement, amounts were payable to an operator of a scheduled urban bus service under a contract mentioned in section 149 (Contracts to provide scheduled urban bus services), the Minister may continue to pay amounts to the operator under this section during a year that are not more than the total of the amounts payable to the operator under the contract in the year ending on the commencement.

(8) Payments under subsections (6) and (7) to an operator (other than payments to reimburse concessions granted by the operator to pensioners or seniors' card holders and any other concessions required of the operator by the State) are to be progressively reduced to zero over a period of 5 years starting on the commencement in a way decided by the Minister and are to cease after 2 years if the operator does not enter into a service contract under Chapter 6.

(9) However, the Minister may direct that the reduction is not to apply to an operator, but, if the Minister does so, the Minister must table a copy of the direction in the Legislative Assembly within 5 sitting days after it is given.

(10) Payments under subsection (6) to an operator for a public passenger service may continue to be made while the operator—

- (a) holds the licence or permit to which section 148 (Operators of scheduled passenger services) applies to operate the services; or
- (b) holds a service contract under Chapter 6 to operate the services or similar services.

(11) Payments under subsection (7) to an operator for a public passenger service may continue to be made while—

- (a) the contract mentioned in section 149 under which the service is operated remains in force; or

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

(b) the operator holds a service contract under Chapter 6 to operate the services or similar services. 1
2

(12) Section 53(3) (which deals with funding details to be included in the department's annual report) does not apply to payments under subsections (6) and (7) of this section. 3
4
5

(13) If the Minister had, before the commencement, approved under section 18 of the *Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act 1975* the payment of a subsidy for local pensioner services mentioned in section 17(3) of the Act to an operator of public passenger services, the subsidy may continue to be paid to the operator on the terms on which it was being paid before the commencement while the operator holds a licence or permit to which section 148 applies to operate the public passenger services. 6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13

(14) Despite the repeal of the *Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act 1975*, sections 17, 18 and 19 of the Act continue to have effect for the purposes of the subsidies. 14
15
16

(15) This section expires 5 years after the commencement. 17

(16) Section 20A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies to this section. 18
19

Making of certain standards

 20

165.(1) This section applies to a standard about, or substantially about, matters contained in the following information bulletins published by the department— 21
22
23

- VSS.10.6/94 about heavy omnibus service life extensions 24
- VSS.11.6/94 about bus safety standards policy 25
- VSS.12.6/94 about bus safety padding for handrails, seats, stanchions and partitions. 26
27

(2) The chief executive may make a standard to which this section applies without complying with the following sections— 28
29

- section 94 (Notice of proposal to prepare draft standard) 30
- section 95 (Preparation of draft standard) 31
- section 96 (Notice of draft standard) 32

- section 97 (Preparation of standard). 1
- (3) This section expires 1 year after the commencement. 2

PART 3—TRANSITION OF REFERENCES IN ACTS 3

Application of Part 4

166. This Part applies to references in Acts enacted before its commencement. 5
6

Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act 1975 references 7

167. A reference to the *Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act 1975* is taken to be a reference to this Act. 8
9

Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984 references 10

168. A reference to the *Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984* is taken to be a reference to this Act. 11
12

State Transport Act 1960 references etc. 13

169.(1) A reference (whether express or implied) to a provision of the *State Transport Act 1960* repealed by this Act is taken to be a reference to this Act. 14
15
16

(2) A reference to a licence to hire-taxi-meter cab or a licence to hire-exempted cab under the *State Transport Act 1960* is taken to be a reference to a taxi service licence under this Act. 17
18
19

(3) A reference to a licence to hire-private hire car under the *State Transport Act 1960* is taken to be a reference to a luxury limousine service licence. 20
21
22

PART 4—TRANSITION OF REFERENCES IN DOCUMENTS

Application of Part

170. This Part applies to references in documents in existence immediately before its commencement.

Corporation references

171.(1) A reference to the corporation sole constituted by section 10 of the *Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984* is taken to be a reference to the chief executive.

(2) A legal proceeding by or against the Corporation that is unfinished at the commencement may be continued and finished by or against the State.

(3) A contract, agreement or arrangement in force at the commencement between the Corporation and another person is taken to be a contract, agreement or arrangement between the State and the person.

