



Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

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Also see endnotes for information about—

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Queensland

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Contents

		Page
Chapter 1	Preliminary	
1	Short title	29
2	Objectives of this Act	29
3	Definitions—the dictionary	31
3A	Notes in text	32
4	State/Commonwealth agreements or arrangements	32
Chapter 2	Transport infrastructure strategies	
5	Development of transport infrastructure strategies	32
6	Contents of transport infrastructure strategies	32
7	Tabling of transport infrastructure strategies	33
Chapter 3	Obligations about transport infrastructure	
8	Objective of chapter	34
9	Obligations about government supported transport infrastructure	34
10	Report on giving effect to s 9	35
Chapter 4	Implementation of transport infrastructure strategies	
Part 1	Roads implementation programs	
11	Development of roads implementation programs	35
12	Consistency with transport infrastructure strategies	36
13	Report on operation of roads implementation programs	36
Part 2	Rail implementation programs	
14	Development of programs	36
15	Consistency with transport infrastructure strategies	37
16	Report on implementation of programs	37
Part 3	Implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure	
17	Development of implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure	38

18	Consistency with transport infrastructure strategies.	39
19	Report on operation of implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure	39
Part 4	Transport GOCs	
20	Transport GOCs	39
Chapter 5	Air transport infrastructure	
21	Air transport infrastructure funding programs.	40
22	Report on implementation of program	40
Chapter 6	Road transport infrastructure	
Part 1	Preliminary	
23	Scope of chapter	41
Part 2	State-controlled roads	
Division 1	Declaration of State-controlled roads	
24	Declaration of State-controlled roads.	41
25	Consultation before declaration	42
26	State-controlled roads on rail corridor land	42
Division 2	Motorways	
27	Declaration of motorways.	44
Division 3	Chief executive to have powers of a local government	
28	Chief executive to have power of a local government for State-controlled roads	44
Part 3	Construction, maintenance and operation	
29	Powers of chief executive for road works contracts etc.	45
30	Obligations in carrying out of works or operation of roads by the chief executive	46
31	Contracts to encourage efficiency	46
32	Cost sharing arrangements	46
33	Prohibition on road works etc. on State-controlled roads.	47
34	Offender to pay cost of remedying unauthorised works	47
35	Temporary occupation and use of land	47
36	Notice of entry or permission to enter	48
37	Compensation for physical damage from entry etc.	48
38	Fencing State-controlled roads.	49
39	Watercourses and road works	49
Part 4	Relationship with local governments	
40	Funds for works on, or operation of, local government roads etc.	50
41	Improvement of State-controlled road as an economic alternative to improvement of the local road network.	50

42	Impact of certain local government decisions on State-controlled roads	50
43	Distraction of traffic on motorways	52
44	Effect of decisions of Planning and Environment Court	54
45	Management of particular functions on State-controlled roads by local governments	55
Part 5	Management of State-controlled roads	
Division 1	Prevention of damage and ensuring safety	
46	Temporary restrictions on use of State-controlled roads	56
47	Removal of materials etc.	56
48	Recovery of cost of damage.	57
49	Assessment of impacts on State-controlled roads from certain activities	58
Division 2	Ancillary works and encroachments and roadside facilities	
Subdivision 1	General rules for ancillary works and encroachments	
50	Ancillary works and encroachments.	59
51	Presumptions about advertising notices.	60
52	Alteration etc. of ancillary works and encroachments	60
Subdivision 2	Special arrangements about access	
53	Definitions.	62
54	Limited access roads	62
55	Local government to be consulted on proposed declaration or policy	63
56	Information in s 54 gazette notice about a declaration.	63
57	Information in s 54 gazette notice about new or replacement policy	64
58	Amendment of policy for a limited access road in limited circumstances	65
59	Gazette notices must show location of limited access road.	65
60	Advertisement of gazette notice	66
61	Offence for limited access roads	66
62	Management of access between individual properties and State-controlled roads	66
63	Chief executive may require additional information from applicant	68
64	Decision under s 62(1) may impose construction or financial obligation	68
65	Limitation on new decisions under s 62(1).	68
66	Road access works within State-controlled road	69
67	Notice of decision under s 62(1).	70

68	Other persons may, by notice, also become bound by a decision under s 62(1)	70
69	Direction to owner or occupier to apply for permitted road access location	71
70	Offences about road access locations and road access works, relating to decisions under s 62(1)	71
71	Chief executive may take steps to prevent or deal with contravention	73
72	Chief executive may supply or contribute to new access arrangements	73
73	Compensation	73
74	Cases where compensation not payable	74
75	Conditions in development approval under Integrated Planning Act 1997	76
Subdivision 3	Roadside facilities	
76	Roadside facilities.	76
Division 3	Public utility plant on State-controlled roads	
77	Application of div 3	77
78	Location	77
79	Chief executive's requirements for public utility plant	77
80	Specification of chief executive's requirements about public utility plant	77
81	Information by owner of public utility plant to chief executive	78
82	Liability for damage or expenses	78
83	Chief executive and owner of public utility plant may share costs	79
Part 6	State toll road corridor land and franchised roads	
Division 1	Preliminary	
84	Objectives of part	80
Division 2	State toll road corridor land	
84A	Declaration of land as State toll road corridor land	80
84B	State toll road corridor land on rail corridor land	81
84C	Effect on land of State toll road corridor land declaration.	83
Division 3	Franchised roads	
85	Power to enter into road franchise agreements	84
85A	Franchised road on rail corridor land	84
85B	Application of Queensland Heritage Act 1992 for development for a franchised road.	86
86	Tabling of road franchise agreements	86
87	Report on operation of part	86

88	Recovery of money	87
89	Rateability of land	87
90	Application of other provisions of this chapter	87
91	Guarantees and undertakings	87
Part 7	Toll roads	
Division 1	Preliminary	
92	Definitions for pt 7	88
Division 2	Toll roads and toll payment requirements	
93	Tolls	89
93A	Application of Queensland Heritage Act 1992 for development for a toll road	90
94	Liability for toll and user administration charge and satisfying the liability	90
95	Using the E toll system	91
Division 3	Failure to pay toll	
96	Application of div 3	92
97	Definition for div 3	92
98	Liability for administration charge in addition to unpaid toll	92
99	Notice to vehicle's registered operator	93
99A	Corporation may be taken to be driver of vehicle	93
100	Notice to information holder	94
101	Notice to person identified as driver	95
102	Statutory declarations for div 3	95
103	Limit on offences	96
Division 4	Miscellaneous	
104	Confidentiality	96
105	Evidence and procedure	97
Part 8	Local government tollways	
Division 1	Preliminary	
105A	Objectives of pt 8	99
105B	Definitions for pt 8	99
Division 2	Approval of tollway project	
105C	Approval of tollway project	101
105E	Minister may amend approval	102
105F	When approval has effect	103

Division 2A	Local government tollway	
Subdivision 1	Declaration	
105G	Request for declaration	104
105GA	Declaration	104
105GB	Amendment etc. of declaration or conditions at request of local government	105
Subdivision 2	Compliance with conditions of declaration	
105GC	Compliance notice	106
105GD	Failure to comply with compliance notice if no local government tollway franchise agreement.	108
105GE	Effect of revocation notice or suspension notice	109
105GF	Failure to comply with compliance notice for schedule 5 condition	110
105GG	Failure to comply with compliance notice for schedule 5A condition	112
Subdivision 3	Appeal	
105GH	Decision by Minister in relation to notice	114
105GI	Appeal against decision	114
Division 3	Local government tollway corridor land	
105H	Declaration of land as local government tollway corridor land . . .	115
105I	Local government tollway corridor land on rail corridor land	117
105J	Effect on land of local government tollway corridor land declaration	119
105K	Relationship with other Acts	120
Division 4	Public utility plant	
Subdivision 1	Preliminary	
105L	Definition for div 4.	120
Subdivision 2	Ownership of public utility plant	
105M	Retention of ownership of public utility plant	120
Subdivision 3	Powers of public utility provider on local government tollway corridor land	
105N	Public utility plant on local government tollway corridor land	121
Subdivision 4	Obligations of public utility provider	
105O	Local government must give public utility provider information . .	122
105P	Public utility provider to consult with local government before replacing public utility plant	122
105Q	Public utility provider to comply with local government's or chief executive officer's agreement.	123
105R	Local government may require public utility provider to change position of public utility plant.	123

105S	Information by public utility provider to local government	124
Subdivision 5	Liability for matters relating to public utility plant	
105T	Liability for damage caused by failure to comply with request for information.	124
105U	Liability for damage caused by failure to give enough detail about location of public utility plant.	125
105V	Liability for damage caused because of failure to comply with local government's requirements	125
105W	Liability of public utility provider to pay additional expenses incurred by local government	125
Subdivision 6	Replacement or reconstruction of public utility plant	
105X	Replacement or reconstruction of public utility plant	126
Division 5	Franchising local government tollway corridor land	
105Y	Power to enter into tollway franchise agreements	127
105Z	Tabling of local government tollway franchise agreements	128
105ZA	Annual report on operation of part	128
Division 6	Tolling matters	
Subdivision 1	Notice of tolling matters	
105ZB	Local government to give notice of tolling matters	129
Subdivision 2	Liability for tolls	
105ZC	Liability for toll and user administration charge and satisfying the liability	129
105ZD	Using the E toll system.	131
Subdivision 3	Failure to pay toll	
105ZE	Application of sdiv 3	131
105ZF	Definition for sdiv 3.	132
105ZG	Liability for administration charge in addition to unpaid toll	132
105ZH	Notice to vehicle's registered operator	132
105ZI	Corporation may be taken to be driver of vehicle.	133
105ZJ	Notice to information holder	133
105ZK	Notice to person identified as driver.	134
Subdivision 4	Statutory declarations and limitation on offences	
105ZL	Statutory declarations for sdiv 3	135
105ZM	Limit on offences	135
Subdivision 5	Confidentiality of personal information	
105ZN	Confidentiality.	136
Subdivision 6	Evidentiary matters	
105ZO	Evidence and procedure	137

Division 7	Miscellaneous	
105ZOA	Local government to keep Minister informed	139
105ZOB	State not liable for loss relating to local government tollway etc.	139
Part 9	Public thoroughfare easements	
105ZP	Public thoroughfare easements	140
Chapter 7	Rail transport infrastructure and other matters	
Part 1	Preliminary	
106	Ways of achieving objectives	142
107	Scope of chapter	142
Part 2	Investigating potential rail corridor	
108	Purpose of pt 2	143
109	Definitions for pt 2.	143
110	How to apply for a rail feasibility investigator's authority.	144
111	Additional information for application	144
112	Granting authority.	144
113	Rail feasibility investigator's authority.	145
114	What investigator must do before land is entered for the first time	146
115	Investigator to issue associated person with identification.	147
116	Pretending to be an investigator etc.	148
117	Investigator to take care in acting under authority	148
118	Compensation payable by investigator.	148
Part 3	Accreditation	
Division 1	Introductory	
119	Purposes of pt 3	149
120	Part does not create civil cause of action.	150
121	Definitions for pt 3.	150
122	Meaning of approved safety management system.	152
Division 2	Accreditation of railway managers and railway operators	
123	Accreditation of managers and operators	153
124	Applications for accreditation	154
125	Additional information for applications	154
126	Granting accreditation	154
127	Annual levy.	157
128	Accreditation conditions	157
129	Regulation may prescribe a condition applying to an accreditation	158

130	Surrender of accreditation	158
131	Accreditation period	159
132	Amendment of imposed conditions	159
133	Amendment of approved safety management system	160
Division 3	Obligations of accredited persons	
134	Accredited person must comply with approved safety management system	161
135	Accredited person to review approved safety management system each year and related matters	161
136	Approval of proposed safety management system	162
137	Financial capacity or insurance arrangements to meet potential accident liabilities	163
138	Notice of cancellation etc. of agreement mentioned in s 126(3)(d)	164
Division 4	Disputes about or under agreements for access to rail transport infrastructure that relate to rail safety	
139	Chief executive may decide matters on request	164
140	Notice of dispute under agreement for access	165
141	Helping in a dispute under agreement for access	166
142	Notice of proposed safety direction	167
143	Consideration of representations	167
144	Chief executive's actions after stated period	168
Division 5	Safety directions by rail safety officers	
145	Application of division	169
146	Written direction by rail safety officer	169
147	Spoken direction because written direction is not possible or reasonable	169
148	Direction under s 146(1) or 147(4) must include reasons and be accompanied by information notice	170
149	Safety directions and relationship with Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995	170
Division 6	Audit regime	
150	Audit program for inspecting activities of accredited person	171
151	When inspections may be carried out during a year	171
152	Requirement to give information or document for inspection	172
153	Failure to give information or document for inspection	172
Division 7	Disciplinary action against accredited persons	
154	Happening that may give rise to a belief that a ground for disciplinary action exists	173

155	Grounds for disciplinary action about the accreditation of an accredited person	173
156	Show cause notice	174
157	Consideration of representations	174
158	Immediate suspension of an accreditation	174
159	Action by chief executive	175
160	Decision by chief executive not to take action under s 159	177
Division 8	Information about safety issues	
161	Chief executive may publish safety bulletin	177
Part 4	Rail transport infrastructure powers	
Division 1	Railway works	
162	Application of div 1	178
163	Entering land for railway works etc.	178
164	Entry to land by notice or with approval	178
165	Care to be taken in carrying out works etc.	179
166	Compensation for carrying out works etc.	179
167	Watercourses	180
Division 2	Other powers	
168	Power to require works to stop	181
169	Closing railway crossings	182
Part 5	Rail safety officers	
Division 1	Definitions	
170	Definitions for pt 5.	183
Division 2	Rail safety officers including provisions about appointment	
171	Rail safety officers	183
172	Appointment conditions and limit on powers	184
173	Issue of identity card to each rail safety officer.	184
174	Production or display of identity card	185
175	When rail safety officer ceases to hold office	185
176	Resignation	186
177	Return of identity card	186
Division 3	Entry to places by rail safety officers	
178	Power to enter places.	186
179	Procedure for entry with consent	187
180	Procedure for other entries without warrant	188
181	Application for warrant	188
182	Issue of warrant	189

183	Special warrants	189
184	Warrants—procedure before entry	191
Division 4	General powers of rail safety officers	
185	General powers after entering place	192
186	Procedure before entering or opening rolling stock or vehicle . . .	193
187	Power to require reasonable help or information	194
188	Power to stop rolling stock or vehicle that may be entered or opened	195
189	Other powers about rolling stock or vehicles that may be entered	196
Division 5	Seizure	
190	Power to seize evidence if entry without consent or warrant	196
191	Power to seize evidence if entry with consent or warrant	197
192	Securing seized things	197
193	Offence to tamper with seized thing	198
194	Powers to support seizure	198
195	Rail safety officer may require thing's return	199
196	Receipt for seized thing	199
197	Return of seized thing	200
198	Access to seized thing	200
Division 6	Forfeiture	
199	Forfeiture by rail safety officer	200
200	Forfeiture on conviction	201
201	Dealing with forfeited sample or thing	202
Division 7	Other powers	
202	Power to require name and address	202
203	Failure to give name or address	202
204	Power to require information about contravention	203
205	Failure to give information about contravention	203
206	Power to require production of documents	203
207	Failure to produce document	204
Division 8	Offences relating to rail safety officers	
208	False or misleading statements	205
209	False or misleading documents	205
210	Obstruction of rail safety officer	205
211	Impersonating a rail safety officer	206

Division 9	Notice of damage and compensation	
212	Notice of damage	206
213	Compensation	207
Part 6	Railway incidents	
Division 1AA	Preliminary	
213A	Objects	208
213B	Definitions for pt 6.	208
Division 1	Report of railway incident	
214	Reporting serious incidents	210
215	Request for report or incident details	211
Division 2	Investigation of railway incident	
216	Investigations by rail safety officer	212
217	Power of rail safety officer to investigate incident	213
218	Compensation	216
Division 3	Boards of inquiry	
Subdivision 1	General	
219	Minister may establish or re-establish boards of inquiry.	216
220	Role of board of inquiry	217
221	Conditions of appointment	218
222	Chief executive to arrange for services of staff and financial matters for board of inquiry	218
223	Rail safety officer may exercise powers for board's inquiry	218
Subdivision 2	Conduct of inquiry	
224	Procedure.	218
225	Notice of inquiry	219
226	Inquiry to be held in public other than in special circumstances	219
227	Protection of members, legal representatives and witnesses	219
228	Record of proceedings to be kept	220
229	Procedural fairness and representation	220
230	Board's powers on inquiry	220
231	Notice to witness	221
232	Inspection of documents or things	221
233	Inquiry may continue despite court proceedings unless otherwise ordered.	221
234	Offences by witnesses	221
235	Self-incrimination	222
236	False or misleading statements	223

237	False, misleading or incomplete documents	223
238	Contempt of board	223
239	Change of membership of board	224
Division 4	Protection of particular information	
239AA	Limitations on disclosure etc. of restricted information.	224
239AB	Release of restricted information in the interests of safety of transport by rail.	226
239AC	Authorisation of coroner to have access to restricted information	226
239AD	Chief executive may authorise persons to have access to restricted information	226
Division 5	Relevant persons	
239AE	Meaning of relevant person	226
239AF	Certification by chief executive of relevant person's involvement in investigation	227
239AG	Relevant persons not compellable as witnesses	227
Part 7	Land for railway purposes	
239AH	Definitions for pt 7.	228
239AI	Effect of resumption of particular interests in land	228
240	Sublease of land to railway managers	229
240A	Registered interests in rail corridor land.	230
240B	Unregistered rights in rail corridor land	230
240C	Lease of non-rail corridor land to railway manager	232
240D	Lease of non-rail corridor land to local government or government entity	233
240E	Access arrangements across proposed railway	233
240F	Cancellation of right of access	236
241	Railway tunnel easements	237
242	What is future railway land	238
243	Status of railway land	239
244	Existing rail transport infrastructure on land.	239
245	Existing buildings on land.	240
246	Railway works on corridor land.	240
247	Chief executive taken to be owner of rail corridor land and non-rail corridor land for particular circumstances under Integrated Planning Act	240
Part 8	General	
248	Queensland Rail not a common carrier	241
249	Railways on particular roads	241
250	Altering road levels.	243

251	Maintaining roads crossing railways	244
252	No presumption of dedication of roads	244
253	Extending roads through or over rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land	244
254	Level crossings	246
255	Interfering with railway	247
256	Rectifying unauthorised interference	247
257	Trespassing on railway	248
258	Impact of particular development on railways	248
258A	Impact of change of management of local government road on railways	248
258B	Guidelines for ss 258–258A	249
259	Fencing new railways	250
260	Works for existing railways	250
260A	Transfer of obligations for existing railway to new railway manager	252
261	Non-accredited railways	252
262	Application of Land Act 1994	254
263	Limitation of liability for chief executive and rail safety officers . . .	254
264	Helping in accidents or emergencies	254
265	Delayed passenger services	255
266	Priority for regularly scheduled passenger services in allocating train paths	255
Chapter 8	Port infrastructure and other matters	
Part 1	Preliminary	
267	Definitions for chapter	257
267A	Meaning of port facilities	258
Part 1A	Transitional provisions for airport restructuring and disposal	
267AB	Delegation	259
267AC	Non-application to an airport	259
267AD	Expiry of pt 1A	259
Part 2	Establishment, declaration and abolition of port authorities	
268	Establishment of new port authority	260
269	Port authority is excluded matter for Corporations Act	260
270	Abolition of port authority	260
271	Transfer of management of a port	261
272	Regulation may make transitional arrangements	261

273	Management of port by State or local government	262
274	Regulation may define port limits etc.	262
274A	Regulation may declare GOC Act entity to be port authority	262
Part 3	Functions and powers of port authorities	
275	Functions of port authorities.	263
276	Port services function.	264
277	Powers of port authorities subject to Marine Safety Act.	265
278	Powers of port authorities.	265
278A	Functions and powers of port authority that is a GOC not limited	266
Part 3A	Liability for, and recovery of, charges and expenses	
279	Port authority may impose a charge.	266
280	Liability for a charge in relation to a ship	266
281	Liability for a charge in relation to an aircraft	266
281A	Liability for a charge in relation to goods	267
281B	Liability for a charge in relation to passengers	267
281C	Payment of a charge and interest on an unpaid charge.	268
281D	Liability for movement of ships, aircraft, vehicles, goods or rolling stock	268
281E	Liability for damage to port authority's port facilities.	269
281F	Security for payment of charges and potential liabilities.	269
Part 3B	Control of activities at ports	
Division 1	Port notices	
282	Port authority may control activities by port notice.	270
282A	Port notice—movement or mooring of, or activities on or by, ships	271
282B	Port notice—aircraft parking.	272
282C	Port notice—movement, handling or storage of goods	272
282D	Port notice—movement of persons	272
282E	Port notice—parking or stopping of vehicles	272
282F	Port notice—movement, stopping or parking of rolling stock	273
282G	Display or publication of port notices	273
282H	Port notice may refer to documents held by port authority.	273
282I	Port notices generally.	275
282J	Offence of not complying with a port notice	275
Division 2	Authorised officers	
282K	Appointment and qualifications of authorised officers	276
282L	Appointment conditions and limit on powers	276

282M	Issue of identity card	277
282N	Production or display of identity card	277
282O	When authorised officer ceases to hold office	277
282P	Return of identity card	278
Division 3	Directions	
282Q	Authorised officer may give directions	278
282R	If a person does not comply with a direction	279
282S	Offence of not complying with a direction.	280
Division 4	Moving contravening property	
282T	Moving contravening property	281
Division 5	Other powers and offences	
283	Power to require name and address	282
283A	Inspection of documents	283
283B	Inspection of ships, aircraft, vehicles, rolling stock and goods	283
283C	Obstructing authorised officer	284
283D	False or misleading statement	284
283E	False or misleading document	284
283F	Impersonating an authorised officer.	285
283G	Conduct causing public nuisance.	285
283H	Interfering with port notices	285
Part 4	Land management	
Division 1	Strategic port land	
284	Definitions for div 1.	286
285	Land use plans	286
285A	Statement of proposal for preparation of a land use plan or amendment of a plan	288
285B	Draft plan for preparation of a land use plan or amendment of a plan	288
285C	Consultation on statement of proposal or draft plan.	289
285D	Directions by Minister for amendment of draft plan	289
286	Approval of land use plans	290
287	Strategic port land not subject to planning schemes	290
Division 2	General	
288	Restrictions on dealing in property.	291
289	Port marine operational area	291
Part 4A	Port approvals	
289A	Application of pt 4A	292