Expiry of Part

172. This Part expires 2 months after it commences.

PART 5—TRANSITIONAL REGULATIONS

Transitional regulations

173.(1) A regulation may make provision with respect to any matter for which—

- (a) it is necessary or convenient to assist the operation from an Act repealed or amended by this Act to the operation of this Act; and
- (b) this Act does not make provision or sufficient provision.

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport)

(2) A regulation under subsection (1) may be given retrospective effect to a date not earlier than the commencement.

1
2**Expiry of Part**

3

174. This Part expires 2 years after the commencement.

4
5

SCHEDULE 1	1
DISQUALIFYING OFFENCES—PROVISIONS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE	2 3
	dictionary 4
	(def “disqualifying offence”) 5
1. Chapter 22 (Offences against morality)	6
2. Chapter 26 (Assaults and violence to the person generally—Justification and excuse)	7 8
3. Chapter 27 (Duties relating to the preservation of human life)	9
4. Chapter 28 (Homicide—Suicide—Concealment of birth)	10
5. Chapter 29 (Offences endangering life or health)	11
6. Chapter 30 (Assaults)	12
7. Section 343A (Assaults occasioning bodily harm)	13
8. Section 344 (Aggravated assaults)	14
9. Chapter 32 (Assaults on females—Abduction)	15
10. Chapter 33 (Offences against liberty)	16
11. Section 363 (Child-stealing)	17
12. Chapter 36 (Stealing)	18
13. Chapter 37 (Offences analogous to stealing)	19
14. Chapter 38 (Stealing with violence—Extortion by threats)	20
15. Chapter 39 (Burglary—Housebreaking—And like offences)	21
16. Chapter 40 (Obtaining property by false pretences—Cheating)	22
17. Chapter 41 (Receiving property stolen or fraudulently obtained and like offences)	23 24
18. Chapter 42 (Frauds by trustees and officers of companies and corporations—False accounting)	25 26

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

19. Chapter 42A (Secret commissions)	1
20. Chapter 46 (Offences)	2
21. Chapter 49 (Punishment of forgery and like offences)	3
22. Chapter 52 (Personation)	4
23. Chapter 56 (Conspiracy)	5
	6

SCHEDULE 2

1

APPEALS AGAINST ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS

2

sections 104 and 109

3

Section	Description of decision	Court
18	Refusal to grant or renew operator accreditation	Magistrates
21	Amendment, suspension or cancellation of operator accreditation	Magistrates
30	Refusal to grant or renew driver authorisation	Magistrates
33	Amendment, suspension or cancellation of driver authorisation	Magistrates
47(8)	Requirement to take steps to remedy service inadequacies	District or Magistrates
47(9)	Termination of service contract for failure to remedy service inadequacies	District or Magistrates
48(1)	Amendment, suspension or cancellation of a service contract for contravention of a condition of the service contract	District or Magistrates

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

76(1)	Amendment of the conditions of a taxi service licence	Magistrates
78(2)	Requirement to pay amount as condition of transfer of taxi service licence between areas	District or Magistrates
80	Suspension or cancellation of a taxi service licence	District or Magistrates
89(1)	Amendment of conditions of a luxury limousine service licence	Magistrates
92	Suspension or cancellation of a luxury limousine service licence	District or Magistrates
134(1)	Refusal to approve subdivision, rezoning, development, road works or changes to management of road	Planning and Environment
134(3)	Imposition of Conditions	Planning and Environment

If this Schedule indicates that an appeal may be made to a District Court or a Magistrates Court, the appeal is to be to a District Court if the amount involved is more than \$40,000 and to a Magistrates Court in any other case.

SCHEDULE 3

1

AMENDMENT OF ACTS

2

section 143

3

MOTOR VEHICLES SAFETY ACT 1980

4

1. Section 6, definition “motor vehicle safety and performance requirements”—

5

6

omit, insert—

7

‘ “**motor vehicle safety and performance requirements**” means the requirements of the *State Transport Act 1960*, *Traffic Act 1949*, *Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991* or *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994* about the construction, equipment and performance of motor vehicles.’.

8

9

10

11

12

STATE TRANSPORT ACT 1960

13

1. Parts 3 to 4—

14

omit.

15

2. Section 38—

16

omit.

17

3. Section 42—

18

omit.