289B	Definitions for pt 4A	292
289C	Application for approval	292
289D	Port authority may grant approval, with or without conditions . . .	293
289E	Change of conditions on an approval	293
289F	Decision by port authority in relation to approval	293
289G	Review of and appeals against decisions.	294
Part 4B	Disposal of abandoned property	
289H	Definitions for pt 4B	295
289I	Reasonable steps must be taken to find owner	296
289J	A person may claim property	297
289K	If property not claimed	297
289L	Sale of perishable property	297
289M	Proceeds from the sale of abandoned property	297
289N	Abandoned property of no value	298
Part 5	General	
290	Protection from liability	298
291	Carrying on port activities outside port limits	298
292	Offences	299
294	Transitional provisions applying in relation to port authorities that are candidate GOCs	299
295	Notices at entrances.	300
Chapter 9	Busways and busway transport infrastructure	
Part 1	Preliminary	
296	Ways of achieving busway objectives.	301
Part 2	Chief executive's functions and powers	
297	Functions	302
298	Authority to enter or temporarily occupy or use land	303
299	When land may be entered, occupied or used	303
300	Compensation	304
Part 3	Establishment of busways	
301	Definition for pt 3	305
302	Declaration of land as busway land	305
303	Effect on land of busway declaration	306
303A	Declaration of common areas for busways and roads	306
303B	Effect of declaration of busway common area	307
303C	Relationship with Local Government Act 1993, s 901	308
304	Development of busway and busway transport infrastructure . . .	308

Part 4	Management of busway land and busway transport infrastructure	
Division 1	Transport infrastructure interaction	
305	Altering road levels by a local government	309
306	Watercourses and busway transport infrastructure works	309
307	Permitted construction by local government of roads over or under busway land	310
308	Powers of chief executive for busway transport infrastructure works contracts etc.	311
309	Distraction of traffic on busway	312
310	No presumption of dedication of road	313
Division 2	Interfering with busway transport infrastructure	
311	Interfering with busway transport infrastructure	313
312	Rectifying unauthorised interference or works	314
Division 3	Ancillary works and encroachments	
313	Ancillary works and encroachments.	315
314	Presumptions about advertising sign	316
315	Alteration etc. of ancillary works and encroachments	316
Division 4	Public utility plant	
316	Definition for div 4.	317
317	Retention of ownership of public utility plant	317
318	Public utility plant on busway land	317
319	Chief executive must give provider information	318
320	Public utility provider to consult with chief executive before replacing public utility plant	319
321	Public utility provider to comply with chief executive's agreement	319
322	Chief executive may require public utility provider to alter position of public utility plant.	320
323	Information by public utility provider to chief executive	320
324	Liability for damage caused by failure to comply with request for information.	320
325	Liability for damage caused by failure to give enough detail about location of public utility plant.	321
326	Liability for damage caused because of failure to comply with chief executive's requirements	321
327	Liability of public utility provider to pay additional expenses incurred by chief executive	321
328	Replacement or reconstruction of public utility plant	322

Division 5	Use of busway land	
329	Trespass on busway land	323
Division 6	Compensation entitlements	
330	Definitions for div 6	323
331	No entitlement to compensation for particular matters	324
332	Compensation for reduced market value of interest in land	324
333	Compensation of person in actual occupation for interference with enjoyment of land	325
334	Chief executive may supply or contribute to new access arrangements	327
335	Obtaining compensation	327
Part 5	Busway authorisation	
335A	Definitions for pt 5	328
336	Who may drive on a busway	329
337	Applying for authorisation as authorised busway user	329
338	Considering application for authorisation	330
339	Authorisation conditions	330
340	Requiring authorisation conditions to be complied with	331
341	Authorisation period	331
342	Amending authorisation conditions on application	331
343	Amending authorisation conditions without application	332
344	Suspending or cancelling authorisation	333
345	Immediate suspension of authorisation	334
346	Surrender of authorisation	335
Part 6	Busway safety officers	
Division 1	Preliminary	
346A	Definition for pt 6	335
Division 2	Appointment of busway safety officers	
346B	Appointment and qualifications	336
346C	Appointment conditions and limit on powers	336
Division 3	Identity cards	
346D	Issue of identity card	336
346E	Production or display of identity card	337
Division 4	Ceasing to hold office	
346F	When busway safety officer ceases to hold office	337
346G	Resignation	338
346H	Return of identity card	338

Division 5	Powers	
346I	Powers of busway safety officer	338
346J	Direction to ensure orderly movement	338
346K	Direction to person creating disturbance to leave busway or busway transport infrastructure	339
346L	Direction to ensure safety and security	339
346M	Power to require name, address and age.	340
Division 6	Provisions relating to evidence of offences	
346N	Seizing evidence	341
346O	Securing seized things	341
346P	Tampering with seized things	342
346Q	Receipts for seized things	342
346R	Forfeiture of seized things	342
346S	Forfeiture on conviction	344
346T	Dealing with forfeited things etc.	344
346U	Return of seized things.	344
346V	Access to seized things	345
Division 7	Miscellaneous	
346W	Protection from liability	345
346X	False or misleading information	345
346Y	False or misleading documents	346
346Z	Compensation	346
346ZA	Busway safety officer to give notice of damage	347
346ZB	Obstructing busway safety officer.	347
346ZC	Impersonating busway safety officer	347
Chapter 10	Light rail and light rail transport infrastructure	
Part 1	Preliminary	
347	Ways of achieving light rail objectives	348
Part 2	Chief executive's functions and powers	
348	Functions	348
349	Authority to enter or temporarily occupy or use land	349
350	When land may be entered, occupied or used	349
351	Compensation	350
Part 3	Establishment of light rail	
352	Definition for pt 3	351
353	Declaration of land as light rail land	351
354	Effect on land of light rail declaration	352

355	Sublease of lease of light rail land	353
356	Development of light rail and light rail transport infrastructure . . .	354
Part 4	Management of light rail land and light rail transport infrastructure	
Division 1	Transport infrastructure interaction	
357	Altering road levels by a local government	355
358	Permitted construction by local government of roads over or under light rail land	355
359	Designation of light rail land for use as road under local government control	356
360	Designation of light rail land for use as State-controlled road . . .	357
361	No presumption of dedication of road	358
Division 2	Interfering with light rail transport infrastructure	
362	Interfering with light rail transport infrastructure	358
363	Rectifying unauthorised interference or works	360
Division 3	Public utility plant	
364	Definitions for div 3	361
365	Retention of ownership of public utility plant	361
366	Public utility plant on light rail land	361
367	Chief executive must give provider information	362
368	Public utility provider to consult with chief executive before replacing public utility plant	362
369	Public utility provider to comply with light rail authority's agreement	363
370	Chief executive may require public utility provider to alter position of public utility plant	364
371	Information by public utility provider to chief executive	364
372	Liability for damage caused by failure to comply with request for information	364
373	Liability for damage caused by failure to give enough detail about location of public utility plant	365
374	Liability for damage caused because of failure to comply with light rail authority's requirements	365
375	Liability of public utility provider to pay additional expenses incurred by light rail authority	365
376	Replacement or reconstruction of public utility plant	366
Division 4	Use of light rail land	
377	Trespass on light rail land	367
Division 5	Compensation entitlements	
378	Definitions for div 5	368

379	No entitlement to compensation for particular matters	368
380	Compensation for reduced market value of interest in land	369
381	Compensation of person in actual occupation for interference with enjoyment of land	370
382	Chief executive may supply or contribute to new access arrangements	371
383	Obtaining compensation.	372
Part 5	Accreditation provisions for light rail	
384	Reference to light rail in pt 5.	373
385	Accreditation of managers and operators	373
386	Applications for accreditation	373
387	Additional information for applications	373
388	Giving accreditation	374
389	Annual levy.	376
390	Accreditation conditions	376
391	Requiring accreditation conditions to be complied with	377
392	Accreditation period	377
393	Amending accreditation conditions on application	378
394	Amending accreditation conditions without application	378
395	Suspending or cancelling accreditation	379
396	Immediate suspension of accreditation	381
397	Limited suspension of accreditation	381
398	Surrender of accreditation	382
399	Accreditation for proposed light rail	382
Part 6	Light rail incidents	
400	Application of ch 7, pt 6 and other provisions.	382
Chapter 11	Investigating potential busway or light rail	
401	Purpose of ch 11	383
402	Definitions for ch 11	383
403	How to apply for investigator's authority	384
404	Additional information about application.	385
405	Giving investigator's authority.	385
406	Investigator's authority	386
407	What investigator must do before land is entered for the first time	387
408	Investigator to issue associated person with identification.	388
409	Pretending to be an investigator or associated person	389
410	Investigator to take care in acting under investigator's authority	389

411	Rectification of damage by investigator	389
412	Compensation payable by investigator	390
413	Release of bond or security deposit	391
414	Use of bond or security deposit to repair or rectify	391
Chapter 12	Miscellaneous transport infrastructure	
Part 1	Preliminary	
415	Definitions for ch 12	392
416	Meaning of miscellaneous transport infrastructure	393
Part 2	Operational licences and approvals for licensees	
Division 1	Definitions	
417	Definition for pt 2	394
Division 2	Granting operational licences	
418	Minister may grant operational licence	394
Division 3	Approvals for licensees for intersecting areas	
419	Purpose and scope of div 3	394
420	Approvals	395
421	Refusal to grant approval	395
422	Licensee may apply to Minister if approval not granted	395
Division 4	Conditions for approvals	
423	Approval conditions	396
424	Notice of approval conditions	397
Division 5	Arbitration of approval conditions	
425	Notice of dispute	397
426	Appointment of arbitrator	398
427	Arbitrator's functions	398
428	Arbitrator's powers	398
429	Hearing procedures	399
430	Effect of arbitrator's decisions	399
Division 6	Miscellaneous	
431	Miscellaneous transport infrastructure remains property of licensee	399
432	Compensation to responsible entity from licensee	400
Part 3	Authorities to occupy and use land	
433	Temporary use and occupation of land	400
434	Notice of entry or permission to enter	400
435	Compensation for physical damage from entry etc.	401

Part 4	Powers of chief executive over required land	
436	Chief executive may grant interests in land	402
Part 5	Miscellaneous	
437	Effect of chapter on other Acts	402
Chapter 13	Function of Queensland Rail	
438	Function	403
Chapter 14	Transporting dangerous goods by rail	
Part 1	Introductory	
439	Purposes of ch 14	404
440	Application of ch 14	404
441	Ch 14 binds all persons	406
Part 2	Regulations	
442	Regulations about dangerous goods	406
Part 3	Approvals and exemptions	
Division 1	Exemptions	
443	Exemptions.	408
Division 2	Amending, suspending or cancelling approval or exemption	
444	Grounds for amending, suspending or cancelling approval or exemption	409
445	What chief executive must do before taking proposed action, other than for class exemption	410
446	What chief executive must do before taking proposed action for class exemption	410
447	Decision on proposed action	411
448	Sections 445–447 do not apply to beneficial or clerical amendment	412
449	Immediate suspension in the public interest	412
Part 4	Offences	
450	Goods too dangerous to be transported.	413
451	Duties when transporting dangerous goods.	413
452	Prohibition on involvement in the transportation of dangerous goods by rail.	413
Part 5	Recovery of costs and forfeiture	
453	Forfeiture on conviction	415
454	Dealing with forfeited things etc.	415
455	Recovery of costs from convicted person.	416
456	Recovery of costs of government action	416

Part 6	Miscellaneous	
457	Certificates and documents	417
458	Helping in accidents or emergencies	417
Chapter 15	Public marine transport infrastructure	
Part 1	Public marine facilities	
459	Appointment of manager of public marine facility.	418
460	Manager's responsibility for maintenance and injuries etc.	419
461	Management by chief executive	419
462	Management by local government	420
463	Management by port authority	420
464	Management by another person	421
465	Exercise of manager's powers to be consistent with conditions.	421
466	Fees	421
467	When manager may resign	422
468	Removal of improvements added by manager	422
469	Regulation prevails over action taken by a manager under this part	422
Part 2	Management of waterways	
470	Object of pt 2	423
471	Functions of chief executive under pt 2	423
472	Waterway transport management plan.	424
473	Contents of a waterway transport management plan.	424
474	Notice of draft waterway transport management plan	424
475	Other laws prevail over waterway transport management plan	425
Chapter 16	General provisions	
476	Amounts payable to chief executive are debts owing to the State	426
477	Power to require information from local governments	426
477A	Power to deal with particular land.	426
478	Conduct of company directors, employees or agents.	427
479	Approval of forms	428
480	Disposal of fees, penalties etc.	428
481	No need to prove appointments	429
482	Prosecutions for offences committed while travelling on a railway	429
483	Proceedings for offences	430
484	Attempts to commit offences	430
485	Review of and appeals against decisions.	430

486	Application of Freedom of Information Act and Judicial Review Act	431
487	Altering watercourse to adversely affect transport route	432
488	Altering materials etc.	433
489	Recovery of cost of damage.	434
490	Regulations	435
Chapter 17	Savings and transitional provisions, amendments and repeals	
Part 1	Savings and transitional provisions about ports	
492	Continuation of pt 5, div 2 of Port of Brisbane Authority Act	435
493	Expiries under this part	435
Part 2	General savings and transitional provisions	
Division 1	Transition of references about roads	
494	Application of division.	436
495	Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991 references	436
496	Main Roads Act 1920 references	436
497	Commissioner of Main Roads references	436
498	Declared road references	436
499	Motorway references	437
500	Main Roads Fund references	437
Division 2	Transition of references about railways	
501	Application of division.	437
502	Railways Act 1914 references	437
503	Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991 references	437
504	Commissioner for railways references	437
505	Railways Department references	438
506	Queensland Railways references	438
Division 3	Transition of references about ports	
507	Application of division.	438
508	Harbours Act 1955 and Port of Brisbane Authority Act 1976 references	438
509	Harbour board references	438
510	Harbour references.	438
511	Harbours Corporation and Harbours Trust references	438
512	Gold Coast Waterways Authority references	439

Chapter 18	Further transitional provisions	
Part 1	Transitional provisions for the Integrated Planning Act 1997	
513	Continuing application of previous provisions to non-IDAS applications	440
514	Applications for approval of subdivisions, rezoning or development	440
Part 2	Transitional provisions for the Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2000	
515	Definitions for pt 2.	441
516	Transitional—access-limited roads.	441
517	Transitional—previous decisions about access	442
518	Transitional—ancillary works and encroachments	442
519	Transitional—wharf or other harbour work	442
Part 3	Transitional provisions for the Transport Infrastructure and Another Act Amendment Act 2003	
520	Application of part	444
521	Definitions for pt 3.	444
522	Inclusion of s 120	444
523	Approved safety management system for person who is accredited at commencement	444
524	Certificate of accreditation given before commencement	445
525	Annual levy before commencement	445
526	Accreditation conditions	445
527	How to deal with application for amending accreditation conditions made before commencement	446
528	Actions to amend accreditation conditions without application or to suspend or cancel accreditation.	446
529	Appeals	447
530	Declaration about s 521, definition previous.	447
Part 4	Transitional provision for the Transport Infrastructure Amendment Act 2004	
531	Statements about derailment	448
Part 5	Transitional provisions for the Transport Infrastructure and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005	
532	Definitions for pt 5.	449
533	Approvals	449
534	Proceedings	450
535	Land use plans	450
536	Detained property.	451
538	Things done under re-enacted provision	451

Part 6	Transitional provisions for the Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2005	
Division 1	Transitional provision for port authorities	
539	Port authorities	452
Division 2	Transitional provisions for busways	
540	Busway authorisation	452
541	Busway safety officers	452
542	Offences	453
Part 7	Transitional provisions for Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005	
543	Transitional provision for toll roads	453
544	Transitional provision for north-south bypass tunnel project.	454
Part 8	Transitional provision for Maritime and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2006	
545	Making and approval of waterway transport management plan	456
Part 9	Transitional provision for Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2008, part 3, division 2	
546	Transitional provision for toll roads	456
Schedule 1	Subject matter for regulations	458
Schedule 2	Subject matter for waterway transport management plans	461
Schedule 3	Reviews and appeals	462
Schedule 4	Railway tunnel easements	467
Schedule 5	Tolling matters for toll road or local government tollway	471
Schedule 5A	Other matters for conditions for local government tollways	472
Schedule 6	Dictionary	473
Endnotes		
1	Index to endnotes	500
2	Date to which amendments incorporated.	500
3	Key	501
4	Table of reprints	501
5	Tables in earlier reprints	503
6	List of legislation	503
7	List of annotations	511
8	List of forms notified or published in the gazette	565
9	Schedule of renumbering	566
10	Information about retrospectivity	596

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 1 October 2008]

An Act about infrastructure and related matters

Chapter 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*.

2 Objectives of this Act

- (1) The overall objective of this Act is, consistent with the objectives of the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, to provide a regime that allows for and encourages effective integrated planning and efficient management of a system of transport infrastructure.
- (2) In particular, the objectives of this Act are—
 - (a) to allow the Government to have a strategic overview of the provision and operation of all transport infrastructure; and
 - (b) for roads—to establish a regime under which—
 - (i) a system of roads of national and State significance can be effectively planned and efficiently managed; and
 - (ii) influence can be exercised over the total road network in a way that contributes to overall transport efficiency; and

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (iii) account is taken of the need to provide adequate levels of safety, and community access to the road network; and
- (c) for miscellaneous transport infrastructure—to establish a regime for the effective planning and efficient management of the infrastructure; and
- (d) for rail—to establish a regime that—
 - (i) contributes to overall transport effectiveness and efficiency; and
 - (ii) provides for adequate levels of safety; and
 - (iii) contributes to lower transport costs by allowing the maximum flexibility in rail transport operations consistent with achieving safety objectives; and
 - (v) allows railway managers and operators to make decisions on a commercial basis; and
 - (vi) provides a framework under which Queensland Rail¹ may operate as required by the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*; and
- (e) for ports—to establish a regime under which a ports system is provided and can be managed within an overall strategic framework; and
- (f) for air—to promote basic access to air services, and regional development, by making provision about air transport infrastructure; and
- (g) for public marine transport—to establish a regime under which—
 - (i) public marine facilities are effectively and efficiently managed; and
 - (ii) the use of waterways for transport purposes is effectively and efficiently managed; and
- (h) for busways and light rail—to establish a regime for each that—

¹ Queensland Rail is a GOC under the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*.

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (i) contributes to overall transport effectiveness and efficiency; and
- (ii) provides for safely constructed, managed and operated infrastructure; and
- (iii) is responsive to community needs; and
- (iv) offers an appealing alternative to private transport in a way that takes into account overall environmental, economic and social influences of transport; and
- (v) addresses the challenges of future growth; and
- (vi) provides busway and light rail transport infrastructure and passenger services at a reasonable cost to the community and government; and
- (vii) results in minimal interference with access to and from the road network, but provides for reasonable compensation for interference; and
- (viii) encourages the facilitation and use of public transport; and
- (ix) gives priority to public transport over private vehicles; and
- (i) for light rail—to establish a regime that provides for—
 - (i) flexibility in the choice between private and public construction and management; and
 - (ii) land tenure arrangements allowing private management to be established on a sound financial basis.

3 Definitions—the dictionary

- (1) A dictionary in schedule 6 defines particular words used in this Act.
- (2) Definitions found elsewhere in the Act are signposted in the dictionary.

3A Notes in text

A note in the text of this Act is part of the Act.

4 State/Commonwealth agreements or arrangements

The powers and discretions conferred by this Act may be exercised in accordance with an agreement or arrangement between the State and the Commonwealth about the funding of transport infrastructure.

Chapter 2 Transport infrastructure strategies

5 Development of transport infrastructure strategies

- (1) The chief executive must, from time to time, develop for the Minister's approval transport infrastructure strategies that are designed to give effect to the coordination plan in relation to transport infrastructure in accordance with the objectives of this Act.
- (2) In developing transport infrastructure 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 transport infrastructure strategies for the Minister's approval or to amend transport infrastructure strategies in the way the Minister directs.
- (4) The Minister may approve transport infrastructure strategies that are submitted for approval or require the chief executive to amend the strategies in the way the Minister directs.

6 Contents of transport infrastructure strategies

- (1) Transport infrastructure strategies must include—

- (a) a statement of the specific objectives sought to be achieved; and
 - (b) proposals for the provision of transport infrastructure; and
 - (c) investment criteria for deciding priorities for government supported transport infrastructure between and within the different transport modes and options for financing the priorities; and
 - (d) criteria for deciding which roads should be controlled by the chief executive as State-controlled roads; and
 - (e) appropriate performance indicators for deciding whether, and to what extent, the objectives of the strategies have been achieved.
- (2) Transport infrastructure strategies must aim to provide an adequate framework for coordinating and integrating the provision of transport infrastructure as between the different transport modes.
- (3) Transport infrastructure strategies must take account of agreements or arrangements between the State and the Commonwealth about the funding of transport infrastructure.
- (4) Transport infrastructure strategies for the TransLink area under the *Transport Operations (TransLink Transit Authority) Act 2008* must not be inconsistent with, and must give effect to any integrated regional transport plan in force for the area.

7 Tabling of transport infrastructure strategies

The Minister must cause transport infrastructure strategies, and each amendment of transport infrastructure strategies, approved by the Minister to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

Chapter 3 Obligations about transport infrastructure

8 Objective of chapter

In giving effect to the objective of this Act, this chapter is intended to ensure value for money for resources applied to the construction, maintenance and operation of transport infrastructure.

9 Obligations about government supported transport infrastructure

The chief executive must ensure that—

- (a) the construction, maintenance and operation of all government supported transport infrastructure for which the chief executive is responsible is carried out in accordance with standards published by the chief executive that are designed to achieve—
 - (i) efficiency; and
 - (ii) affordable quality; and
 - (iii) cost effectiveness; and
- (b) construction, maintenance or operation is carried out in a way that—
 - (i) takes into account national and international benchmarks and international best practice; and
 - (ii) promotes, within overall transport objectives, the safe transport of persons and goods; and
 - (iii) encourages efficient and competitive behaviour in the construction and maintenance of transport infrastructure; and
- (c) contracts that are let for the construction, maintenance or operation of transport infrastructure are designed in a way that encourages efficient performance by the contractor.

10 Report on giving effect to s 9

Each annual report of the department must include a report on the way in which effect has been given to section 9 (Obligations about government supported transport infrastructure) during the year to which the report relates.

Chapter 4 Implementation of transport infrastructure strategies**Part 1 Roads implementation programs****11 Development of roads implementation programs**

- (1) The chief executive must, each year, develop for the Minister's approval roads implementation programs for the year and for 1 or more later years.
- (2) Roads implementation programs must include—
 - (a) a program of projects, and policies and financial provisions, for implementing the transport infrastructure strategies in relation to road transport infrastructure, including roads that are not State-controlled roads; and
 - (b) performance targets for road transport infrastructure.
- (3) Roads implementation programs may include proposals to spend amounts on transport infrastructure other than road transport infrastructure if the spending would contribute to intermodal effectiveness and efficiency.
- (4) In developing roads implementation programs, the chief executive must take reasonable steps to consult with local governments that, in the opinion of the chief executive, would be affected by the programs.
- (5) Roads implementation programs are to be made publicly available in the way decided by the Minister.

- (6) The Minister may at any time direct the chief executive to amend roads implementation programs.
- (7) The Minister may approve roads implementation programs that are submitted for approval or require the chief executive to amend the programs in the way the Minister directs.

12 Consistency with transport infrastructure strategies

- (1) Subject to directions of the Minister, roads implementation programs must be consistent with transport infrastructure strategies.
- (2) If the Minister gives a direction under this section that results in roads implementation programs being inconsistent with transport infrastructure strategies, the Minister must cause a copy of the direction to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 5 sitting days after it is given.

13 Report on operation of roads implementation programs

Each annual report of the department must include a report on the operation of the roads implementation programs during the year to which the annual report relates.

Part 2 Rail implementation programs

14 Development of programs

- (1) The chief executive must, each year, develop for the Minister's approval rail implementation programs for the year and for 1 or more later years for rail transport infrastructure that is government supported transport infrastructure.
- (2) Rail implementation programs must include—
 - (a) a program of projects, and policies and budgets, for implementing the transport infrastructure strategies for rail transport infrastructure that is government supported transport infrastructure; and

- (b) performance targets for the rail transport infrastructure.
- (3) In developing rail implementation programs, the chief executive must take reasonable steps to—
 - (a) consult with local governments and railway managers and operators that the chief executive considers would be affected by the programs; and
 - (b) minimise conflict between the programs and expenditure programs of local governments and railway managers and operators.
- (4) Rail implementation programs are to be made publicly available in the way decided by the Minister.
- (5) The Minister may, at any time, direct the chief executive to amend a rail implementation program.
- (6) The Minister may—
 - (a) approve a rail implementation program submitted for approval; or
 - (b) require the chief executive to amend a rail implementation program submitted for approval.

15 Consistency with transport infrastructure strategies

- (1) Subject to the Minister's directions, a rail implementation program must be consistent with transport infrastructure strategies.
- (2) If a direction of the Minister results in a rail implementation program being inconsistent with a transport infrastructure strategy, the Minister must table a copy of the direction in the Legislative Assembly within 5 sitting days after it is given.

16 Report on implementation of programs

Each annual report of the department must include a report on the implementation of the rail implementation program for the year of the report.

Part 3 **Implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure**

17 **Development of implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure**

- (1) The chief executive must, each year, develop for the Minister's approval implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure for the year and for 1 or more later years.
- (2) Implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure must include—
 - (a) a program of projects, and policies and budgets, for implementing the transport infrastructure strategies about the miscellaneous transport infrastructure covered by the programs; and
 - (b) performance targets for that miscellaneous transport infrastructure.
- (3) Implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure may include proposals to spend amounts on transport infrastructure other than miscellaneous transport infrastructure if the spending would contribute to intermodal effectiveness and efficiency.
- (4) In developing implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure, the chief executive must take reasonable steps to consult with local governments that, in the opinion of the chief executive, would be affected by the programs.
- (5) Implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure are to be made publicly available in the way decided by the Minister.
- (6) The Minister may at any time direct the chief executive to amend implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure.
- (7) The Minister may approve implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure that are submitted for

approval or require the chief executive to amend the programs in the way the Minister directs.

18 Consistency with transport infrastructure strategies

- (1) Subject to directions of the Minister, implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure must be consistent with transport infrastructure strategies.
- (2) If the Minister gives a direction under this section that results in implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure being inconsistent with transport infrastructure strategies, the Minister must cause a copy of the direction to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 5 sitting days after it is given.

19 Report on operation of implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure

Each annual report of the department must include a report on the operation of the implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure during the year to which the annual report relates.

Part 4 Transport GOCs

20 Transport GOCs

- (1) In preparing a corporate plan or a statement of corporate intent, Queensland Rail and each port authority must take into account the transport infrastructure strategies and any network plan under the *Transport Operations (TransLink Transit Authority) Act 2008*.
- (2) Queensland Rail or a port authority may spend amounts on transport infrastructure other than rail transport infrastructure or port infrastructure if the spending would contribute to effectiveness and efficiency.

Chapter 5 Air transport infrastructure

21 Air transport infrastructure funding programs

- (1) The chief executive may develop, for the Minister's approval, an air transport infrastructure funding program.
- (2) The purpose of a program is to facilitate basic access to air transport services and regional development.
- (3) An air transport infrastructure funding program must include a program of government funding to facilitate the upgrading or building of runways, landing strips or ancillary works.
- (4) The chief executive may, with the Minister's approval, amend an air transport infrastructure funding program.
- (5) The chief executive may develop guidelines, consistent with the objectives of this Act and government policy, for assessing funding applications under a program.
- (6) The chief executive must make any current program or guidelines publicly available.

22 Report on implementation of program

Each annual report of the department must include a report on the implementation of the air transport infrastructure funding program for the year of the report.

Chapter 6 Road transport infrastructure

Part 1 Preliminary

23 Scope of chapter

- (1) To give effect to the objectives of this Act in relation to road transport infrastructure, the chief executive has, subject to the Minister and as required by this chapter—
 - (a) the function of influencing the total road network; and
 - (b) control over roads of State significance in the total road network, including roads of national significance that are managed in accordance with agreements or arrangements between the State and the Commonwealth about the funding of road transport infrastructure.
- (2) This chapter establishes a framework under which the construction, maintenance or operation of a State-controlled road can be done by the chief executive, or by a local government or someone else under agreements or arrangements with the chief executive.

Part 2 State-controlled roads

Division 1 Declaration of State-controlled roads

24 Declaration of State-controlled roads

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, declare a road or route, or part of a road or route, to be a State-controlled road.

- (2) A declaration must be consistent with criteria about the declaration of State-controlled roads in the transport infrastructure strategies.
- (3) A declaration must enable the location of the road to be identified.
- (4) The location may be identified by specifying—
 - (a) the starting and ending points of the road; and
 - (b) the alignment of the road; and
 - (c) the width of the road by reference to the constructed centre line of the road pavement or surface.
- (5) Unless otherwise specified in a declaration, the width of a State-controlled road through a State reserve, State forest, timber reserve, vacant State land or pastoral holding is 30m each side of the centre line of the trafficked route.

25 Consultation before declaration

Before making or revoking a declaration under section 24 (Declaration of State-controlled roads), the Minister must—

- (a) notify each local government that would, in the Minister's opinion, be affected by the proposed declaration or revocation; and
- (b) give the local governments a reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the Minister on the proposed declaration or revocation.

26 State-controlled roads on rail corridor land

- (1) This section applies if, under section 24, the Minister intends to declare a road or route, or part of a road or route, that crosses rail corridor land and continues on the other side of the rail corridor land to be a State-controlled road.
- (2) Before making the declaration, the Minister must—
 - (a) consult with the railway manager, if any, for the rail corridor land; and
 - (b) give the railway manager a reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the Minister on the declaration.

- (3) If the Minister decides to declare the road or route, or part of the road or route, to be a State-controlled road, the Minister must, when making the declaration, declare in the gazette notice the part of the rail corridor land where it is crossed by the road or route to be a common area (*common area*) for the rail corridor land and the State-controlled road.
- (4) When the common area is declared—
- (a) the chief executive may construct, maintain and operate the State-controlled road on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as rail corridor land; and
 - (b) a railway manager for the rail corridor land may construct, maintain and operate a railway on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as State-controlled road; and
 - (c) the railway manager and its agents or employees do not have any liability for the State-controlled road or its use or operation on the common area.

Examples for paragraph (a)—

- a level crossing
 - a bridge or other structure over a railway
 - a bridge or other structure that allows the road to pass under the railway
- (5) Unless the chief executive and a railway manager for the rail corridor land otherwise agree—
- (a) subject to section 251, the chief executive is responsible for maintaining the State-controlled road on the common area; and
 - (b) if the State-controlled road on the common area stops being used, the chief executive is responsible for the cost of removing road transport infrastructure from the common area and restoring the railway.
- (6) The State is taken not to be in breach of any of its obligations in a sublease of the rail corridor land between the State and the railway manager by—
- (a) the Minister's declarations; or

- (b) anything done by the chief executive under chapter 6 for the common area.
- (7) After the common area is declared—
 - (a) the chief executive must promptly give a copy of the gazette notice of the declarations to the registrar of titles; and
 - (b) the registrar of titles must record the declarations on the relevant lease of the rail corridor land to the State and any affected sublease in the leasehold land register.

Division 2 Motorways

27 Declaration of motorways

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, declare that the whole or a part of a State-controlled road is a motorway.
- (2) A declaration must enable the location of the motorway to be identified.
- (3) Before making or revoking a declaration, the Minister must—
 - (a) notify each local government that would, in the Minister's opinion, be affected by the proposed declaration or revocation; and
 - (b) give the local governments a reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the Minister on the proposed declaration or revocation.

Division 3 Chief executive to have powers of a local government

28 Chief executive to have power of a local government for State-controlled roads

The chief executive may exercise, for a State-controlled road in the area of a local government, all of the powers that the local government may exercise for a local government road in the area.

Part 3 Construction, maintenance and operation

29 Powers of chief executive for road works contracts etc.

- (1) The chief executive may, in accordance with the relevant roads implementation program, carry out, or enter into contracts for the State with other persons (including local governments, State government bodies and agencies of the Government of some other State or of a Territory) for the carrying out of—
 - (a) road works on a State-controlled road or on land that is intended to become a State-controlled road; or
 - (b) other works that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the road network; or
 - (c) the operation of a State-controlled road.
- (2) The chief executive may, for the State, carry out road works on a local government road in accordance with an agreement between the chief executive and the local government.
- (3) The chief executive may, for the State, enter into contracts with other persons for road works to be carried out outside the State by the chief executive, a local government, a State government body or a contractor to the chief executive in accordance with an agreement between the State and the other State or Territory concerned.
- (4) A contract with a local government under this section about the maintenance and operation of a State-controlled road may include arrangements about which powers of the local government are to be exercised by the chief executive and which of the powers are to be exercised by the local government for the State-controlled road.
- (5) A local government may enter into a contract mentioned in subsection (1) even though the contract relates to works or operation outside the local government's area.
- (6) The chief executive may, for the State, carry out, or enter into contracts for, works on or adjacent to a State-controlled road at the request of the owner of adjacent land on the basis that the owner provides consideration, whether monetary or

otherwise, as agreed between the chief executive and the owner.

- (7) This section does not prevent the chief executive carrying out, or entering into contracts for the carrying out, of road works of a minor or emergency nature.

30 Obligations in carrying out of works or operation of roads by the chief executive

In carrying out works, or the operation of roads, mentioned in section 29 (Powers of chief executive for road works contracts etc.), the chief executive must ensure that the carrying out is done on a price competitive basis.

31 Contracts to encourage efficiency

- (1) In entering into contracts of the kind mentioned in section 29 (Powers of chief executive for road works contracts etc.), the chief executive must ensure that open competition is encouraged.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a contract with a person if the person is the sole invitee and enters into a price performance contract with the chief executive.

32 Cost sharing arrangements

The chief executive may arrange with another person (including a local government and a State government body) for the sharing by the chief executive with the other person of the cost of—

- (a) acquisition of land for transport infrastructure; or
- (b) road works on a State-controlled road; or
- (c) other works that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the road network; or
- (d) the operation of a State-controlled road;

including all necessary preliminary costs associated with the acquisition, works or operation.

33 Prohibition on road works etc. on State-controlled roads

- (1) A person must not, without lawful excuse or the written approval of the chief executive—
 - (a) carry out road works on a State-controlled road; or
 - (b) interfere with a State-controlled road or its operation.Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.
- (2) An approval may be subject to conditions decided by the chief executive.
- (3) A person must not contravene a condition that applies to the person under subsection (2).
Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who carries out maintenance of ancillary works and encroachments or landscaping that does not interfere with a State-controlled road or its operation.

34 Offender to pay cost of remedying unauthorised works

- (1) If a person carries out works contrary to section 33(1) (Prohibition on road works etc. on State-controlled roads), the chief executive may—
 - (a) dismantle or alter the works; or
 - (b) remedy damage caused by the works.
- (2) If the chief executive causes the works to be dismantled or altered or the damage to be remedied under subsection (1), the person is liable to pay to the chief executive the costs incurred by the chief executive.

35 Temporary occupation and use of land

- (1) To carry out road works, the chief executive may temporarily occupy and use land, including roads, and do anything on the land that is necessary or convenient to be done.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not authorise the chief executive to extract quarry material from a watercourse in a wild river area.

36 Notice of entry or permission to enter

- (1) The person who is proposing to occupy or use land under section 35 (Temporary occupation and use of land) must—
 - (a) give at least 3 days written notice to the owner or occupier of the land; or
 - (b) obtain the written approval of the owner or occupier to the occupation or use.
- (2) The notice must state—
 - (a) the road works to be carried out; and
 - (b) the use proposed to be made of the land; and
 - (c) details of the things proposed to be done on the land; and
 - (d) an approximate period when the occupation or use is expected to continue.
- (3) A notice may be given under subsection (1) in relation to land even if it is proposed to resume the land for road works.
- (4) After the end of 3 days after service of a notice under subsection (1), or with the agreement of the owner or occupier, the land may be entered and the road works specified in the notice carried out.
- (5) If urgent remedial attention is required, subsection (1) does not apply but the person who is proposing to occupy or use the land must, if it is practicable, notify the owner or occupier of the land orally.

37 Compensation for physical damage from entry etc.

- (1) An owner of land that is entered, occupied or used under section 35 (Temporary occupation and use of land) may give a written notice to the chief executive claiming compensation for physical damage caused by the entry, occupation or use or for the taking or consumption of materials.
- (2) Compensation is not payable unless a claim is received by the chief executive within 1 year after occupation or use has ended.

- (3) However, the chief executive may allow a claim to be made at a later time.
- (4) Compensation awarded under this section must not be more than the compensation that would have been awarded if the land had been acquired.

38 Fencing State-controlled roads

- (1) The chief executive does not have to contribute to the fencing of the whole or a part of the boundary between land and—
 - (a) an existing State-controlled road; or
 - (b) a road or land that is intended to become a State-controlled road; or
 - (c) a widening or deviation of a State-controlled road involving the acquisition of land.
- (2) However, subsection (1)(b) does not apply to an existing road if the land is substantially fenced and the presence of the road will make the fencing ineffective.
- (3) Subsection (1)(c) does not apply if the previous boundary of the road was substantially fenced.

39 Watercourses and road works

- (1) To carry out road works, the chief executive may—
 - (a) divert a watercourse; or
 - (b) construct a watercourse, whether temporary or permanent.
- (2) In taking action under subsection (1), the chief executive must consider the effect that the action will have on the physical integrity and flow characteristics of the watercourse.
- (3) The chief executive may enter and occupy private land under section 35 (Temporary occupation and use of land) and carry out works that the chief executive considers necessary or desirable to enable a watercourse to operate effectively and efficiently.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not authorise the chief executive, in a wild river area, to—

- (a) divert or construct a watercourse; or
- (b) extract quarry material from a watercourse.

Part 4 Relationship with local governments

40 Funds for works on, or operation of, local government roads etc.

- (1) The chief executive may enter into an agreement with a local government under which the chief executive supplies funds to the local government for road works on a local government road, for other works that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the road network or for the operation of a local government road.
- (2) The agreement—
 - (a) must provide for the works or operation to be carried out in accordance with an agreement between the chief executive and the local government that is designed to ensure value for money in the application of the funds; and
 - (b) may be subject to other conditions.

41 Improvement of State-controlled road as an economic alternative to improvement of the local road network

If a local government concludes that improvements to a State-controlled road in its area would be beneficial to the local road network, the local government may make financial arrangements with the chief executive for the improvements to be made.

42 Impact of certain local government decisions on State-controlled roads

- (1) A local government must obtain the chief executive's written approval if—

- (a) it intends to carry out road works on a local government road or make changes to the management of a local government road; and
- (b) the works or changes would—
 - (i) require the carrying out of road works on a State-controlled road; or
 - (ii) otherwise have a significant adverse impact on a State-controlled road; or
 - (iii) have a significant impact on the planning of a State-controlled road or a future State-controlled road.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the chief executive has considered the works or changes as part of consideration of a development application under IDAS, within the meaning of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.
- (3) The chief executive may make guidelines to which local governments must have regard in deciding whether an approval of the chief executive under subsection (1) is required.
- (4) An approval by the chief executive under subsection (1) may be subject to conditions, including a condition that consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, be given in compensation for the impact that the road works or changes will have.
- (5) Subsection (1) does not apply if the conditions applied and enforced by the local government for the road works or changes comply with permission criteria fixed by the chief executive.
- (6) The permission criteria may include conditions, including a condition that consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, be given in compensation for the impact that the road works or changes will have.
- (7) A local government must comply with conditions that apply to it under this section.
- (8) If a local government contravenes subsection (1) or a condition that applies to it under this section, the local government is liable to compensate the chief executive for the

cost of road works to State-controlled roads that are reasonably required because of the contravention.

- (9) An approval by the chief executive under subsection (1) must be given—
- (a) within 21 days after receiving the application for approval; or
 - (b) within a longer period notified to the local government by the chief executive within the 21 day period.
- (10) If—
- (a) a local government applies for an approval under subsection (1); and
 - (b) the chief executive does not respond to the application within 21 days after receiving the application;
- the chief executive is taken to have given approval at the end of the 21 days.
- (11) In this section—
- future State-controlled road* means a road or land that the chief executive has notified the local government in writing is intended to become a State-controlled road.
- (12) The chief executive must cause a copy of each notice under subsection (11) to be published in the gazette.

43 Distraction of traffic on motorways

- (1) A local government must obtain the chief executive's written approval if it intends to approve the erection, alteration or operation of an advertising sign or other advertising device that would be—
- (a) visible from a motorway; and
 - (b) beyond the boundaries of the motorway; and
 - (c) reasonably likely to create a traffic hazard for the motorway.
- (2) The chief executive may make guidelines to which local governments must have regard in deciding whether an

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

approval of the chief executive under subsection (1) is required for particular motorways.

- (3) An approval by the chief executive under subsection (1) may be subject to conditions.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply if the conditions applied by the local government to the erection, alteration or operation of the sign or device comply with permission criteria fixed by the chief executive.
- (5) The permission criteria may include conditions.
- (6) A local government must comply with conditions that apply to it under this section.
- (7) An approval by the chief executive under subsection (1) must be given—
 - (a) within 21 days after receiving the application for approval; or
 - (b) within a longer period notified to the local government by the chief executive within the 21 day period.
- (8) If—
 - (a) a local government applies for an approval under subsection (1); and
 - (b) the chief executive does not respond to the application within 21 days after receiving the application;the chief executive is taken to have given approval at the end of the 21 days.
- (9) In this section—

motorway includes a road or land that the chief executive has notified the local government in writing is intended to become a motorway.
- (10) The chief executive must cause a copy of each notice under subsection (9) to be published in the gazette.

44 Effect of decisions of Planning and Environment Court

(1) If—

- (a) an approval under section 42(1) (Impact of certain local government decisions on State-controlled roads) is subject to conditions; and
- (b) a local government imposes conditions on the road works or changes to which the approval relates; and
- (c) the Planning and Environment Court amends the conditions mentioned in paragraph (b);

then, to the extent to which the amendment relates to the conditions of the approval under section 42(1), the conditions of the approval are taken to be amended accordingly.

(2) If—

- (a) there are permission criteria relevant to road works or changes mentioned in section 42; and
- (b) a local government imposes conditions on the road works or changes; and
- (c) the Planning and Environment Court amends the conditions mentioned in paragraph (b);

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 road works or changes.

(3) If—

- (a) an approval under section 43(1) (Distraction of traffic on motorways) is subject to conditions; and
- (b) a local government imposes conditions on the relevant erection, alteration or operation of the sign or other device; and
- (c) the Planning and Environment Court amends the conditions mentioned in paragraph (b);

then, to the extent to which the amendment relates to the conditions of the approval under section 43(1), the conditions of the approval are taken to be amended accordingly.

- (4) If—
- (a) there are permission criteria relevant to the erection, alteration or operation of a sign or other device mentioned in section 43; and
 - (b) a local government imposes conditions on the erection, alteration or operation; and
 - (c) the Planning and Environment Court amends the conditions mentioned in paragraph (b);
- 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 erection, alteration or operation.
- (5) The Planning and Environment Court is not to amend conditions as mentioned in this section without giving the chief executive a chance to be heard.

45 Management of particular functions on State-controlled roads by local governments

- (1) A local government may exercise, for a State-controlled road in its area, all the powers that it may exercise for a local government road in its area.
- (2) However, if there is a contract of the kind mentioned in section 29(4) (Powers of chief executive for road works contracts etc.) between the chief executive and a local government, the exercise of the powers must be done as required by the contract.
- (3) If there is no contract of the kind mentioned in section 29(4) between the chief executive and a local government, the chief executive may direct the local government not to exercise any or some of its powers for a State-controlled road specified in the direction.
- (4) A direction under subsection (3) may be subject to conditions.
- (5) A local government must comply with directions or conditions under this section.
- (6) The exercise of a power by a local government under this section is not a contravention of this Act.

Part 5

Management of State-controlled roads

Division 1

Prevention of damage and ensuring safety

46 Temporary restrictions on use of State-controlled roads

- (1) If the chief executive considers that it is appropriate that a decision be made to prevent damage to road transport infrastructure or to ensure the safety of road users and other persons, the chief executive may make a written decision that—
 - (a) a State-controlled road is temporarily closed to all traffic or traffic of a particular class; or
 - (b) a State-controlled road may, during a specified limited period, only be used—
 - (i) at specified times; or
 - (ii) by particular classes of vehicles; or
 - (iii) in accordance with conditions (including restrictions on the weight of loads of vehicles) fixed by the chief executive.
- (2) A decision under subsection (1) must be advertised by appropriate signs and, if practicable, by notice in a newspaper circulating in the area.
- (3) Road users must comply with a decision in force under subsection (1).
Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.
- (4) Neither the State nor the chief executive is liable for damage or injury caused directly because of a contravention of a decision in force under subsection (1).

47 Removal of materials etc.

- (1) A person must not, without lawful excuse, damage, remove or interfere with naturally occurring materials, stockpiles of

materials, watercourses, road works or ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not deposit rubbish or abandon goods or materials on a State-controlled road other than at places approved by, and under conditions fixed by, the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

48 Recovery of cost of damage

- (1) If—

- (a) a person intentionally, recklessly or negligently causes damage to road works or ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road, whether or not an offence is committed; and
- (b) the chief executive repairs the damage or replaces or reconstructs as necessary the road works or ancillary works and encroachments;

the person is liable to pay to the chief executive the cost of repair, replacement or reconstruction.