19

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

4. Section 48—	1
<i>omit.</i>	2
5. Parts 7 to 9A—	3
<i>omit.</i>	4
6. Section 66—	5
<i>omit.</i>	6
7. Section 69—	7
<i>omit.</i>	8
8. Section 75—	9
<i>omit.</i>	10
9. Sections 78 and 79—	11
<i>omit.</i>	12
10. Schedule, clauses 2, 4 to 11, 13, 15, 15A, 16B and 16D—	13
<i>omit.</i>	14
STATE TRANSPORT (PEOPLE-MOVERS) ACT 1989	15
1. Section 3, definition “Corporation”—	16
<i>omit.</i>	17

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

2. Sections 4 and 5—	1
<i>omit.</i>	2
3. Sections 7 and 8—	3
<i>omit.</i>	4
4. Section 16—	5
<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
‘Making of agreement	7
‘16.(1) The chief executive may, for the State, enter into an agreement	8
with the proposer about the building and operation of the people-mover	9
system.	10
‘(2) This section does not limit the chief executive’s powers under the	11
<i>Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994</i> or another Act.’.	12
 TRAFFIC ACT 1949	13
 1. Section 16(2C)(e)—	14
<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
‘(e) a vehicle that has, or is required to have, a taxi service licence or	16
luxury limousine service licence under the <i>Transport Operations</i>	17
(<i>Passenger Transport</i>) Act 1994;’.	18
 2. Section 30(1), ‘State Transport Act 1960’—	19
<i>omit, insert—</i>	20
‘Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994’.	21

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

3. Schedule, clause 3(2), ‘State Transport Act 1960’—	1
<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
‘either the <i>State Transport Act 1960</i> or the <i>Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994</i> ’.	3
	4
4. Schedule, clause 19(a), ‘State Transport Act 1960’—	5
<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
‘ <i>Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994</i> ’.	7
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE ACT 1994	8
1. Section 61L(1)(i), after ‘officers and’—	9
<i>insert—</i>	10
‘provide for’.	11
2. Section 61ZA—	12
<i>insert—</i>	13
‘(5) A regulation under this section may create offences and prescribe penalties for the offences or not more than 100 penalty units.’.	14
	15
3. Section 61ZA(5) to (7)—	16
<i>renumber</i> as 61ZA(6) to (8).	17
4. Section 70, definition “Corporation”, after ‘sole’—	18
<i>insert—</i>	19
‘previously’.	20

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

5. Section 102—	1
<i>insert—</i>	2
‘ (5A) For the purposes of subsections (3) and (4), a permit about the removal of extractive material (within the meaning of Chapter 5A) that was in force immediately before 1 July 1994 is taken to be a permit validly in force under the <i>Marine Land Dredging By-law 1987</i> .’.	3 4 5 6
6. Section 104—	7
<i>insert—</i>	8
‘ (2A) Section 64 (other than subsection (8)) (Power of Harbour Board to lease lands and grant licences and permits to occupy lands) of the <i>Harbours Act 1955</i> , as well as any definitions in that Act relevant to the section, also continue to have effect for land mentioned in subsection (1)(c)(iii) and (iv) of the section.’.	9 10 11 12 13
7. Section 104(5) and (6), ‘subsection (1)’—	14
<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
‘subsections (1) and (2A)’.	16
8. After section 109—	17
<i>insert—</i>	18
‘Leases and licences under s 64 of Harbours Act	19
‘109A.(1) If—	20
(a) immediately before 1 July 1994, a lease or licence under section 64 of the <i>Harbours Act 1955</i> was in force, other than for land vested in a harbour board under section 81(4) of the Act; and	21 22 23
(b) the lease or licence required the Minister’s approval for—	24
(i) a change of use for a lease or licence for a term of not more than 25 years (including any renewal option); or	25 26