- (2) If—

- (a) the damage is caused by the operation of a vehicle; and
- (b) the driver of the vehicle is unknown or can not be located;

the person in whose name the vehicle is registered is liable for the costs of repair, replacement or reconstruction for which the driver would be liable.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the vehicle was being used without the agreement or knowledge of the person in whose name the vehicle is registered.

- (4) If—

- (a) a court finds a person guilty of an offence against this Act; and

- (b) in committing the offence, the person caused damage to road works or ancillary works and encroachments;

the court may, in addition to imposing a penalty, order the person to pay an amount towards the cost of repairing the damage.

49 Assessment of impacts on State-controlled roads from certain activities

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the chief executive considers the carrying on of an activity prescribed under a regulation is having, or will have, a significant adverse impact on a State-controlled road; and
 - (b) the activity is not for—
 - (i) a significant project under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*; or
 - (ii) development declared under a planning scheme under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* to be assessable development; or
 - (iii) development in an urban development area under the *Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007*.
- (2) The chief executive may require the entity carrying out the activity to provide information, within a reasonable time, that will enable the chief executive to assess the impact.
- (3) After assessing the impact, the chief executive may decide to do 1 or more of the following—
 - (a) give the entity a direction about the use of the road to lessen the impact; or
 - (b) require the entity—
 - (i) to carry out works to lessen the impact; or
 - (ii) to pay an amount as compensation for the impact.
- (4) The chief executive may require the works to be carried out or the amount to be paid before the impact commences or intensifies.

- (5) The amount required to be paid under subsection (3)(b)(ii) is a debt payable to the chief executive and may be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (6) The regulation mentioned in subsection (1)(a)—
 - (a) must contain a process under which the chief executive's decision may be reviewed; and
 - (b) may contain a process for enforcing the decision.

Division 2 Ancillary works and encroachments and roadside facilities

Subdivision 1 General rules for ancillary works and encroachments

50 Ancillary works and encroachments

- (1) The chief executive may construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road.
- (2) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, decide that specified ancillary works and encroachments must not be constructed, maintained, operated or conducted on State-controlled roads, or on State-controlled roads in a specified district, without the written approval of the chief executive.
- (3) A person must not construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road contrary to a notice under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the construction, maintenance, operation or conduct of ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road if the construction, maintenance, operation or conduct—
 - (a) conforms to requirements specified by the chief executive by gazette notice; or

- (b) is done as required by a contract entered into with the chief executive.
- (5) An approval or requirements under this section may be subject to conditions (including conditions about the payment of fees and other charges) fixed by the chief executive.
- (6) If approval is required under subsection (2) for ancillary works and encroachments that are road access works, the approval—
 - (a) may only be given if there is a permitted road access location under a decision in force under section 62(1) in relation to the road access works;² and
 - (b) is in force only while the decision specifying the permitted road access location remains in force.
- (7) A thing is not done contrary to this section if it is permitted under the *Land Act 1994*, the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, the *Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007* or an Act about local government.

51 Presumptions about advertising notices

- (1) This section applies to a prosecution for an offence against section 50(3) in relation to an advertising notice.
- (2) Each person whose product or service is advertised on the notice is taken to maintain the notice, unless the person proves the advertisement was placed without the person's knowledge or permission.

52 Alteration etc. of ancillary works and encroachments

- (1) If ancillary works and encroachments are constructed, maintained, operated or conducted contrary to section 50 (Ancillary works and encroachments), the chief executive may—
 - (a) cause them to be altered, relocated, made safe or removed; or

² For an application to obtain a permitted road access location, see section 62 (Management of access between individual properties and State-controlled roads).

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (b) for activities—direct that their conduct be altered or that they stop being conducted.
- (2) A person who constructed, maintained or operated ancillary works and encroachments contrary to section 50 is liable to pay to the chief executive the cost of altering or relocating them, making them safe or removing them.
- (3) If ancillary works and encroachments are removed under subsection (1), the chief executive may cause them to be sold or destroyed.
- (4) If the chief executive is of the opinion that ancillary works and encroachments, or the use of ancillary works and encroachments, that were constructed, maintained, operated or conducted on a State-controlled road under an approval, requirements or contract under section 50—
 - (a) by themselves or with other factors—
 - (i) are creating or may in the future create a traffic hazard; or
 - (ii) are reducing or may in the future reduce safety; or
 - (iii) are having or may in the future have an adverse effect on traffic operations; or
 - (b) require emergency action; or
 - (c) have become or may in the future become an obstacle to the carrying out of road works on the road or to the construction, augmentation, alteration or maintenance of public utility plant on the road;

the chief executive may cause them to be, or direct that they be, altered, relocated, made safe or removed or, for activities, direct that their conduct be altered or that they stop being conducted.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply to road access works.
- (6) A person must comply with a direction under this section.
Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.
- (7) If ancillary works and encroachments are altered, relocated, made safe or removed because of a direction under subsection (4), the chief executive may enter into an agreement with the owner of the ancillary works and encroachments for making a

contribution towards the cost of the alteration, relocation, making safe or removal.

Subdivision 2 Special arrangements about access

53 Definitions

In this subdivision—

declaration has the meaning given by section 54(1).

land, adjacent to a State-controlled road, includes land that is not adjacent to the road but is benefited by an easement, registered under the *Land Title Act 1994*—

- (a) that is over land that is adjacent to the road; and
- (b) that starts at the boundary between the land mentioned in paragraph (a) and the road.

owner includes a lessee under the *Land Act 1994*.

permitted road access location means a permitted road access location under a decision in force under section 62(1).

road access location means a location on a property boundary between land and a road for the entry or exit of traffic.

State-controlled road includes a road or land that the chief executive has notified the relevant local government in writing is intended to become a State-controlled road.

54 Limited access roads

- (1) The chief executive, by gazette notice complying with sections 56 and 57, may declare part or all of a State-controlled road to be a limited access road (a *declaration*).
- (2) For each limited access road proposed to be declared, the chief executive must make a policy about the application of section 62 to access between the limited access road and adjacent land.

- (3) For a State-controlled road that is a limited access road under section 516(1), the chief executive may—
 - (a) develop a policy about the application of section 62 to access between the road and adjacent land; and
 - (b) publish a gazette notice complying with section 57 about the policy.
- (4) If a gazette notice mentioned in subsection (1) or (3) is published for a limited access road, the chief executive—
 - (a) must ensure there is always a policy for the road while it is a limited access road; and
 - (b) by gazette notice complying with section 57, may replace the policy as it exists at any time for the road; and
 - (c) without a gazette notice, may amend the policy under section 58; and
 - (d) must apply the policy as made, amended or replaced.

55 Local government to be consulted on proposed declaration or policy

The chief executive must, before giving effect to a proposal to publish a gazette notice to make, amend or revoke a declaration or to make, amend or replace a policy for a limited access road—

- (a) notify each local government, that the chief executive considers is affected by the proposal, of the proposal; and
- (b) give each notified local government a reasonable opportunity to make a submission to the chief executive on the proposal.

56 Information in s 54 gazette notice about a declaration

A gazette notice under section 54(1) must state—

- (a) the reasons for the declaration; and
- (b) that any person whose interests are affected by the declaration may—

- (i) under section 485—ask for the decision to be reviewed and appeal against the reviewed decision; and
- (ii) under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5—ask for the decision or the reviewed decision to be stayed.

57 Information in s 54 gazette notice about new or replacement policy

- (1) A gazette notice under section 54(1), (3)(b) or (4)(b) for a limited access road must state the following—
 - (a) that there is a policy, that will be applied, about the application of section 62 to access between the road and adjacent land;
 - (b) if the policy is replacing another policy, that a policy identified in the notice is being replaced;
 - (c) the text of section 61;
 - (d) either—
 - (i) the text of the policy; or
 - (ii) a notice that the policy is available for inspection, free of charge, during business hours at stated places;
 - (e) that the policy may be amended at any time without a gazette notice if—
 - (i) the amendment merely changes or repeals specific provision for 1 or more particular properties; and
 - (ii) the owner or occupier of each property has been given written notice of the amendment;
 - (f) that any person whose interests are affected by a policy, or, if the policy is a replacement policy, any change of the policy being replaced, may—
 - (i) under section 485—ask for the decision to be reviewed and appeal against the reviewed decision; and

- (ii) under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5—ask for the decision or the reviewed decision to be stayed.
- (2) If the policy for the limited access road is replacing another policy, the rights mentioned in subsection (1)(f) of a person mentioned in subsection (1)(f) are limited to any change the policy makes to the replaced policy.

58 Amendment of policy for a limited access road in limited circumstances

- (1) The chief executive may amend a policy for a limited access, as opposed to replacing the policy, if—
 - (a) the amendment is a mere change or repeal of a specific provision for 1 or more particular properties; and
 - (b) the chief executive has given the owner or occupier of each property written notice of the amendment.
- (2) The written notice mentioned in subsection (1)(b) must state—
 - (a) the notice is given under this section; and
 - (b) the reasons for the decision; and
 - (c) that any person whose interests are affected by the decision may—
 - (i) under section 485—ask for the decision to be reviewed and appeal against the reviewed decision; and
 - (ii) under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5—ask for the decision or the reviewed decision to be stayed.

59 Gazette notices must show location of limited access road

A gazette notice under section 54 must contain enough information to allow the location of the limited access road to be identified, for example by including the following information—

- (a) the points at which the limited access road starts or ends;
- (b) its alignment;
- (c) the boundaries of the State-controlled road to which limitation of access is to be applied.

60 Advertisement of gazette notice

The publishing of a gazette notice under section 54 must be advertised in a newspaper circulating in the area of the limited access road, or if there is no newspaper circulating in the area, in a newspaper circulating throughout the State.

61 Offence for limited access roads

A person must not construct or change a physical means of entry or exit for traffic between land and a limited access road without first obtaining a decision under section 62(1) that authorises the construction or change.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

62 Management of access between individual properties and State-controlled roads

- (1) The chief executive may, for 1 or more State-controlled roads and particular adjacent land, on application by a person with an interest in the land or the chief executive's own initiative, make a written decision stating any of the following—
 - (a) the location or locations at which access between the land and the road is permitted (a *permitted road access location*);
 - (b) restrictions on the use of a permitted road access location;
 - (c) conditions on the use of a permitted road access location;
 - (d) where particular road access works, or a stated type of road access works, must be situated;

- (e) conditions or restrictions on the use of road access works;
 - (f) that access at a location or locations is no longer permitted;
 - (g) that road access works for construction at a place must be of a stated type, standard or extent or be constructed in a stated way;
 - (h) that either the type, construction or extent of existing road access works must be changed in a way stated by the chief executive or the use of the works must be discontinued;
 - (i) that all access between the road and the land is prohibited or no longer prohibited;
 - (j) that stated existing road access works must be removed by the owner within a stated reasonable time;
 - (k) without limiting paragraphs (f) to (j), that anything mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e) is changed or must be changed as stated in the decision.
- (2) A condition or restriction under subsection (1) may, for example, be any of the following—
- (a) a prohibition on the use of the permitted road access location or road access works by pedestrians;
 - (b) a prohibition on turns by vehicles going in or out of the land;
 - (c) a restriction on the type and number of vehicles the owner, occupier or person who applied for the decision may allow to use the permitted road access location;
 - (d) a requirement that the owner, occupier or person who applied for the decision take reasonable, or stated reasonable, steps to ensure the permitted road access location is used by others in accordance with the conditions;
 - (e) a restriction on when the permitted road access location may be used.
- (3) All or part of a decision may be limited to a stated period by reference to time or circumstance.

- (4) A decision must be consistent with any policy under section 54 that is applicable to the decision.

63 Chief executive may require additional information from applicant

The chief executive may—

- (a) require an applicant for a decision under section 62(1) to give the chief executive any additional information the chief executive reasonably needs to decide the application; and
- (b) refuse to consider the application until the applicant gives the required information.

64 Decision under s 62(1) may impose construction or financial obligation

A decision under subsection 62(1) made on application by a person with an interest in the land, other than on an application in compliance with a direction given under section 69, may include either or both of the following conditions—

- (a) that the applicant construct, pay for, or contribute to the cost of, stated road access works to be constructed to a stated standard;
- (b) that the applicant maintain, pay for, or contribute to the cost of, maintaining stated road access works to a stated standard.

65 Limitation on new decisions under s 62(1)

If there is a permitted road access location for land, the chief executive may make a new decision under section 62(1) for the land on the chief executive's own initiative only if the chief executive considers the permitted road access location, road access works associated with it, or the use of either of them—

- (a) by themselves, or with other factors—
 - (i) are creating or may in the future create a traffic hazard; or

- (ii) are reducing or may in the future reduce safety; or
- (iii) are having or may in the future have an adverse effect on traffic operations; or
- (b) require emergency action; or
- (c) has become or may in the future become an obstacle to—
 - (i) the carrying out of road works on a State-controlled road; or
 - (ii) the construction, augmentation, alteration or maintenance of ancillary works and encroachments, or public utility plant, on a State-controlled road.

66 Road access works within State-controlled road

- (1) To remove doubt, it is declared that—
 - (a) a decision under section 62(1) does not give rise to any rights whether beneficial or otherwise in any property that is on, or part of, a State-controlled road; and
 - (b) section 62 does not limit the chief executive's powers to change, remove, construct or deal with road access works to the extent they are on, or part of, a State-controlled road.
- (2) Also, it is declared that the chief executive is not obliged to consider making or obliged to make a decision for a person under section 62(1) in relation to road access works to the extent they are on, or part of, a State-controlled road if none of the following circumstances relevant to the decision exist—
 - (a) action by the chief executive in substance changing the effect of a previous decision, binding on the person, in force under section 62(1) about anything mentioned in section 62(1)(a) to (c);
 - (b) action by the chief executive affecting a written agreement under this Act between the chief executive and the person bound by a decision under 62(1).
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the discretion of the chief executive under section 62(1).

67 Notice of decision under s 62(1)

- (1) If the chief executive makes a decision under section 62(1), the chief executive must give written notice of the decision to each of the following persons—
 - (a) the owner of the land;
 - (b) the occupier of the land;
 - (c) any person who may have applied for the decision.
- (2) The notice must state the following—
 - (a) the notice is given under this section;
 - (b) the reasons for the decision;
 - (c) the person is bound by the decision because of section 70;
 - (d) the text of section 70;
 - (e) that any person whose interests are affected by the decision may—
 - (i) under section 485—ask for the decision to be reviewed and appeal against the reviewed decision; and
 - (ii) under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5—ask for the decision or the reviewed decision to be stayed;
 - (f) that there is no guarantee of the continuation of road access arrangements, as this depends on future traffic safety and efficiency circumstances.
- (3) A person who has an interest in particular land may ask the chief executive, in writing, to give the person a copy of any decision in force under section 62(1) for the land.
- (4) The chief executive must give the person the copy.

68 Other persons may, by notice, also become bound by a decision under s 62(1)

- (1) If a particular person is not already bound by a decision under section 62(1), the chief executive may—

- (a) give the person a copy of the decision and of section 70; and
 - (b) notify the person, in writing, that the person is bound, under this section, by the decision.
- (2) A person notified under subsection (1) is bound by the decision.

69 Direction to owner or occupier to apply for permitted road access location

- (1) This section applies to land adjacent to a State-controlled road, if there is no decision in force under section 62(1) for the land.
- (2) The chief executive may give a person who is the owner or occupier of the land a written direction that the person must do either or both of the following—
 - (a) within 28 days of the direction, apply under section 62(1) to have the chief executive make a decision about access between the land and the State-controlled road;
 - (b) not use, or permit anyone else to use, any road access location on any boundary between the land and the State-controlled road until the person has applied to the chief executive for a decision under section 62(1).
- (3) The direction must state the penalty for not complying with the direction.
- (4) A person given a direction under subsection (2) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—200 penalty units.

70 Offences about road access locations and road access works, relating to decisions under s 62(1)

- (1) This section applies to—
 - (a) a person who has been given notice under section 67 or 68 of a decision under section 62(1) about access between a State-controlled road and adjacent land; and

- (b) all present owners of that adjacent land if the decision was made in conjunction with a development approval issued under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*;³ and
 - (c) all future owners of that adjacent land if—
 - (i) the decision was made in conjunction with a development approval issued under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*; and
 - (ii) the approval does not indicate that the decision does not apply to future owners.
- (2) A person to whom this section applies must not—
- (a) obtain access between the land and the State-controlled road other than at a location at which access is permitted under the decision; or
 - (b) obtain access using road access works to which the decision applies, if the works do not comply with the decision and the noncompliance was within the person's control; or
 - (c) obtain any other access between the land and the road contrary to the decision; or
 - (d) use a road access location or road access works contrary to the decision; or
 - (e) contravene a condition stated in the decision; or
 - (f) permit another person to do a thing mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e); or
 - (g) fail to remove road access works in accordance with the decision.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (3) However, subsection (2)(g) does not apply to a person who is bound by the decision because of section 68.

3 For access to approval details, see the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 5.7.4 (Documents assessment manager must keep available for inspection and purchase).

71 Chief executive may take steps to prevent or deal with contravention

- (1) The chief executive may take reasonable and necessary steps to prevent, or protect the public from the consequences of, a person's contravention of section 70.
- (2) If the chief executive takes steps under subsection (1), because a person contravenes or attempts to contravene section 70, the chief executive may recover from the person as a debt the reasonable costs of taking the steps.

72 Chief executive may supply or contribute to new access arrangements

- (1) This section applies if a decision under section 62(1) has an effect mentioned in section 73(1) or (2), and section 74 does not prevent the payment of compensation or remove the chief executive's liability to pay compensation.
- (2) The chief executive may enter into an agreement with the owner, or the owner and the occupier, of the land for—
 - (a) the supply by the chief executive of, or a contribution towards the supply by the chief executive of, alternative road access works between the State-controlled road and the adjacent land or between the adjacent land and another road; or
 - (b) the carrying out, or a contribution towards the carrying out, of other works in relation to the land.

73 Compensation

- (1) This section applies if a decision under section 62(1) has the effect that all access between a State-controlled road and particular adjacent land is prohibited and—
 - (a) there is—
 - (i) no practical alternative road access location for the land, that is, the land becomes effectively landlocked; and

- (ii) no previous decision in force under section 62(1) under which the land was effectively landlocked;
or
 - (b) there is a permitted road access location between the land and the road, and paragraph (a) does not apply.
- (2) This section also applies if a decision under section 62(1) has the effect of changing in substance the effect of a previous decision in force under section 62(1) about anything mentioned in 62(1)(a) to (c) other than in a way that has the effect mentioned in subsection (1).
- (3) However, this section only applies if the owner or occupier claiming compensation is adversely affected by the decision and—
 - (a) an agreement can not be reached with the chief executive under section 72; or
 - (b) the chief executive decides it is not practicable to take action under section 72.
- (4) The owner or occupier may recover as a debt from the chief executive compensation for the diminution in value because of the prohibition or change.
- (5) To remove doubt, it is declared that—
 - (a) in deciding compensation, access to and from the land that could be made available at other locations must be taken into account; and
 - (b) compensation is not payable to the extent that the diminution in value is attributable to a prohibition or change that affects—
 - (i) the supply of access to and from a traffic stream; or
 - (ii) road works mentioned in paragraph (b) of the definition *road access works*.

74 Cases where compensation not payable

- (1) Compensation is payable under section 73 to a person only if a claim is given to the chief executive within 1 year after—
 - (a) the day when the relevant decision took effect; or

- (b) the day when the person was first notified by the chief executive of the decision;
- whichever is the later.
- (2) However, the chief executive may allow a claim to be made at a later time.
- (3) The chief executive is not liable to pay compensation for action under this subdivision in relation to land if action is taken to acquire the land.
- (4) Also, the chief executive is not liable to pay compensation for the effect of a decision under section 62(1) made on an application by a person with an interest in the land in any of the following circumstances—
- (a) if—
- (i) there is a proposed, ongoing or completed development of the land that involves a material change of use of premises or reconfiguring a lot; and
- (ii) the development was taken into account in making the decision, and the decision has the effect mentioned in section 73(1)(a);
- (b) if—
- (i) there is a proposed, ongoing or completed development of the land that—
- (A) involves a material change of use of premises or reconfiguring a lot; or
- (B) has had or is likely to have a significant impact on traffic safety or efficiency on the State-controlled road to which the decision relates; and
- (ii) the development was taken into account in making the decision, and the decision has the effect mentioned in section 73(1)(b);
- (c) if the decision has the effect mentioned in section 73(2).
- (5) Subsection (4) applies whether or not the application results from action taken under section 69.

- (6) For subsection (4)(a) and (b), *development, material change of use, premises and reconfiguring a lot* have the meaning given by the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, schedule 10.

75 Conditions in development approval under Integrated Planning Act 1997

For sections 72 to 74, if—

- (a) a development approval under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* includes conditions about access between land and a State-controlled road; and
- (b) the conditions were included because of the chief executive's response as a concurrence agency for the development application; and
- (c) the development approval has not lapsed under that Act; a decision, that includes the conditions, is taken to be in force under section 62(1) for the proposed development of the land.

Subdivision 3 Roadside facilities

76 Roadside facilities

- (1) The chief executive may supply, or enter into an agreement with another person for the supply of, roadside service centres, roadside rest facilities and other roadside businesses adjacent to or near State-controlled roads.
- (2) The agreement may include—
 - (a) arrangements for supplying access to the facility from the road; and
 - (b) provision for payment of amounts to the chief executive, whether by lump sum or annual rental, in consideration for supplying the access or for supplying access to the traffic stream.

Division 3 Public utility plant on State-controlled roads

77 Application of div 3

This division does not apply to—

- (a) public utility plant constructed under the *Electricity Act 1994*; or
- (b) gas infrastructure, or the carrying out of gas infrastructure work, under the *Gas Supply Act 2003*.

78 Location

For the purposes of this division, the location of public utility plant on a State-controlled road includes the line, level and boundary of the plant on the road.

79 Chief executive's requirements for public utility plant

- (1) The chief executive may, by written notice to the owner of public utility plant on a State-controlled road, make requirements about matters prescribed under a regulation in relation to the plant.
- (2) The requirements may include the imposition of conditions, including conditions about the payment of a fee or other charge fixed by the chief executive.

80 Specification of chief executive's requirements about public utility plant

- (1) The construction, augmentation, alteration or maintenance of public utility plant on a State-controlled road must be undertaken in accordance with the chief executive's requirements and at the expense of the owner of the plant.
- (2) Road works on a State-controlled road made necessary by the construction, augmentation, alteration or maintenance of public utility plant on a State-controlled road must be undertaken in accordance with the chief executive's requirements and at the expense of the owner of the plant.

- (3) Requirements mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) are to be notified in writing to the owner of the plant within a reasonable period.

81 Information by owner of public utility plant to chief executive

- (1) A person who wants to take action mentioned in section 80 (Specification of chief executive's requirements about public utility plant) must give a written notice to the chief executive of the person's intention to carry out work on a State-controlled road within a reasonable time before taking the action.
- (2) If public utility plant is constructed, augmented, altered or maintained on a State-controlled road, the owner of the plant must prepare records that adequately define the location of the plant on the road at the time of the construction, augmentation, alteration or maintenance of the plant.
- (3) The owner of public utility plant on a State-controlled road must, if asked by the chief executive, supply information to the chief executive to define adequately the location of the plant in a specified area.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—40 penalty units.

82 Liability for damage or expenses

- (1) Unless the chief executive otherwise agrees, the chief executive is not liable for damage caused by the chief executive to public utility plant on a State-controlled road if—
 - (a) the chief executive had, before the damage was caused, asked for information under section 81(3) (Information by owner of public utility plant to chief executive) from the owner of the plant and—
 - (i) the owner had not, within a reasonable time, complied with the request; and
 - (ii) the damage was caused because of the failure to comply with the request; or
 - (b) information supplied to the chief executive under section 81(3) does not define in adequate detail the

location of the plant and the damage was caused because of the failure to define in adequate detail the location of the plant; or

- (c) the damage was caused because of the plant having been constructed, augmented, altered or maintained other than under the chief executive's requirements under this division.
- (2) If the chief executive incurs additional expense in carrying out road works on a State-controlled road because—
- (a) the owner of public utility plant had not supplied within a reasonable time information asked for by the chief executive under section 81(3); or
 - (b) information supplied to the chief executive did not define in adequate detail the location of public utility plant; or
 - (c) public utility plant had not been constructed, augmented, altered or maintained under the chief executive's requirements;

the owner of the plant is liable to pay to the chief executive the additional expense.

- (3) If the construction of road works by or for the chief executive requires the removal or replacement of public utility plant on a State-controlled road, the chief executive can not be compelled to approve the replacement or reconstruction of the plant in its previous location and form.
- (4) If the chief executive approves the replacement or reconstruction of plant, the replacement or reconstruction must be done under the chief executive's requirements.

83 Chief executive and owner of public utility plant may share costs

The chief executive may arrange with the owner of public utility plant (whether existing or proposed) for the sharing by the chief executive and the owner of the cost of all or any of—

- (a) acquisition of land associated with the plant; or

- (b) construction, augmentation, alteration or maintenance of the plant; or
- (c) construction of road works affected by the plant;
including all necessary preliminary costs associated with the acquisition, construction, augmentation, alteration or maintenance.

Part 6 State toll road corridor land and franchised roads

Division 1 Preliminary

84 Objectives of part

The objectives of this part are—

- (a) to assist and encourage private investment in the construction, maintenance and operation of road transport infrastructure; and
- (b) by the involvement of private investment, to enable road transport infrastructure projects to be undertaken at an earlier time than would otherwise be possible; and
- (c) to provide an appropriate management structure for the construction, maintenance and operation of road transport infrastructure on a commercial basis.

Division 2 State toll road corridor land

84A Declaration of land as State toll road corridor land

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, declare the following land to be State toll road corridor land—
 - (a) land that is a road under the *Land Act 1994*;

- (b) land, not mentioned in paragraph (a), that is held by the State.
- (2) The land must be—
 - (a) identified specifically in the gazette notice; or
 - (b) identified generally in the gazette notice, and identified specifically in documents described in the gazette notice and available to be read at an office of the department mentioned in the gazette notice.
- (3) The declaration of land as State toll road corridor land may be subject to conditions, included in the declaration under subsection (1), the Minister considers necessary or desirable in the circumstances.

84B State toll road corridor land on rail corridor land

- (1) This section applies if, under section 84A, the Minister intends to declare a road, or part of a road, that crosses rail corridor land and continues on the other side of the rail corridor land to be State toll road corridor land.
- (2) Before making the declaration, the Minister must—
 - (a) consult with the railway manager, if any, for the rail corridor land; and
 - (b) give the railway manager a reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the Minister about the intended declaration.
- (3) If the Minister decides to declare the road, or part of the road, to be State toll road corridor land, the declaration under section 84A must also declare the part of the rail corridor land where it is crossed by the road to be a common area (***common area***) for the rail corridor land and the State toll road corridor land.
- (4) When the common area is declared—
 - (a) the relevant person may construct, maintain and operate a toll road on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as rail corridor land; and

Examples for paragraph (a)—

- a bridge or other structure over a railway

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- a bridge or other structure that allows the toll road to pass under the railway
 - (b) the railway manager, if any, for the rail corridor land may construct, maintain and operate a railway on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a toll road; and
 - (c) the railway manager and its agents or employees do not have any liability for the toll road or its use or operation on the common area.
- (5) Unless the relevant person and the railway manager, if any, for the rail corridor land otherwise agree—
- (a) subject to section 251, the relevant person is responsible for maintaining a toll road on the common area; and
 - (b) if the toll road on the common area stops being used, the relevant person is responsible for the cost of removing road transport infrastructure from the common area and restoring the railway.
- (6) The State is taken not to be in breach of any of its obligations in a sublease of the rail corridor land, whether entered into before or after the commencement of this section, between the State and the railway manager by—
- (a) the Minister's declaration; or
 - (b) anything done by the chief executive under this chapter for the common area.
- (7) If a declaration under section 84A includes a common area—
- (a) the chief executive must, as soon as practicable, give a copy of the gazette notice of the declaration to the registrar of titles; and
 - (b) the registrar of titles must record the declaration on the relevant lease of the rail corridor land to the State and any affected sublease in the leasehold land register; and
 - (c) any existing common area on the part of the rail corridor land where it is crossed by the road is, on the publication of the declaration, extinguished.
- (8) In this section—
- relevant person***, for State toll road corridor land, means—

- (a) the chief executive; or
- (b) if the State toll road corridor land has been leased—the person to whom the land has been leased.

84C Effect on land of State toll road corridor land declaration

- (1) If a road, or part of a road, under the *Land Act 1994* is declared under section 84A to be State toll road corridor land, the road or part—
 - (a) stops being a road under that Act; and
 - (b) becomes unallocated State land.
- (2) If a lot, or part of a lot, under the *Land Title Act 1994* is declared under section 84A to be State toll road corridor land, the lot or part becomes unallocated State land.
- (3) If land, other than land mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) or unallocated State land, is declared under section 84A to be State toll road corridor land, the land becomes unallocated State land.
- (4) The Governor in Council must lease State toll road corridor land to the State under the *Land Act 1994*, section 17.
- (5) The lease is in perpetuity and, if demanded, for a rent of \$1 a year.
- (6) The State may lease State toll road corridor land to another person.
- (6A) A person to whom the State has leased State toll road corridor land, or a person who holds a lease under the lease from the State, may lease the State toll road corridor land to another person.
- (7) Each lease under subsection (6) or (6A) may include an option to renew the lease.
- (8) The terms of the lease under subsection (6), including an option to renew the lease, and a renewed lease are to be decided by the Minister.
- (9) The *Land Act 1994*, sections 157, 183, 204, 211 and 336(2)(a) and (c) do not apply to a lease or sublease of State toll road corridor land.

Division 3 Franchised roads

85 Power to enter into road franchise agreements

- (1) The Minister may, for the State, enter into an agreement (a *road franchise agreement*) with a person under which, or as part of which, the person is to invest in the construction, maintenance or operation of road transport infrastructure.
- (2) The agreement must be consistent with—
 - (a) the coordination plan; and
 - (b) the objectives of this Act; and
 - (c) the current transport infrastructure strategies; and
 - (d) the obligations about government supported transport infrastructure set out in section 9.
- (3) The agreement may include, for example—
 - (a) provisions about the ownership of the road transport infrastructure; or
 - (b) provisions about tolls for the use of the road transport infrastructure; or
 - (c) provisions about administration charges in relation to tolls for the use of the road transport infrastructure.

85A Franchised road on rail corridor land

- (1) If, under section 85, the Minister intends to enter into a road franchise agreement involving the construction, maintenance or operation of a road, or part of a road, that crosses rail corridor land and continues on the other side of the rail corridor land, the Minister must—
 - (a) consult with the railway manager, if any, for the rail corridor land; and
 - (b) give the railway manager a reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the Minister about the intended declaration.
- (2) If the Minister enters into the road franchise agreement, the Minister must, by gazette notice, declare the part of the rail

corridor land where it is crossed by the road to be a common area (*common area*) for the rail corridor land and the franchised road.

- (3) The declaration of the common area must be made as soon as practicable after the Minister enters into the road franchise agreement.
- (4) After the common area is declared—
 - (a) the franchisee may construct, maintain or operate a franchised road on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as rail corridor land; and
Examples for paragraph (a)—
 - a bridge or other structure over a railway
 - a bridge or other structure that allows the franchised road to pass under the railway
 - (b) the railway manager, if any, for the rail corridor land may construct, maintain and operate a railway on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a franchised road; and
 - (c) the railway manager and its agents or employees do not have any liability for the franchised road or its use or operation on the common area.
- (5) Unless the franchisee and the railway manager, if any, for the rail corridor land otherwise agree—
 - (a) subject to section 251, the franchisee is responsible for maintaining a franchised road on the common area; and
 - (b) if the franchised road on the common area stops being used, the franchisee is responsible for the cost of removing road transport infrastructure from the common area and restoring the railway.
- (6) The State is taken not to be in breach of any of its obligations in a sublease of the rail corridor land, whether entered into before or after the commencement of this section, between the State and the railway manager by—
 - (a) the road franchise agreement; or
 - (b) anything done by the franchisee under this chapter for the common area.

- (7) After the common area is declared—
- (a) the chief executive must, as soon as practicable, give a copy of the gazette notice of the declaration to the registrar of titles; and
 - (b) the registrar of titles must record the declaration on the relevant lease of the rail corridor land to the State and any affected sublease in the leasehold land register; and
 - (c) any existing common area on the part of the rail corridor land where it is crossed by the franchised road is, on the publication of the declaration, extinguished.

85B Application of Queensland Heritage Act 1992 for development for a franchised road

- (1) This section applies to development for a franchised road if the development is proposed to be carried out in relation to a registered place under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.
- (2) The development is taken to be development proposed to be carried out by the State to which section 45 of that Act applies.
- (3) In this section—
development see the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 1.3.2.

86 Tabling of road franchise agreements

The Minister must table each road franchise agreement, and each amendment of a road franchise agreement, in the Legislative Assembly as soon as practicable after it is entered into.

87 Report on operation of part

Each annual report of the department must include a report on the operation of this part during the financial year to which the report relates.

88 Recovery of money

If a road franchise agreement provides that the Minister may recover an amount from a franchisee, the amount may be recovered as a debt payable by the franchisee to the State.

89 Rateability of land

(1) In this section—

road franchise agreement land means land on which is situated road transport infrastructure to which a road franchise agreement applies.

(2) A regulation may provide that road franchise agreement land is not rateable under the *Local Government Act 1993* or the *City of Brisbane Act 1924*.

90 Application of other provisions of this chapter

(1) The provisions of parts 1 to 5, and regulations made for the parts, apply to a franchised road as if it were a State-controlled road.

(2) A regulation may—

- (a) prescribe changes to the way the provisions apply to a particular franchised road; or
- (b) declare that some of the provisions do not apply to a particular franchised road.

91 Guarantees and undertakings

For the purpose of giving guarantees or undertakings to a franchisee, the following sections of the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982* apply, with all necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation, to the franchisee as if the franchisee were a statutory body within the meaning of the Act—

- section 14 (Conditions precedent to financial arrangements and other matters)
- section 16 (Guarantees for the State)
- section 18 (Requirement for security)

- section 19 (Guarantee may include waiver of immunity and other provisions)
- section 20 (Guarantee not affected by transfer of liability)
- part 3, division 3 (Consequences if payment required under guarantee).

Part 7 Toll roads

Division 1 Preliminary

92 Definitions for pt 7

In this part—

designated vehicle means a vehicle, other than an exempt vehicle, of a type liable for a toll under a gazette notice under section 93.

E toll system means an electronic system operated by a toll road operator for the recording, or the recording and meeting, of liability for a toll for use of the toll road.

prescribed time, for a notice given to a person under division 3, means 30 days, or the greater number of days stated in the notice, after the notice is given.

toll road means a road, or part of a road, in relation to which a toll has become payable for use of the road or part of the road, under a declaration under section 93.

toll road operator means—

- if the relevant toll road is the subject of a road franchise agreement—the person stated in the agreement as the person who is to operate the toll road; or
- otherwise—the chief executive.

user administration charge, for a toll, means the user administration charge set, under a gazette notice under section

93, for persons making payment of the toll other than in cash or by use of a touch tag or the E toll system.

Division 2 Toll roads and toll payment requirements

93 Tolls

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, declare a toll may be payable for use of any of the following—
 - (a) a State-controlled road or part of a State-controlled road;
 - (b) a franchised road or part of a franchised road;
 - (c) a road to be constructed under a road franchise agreement;
 - (d) State toll road corridor land or part of State toll road corridor land.
- (2) A declaration under subsection (1) must include notice of the matters mentioned in schedule 5 for the toll road.
- (3) A toll may be set in a way that applies differently—
 - (a) to different classes of vehicles; or
 - (b) by reference to stated exceptions or factors.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not limit schedule 5 or the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*.
- (5) An administration charge, under a gazette notice under subsection (1), for a toll must not be more than the reasonable cost, under this division, of issuing a notice for, and collecting, the unpaid toll and administration charge for the toll.
- (6) A user administration charge, under a gazette notice under subsection (1), for a toll must not be more than the reasonable cost, under this division, of administering and collecting payment of the toll.

93A Application of Queensland Heritage Act 1992 for development for a toll road

- (1) This section applies to development for a toll road if the development is proposed to be carried out in relation to a registered place under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.
- (2) The development is taken to be development proposed to be carried out by the State to which section 45 of that Act applies.
- (3) In this section—
development see the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 1.3.2.

94 Liability for toll and user administration charge and satisfying the liability

- (1) The driver of a designated vehicle entering, or on, a toll road is liable, at each toll plaza through which the vehicle passes, for—
 - (a) the toll payable at the toll plaza for the use of the toll road by the vehicle; and
 - (b) if the driver satisfies the driver's liability under paragraph (a) other than in cash or by use of a touch tag or the E toll system—the user administration charge for the toll.
- (2) The amount of any unpaid toll or user administration charge may be recovered by the toll road operator as a debt from the driver, subject to any applicable agreement made by the toll road operator.
- (3) However, the driver is not liable to pay the amount of the user administration charge for the toll if the toll is unpaid because—
 - (a) the driver's transponder or other electronic device is faulty through no fault of the driver and the driver is unaware it is faulty; or
 - (b) the E toll system is faulty or otherwise inoperable.
- (3A) The driver may satisfy the driver's liability for the toll payable at a toll plaza by—

- (a) if a part of the toll plaza is designated by appropriate signs as available for making a toll payment in cash—making a payment in cash of the toll payable; or
 - (b) if a part of the toll plaza is designated by appropriate signs as available for making a toll payment by using a touch tag—using a touch tag as required by the toll road operator; or
 - (c) if there is an E toll only pay point at the toll plaza, or another part of the toll plaza designated by appropriate signs as available for using the E toll system—using the E toll system as required under section 95(1); or
 - (d) if a gazette notice under section 93 provides another way of making the payment—making the payment in that way.
- (4) If the designated vehicle is at an E toll only pay point at the toll plaza, the driver may satisfy the driver's liability for the toll only by using the E toll system in accordance with the requirements of section 95(1).

95 Using the E toll system

- (1) The following requirements apply for using the E toll system to satisfy a driver's liability under section 94 for the toll payable at a toll plaza—
- (a) a properly operating transponder or other electronic device is in, or fitted to, the designated vehicle;
 - (b) the transponder or other device—
 - (i) was issued for a vehicle of the same type as the designated vehicle; and
 - (ii) is linked to a valid account for the E toll system operating for the toll road; and
 - (iii) properly activates the E toll system.
- (2) To remove doubt, it is declared that using the E toll system to satisfy the liability of a designated vehicle's driver for the toll payable at a toll plaza does not affect another contractual obligation owed by the driver or another person to a toll road

operator under an applicable agreement made by the toll road operator.

Example for subsection (2)—

The arrangements for a person's account with a toll road operator may provide that the person will be billed at the end of each month for all the times the transponder issued to the person has been used at toll plazas in the month.

Division 3 Failure to pay toll

96 Application of div 3

This division applies if—

- (a) a designated vehicle passes through a toll plaza; and
- (b) the driver does not, under section 94(3A), satisfy the driver's liability for the toll payable at the toll plaza.

97 Definition for div 3

In this division—

deferred toll amount means the total of the following amounts—

- (a) the amount of the toll for which the driver's liability was not satisfied under section 94(3A);
- (b) the amount of the administration charge for the toll.

98 Liability for administration charge in addition to unpaid toll

- (1) If this division applies to a driver, the driver immediately becomes liable to pay the toll road operator, in addition to the unpaid toll, the amount of the administration charge for the toll.
- (2) However, the driver is not liable under subsection (1) to pay the amount of the administration charge for the toll if the toll is unpaid because—

- (a) the driver's transponder or other electronic device is faulty through no fault of the driver and the driver is unaware it is faulty; or
- (b) the E toll system is faulty or otherwise inoperable.

99 Notice to vehicle's registered operator

- (1) The toll road operator may give a notice under this section only if the toll road operator has not received the deferred toll amount.
- (2) The toll road operator may give the registered operator of the vehicle a written notice in the approved form requiring the registered operator, within the prescribed time for the notice—
 - (a) to pay the toll road operator the deferred toll amount; or
 - (b) to give the toll road operator the registered operator's statutory declaration in the approved form containing information that—
 - (i) if the registered operator is an individual—establishes, to the extent it is reasonably practicable for the registered operator to do so, that the registered operator was not the driver; and
 - (ii) gives the toll road operator all the help the registered operator can reasonably give for establishing the driver's name and address.
- (3) The registered operator must comply with the notice given under subsection (2) unless the registered operator has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—15 penalty units.

- (4) For giving the notice under subsection (2), the registered operator's address for service may be taken to be the address recorded for the registered operator under the registration Act applying to the designated vehicle's registration.

99A Corporation may be taken to be driver of vehicle

- (1) This section applies if the registered operator of the vehicle—

- (a) is a corporation; and
 - (b) fails to give the toll road operator all the help, under section 99(2)(b)(ii), the registered operator can reasonably give to enable the toll road operator to establish the name and address of the driver of the vehicle.
- (2) The registered operator of the vehicle is taken to be the driver of the vehicle for sections 94 and 98.

100 Notice to information holder

- (1) The toll road operator may give a notice under this section only if the toll road operator—
- (a) has not received the deferred toll amount; and
 - (b) considers, on reasonable grounds, that a person (the *information holder*) other than the vehicle's registered operator has information that could help the toll road operator establish the name and address of the driver.
- (2) The toll road operator may give the information holder a written notice in the approved form requiring the information holder, within the prescribed time for the notice, to give the toll road operator a statutory declaration complying with subsection (3).
- (3) The statutory declaration must—
- (a) be made by the information holder; and
 - (b) be in the approved form; and
 - (c) contain information giving the toll road operator all the help the information holder can reasonably give for establishing the driver's name and address.
- (4) The information holder must comply with the notice given under subsection (2) unless the information holder has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—15 penalty units.

101 Notice to person identified as driver

- (1) The toll road operator may give a notice under this section only if the toll road operator—
 - (a) has not received the deferred toll amount; and
 - (b) considers, on reasonable grounds, that the toll road operator has correctly identified the person (the *identified person*) who was the driver.
- (2) The toll road operator may give the identified person a written notice in the approved form requiring the identified person, within the prescribed time for the notice—
 - (a) to pay the toll road operator the deferred toll amount; or
 - (b) to give the toll road operator the identified person's statutory declaration in the approved form containing information that—
 - (i) establishes, to the extent it is reasonably practicable for the identified person to do so, that the identified person was not the driver; and
 - (ii) gives the toll road operator all the help the identified person can reasonably give for establishing the driver's name and address.
- (3) The identified person must comply with the notice given under subsection (2) unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—15 penalty units.

102 Statutory declarations for div 3

- (1) A statutory declaration given by a person under this division may, if appropriate, be supported by statutory declarations in the approved form from other persons.
- (2) If a person required to give a statutory declaration under this division is a body corporate, the statutory declaration must be given by a person authorised to act for the body corporate.

103 Limit on offences

If this division applies more than once because of a failure to pay a toll at each of 2 or more toll plazas on the 1 toll road in a single journey, a person liable for an offence under this division arising out of the journey may not be punished for more than 1 offence.

Division 4 Miscellaneous**104 Confidentiality**

- (1) A person must not, intentionally or recklessly, disclose, allow access to, record or use personal information.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) However, a person may disclose, allow access to, record or use personal information—

(a) in the discharge of a function related to the administration of this part; or

(b) if authorised, expressly or impliedly—

(i) under another provision of this Act, or under another Act; or

(ii) by the individual whose identity is apparent, or can reasonably be ascertained, from the personal information; or

(c) for a proceeding in a court or tribunal, if the personal information is admissible as evidence in the proceeding; or

(d) if the purpose for which the action is taken is directly related to the purpose for which the personal information was obtained; or

(e) if the person believes on reasonable grounds that the action is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the life or health of an individual.

- (3) In this section—

administration of this part includes the operation of a toll road under this part.

personal information means information or an opinion, including information or an opinion forming part of a database, whether true or not, and whether recorded in a material form or not, that—

- (a) has been gained or otherwise brought into existence—
 - (i) through involvement in the administration of this part; or
 - (ii) because of an opportunity provided by involvement in the administration of this part; and
- (b) is about an individual whose identity is apparent, or can reasonably be ascertained, from the information or opinion.

105 Evidence and procedure

- (1) For this part—
 - (a) it is not necessary to prove the appointment of an official; and
 - (b) a signature purporting to be the signature of an official is evidence of the signature it purports to be; and
 - (c) a certificate stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—
 - (i) a stated place was or was not a toll road or part of a toll road;
 - (ii) a stated place was or was not a toll plaza or part of a toll plaza;
 - (iii) a stated person was or was not recorded as the registered operator of a stated vehicle;
 - (iv) a stated vehicle was or was not a designated vehicle of a stated type;
 - (v) the toll payable for a vehicle's use of a toll road has not been paid;

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (vi) the administration charge for a toll has not been paid;
 - (vii) a statutory declaration required for division 3 was or was not received;
 - (viii) a recording is a recording of a type mentioned in subsection (3).
- (2) A certificate—
- (a) may relate to a stated time or period of time; and
 - (b) if it is issued for a particular period, has the effect mentioned in subsection (1)(c) for the entire period.
- (3) A recording by a photographic, mechanical, electronic or other device for the purpose of administering this part, including for the operation of a toll road under this part, is evidence—
- (a) that the recording was made; and
 - (b) of the accuracy of the recording; and
 - (c) of the matters stated in the recording.
- (4) For this section—

certificate means a certificate purporting to be signed by an official.

official means—

- (a) the chief executive, or a suitably qualified officer or employee of the department acting under the authority of the chief executive; or
- (b) the chief executive officer, however named, of a toll road operator, or a suitably qualified employee of the toll road operator acting under the authority of the chief executive officer.