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

(ii) an assignment or a subletting or sublicensing;	1
the Minister's approval is no longer needed.	2
' (2) This section expires 3 months after the day on which it commences.	3
' (3) Section 20A of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> applies to this section.	4 5
'Leases and licences under s 196 of Harbours Act	6
'109B.(1) If—	7
(a) immediately before 1 July 1994, a lease or licence under section 196 of the <i>Harbours Act 1955</i> was in force; and	8 9
(b) the lease or licence required the approval of the Minister for a change of use, an assignment or a subletting or sublicensing;	10 11
the Minister's approval is no longer needed.	12
' (2) This section expires 3 months after the date on which it commences.	13
' (3) Section 20A of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> applies to this section.'	14 15
9. Section 129 (as renumbered by Transport Infrastructure Amendment Act 1994)—	16 17
<i>renumber</i> as section 132.	18
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROADS) ACT 1991	19
1. Section 1.5, definition "Corporation"—	20
<i>omit.</i>	21 22

SCHEDULE 4

1

REPEALS

2

section 144

3

Transport Laws (Fees) Act 1964 No. 3

4

Transport Laws Validation Act 1962 11 Eliz 2 No. 24

5

Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act 1975 No. 81

6

Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act Amendment Act 1976
No. 91

7

8

Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act Amendment Act 1977
No. 58

9

10

Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act Amendment Act 1978
No. 90

11

12

Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984 No. 112

13

14

DICTIONARY	1
section 4	2
“accredited operator” means a person who holds an operator accreditation or provisional operator accreditation.	3 4
“air service” means a scheduled passenger service provided by aircraft between airports in the State.	5 6
“authorised driver” means a person who holds a driver accreditation or a provisional driver accreditation.	7 8
“authorised person” means a person who is appointed as an authorised person under this Act.	9 10
“bus” means a motor vehicle with seating capacity for 9 or more passengers (excluding the driver).	11 12
“charter bus service” means a public passenger service involving the charter of a bus and driver for prearranged journeys and for preagreed amounts if—	13 14 15
(a) neither the operator nor the driver receive individual fares; and	16
(b) each journey has a common origin or destination or both; and	17
(c) the charterer has the right to decide the route and time of travel.	18
“commercial service contract” see section 51(2).	19
“community transport service” means a passenger transport service funded or subsidised out of public money or by a charity and provided for the benefit of a particular group.	20 21 22
“conviction” includes a finding of guilt, and the acceptance of a plea of guilty, by a court, whether or not a conviction is recorded.	23 24
“courtesy transport service” means a passenger transport service provided, free of charge, by an entity using a vehicle of the entity for customers, clients or students of the entity.	25 26 27
“criminal history” of a person means the person’s criminal history within the meaning of the <i>Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986</i> , and—	28 29 30

 DICTIONARY (continued)

- (a) despite section 6 of that Act, includes a conviction of the person to which the section applies; and 1
2
- (b) despite section 5 of that Act, includes a charge made against the person for an offence. 3
4
- “demand management measures”** includes pricing of parking, other demand management pricing, bus priority and high vehicle occupancy measures. 5
6
7
- Example of high vehicle occupancy measures—* 8
- Dedicated transit lanes. 9
- “disqualifying offence”** means— 10
- (a) an offence against a provision of the Criminal Code mentioned in Schedule 1; or 11
12
- (b) an offence against the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986* punishable by imprisonment for 1 year or more, even though a fine may be imposed in addition or as an alternative; or 13
14
15
- (c) an offence against the *Weapons Act 1990* punishable by imprisonment for 1 year or more, even though a fine may be imposed in addition or as an alternative; or 16
17
18
- (d) an offence prescribed by regulation; or 19
- (e) an offence committed outside Queensland that would be a disqualifying offence if committed in Queensland. 20
21
- “driver”** means the driver of a public passenger vehicle. 22
- “driver authorisation”** see section 25. 23
- “eligible school children”** means children whose travel to and from school or another educational establishment is the subject of an arrangement under section 133. 24
25
26
- “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. 27
28
29
30
- “ferry”** includes ship, boat and hovercraft. 31

 DICTIONARY (continued)