Part 8 Local government tollways

Division 1 Preliminary

105A Objectives of pt 8

The objectives of this part are—

- (a) to provide a framework for the management and operation of local government tollway corridor land; and
- (b) to ensure transport infrastructure on local government tollway corridor land is—
 - (i) developed as an integrated and affordable transport system consistent with public transport infrastructure and the existing road network; and
 - (ii) integrated with the objectives of land use planning; and
 - (iii) provided in a coordinated and efficient way with an acceptable level of community access; and
 - (iv) responsive to community needs and the challenges of further growth; and
 - (v) financially viable.

105B Definitions for pt 8

In this part—

approved tollway project means a tollway project approved under section 105C(2) to be an approved tollway project.

compliance notice see section 105GC(2).

declaration, for a local government tollway, means a declaration under section 105GA as in force from time to time.

designated vehicle means a vehicle, other than an exempt vehicle, of a type in relation to which a toll is payable under a notice under section 105ZB(1).

E toll system means an electronic system operated by a local government tollway operator for the recording, or the recording and meeting, of liability for a toll for use of the local government tollway.

final notice see section 105GF(3).

local government franchised road means land to which a local government tollway franchise agreement applies, and includes facilities identified in the local government tollway franchise agreement that are on or for the tollway and relate to the operation or servicing of the tollway or facilities for tollway users.

local government franchisee means a person with whom a local government has entered into a local government tollway franchise agreement.

local government tollway see section 105GA(5).

local government tollway corridor land—

- (a) for division 4—see section 105L; or
- (b) otherwise—means land declared under section 105H to be local government tollway corridor land.

local government tollway franchise agreement see section 105Y.

local government tollway infrastructure means transport infrastructure relating to local government tollways.

local government tollway infrastructure works means works done for—

- (a) constructing local government tollway infrastructure or things associated with local government tollway infrastructure; or
- (b) maintaining local government tollway infrastructure or things associated with local government tollway infrastructure; or
- (c) facilitating the operation of local government tollway infrastructure or things associated with local government tollway infrastructure.

local government tollway operator, for a local government tollway, means—

- (a) if the local government tollway is the subject of a local government tollway franchise agreement—the person stated in the agreement as the person who is to operate the local government tollway; or
- (b) otherwise—the relevant local government.

matter, in relation to a contravention, means any matter arising because of the contravention.

prescribed time, for a notice given to a person under division 6, subdivision 3, means 30 days, or the greater number of days stated in the notice, after the notice is given.

relevant notice see section 105GH(1).

revocation notice see section 105GD(2)(b).

schedule 5 step-in notice see section 105GF(2).

schedule 5A step-in notice see section 105GG(2).

suspension notice see section 105GD(2)(a).

tollway project means a project for the development and construction of a tollway, including local government tollway infrastructure.

user administration charge, for a toll, means the user administration charge set, under a notice under section 105ZB(1), for persons making payment of the toll other than in cash or by use of the E toll system.

Division 2 Approval of tollway project

105C Approval of tollway project

- (1) A local government may, by written notice given to the Minister, ask the Minister for approval for a tollway project.
- (2) The Minister may, by written notice given to the local government, approve the tollway project to be an approved tollway project.
- (3) Without limiting the matters to which the Minister may have regard in deciding whether to approve a tollway project, the Minister may have regard to the following matters—

- (a) whether the tollway project is viable or likely to be viable, including, for example, whether the tollway under the tollway project will be economically, financially and technically viable;
 - (b) whether the funding of the tollway project is viable or likely to be viable, including, for example, whether funding of the tollway project provides the local government with the best value for money outcome;
 - (c) whether the tollway project—
 - (i) meets an identified community need; and
 - (ii) fits with transport plans prepared by the State; and
 - (iii) is considered to be a priority by the State;
 - (d) whether the tollway project has an impact on other transport infrastructure policies, priorities and services;
 - (e) whether there is an alternative road for which a toll is not charged and that offers an acceptable level of service;
 - (f) the proposed methodology or strategy for charging tolls for use of the tollway.
- (4) The approval of a tollway project may be subject to conditions, included in the notice under subsection (2), about matters the Minister considers necessary or desirable in the circumstances, including, for example, a matter mentioned in subsection (3).
- (5) This section is in addition to and not in substitution for—
- (a) the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*; or
 - (b) the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*.

105E Minister may amend approval

- (1) This section applies if the Minister is reasonably satisfied there is a material change of a type mentioned in section 105ZOA to an approved tollway project.

- (2) The Minister may, at any time during the currency of the approval for the approved tollway project, amend the approval by written notice given to the local government.
- (3) The Minister may amend the approval by—
 - (a) imposing a condition on the approval; or
 - (b) amending a condition on the approval; or
 - (c) removing a condition on the approval.
- (4) For subsection (2), the Minister may amend the approval—
 - (a) because of a notice given under section 105ZOA of a material change; or
 - (b) on the Minister's own initiative.
- (5) An amendment of an approval takes effect on the day the notice of the amendment is given to the local government or the later day stated in the notice.

105F When approval has effect

An approval under section 105C(2)—

- (a) starts on the day the Minister gives the local government written notice under that subsection about the approval; and
- (b) ends on the earlier of the following days—
 - (i) the day the Minister declares, under section 105GA, the land the subject of the approved tollway project to be a local government tollway;
 - (ii) the day the Minister revokes the approval.

Note—

For the way in which the power to revoke an approval is exercisable, see the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 24AA.

Division 2A Local government tollway**Subdivision 1 Declaration****105G Request for declaration**

- (1) A local government that has an approved tollway project may, by written notice given to the Minister, ask the Minister to declare a local government tollway for the approved tollway project.
- (2) The request must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed local government tollway.
- (3) After receiving the application and the plan, the Minister may, by written notice given to the local government, ask the local government to give the Minister, within the reasonable time stated in the notice—
 - (a) further information or documents about the approved tollway project or proposed local government tollway; or
 - (b) a revised plan or another plan for the local government tollway.
- (4) If the local government does not comply with a request made under subsection (3), the Minister may make the decision about the declaration without the further information or document or revised or other plan.

105GA Declaration

- (1) If the Minister receives a request under section 105G, the Minister may, by gazette notice, declare that any of the following is a local government tollway—
 - (a) a local government franchised road or part of a local government franchised road;
 - (b) local government tollway corridor land or part of local government tollway corridor land.
- (2) Without limiting the matters to which the Minister may have regard in deciding whether to declare a local government

tollway for an approved tollway project, the Minister may have regard to the following matters—

- (a) whether there have been any material changes to the approved tollway project;
 - (b) whether the local government has complied with conditions to which, under division 2, the approved tollway project is subject;
 - (c) whether the local government has complied with all other requirements relevant to the approved tollway project under an Act.
- (3) The Minister may, by the gazette notice mentioned in subsection (1), impose the conditions that the Minister considers necessary in the circumstances on the declaration of a local government tollway.
- (4) A condition must be about a matter mentioned in schedule 5 or 5A.
- (5) In this Act, a *local government tollway* means a local government tollway declared under this section and, if the context permits, includes the maintenance or operation of the local government tollway.

105GB Amendment etc. of declaration or conditions at request of local government

- (1) A local government for which the declaration of a local government tollway has been made may, by written notice given to the Minister, ask the Minister—
- (a) to amend the description of the local government tollway because the boundaries of the land described in the declaration are not stated with adequate certainty; or
 - (b) to amend the declaration by including additional land in, or omitting land from, the declaration; or
 - (c) to impose, amend or remove a condition on the declaration about a matter mentioned in schedule 5 or 5A.

- (2) A request under subsection (1)(a) or (b) must be accompanied by a plan of the local government tollway, identifying the land for which the amendment is sought.
- (3) The Minister may, by gazette notice, amend the declaration as the Minister considers necessary or desirable in the circumstances.
- (4) If the local government makes a request under subsection (1)(c), the Minister may, by gazette notice—
 - (a) if the request relates to a condition mentioned in schedule 5—impose, amend or remove a condition on the declaration about a matter mentioned in schedule 5 as the Minister considers necessary or desirable; or
 - (b) if the request relates to a condition mentioned in schedule 5A—impose, amend or remove a condition on the declaration about a matter mentioned in schedule 5A as the Minister considers necessary or desirable.
- (5) An amendment of a declaration or the imposition, amendment or removal of a condition under this section—
 - (a) if the amendment relates to a request under subsection (1)(a)—is taken to have had effect from the day on which the declaration of the local government tollway took effect; or
 - (b) otherwise—takes effect from the day the gazette notice is published.

Subdivision 2 Compliance with conditions of declaration

105GC Compliance notice

- (1) This section applies if the Minister reasonably believes a condition imposed on a declaration of a local government tollway is being, or has been, contravened by—
 - (a) the local government; or
 - (b) if the local government has entered into a local government tollway franchise agreement for the tollway—the local government franchisee.

- (2) The Minister may give the local government a notice (a ***compliance notice***) requiring the local government—
- (a) if the local government is contravening, or has contravened, the condition—
 - (i) to stop contravening the condition; or
 - (ii) to stop contravening the condition and rectify the matter; or
 - (iii) to rectify the matter; or
 - (b) if the local government franchisee is contravening, or has contravened, the condition—
 - (i) to ensure the local government franchisee stops contravening the condition; or
 - (ii) to ensure the local government franchisee stops contravening the condition and the local government to rectify, or ensure the local government franchisee rectifies, the matter; or
 - (iii) to rectify, or ensure the local government franchisee rectifies, the matter.
- (3) The compliance notice must state the following—
- (a) that the Minister believes the local government or local government franchisee is contravening, or has contravened, a condition imposed on the declaration of the local government tollway;
 - (b) the condition the Minister believes is being, or has been, contravened;
 - (c) briefly, how it is believed the condition is being, or has been, contravened;
 - (d) if the notice requires the local government to rectify, or ensure the local government franchisee rectifies, a matter—
 - (i) the matter the Minister believes is reasonably capable of being rectified; and
 - (ii) the steps the local government must take to rectify, or ensure the local government franchisee rectifies, the matter; and

- (iii) the stated reasonable period, not less than 7 days after the day the compliance notice is given, in which the local government must take the steps or ensure the local government franchisee has taken the steps;
 - (e) that if the contravention continues or the matter is not rectified as required, the Minister may take action described in the notice under section 105GD, 105GF or 105GG.
- (4) If the local government has entered into a local government tollway franchise agreement for the local government tollway, the Minister must also give a copy of the compliance notice to the local government franchisee.
- (5) The local government must, as required by the compliance notice and unless the local government has a reasonable excuse—
 - (a) stop contravening the condition or rectify the matter; or
 - (b) ensure the local government franchisee stops contravening the condition or rectifies the matter.

105GD Failure to comply with compliance notice if no local government tollway franchise agreement

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the Minister has given a local government a compliance notice; and
 - (b) the local government fails to stop contravening the condition, or fails to rectify the matter, as required by the compliance notice; and
 - (c) the local government—
 - (i) has not entered into a local government tollway franchise agreement for the local government tollway; or
 - (ii) has entered into a local government tollway franchise agreement for the local government tollway but the agreement has ended.
- (2) The Minister may—

- (a) by written notice (a *suspension notice*) given to the local government, declare that a toll stops being payable for the use of the local government tollway for a period stated in the notice; or
- (b) give the local government a notice (a *revocation notice*) that states the following—
 - (i) that the Minister believes the local government has failed to stop contravening the condition, or failed to rectify the matter, as required by the compliance notice;
 - (ii) briefly, how it is believed the local government has failed to stop contravening the condition, or failed to rectify the matter, as required by the compliance notice, including any of the matters mentioned in section 105GC(3) that are still relevant for the revocation notice;
 - (iii) the steps the local government must take to stop contravening the condition or rectify the matter;
 - (iv) the stated reasonable period, not less than 7 days after the day the revocation notice is given, in which the contravention must stop or the matter must be rectified;
 - (v) that if, within the stated reasonable period, the contravention does not stop or the matter is not rectified, the Minister intends to revoke the declaration of the local government tollway.
- (3) The local government must comply with the revocation notice, unless the local government has a reasonable excuse.

105GE Effect of revocation notice or suspension notice

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) the Minister gives a local government a revocation notice; and
 - (b) the local government fails to stop contravening the condition or fails to rectify the matter, as required by the revocation notice.

- (2) The Minister may, by gazette notice, revoke the declaration of the local government tollway.
- (3) A gazette notice under subsection (2) takes effect from the day the gazette notice is published or the later day stated in the gazette notice.
- (4) As soon as practicable after revoking a declaration under subsection (2), the Minister must give the local government a notice (a *final notice*) about the revocation of the declaration.
- (5) If the Minister gives the local government a suspension notice—
 - (a) the suspension notice has effect for the period stated in the suspension notice; and
 - (b) a person is not liable, under section 105ZC, to pay a toll for the use of the local government tollway for the period.

105GF Failure to comply with compliance notice for schedule 5 condition

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a local government has entered into a local government tollway franchise agreement for the local government tollway; and
 - (b) the Minister has given the local government a compliance notice; and
 - (c) the local government or local government franchisee fails to stop contravening the condition, or fails to rectify the matter, as required by the compliance notice; and
 - (d) the condition is a condition mentioned in schedule 5.
- (2) The Minister may give the local government a notice (a *schedule 5 step-in notice*) that states the following—
 - (a) that the Minister believes the local government or local government franchisee has failed to stop contravening the condition, or failed to rectify the matter, as required by the compliance notice;

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (b) briefly, how it is believed the local government or local government franchisee has failed to stop contravening the condition, or failed to rectify the matter, as required by the compliance notice, including any of the matters mentioned in section 105GC(3) that are still relevant for the schedule 5 step-in notice;
 - (c) the steps the local government must take—
 - (i) to stop contravening the condition or to rectify the matter; or
 - (ii) to ensure the local government franchisee stops contravening the condition or rectifies the matter;
 - (d) the stated reasonable period, not less than 7 days after the day the schedule 5 step-in notice is given, in which the contravention must stop or the matter must be rectified;
 - (e) that if, within the stated reasonable period, the contravention does not stop or the matter is not rectified, the chief executive may exercise powers under subsection (4).
- (3) The local government must, as required by the schedule 5 step-in notice and unless the local government has a reasonable excuse—
- (a) stop contravening the condition or rectify the matter; or
 - (b) ensure the local government franchisee stops contravening the condition or rectifies the matter.
- (4) If the local government fails to comply with the schedule 5 step-in notice, the chief executive may exercise the powers of the local government under the local government tollway franchise agreement for the purpose of, and only for the purpose of, enforcing the local government's rights under the agreement in relation to the contravention of the condition.
- (5) The chief executive may exercise rights under subsection (4)—
- (a) as if the chief executive were—
 - (i) a party to the local government tollway franchise agreement in place of the local government; and

- (ii) subject to the requirements imposed on the exercise of the rights by any agreement the local government has made with a financier in relation to the local government tollway; and
 - (iii) entitled to all the indemnities, benefits and protections in favour of the local government under the local government tollway franchise agreement or any ancillary agreement between the local government and the local government franchisee or the local government franchisee's financiers; and
- (b) without relieving the local government from any of its obligations and responsibilities under the local government tollway franchise agreement.
- (6) If the chief executive incurs costs, losses or expenses because of the exercise of powers under subsection (4), the amount of the costs, losses or expenses—
 - (a) is a debt payable to the State by the local government; and
 - (b) may be recovered as a debt by action against the local government.
- (7) The Minister must also give a copy of the schedule 5 step-in notice to the local government franchisee.

105GG Failure to comply with compliance notice for schedule 5A condition

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a local government has entered into a local government tollway franchise agreement for the local government tollway; and
 - (b) the Minister has given the local government a compliance notice; and
 - (c) the local government fails to stop contravening the condition, or fails to rectify the matter, as required by the compliance notice; and
 - (d) the condition is a condition mentioned in schedule 5A.

Note—

The notice would not mention the local government franchisee because the conditions in schedule 5A apply only to the local government.

- (2) The Minister may give the local government a notice (a ***schedule 5A step-in notice***) that states the following—
 - (a) that the Minister believes the local government has failed to stop contravening the condition, or failed to rectify the matter, as required by the compliance notice;
 - (b) briefly, how it is believed the local government has failed to stop contravening the condition, or failed to rectify the matter, as required by the compliance notice, including any of the matters mentioned in section 105GC(3) that are still relevant for the schedule 5A step-in notice;
 - (c) the steps the local government must take to stop contravening the condition or to rectify the matter;
 - (d) the stated reasonable period, not less than 7 days after the day the schedule 5A step-in notice is given, in which the contravention must stop or the matter must be rectified;
 - (e) that if, within the stated reasonable period, the contravention does not stop or the matter is not rectified, the chief executive may take steps to stop the contravention or rectify the matter.
- (3) The local government must, as required by the schedule 5A step-in notice, stop contravening the condition or rectify the matter, unless the local government has a reasonable excuse.
- (4) If the local government fails to comply with the schedule 5A step-in notice, the chief executive may take the steps the chief executive considers necessary to stop the contravention or rectify the matter.
- (5) If the chief executive incurs costs, losses or expenses because of taking steps under subsection (4), the amount of the costs, losses or expenses—
 - (a) is a debt payable to the State by the local government; and

- (b) may be recovered as a debt by action against the local government.

Subdivision 3 Appeal

105GH Decision by Minister in relation to notice

- (1) This section applies if the Minister decides to give a local government any of the following notices (a *relevant notice*)—
 - (a) a compliance notice;
 - (b) a suspension notice;
 - (c) a revocation notice;
 - (d) a final notice;
 - (e) a schedule 5 step-in notice;
 - (f) a schedule 5A step-in notice.
- (2) The relevant notice must state—
 - (a) that the local government may appeal against the decision; and
 - (b) that, under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5, division 3, as applied under section 105GI, the local government may ask for the decision to be stayed.

105GI Appeal against decision

- (1) This section applies if a local government is given a relevant notice.
- (2) The local government may appeal to the Supreme Court against the Minister's decision to give the relevant notice.
- (3) The *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5, division 3—
 - (a) applies to the appeal as if—
 - (i) references in the division to the chief executive were references to the Minister; and

- (ii) references in the division to a reviewed decision were references to the decision; and
 - (iii) references in the division to an appeal court or the appeal court were references to the Supreme Court; and
- (b) provides—
- (i) for the procedure for the appeal and the way it is to be disposed of; and
 - (ii) that the decision may be stayed by the local government by applying to the Supreme Court.

Division 3 Local government tollway corridor land

105H Declaration of land as local government tollway corridor land

- (1) A local government that has an approved tollway project or local government tollway may ask the Minister to declare any of the following land to be local government tollway corridor land—
- (a) land acquired by the local government for the approved tollway project or local government tollway, including under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, section 28D;
 - (b) land that is a road under the *Land Act 1994*, other than a State-controlled road;
 - (c) land, not mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), held by the local government;
 - (d) land, not mentioned in paragraph (b), held by the State.
- (1A) A request under subsection (1) must be accompanied by—
- (a) a survey plan of the local government tollway corridor land for the approved tollway project or local government tollway that—
 - (i) shows the local government tollway corridor land as it will exist if the declaration is made; and

- (ii) identifies the land for which the declaration is sought; and
 - (b) if the request relates to a local government tollway—a request under section 105GB(1)(a) or (b) to amend the declaration of the local government tollway in accordance with the proposed declaration of the local government tollway corridor land.
- (2) If asked to declare land mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to be local government tollway corridor land, the Minister must, by gazette notice, declare the land to be local government tollway corridor land.
- (3) If asked to declare land mentioned in subsection (1)(b), (c) or (d) to be local government tollway corridor land, the Minister may, by gazette notice, declare the land to be local government tollway corridor land.
- (4) However, the Minister must make a declaration under subsection (2), or may make a declaration under subsection (3), only if the Minister is satisfied the local government has complied with—
 - (a) all conditions to which, under this Act, the approved tollway project or the declaration of a local government tollway is subject; and
 - (b) all other requirements relevant to the approved tollway project or the declaration of a local government tollway under an Act.
- (5) The land must be—
 - (a) identified specifically in the gazette notice; or
 - (b) identified generally in the gazette notice, and identified specifically in documents described in the gazette notice and available to be read at the local government’s public office.
- (6) The declaration of land as local government tollway corridor land may be subject to conditions, included in the declaration under subsection (2) or (3), the Minister considers necessary or desirable in the circumstances.

105I Local government tollway corridor land on rail corridor land

- (1) This section applies if, under section 105H, the Minister intends to declare a road, or part of a road, that crosses rail corridor land and continues on the other side of the rail corridor land to be local government tollway corridor land.
- (2) Before making the declaration, the Minister must—
 - (a) consult with the railway manager, if any, for the rail corridor land; and
 - (b) give the railway manager a reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the Minister about the intended declaration.
- (3) If the Minister decides to declare the road, or part of the road, to be local government tollway corridor land, the declaration under section 105H(2) or (3) must also declare the part of the rail corridor land where it is crossed by the road to be a common area (*common area*) for the rail corridor land and the local government tollway corridor land.
- (4) The declaration of a common area may be subject to conditions, included in the declaration under section 105H(2) or (3), the Minister considers necessary or desirable.
- (5) When the common area is declared—
 - (a) the local government for whom the declaration of the local government tollway corridor land is made may construct, maintain and operate a local government tollway on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as rail corridor land; and

Examples for paragraph (a)—

 - a bridge or other structure over a railway
 - a bridge or other structure that allows the tollway to pass under the railway
 - (b) the railway manager, if any, for the rail corridor land may construct, maintain and operate a railway on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a local government tollway; and

- (c) the railway manager and its agents or employees do not have any liability for the local government tollway or its use or operation on the common area.
- (6) Unless the local government and the railway manager, if any, for the rail corridor land otherwise agree—
 - (a) subject to section 251, the local government is responsible for maintaining a local government tollway on the common area; and
 - (b) if the local government tollway on the common area stops being used, the local government is responsible for the cost of removing local government tollway infrastructure from the common area and restoring the railway.
- (7) The State is taken not to be in breach of any of its obligations in a sublease of the rail corridor land, whether entered into before or after the commencement of this section, between the State and the railway manager by—
 - (a) the Minister's declaration; or
 - (b) anything done by the local government for the common area.
- (8) If a declaration under section 105H(2) or (3) includes a common area—
 - (a) the chief executive must, as soon as practicable, give a copy of the gazette notice of the declaration to the registrar of titles; and
 - (b) the registrar of titles must record the declaration on the relevant lease of the rail corridor land to the State and any affected sublease in the leasehold land register; and
 - (c) any existing common area on the part of the rail corridor land where it is crossed by the road is, on the publication of the declaration, extinguished.

105J Effect on land of local government tollway corridor land declaration

- (1) If a road, or part of a road, under the *Land Act 1994* is declared under section 105H to be local government tollway corridor land, the road or part—
 - (a) stops being a road under that Act; and
 - (b) becomes unallocated State land.
- (2) If a lot, or part of a lot, under the *Land Title Act 1994* is declared under section 105H to be local government tollway corridor land, the lot or part becomes unallocated State land.
- (3) If land, other than land mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) or unallocated State land, is declared under section 105H to be local government tollway corridor land, the land becomes unallocated State land.
- (4) The Governor in Council must lease local government tollway corridor land to the State under the *Land Act 1994*, section 17.
- (5) The lease is in perpetuity and, if demanded, for a rent of \$1 a year.
- (6) The State must lease local government tollway corridor land to the local government that asked, under section 105H, for the land to be declared to be local government tollway corridor land.
- (7) The lease under subsection (6) may include an option to renew the lease.
- (8) The terms of the lease under subsection (6), including an option to renew the lease, and a renewed lease are to be decided by the Minister.
- (9) The local government may lease the local government tollway corridor land to another person for use as a tollway.
- (10) A person to whom the local government has leased the local government tollway corridor land, or a person who holds a lease under the lease from the local government, may lease the local government tollway corridor land to another person.
- (11) Each lease under subsection (9) or (10) may include an option to renew the lease.

- (12) The terms of each lease under subsection (9) or (10), including an option to renew the lease, and a renewed lease are to be decided by the lessor and lessee but must be consistent with any conditions imposed on the approved tollway project under an Act.

105K Relationship with other Acts

The following provisions do not apply to any lease or sublease, under section 105J, of local government tollway corridor land—

- (a) the *Land Act 1994*, sections 157, 183, 204, 211 and 336(2)(a) and (c);
- (b) the *Local Government Act 1993*, sections 491 and 492;
- (c) the *City of Brisbane Act 1924*, section 46H.

Division 4 Public utility plant

Subdivision 1 Preliminary

105L Definition for div 4

In this division—

local government tollway corridor land means local government tollway corridor land that, immediately before it was declared under this chapter to be local government tollway corridor land, was a road or part of a road.

Subdivision 2 Ownership of public utility plant

105M Retention of ownership of public utility plant

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before the declaration of land as local government tollway corridor land, public utility plant was located on the land.

- (2) The declaration does not affect the ownership of the public utility plant.

Subdivision 3 Powers of public utility provider on local government tollway corridor land

105N Public utility plant on local government tollway corridor land

- (1) A public utility provider may do the following things on local government tollway corridor land—
- (a) build, replace or take away, or alter, other than for maintenance or repair, its public utility plant;
 - (b) maintain or repair, or alter, for maintenance or repair, its public utility plant;
 - (c) take reasonable steps to stop obstruction or potential obstruction to, or interference or potential interference with, its public utility plant.
- (2) However, the public utility provider may do things mentioned in subsection (1) only with the written agreement of the local government for whom the declaration of the local government tollway corridor land was made.
- (3) The local government must not unreasonably withhold agreement.
- (4) However, the local government may impose conditions on the agreement—
- (a) to ensure the safety of persons doing things mentioned in subsection (1); or
 - (b) to require persons doing things mentioned in subsection (1) to undergo training.
- (5) Despite subsection (2), a public utility provider may, if acting in the interests of public safety, carry out urgent maintenance of its public utility plant on local government tollway corridor land without the written agreement of the local government.

- (6) However, the public utility provider may carry out urgent maintenance under subsection (5) only if the public utility provider—
- (a) makes all reasonable attempts to obtain the oral agreement of the chief executive officer of the local government to the carrying out of the maintenance; and
 - (b) whether or not the chief executive officer's oral agreement is obtained, acts as quickly as possible to advise the local government of the details of the maintenance being carried out.
- (7) Building or altering public utility plant under subsection (1)(a) does not affect the ownership of the public utility plant.

Subdivision 4 Obligations of public utility provider

105O Local government must give public utility provider information

- (1) This section applies if a public utility provider asks, in writing, the local government for information about lines and levels for planned local government tollway infrastructure on local government tollway corridor land.
- (2) The local government must give the public utility provider the information about the lines and levels necessary to enable the public utility provider to minimise possible adverse effects of the establishment of the infrastructure on the public utility provider's works.

105P Public utility provider to consult with local government before replacing public utility plant

- (1) This section applies if a public utility provider proposes to replace the whole or a substantial proportion of its public utility plant on local government tollway corridor land.
- (2) The public utility provider must, before seeking written agreement under section 105N, consult with the local government.

- (3) The object of the consultation is to identify mutually beneficial arrangements for the replacement of the public utility plant, having regard to existing development plans for the local government tollway corridor land.

105Q Public utility provider to comply with local government's or chief executive officer's agreement

- (1) This section applies if, in relation to local government tollway corridor land, a public utility provider does something mentioned in section 105N(1) (the *relevant action*)—
 - (a) without the written agreement of the local government, or the oral agreement of the local government's chief executive officer, required under section 105N; or
 - (b) in a way inconsistent with an agreement with the local government or chief executive officer.
- (2) The local government may, by written notice given to the public utility provider, require the public utility provider, at the public utility provider's cost, and within the time stated in the notice, to take action to remedy the relevant action.
- (3) The time stated in the notice must be a time that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (4) If the public utility provider does not comply with the notice, the local government may arrange for action the local government considers necessary to remedy the relevant action.
- (5) The local government's reasonable expenses in arranging for the action to be carried out is a debt payable by the public utility provider to the local government.

105R Local government may require public utility provider to change position of public utility plant

- (1) A local government may require a public utility provider to change the position of the public utility provider's public utility plant on local government tollway corridor land if the local government considers that the public utility plant will interfere with the exercise of the local government's powers for the local government tollway corridor land.

- (2) The local government is responsible only for the cost of changing the position of the public utility plant.

105S Information by public utility provider to local government

- (1) If, in relation to public utility plant on local government tollway corridor land, a public utility provider does something mentioned in section 105N(1), the public utility provider must prepare records adequately defining the location of the public utility plant.
- (2) A public utility provider owning public utility plant located on local government tollway corridor land must, if asked by the local government, give the local government information adequately defining the location of the public utility plant.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—40 penalty units.

Subdivision 5 Liability for matters relating to public utility plant

105T Liability for damage caused by failure to comply with request for information

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a local government causes damage to public utility plant located on local government tollway corridor land; and
 - (b) before the damage was caused, the local government had asked for information as mentioned in section 105S(2) from the public utility provider owning the public utility plant; and
 - (c) the public utility provider had not, within a reasonable time, complied with the request; and
 - (d) the damage was caused because of the failure to comply with the request.
- (2) Unless the local government otherwise agrees, the local government is not liable for the damage.

105U Liability for damage caused by failure to give enough detail about location of public utility plant

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a local government causes damage to public utility plant located on local government tollway corridor land; and
 - (b) information given to the local government under section 105S(2) did not define in enough detail the location of the public utility plant; and
 - (c) the damage was caused because of the failure to define in enough detail the location of the public utility plant.
- (2) Unless the local government otherwise agrees, the local government is not liable for the damage.

105V Liability for damage caused because of failure to comply with local government's requirements

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a local government causes damage to public utility plant located on local government tollway corridor land; and
 - (b) the damage is caused because the public utility provider owning the public utility plant did something mentioned in section 105N(1) in relation to the public utility plant other than under the local government's requirements under this division.
- (2) Unless the local government otherwise agrees, the local government is not liable for the damage.

105W Liability of public utility provider to pay additional expenses incurred by local government

- (1) This section applies if a local government incurs additional expense in carrying out local government tollway infrastructure works on local government tollway corridor land because a public utility provider—
 - (a) did not give within a reasonable time information asked for by the local government as mentioned in section 105S(2); or

- (b) in giving information as mentioned in section 105S(2) to the local government, did not define in enough detail the location of public utility plant; or
 - (c) did something mentioned in section 105N(1) in relation to public utility plant other than under the local government's requirements under this division.
- (2) Unless the local government otherwise agrees, the public utility provider is liable to pay the local government the additional expense.

Subdivision 6 Replacement or reconstruction of public utility plant

105X Replacement or reconstruction of public utility plant

- (1) This section applies if the carrying out of local government tollway infrastructure works on local government tollway corridor land by or for the local government requires taking away or replacing public utility plant.
- (2) The local government can not be compelled to replace or reconstruct the public utility plant in its previous location and form.
- (3) If the public utility plant is replaced or reconstructed—
 - (a) it must be done under the local government's requirements; and
 - (b) it must be done at the local government's expense.
- (4) However, the cost to the local government of replacement or reconstruction of the public utility plant may be reduced by agreement between the local government and the public utility provider owning the public utility plant after taking into account—
 - (a) the remaining life of the public utility plant; and
 - (b) the salvage or scrap value of the public utility plant; and
 - (c) additional expense incurred because of inaccurate information given by the public utility provider about the location of the public utility plant; and

- (d) additional expense incurred because the public utility plant was not constructed in accordance with the local government's requirements.

Division 5 Franchising local government tollway corridor land

105Y Power to enter into tollway franchise agreements

- (1) A local government may, with the Treasurer's approval under the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, section 60A, enter into an agreement (a ***local government tollway franchise agreement***) with a person under which, or as part of which, the person is to invest in the construction, maintenance or operation of—
 - (a) a tollway under an approved tollway project; or
 - (b) a local government tollway.
- (2) The agreement must be consistent with—
 - (a) for a tollway under an approved tollway project—conditions to which, under division 2, the approved tollway project is subject; and
 - (b) for a local government tollway—conditions to which, under division 2A, the declaration of the local government tollway is subject.
- (3) Also, to the extent practicable, the agreement must be consistent with—
 - (a) the coordination plan; and
 - (b) the objectives of this Act; and
 - (c) the SEQ regional plan under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*; and
 - (d) the objectives of the State's current transport infrastructure strategies.
- (4) The agreement may include, for example, the following—
 - (a) provisions about the ownership of the local government tollway infrastructure;

- (b) provisions about tolls for the use of the local government tollway;
- (c) provisions about administration charges in relation to tolls for the use of the local government tollway.

105Z Tabling of local government tollway franchise agreements

- (1) The mayor of a local government that enters into a local government tollway franchise agreement or an amendment of a local government tollway franchise agreement must, as soon as practicable after the agreement or amendment is entered into, table the agreement or amendment at a meeting of the local government.
- (2) The local government must—
 - (a) keep the local government tollway franchise agreement or the amendment of a local government tollway franchise agreement open for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public at its public office; and
 - (b) make copies available for purchase at a price not more than the cost to the local government of producing the copy and, if a copy is supplied to a purchaser by post, the cost of the postage.

105ZA Annual report on operation of part

- (1) If a local government has entered into a local government tollway franchise agreement, each annual report of the local government under the *Local Government Act 1993* or the *City of Brisbane Act 1924* must include a report on the operation of this part during the financial year to which the report relates.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the report must include—
 - (a) if the local government has an approved tollway project—a statement of how it is complying with conditions to which the approval is subject; and
 - (b) if the local government has a local government tollway—a statement of how it is complying with any conditions imposed on the declaration.

Division 6 Tolling matters

Subdivision 1 Notice of tolling matters

105ZB Local government to give notice of tolling matters

- (1) A local government must give notice of the matters mentioned in schedule 5 for a local government tollway before a toll becomes payable for the use of the local government tollway.
- (2) Notice under subsection (1) must be given by a notice published in a newspaper circulating generally in the local government's area and in adjoining local government areas.
- (3) A toll may be set in a way that applies differently—
 - (a) to different classes of vehicles; or
 - (b) by reference to stated exceptions or factors.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not limit schedule 5 or the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*.
- (5) An administration charge, under a notice under subsection (1), for a toll must not be more than the reasonable cost, under this division, of issuing a notice for, and collecting, the unpaid toll and administration charge for the toll.
- (6) A user administration charge, under a notice under subsection (1), for a toll must not be more than the reasonable cost, under this division, of administering and collecting payment of the toll.

Subdivision 2 Liability for tolls

105ZC Liability for toll and user administration charge and satisfying the liability

- (1) The driver of a designated vehicle entering, or on, a local government tollway is liable, at each toll plaza through which the vehicle passes, for—
 - (a) the toll payable at the toll plaza for the use of the local government tollway by the vehicle; and

- (b) if the driver satisfies the driver's liability under paragraph (a) other than in cash or by use of the E toll system—the user administration charge for the toll.
- (2) The amount of any unpaid toll or user administration charge may be recovered by the local government tollway operator as a debt from the driver, subject to any applicable agreement made by the local government tollway operator.
- (3) However, the driver is not liable to pay the amount of the user administration charge for the toll if the toll is unpaid because—
 - (a) the driver's transponder or other electronic device is faulty through no fault of the driver and the driver is unaware it is faulty; or
 - (b) the E toll system is faulty or otherwise inoperable.
- (4) The driver may satisfy the driver's liability for the toll payable at a toll plaza by—
 - (a) if a part of the toll plaza is designated by appropriate signs as available for making a toll payment in cash—making a payment in cash of the toll payable; or
 - (b) if there is an E toll only pay point at the toll plaza, or another part of the toll plaza designated by appropriate signs as available for using an E toll system—using the E toll system as required under section 105ZD(1); or
 - (c) if a notice under section 105ZB(4) provides another way of making the payment—making the payment in that way.
- (5) If the designated vehicle is at an E toll only pay point at the toll plaza, the driver may satisfy the driver's liability for the toll only by—
 - (a) using the E toll system as required under section 105ZD(1); or
 - (b) another way provided in a notice under section 105ZB(1).

105ZD Using the E toll system

- (1) The following requirements apply for using the E toll system to satisfy the driver's liability for the toll payable at the toll plaza—
 - (a) the designated vehicle must have a properly operating transponder or other electronic device;
 - (b) the transponder or other device—
 - (i) must have been issued for a vehicle of the same type as the designated vehicle; and
 - (ii) must be linked to a valid account for the E toll system operating for the local government tollway; and
 - (iii) must properly activate the E toll system.
- (2) Using the E toll system to satisfy the liability of a designated vehicle's driver for the toll payable at a toll plaza does not affect another contractual obligation owed by the driver or another person to a local government tollway operator under an applicable agreement made by the local government tollway operator.

Example for subsection (2)—

The arrangements for a person's account with a local government tollway operator may provide that the person will be billed at the end of each month for all the times the transponder issued to the person has been used at toll plazas on the local government tollway in the month.

Subdivision 3 Failure to pay toll**105ZE Application of sdiv 3**

This subdivision applies if—

- (a) a designated vehicle passes through a toll plaza on a local government tollway; and
- (b) the driver does not, under section 105ZC(4), satisfy the driver's liability for the toll payable at the toll plaza.

105ZF Definition for sdiv 3

In this subdivision—

deferred toll amount means the total of the following amounts for any local government tollway—

- (a) the amount of the toll for which the driver's liability was not satisfied under section 105ZC(4);
- (b) the amount of the administration charge for the toll.

105ZG Liability for administration charge in addition to unpaid toll

- (1) If this subdivision applies to a driver, the driver immediately becomes liable to pay the local government tollway operator, in addition to the unpaid toll, the amount of the administration charge for the toll.
- (2) However, the driver is not liable under subsection (1) to pay the amount of the administration charge for the toll if the toll is unpaid because—
 - (a) the driver's transponder or other electronic device is faulty through no fault of the driver and the driver is unaware it is faulty; or
 - (b) the E toll system is faulty or otherwise inoperable.

105ZH Notice to vehicle's registered operator

- (1) The local government tollway operator may give a notice under this section only if the local government tollway operator has not received the deferred toll amount.
- (2) The local government tollway operator may give the registered operator of the vehicle a written notice requiring the registered operator, within the prescribed time for the notice—
 - (a) to pay the local government tollway operator the deferred toll amount; or
 - (b) to give the local government tollway operator the registered operator's statutory declaration containing information that—

- (i) if the registered operator is an individual—establishes, to the extent it is reasonably practicable for the registered operator to do so, that the registered operator was not the driver; and
 - (ii) gives the local government tollway operator all the help the registered operator can reasonably give for establishing the driver's name and address.
- (3) The registered operator must comply with the notice given under subsection (2) unless the registered operator has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—15 penalty units.

- (4) For giving the notice under subsection (2), the registered operator's address for service may be taken to be the address recorded for the registered operator under the registration Act applying to the designated vehicle's registration.

105ZI Corporation may be taken to be driver of vehicle

- (1) This section applies if the registered operator of the vehicle—
 - (a) is a corporation; and
 - (b) fails to give the local government tollway operator all the help, under section 105ZH(2)(b)(ii), the registered operator can reasonably give to enable the local government tollway operator to establish the name and address of the driver of the vehicle.
- (2) The registered operator of the vehicle is taken to be the driver of the vehicle for sections 105ZC and 105ZG.

105ZJ Notice to information holder

- (1) The local government tollway operator may give a notice under this section only if the local government tollway operator—
 - (a) has not received the deferred toll amount; and
 - (b) considers, on reasonable grounds, that a person (the *information holder*) other than the vehicle's registered operator has information that could help the local

government tollway operator establish the name and address of the driver.

- (2) The local government tollway operator may give the information holder a written notice requiring the information holder, within the prescribed time for the notice, to give the local government tollway operator a statutory declaration complying with subsection (3).
- (3) The statutory declaration must—
 - (a) be made by the information holder; and
 - (b) contain information giving the local government tollway operator all the help the information holder can reasonably give for establishing the driver's name and address.
- (4) The information holder must comply with the notice given under subsection (2) unless the information holder has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—15 penalty units.

105ZK Notice to person identified as driver

- (1) The local government tollway operator may give a notice under this section only if the local government tollway operator—
 - (a) has not received the deferred toll amount; and
 - (b) considers, on reasonable grounds, that the local government tollway operator has correctly identified the person (the *identified person*) who was the driver.
- (2) The local government tollway operator may give the identified person a written notice requiring the identified person, within the prescribed time for the notice—
 - (a) to pay the local government tollway operator the deferred toll amount; or
 - (b) to give the local government tollway operator the identified person's statutory declaration containing information that—

- (i) establishes, to the extent it is reasonably practicable for the identified person to do so, that the identified person was not the driver; and
 - (ii) gives the local government tollway operator all the help the identified person can reasonably give for establishing the driver's name and address.
- (3) The identified person must comply with the notice given under subsection (2) unless the identified person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—15 penalty units.

Subdivision 4 Statutory declarations and limitation on offences

105ZL Statutory declarations for sdiv 3

- (1) A statutory declaration given by a person under subdivision 3 may, if appropriate, be supported by statutory declarations from other persons.
- (2) If a person required to give a statutory declaration under subdivision 3 is a corporation, the statutory declaration must be given by a person authorised to act for the corporation.

105ZM Limit on offences

If this division applies more than once because of a failure to pay a toll at each of 2 or more toll plazas on the 1 local government tollway in a single journey, a person liable for an offence under this division arising out of the journey may not be punished for more than 1 offence.

Subdivision 5 Confidentiality of personal information

105ZN Confidentiality

- (1) A person must not, intentionally or recklessly, disclose, allow access to, record or use personal information.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) However, a person may disclose, allow access to, record or use personal information—
- (a) in the discharge of a function related to the administration of this division; or
 - (b) if authorised, expressly or impliedly—
 - (i) under another provision of this Act, or under another Act; or
 - (ii) by the individual whose identity is apparent, or can reasonably be ascertained, from the personal information; or
 - (c) for a proceeding in a court or tribunal, if the personal information is admissible as evidence in the proceeding; or
 - (d) if the purpose for which the action is taken is directly related to the purpose for which the personal information was obtained; or
 - (e) if the person believes on reasonable grounds that the action is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the life or health of an individual.

- (3) In this section—

administration of this division includes the operation of a local government tollway under this division.

personal information means information or an opinion, including information or an opinion forming part of a database, whether true or not, and whether recorded in a material form or not, that—

- (a) has been gained or otherwise brought into existence—

- (i) through involvement in the administration of this division; or
 - (ii) because of an opportunity provided by involvement in the administration of this division; and
- (b) is about an individual whose identity is apparent, or can reasonably be ascertained, from the information or opinion.

Subdivision 6 Evidentiary matters

105ZO Evidence and procedure

- (1) For this division—
- (a) it is not necessary to prove the appointment of an official of a local government or a local government tollway operator; and
 - (b) a signature purporting to be the signature of an official of a local government or a local government tollway operator is evidence of the signature it purports to be; and
 - (c) a certificate stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—
 - (i) a stated place was or was not a local government tollway or part of a local government tollway;
 - (ii) a stated place was or was not a toll plaza or part of a toll plaza for a local government tollway;
 - (iii) a stated person was or was not recorded as the registered operator of a stated vehicle;
 - (iv) a stated vehicle was or was not a designated vehicle of a stated type;
 - (v) the toll payable for a designated vehicle's use of a local government tollway has not been paid;
 - (vi) the administration charge for a toll has not been paid;

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (vii) the user administration charge for a toll has not been paid;
 - (viii) a statutory declaration required for subdivision 3 was or was not received;
 - (ix) a recording is a recording of a type mentioned in subsection (3).
- (2) A certificate—
- (a) may relate to a stated time or period of time; and
 - (b) if it is issued for a particular period, has the effect mentioned in subsection (1)(c) for the entire period.
- (3) A recording by a photographic, mechanical, electronic or other device for the purpose of administering this division, including for the operation of a local government tollway under this division, is evidence of—
- (a) the making of the recording; and
 - (b) the accuracy of the recording; and
 - (c) the matters stated in the recording.
- (4) In this section—

certificate means a certificate purporting to be signed by an official.

official, of a local government or a local government tollway operator, means—

- (a) the chief executive officer of the local government, or an officer or employee of the local government acting under the authority of the chief executive officer; or
- (b) the chief executive officer, however named, of a local government tollway operator, or an employee of the local government tollway operator acting under the authority of the chief executive officer.

Division 7 Miscellaneous

105ZOA Local government to keep Minister informed

- (1) A local government that has an approved tollway project or local government tollway must, by written notice given to the Minister, inform the Minister about any material change relating to the approved tollway project or local government tollway as soon as practicable after the local government becomes aware of the material change.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a material change to an approved tollway project or local government tollway includes a change that may—
 - (a) adversely affect the local government's financial position in a material way; or
 - (b) adversely affect the State's financial position in a material way; or
 - (c) adversely impact on the operation or management of a State-controlled road, a franchised road or public transport in a material way; or
 - (d) affect the proposed methodology or strategy for charging tolls for use of the local government tollway; or
 - (e) change the performance specifications for the approved tollway project or local government tollway, including, for example, the project alignment or design or the land required for the approved tollway project or local government tollway.

105ZOB State not liable for loss relating to local government tollway etc.