“ferry service” means a public passenger service provided by a ferry on or over water, and includes a service provided by water taxi.	1 2
“government funded service contract” see section 51(3).	3
“lease” of a taxi service licence or a luxury limousine service licence means a transfer of the licence made on condition that the licence will, at the end of a specified term, or on fulfilment of a specified condition, revert to the transferor.	4 5 6 7
“local government road” means a road under the control of a local government.	8 9
“long distance scheduled passenger service” means a scheduled public passenger service in which passengers are carried on an established route—	10 11 12
(a) for an average distance of at least 40 km; or	13
(b) between non-contiguous service contract areas or routes.	14
“luxury limousine” means a motor vehicle for which a luxury limousine service licence is in force.	15 16
“luxury limousine service” means an unscheduled public passenger service provided by a luxury motor vehicle where the fare for a journey is decided before the journey begins.	17 18 19
“luxury limousine service licence” see section 83.	20
“luxury motor vehicle” means a vehicle declared by a regulation to be a luxury motor vehicle.	21 22
“obstruct” includes hinder, resist or attempt to obstruct.	23
“occupier” of a place includes a person who reasonably appears to be the occupier, or in charge of, the place.	24 25
“operator” means a person carrying on the business of providing a public passenger service, and includes a person carrying on the business of administering a taxi service.	26 27 28
“operator accreditation” see section 13.	29
“person in control” includes—	30

 DICTIONARY (continued)

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (a) for a ferry—the person who has, or reasonably appears to have, command or charge of the ferry; and | 1
2 |
| (b) for another vehicle—the vehicle’s driver or the person who reasonably appears to be the vehicle’s driver. | 3
4 |
| “place” includes land, waters and premises, but does not include a vehicle. | 5 |
| “premises” includes— | 6 |
| (a) a building, wharf or other structure; and | 7 |
| (b) a part of a building, wharf or other structure; and | 8 |
| (c) land or waters where a building, wharf or other structure is situated. | 9
10 |
| “public notice” means a notice published in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the State or, if the matter being published is of interest only in a particular area, in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the area. | 11
12
13
14 |
| “public passenger service” means a service for the carriage of passengers if— | 15
16 |
| (a) the service is provided for fare or other consideration; or | 17 |
| (b) the service is provided in the course of a trade or business (but not if it is provided by an employer solely for employees); or | 18
19 |
| (c) the service is a courtesy or community transport service; | 20 |
| but does not include a service excluded from this Act by a regulation. | 21 |
| “public passenger vehicle” means any of the following vehicles used to transport members of the public— | 22
23 |
| (a) a bus; | 24 |
| (b) a ferry; | 25 |
| (c) a taxi; | 26 |
| (d) a fixed track vehicle; | 27 |
| (e) an aircraft; | 28 |
| (f) a luxury limousine; | 29 |

 DICTIONARY (continued)

(g) a vehicle classified by regulation as a public passenger vehicle.	1
“public place” means a place that the public is entitled to use, is open to the public or is used by the public, whether or not on payment of money.	2 3
“restricted school service” means a scheduled passenger service only for the transport of school children who pay fares for the service if the amount of the fares is negotiated between the school concerned and the operator.	4 5 6 7
“road” has the same meaning as in Chapter 5 (Road transport infrastructure) of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> .	8 9
“road works” has the same meaning as in Chapter 5 (Road transport infrastructure) of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> .	10 11
“scheduled passenger service” means a public passenger service conducted on an established route in accordance with a regular timetable, and includes a school service and a restricted school service, but does not include a tourist service or a long distance scheduled passenger service.	12 13 14 15 16
“school service” means a public passenger service only or primarily for the transport of school children.	17 18
“service contract” see section 39(1).	19
“service contract area or route” means an area or route for which a service contract is required under section 43 (Declaration that service contracts are required) to provide particular public passenger services.	20 21 22
“standard” means a standard in force under this Act.	23
“taxi” means a motor vehicle for which a taxi service licence is in force.	24
“taxi service” means a public passenger service provided by a motor vehicle with a seating capacity for not more than 11 passengers (excluding the driver) under which the vehicle—	25 26 27
(a) is able, when not hired, to be hailed for hire by members of the public; and	28 29
(b) provides a demand responsive service under which members of the public are able to hire the vehicle through electronic communication; and	30 31 32

DICTIONARY (continued)

(c) may ply or stand for hire on a road.	1
“taxi service area” means an area declared under section 72 (Taxi service areas).	2 3
“taxi service licence” see section 70.	4
“tourist service” means a prebooked public passenger service for the carriage of tourists on a publicly available tour itinerary to a common scenic or tourist attraction.	5 6 7
“Transport Coordination Plan” means the Transport Coordination Plan developed under the <i>Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994</i> .	8 9
“vehicle” includes a ferry.	10 11