- (1) The State is not liable for any loss suffered by a local government or another person arising out of any matter relating to an approved tollway project or local government tollway.

- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the State is not liable for any loss suffered by a local government or another person arising out of the following—
- (a) the approval of a tollway project, including any conditions to which the approval is subject, or any amendment or revocation of the approval;
 - (b) the declaration of a local government tollway;
 - (c) the construction, maintenance or operation of a local government tollway;
 - (d) the declaration of land to be local government tollway corridor land;
 - (e) any condition imposed on a declaration or any amendment of a condition;
 - (f) a decision by the Minister to issue a compliance notice, suspension notice, revocation notice, final notice, schedule 5 step-in notice or schedule 5A step-in notice;
 - (g) anything done under a schedule 5 step-in notice or schedule 5A step-in notice.

Part 9 Public thoroughfare easements

105ZP Public thoroughfare easements

- (1) This section applies if a public thoroughfare easement is created over relevant land.
- (2) The State has control of the easement land, subject to the provisions of the instrument creating the easement.
- (3) Control of the easement land includes capacity to take all necessary steps for—
 - (a) construction, maintenance and improvement of the easement land; and
 - (b) regulation of the use of the easement land.
- (4) Despite subsections (2) and (3)—

- (a) the State has responsibility for the maintenance of the easement land; and
 - (b) for deciding the respective rights and liabilities that attach to a relevant entity for anything that happens arising out of the use of the easement land, the easement land must be taken to be a State-controlled road.
- (5) The owner of the relevant land, as the grantor of the easement, or as a successor in title of the grantor of the easement—
- (a) is not required, and can not be required, to maintain, or to contribute to the maintenance of, any part of the easement land; and
 - (b) is not, and can not be made, civilly liable for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence, in relation to the easement land.
- (6) In this section—

easement land means any part of the relevant land that is affected by the public thoroughfare easement.

owner, of the relevant land, means—

- (a) if the relevant land is land granted in trust under the *Land Act 1994*—the trustee of the land; or
- (b) if the relevant land is non-freehold land under the *Land Act 1994*—the lessee or licensee of the land; or
- (c) if the relevant land is a lot under the *Land Title Act 1994*—the registered owner of the lot.

relevant entity means any of following—

- (a) the owner of the relevant land;
- (b) the State;
- (c) any member of the public.

relevant land means—

- (a) land granted in trust, or non-freehold land, under the *Land Act 1994*; or
- (b) a lot under the *Land Title Act 1994*.

Chapter 7 Rail transport infrastructure and other matters

Part 1 Preliminary

106 Ways of achieving objectives

The objectives of this Act for rail are intended to be achieved by—

- (a) providing for the development and implementation of rail transport infrastructure strategies; and
- (b) providing a framework to—
 - (i) allow railway managers to manage rail transport infrastructure in an effective and efficient way; and
 - (ii) allow railway operators to operate rolling stock in an effective and efficient way; and
- (c) providing for adequate levels of safety by having an accreditation system for railway managers and railway operators.

107 Scope of chapter

- (1) This chapter applies to rail transport infrastructure and other rail infrastructure.
- (2) This chapter does not apply to—
 - (a) a cable car; or
 - (b) a monorail; or
 - (c) an amusement railway; or
 - (d) a railway that—
 - (i) is part of, and used solely for, a mining operation; and

- (ii) is not connected to a railway used to transport passengers or freight; or
- (e) a cane railway; or
- (f) light rail or light rail transport infrastructure; or
- (g) another railway prescribed under a regulation.

Part 2 **Investigating potential rail corridor**

108 Purpose of pt 2

The purpose of this part is—

- (a) to facilitate the development of railway infrastructure by giving a person who is genuinely considering constructing a railway authorisation to enter land to enable the land's potential and suitability as a rail corridor to be investigated; and
- (b) to safeguard the interests of owners and occupiers of land affected by the entry.

109 Definitions for pt 2

In this part—

associated person, of an investigator, means any of the following—

- (a) if the investigator is a corporation—the corporation's chief executive, secretary or directors;
- (b) the investigator's employees or partners who are individuals;
- (c) a person who is an agent of, or contractor for, the investigator, and engaged in writing for the purposes of the investigator's authority;
- (d) employees of an agent or contractor mentioned in paragraph (c);

- (e) if a person mentioned in paragraph (c) is a corporation—the corporation’s chief executive, secretary, directors or employees.

authority means a rail feasibility investigator’s authority.

investigator means a person who holds an authority.

110 How to apply for a rail feasibility investigator’s authority

- (1) A person may apply to the chief executive for a rail feasibility investigator’s authority for an area of land.
- (2) The application must be in writing and state the following information—
 - (a) the area of land;
 - (b) the purpose for which the authority is sought;
 - (c) details of the nature of the activities proposed to be conducted in the area;
 - (d) the period for which the authority is sought.

111 Additional information for application

- (1) The chief executive may—
 - (a) make inquiries to decide the application; and
 - (b) require the applicant to give the chief executive additional information to decide the application.
- (2) The chief executive may reject the application if the applicant fails, without reasonable excuse, to give the additional information within a stated reasonable time of not less than 28 days.

112 Granting authority

- (1) The chief executive may grant or refuse to grant an authority.
- (2) The chief executive must grant the authority if the chief executive is satisfied the person is genuinely considering constructing a railway and is acting reasonably and in good faith.

- (3) If the chief executive refuses to grant an authority, the chief executive must give the applicant written reasons for the refusal.
- (4) In deciding the area for an authority, the chief executive must be satisfied the area is no more extensive than is reasonably necessary.

113 Rail feasibility investigator's authority

- (1) An authority must be in writing stating the following—
 - (a) the area to which it applies;
 - (b) the purpose for which it is granted;
 - (c) when it expires;
 - (d) any conditions that may be imposed on the authority.

Example of conditions—

lodging a bond with the chief executive or taking out insurance

- (2) An authority authorises the investigator and associated persons—
 - (a) to enter and re-enter any land within the area to which it applies for the purpose of investigating the land's potential and suitability as a rail corridor; and
 - (b) to the extent reasonably necessary or convenient for that purpose—
 - (i) to do anything on the land; or
 - (ii) to bring anything onto the land; or
 - (iii) to temporarily leave machinery, equipment or other items on the land.

Examples of things authorised by the authority—

- to conduct surveys and take soil samples
 - to clear vegetation, or otherwise disturb the land, to the extent reasonably necessary
 - to construct temporary access tracks using the land or using materials brought onto the land
- (3) The grant of an authority is not an indication of a commitment or approval by the State, the chief executive or any other

person in relation to any proposal, and in particular, does not commit the State to acquiring any land as a rail corridor.

- (4) An investigator or associated person must comply with each condition of the investigator's authority, unless the investigator or associated person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—200 penalty units.

114 What investigator must do before land is entered for the first time

- (1) Before land is entered for the first time under an investigator's authority, the investigator must give a written notice to the land's owner or occupier.
- (2) The notice must state—
- (a) the chief executive has granted to the investigator a rail feasibility investigator's authority for an area that is part of or includes the land; and
 - (b) the things the investigator and associated persons of the investigator are authorised to do under the authority; and
 - (c) a general outline of the things intended to be done on the land, including the construction of any temporary access track; and
 - (d) the approximate period during which the land is to be entered under the authority; and
 - (e) the grant of the authority is not an indication of a commitment or approval by the State, the chief executive or any other person in relation to any proposal, and in particular, does not commit the State to acquiring any land as a rail corridor.
- (3) The investigator or associated person may enter onto land only if—
- (a) the owner or occupier of the land gives written consent to the entry; or
 - (b) at least 7 days have passed since the notice was given.

115 Investigator to issue associated person with identification

- (1) Before an investigator allows an associated person to act under the investigator's authority, the investigator must issue the associated person with identification.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (2) The identification must—
- (a) state the names of the investigator and the person to whom the identification is issued; and
 - (b) indicate that, for the purposes of this Act, the person is associated with the holder of a rail feasibility investigator's authority; and
 - (c) state the capacity in which the associated person is an associated person; and
 - (d) be signed by or for the investigator; and
 - (e) be signed by the associated person; and
 - (f) state an expiry date.
- (3) A person who stops being an associated person of an investigator must return the person's identification issued under subsection (1) to the investigator as soon as practicable, but within 21 days, after the person stops being an associated person, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (4) Subsections (5) and (6) apply if a person who claims to be or appears to be the owner or occupier of land within the area for an authority asks an individual who has entered, is entering or is about to enter land under an authority—
- (a) for identification; or
 - (b) about the person's authority to enter the land.
- (5) If the request is made of an investigator, the investigator must immediately state the investigator's name and show the person a copy of the investigator's authority.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (6) If the request is made of an associated person of an investigator, the associated person must immediately state his or her name and show the other person the identification issued to the associated person under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—10 penalty units.

116 Pretending to be an investigator etc.

A person must not pretend—

- (a) to be an investigator; or
- (b) to be an associated person of an investigator.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

117 Investigator to take care in acting under authority

An investigator—

- (a) must take as much care as is practicable to minimise damage to the land or inconvenience to the land's owner or occupier; and
- (b) may do anything necessary or desirable to minimise the damage or inconvenience; and
- (c) is liable to compensate the land's owner or occupier for any loss or damage suffered by the owner or occupier arising out of the entry onto the land, any use made of the land, anything brought onto the land or anything done or left on the land in connection with the investigator's authority.

118 Compensation payable by investigator

- (1) An owner or occupier of land may, by written notice given to an investigator—
- (a) claim compensation from the investigator for loss or damage arising out of an entry onto the land, any use made of the land, anything brought onto the land or anything done or left on the land in connection with the investigator's authority; or

- (b) require the investigator to carry out works to rectify the damage within a reasonable time after the investigator has finished investigating the land under the authority; or
 - (c) require the investigator to carry out works under paragraph (b) and then claim compensation for any loss or damage not rectified.
- (2) A claim may be made—
- (a) whether or not the act or omission giving rise to the claim was authorised under the authority; and
 - (b) whether or not the investigator prohibited, or took steps to prevent, the loss or damage; and
 - (c) even though the loss or damage was caused or contributed to by an associated person.
- (3) The notice must be given—
- (a) within 1 year after the loss or damage happened; or
 - (b) at a later time allowed by a court.
- (4) The amount of compensation is—
- (a) the amount agreed between the parties; or
 - (b) if the parties can not agree within a reasonable time—the amount decided by a court with jurisdiction for the amount of compensation claimed.

Part 3 Accreditation

Division 1 Introductory

119 Purposes of pt 3

The purposes of this part include providing for an accreditation system for railway managers and railway operators.

120 Part does not create civil cause of action

- (1) This part does not—
 - (a) create a civil cause of action based on a contravention of a provision of this part; or
 - (b) affect or limit a civil right or remedy that exists apart from this part, whether at common law or otherwise.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1)(b), compliance with this part does not necessarily show that a civil obligation that exists apart from this part has been satisfied or has not been breached.
- (3) The inclusion of this section in this part does not affect the interpretation of this Act other than this part.

121 Definitions for pt 3

In this part—

accepted representations—

- (a) for a proposed safety direction—see section 143(2); and
- (b) for a show cause notice—see section 157(2).

approved safety management system see section 122.

audit program see section 150(1).

certificate of accreditation see section 126(7).

disciplinary action, about an accreditation for a railway or light rail, means 1 or more of the following—

- (a) cancelling the accreditation;
- (b) suspending, for a stated period, the accreditation;
- (c) varying the accreditation except if the variation is made because of an application of the accredited person;
- (d) directing an application to be made to amend an accredited person's approved safety management system for a railway or the operation of rolling stock on a railway.

dispute matter see section 141(1)(b).

employee, of an accredited person, means—

- (a) an employee of, or a contractor for, the accredited person; or
- (b) an employee of a contractor mentioned in paragraph (a); or
- (c) an individual who performs work for the accredited person without payment, while the person is performing that work.

Example of paragraph (c)—

An individual does work as a volunteer for an organisation of which the person is a member. The organisation is an accredited person. The volunteer is an employee of the accredited person when the volunteer is performing work for the accredited person.

imposed condition means a condition imposed on an accreditation by the chief executive, whether the condition was imposed on the accreditation at the time it was granted or at a later time.

interim minor amendment—

- (a) of an approved safety management system for a railway managed by a railway manager, means an amendment of the approved safety management system if the amendment—
 - (i) has not been the subject of an application under section 133; and
 - (ii) does not or will not increase the frequency or consequences of an existing hazard or risk, or allow a new hazard or risk to arise, relating to the management of the railway; or
- (b) of an approved safety management system for the operation of rolling stock on a railway by a railway operator, means an amendment of the approved safety management system if the amendment—
 - (i) has not been the subject of an application under section 133; and
 - (ii) does not or will not increase the frequency or consequences of an existing hazard or risk, or allow a new hazard or risk to arise, relating to the operation of rolling stock on the railway.

proposed action see section 156(2)(a).

railway includes a railway proposed to be constructed on future railway land.

regulation condition see section 129(1).

representation period see section 142(2)(c).

safety direction—

- (a) for a direction given by the chief executive—see section 144(1); or
- (b) for a direction given by a rail safety officer—see section 146(1) or 147(1).

show cause notice see section 156(1).

show cause period see section 156(2)(f).

suspend, an accreditation, means any of the following, as stated in the suspension, for a period stated in the suspension—

- (a) suspend the entire accreditation;
- (b) suspend that part of the accreditation relating to a particular railway managed by, or a particular operation of rolling stock by, the accredited person;
- (c) suspend that part of the accreditation relating to a particular part of the railway managed by, or a particular part of the operation of rolling stock by, the accredited person.

122 Meaning of approved safety management system

- (1) As mentioned in section 126(2)(b) or (3)(b), when the chief executive accredits a person under that section as a railway manager or railway operator for a railway, the chief executive must be satisfied the person has a safety management system that is appropriate.
- (2) For the first year of accreditation for a railway managed by a railway manager, or for the operation of rolling stock on a railway by a railway operator, the **approved safety management system** in relation to the railway manager or

railway operator is the safety management system for the railway mentioned in subsection (1).

- (3) For the second year, or a later year, of accreditation for a railway managed by a railway manager, or for the operation of rolling stock on a railway by a railway operator, the ***approved safety management system*** in relation to the railway manager or railway operator is—
 - (a) if a proposed safety management system for the year is approved under section 136—the system approved under that section; or
 - (b) if a proposed safety management system is not approved under section 136 for the year—the approved safety management system that was in force for the last preceding year of accreditation for which there was an approved safety management system, whether that system was—
 - (i) the system mentioned in subsection (1); or
 - (ii) a system approved under section 136.
- (4) An approved safety management system in force under subsection (2) or (3) is subject to an amendment of the system approved under section 133.

Division 2 Accreditation of railway managers and railway operators

123 Accreditation of managers and operators

- (1) A person must not manage a railway unless the person is accredited as the railway manager for the railway.
Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.
- (2) A person must not operate rolling stock on a railway unless the person is accredited as a railway operator for the railway.
Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who—
 - (a) owns or manages a railway for a purpose that is incidental to the person's main business; and

- (b) has an agreement with a person who is accredited as the railway manager for another railway for the connection of the railway to the other railway; and
- (c) maintains the railway, or arranges for it to be maintained, in a way that is acceptable to the other person.

124 Applications for accreditation

A person may apply, in the approved form, to the chief executive for accreditation as—

- (a) the railway manager for a railway; or
- (b) a railway operator for a railway; or
- (c) the railway manager and a railway operator for a railway.

125 Additional information for applications

- (1) The chief executive may, by written notice, require an applicant to give the chief executive stated written information that the chief executive reasonably requires to consider the application.
- (2) The chief executive may reject the application if the applicant fails to comply with the requirement within a stated reasonable time, of not less than 28 days, without reasonable excuse.

126 Granting accreditation

- (1) The chief executive must promptly consider an application for accreditation and grant, or refuse to grant, the accreditation.
- (2) The chief executive must accredit an applicant as the railway manager for a railway if satisfied—
 - (a) the applicant—
 - (i) is accredited in another State to manage a similar type of railway; or

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (ii) has the competency and capacity to manage the railway safely; and
 - (b) the applicant has an appropriate safety management system; and
 - (c) the applicant has the financial capacity or public risk insurance arrangements to meet reasonable potential accident liabilities for the railway; and
 - (d) the applicant has a right—
 - (i) of access to the land where the railway is constructed, or proposed to be constructed, either under this Act or with the agreement of the land's owner; and
 - (ii) to use rail transport infrastructure or other rail infrastructure for the railway with the agreement of the infrastructure's owner.
- (3) The chief executive must accredit an applicant as a railway operator for a railway if satisfied—
 - (a) the applicant—
 - (i) is accredited in another State to operate rolling stock on a railway for a similar type of service; or
 - (ii) has the competency and capacity to operate rolling stock on the railway safely; and
 - (b) the applicant has an appropriate safety management system; and
 - (c) the applicant has the financial capacity or public risk insurance arrangements to meet reasonable potential accident liabilities for the railway; and
 - (d) unless the applicant is applying for accreditation as the railway manager and operator of a railway—the applicant has an agreement with the railway's manager to operate particular rolling stock on the railway, and the agreement includes appropriate arrangements for the safe operation of the rolling stock.
- (4) In considering a safety management system, the chief executive must consider—
 - (a) the applicant's rail transport proposal; and

- (b) the appropriateness of the safety management system for the proposal; and
 - (c) the safety levels achievable, consistent with the nature of the proposal, at a reasonable cost; and
 - (d) the need for efficient and competitive rail transport services; and
 - (e) consistency with generally accepted risk management principles; and
 - (f) the levels of safety proposed relative to the levels of safety of competing transport modes.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not limit by implication the matters the chief executive may consider in considering a safety management system.
- (6) If the chief executive decides to grant the accreditation, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating—
- (a) the decision; and
 - (b) the details of the accreditation, including its scope; and
 - (c) if the accreditation is granted subject to a condition of the type mentioned in section 128—
 - (i) the details of the condition; and
 - (ii) the reason for the condition.
- (7) Also, the chief executive must give to the applicant a certificate about the accreditation (a *certificate of accreditation*).
- (8) If the chief executive decides not to grant the accreditation, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating—
- (a) the decision; and
 - (b) the reason for the decision.
- (9) Written notice of a decision given under subsection (6) or (8) must be accompanied by an information notice for the decision.

127 Annual levy

- (1) A regulation may impose levies on railway managers relating to their accreditation on a basis prescribed under the regulation.
- (2) A regulation may impose levies on railway operators relating to their accreditation on a basis prescribed under the regulation.
- (3) The chief executive must give each accredited person a signed notice stating—
 - (a) the amount of the levy payable by the accredited person; and
 - (b) a reasonable date by which the levy is to be paid to the chief executive.
- (4) An accredited person given a notice under subsection (3) must pay the amount of the levy by the date stated in the notice.
- (5) If the accredited person does not pay the amount of the levy by the date stated in the notice, the amount is a debt owed to the chief executive.

128 Accreditation conditions

- (1) An accreditation may be subject to imposed conditions or regulation conditions.
- (2) The chief executive may impose reasonable conditions on an accreditation that the chief executive considers appropriate, including matters relating to—
 - (a) for the accreditation of a person as the manager of a railway—
 - (i) constructing or maintaining the railway; or
 - (ii) managing the railway safely, considering the need for efficient and competitive services; or
 - (b) for the accreditation of a person as an operator of a railway—
 - (i) operating rolling stock safely, considering the need for efficient and competitive services; or

- (ii) the person having an agreement with the manager of the railway to operate particular rolling stock on the railway, and the agreement, including appropriate arrangements for the safe operation of rolling stock; or
- (c) for all accreditations—
 - (i) the approved safety management system for the railway or the operation of rolling stock on the railway with which the accredited person must comply; or
 - (ii) another matter prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) An accredited person must comply with each imposed condition on the person's accreditation.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—200 penalty units.

129 Regulation may prescribe a condition applying to an accreditation

- (1) A regulation may prescribe—
 - (a) a condition (a *regulation condition*) to which an accreditation of an accredited person is subject; and
 - (b) a penalty for contravening the regulation condition.
- (2) If there is an inconsistency between an imposed condition and a regulation condition, the regulation condition applies to the extent of the inconsistency.
- (3) For the application of a regulation condition to an accreditation of an accredited person, it is irrelevant when the accreditation of the accredited person was granted.

130 Surrender of accreditation

- (1) An accredited person may surrender the person's accreditation by signed notice given to the chief executive.
- (2) The accredited person must return to the chief executive the certificate of accreditation within 14 days after the surrender

of the accreditation, unless the accredited person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.

131 Accreditation period

An accreditation remains in force until it is suspended, cancelled or surrendered.

132 Amendment of imposed conditions

- (1) An accredited person may apply to the chief executive for an amendment of the conditions imposed on the person's accreditation.
- (2) The chief executive must consider the application and may grant, or refuse to grant, the amendment.
- (3) The chief executive may amend a condition only if satisfied the condition is—
 - (a) no longer appropriate; or
 - (b) no longer consistent with generally accepted risk management principles.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to amend a condition, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating the decision and the amendment.
- (5) If the chief executive decides not to amend a condition, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating—
 - (a) the decision; and
 - (b) the reason for the decision.
- (6) The written notice must be accompanied by an information notice for the decision.
- (7) If the chief executive does not decide the application within 70 days after it is made, the chief executive is taken to have made the amendment sought by the accredited person at the end of the 70 days.

- (8) Despite subsection (1), an application for an amendment of an approved safety management system for a railway managed by an accredited person, or for the operation of rolling stock on a railway by an accredited person, must be made under section 133.

133 Amendment of approved safety management system

- (1) An accredited person may apply to the chief executive for approval of a proposed amendment of the approved safety management system for either of the following—
- (a) a railway managed by the accredited person;
 - (b) the operation of rolling stock on a railway by the accredited person.
- (2) The chief executive must consider the application and may approve, or refuse to approve, the proposed amendment.
- (3) The chief executive may approve the proposed amendment only if reasonably satisfied the approved safety management system, as it will be amended, is consistent with generally accepted risk management principles.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to approve the proposed amendment, the chief executive must give the applicant a signed notice stating the decision and the approved amendment.
- (5) The approved amendment is taken to be incorporated into the approved safety management system for the railway, or for the operation of rolling stock on the railway, on the day stated in the signed notice.
- (6) If the chief executive decides to refuse to approve the proposed amendment, the chief executive must give the applicant—
- (a) a signed notice stating the decision and the reason for the decision; and
 - (b) an information notice for the decision.
- (7) Nothing in this section requires an accredited person to apply to the chief executive for approval of an interim minor amendment of the approved safety management system for—

- (a) a railway managed by the accredited person; or
- (b) the operation of rolling stock on a railway by the accredited person.⁴

Division 3 Obligations of accredited persons

134 Accredited person must comply with approved safety management system

- (1) An accredited person must, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, comply with—
 - (a) the approved safety management system for the railway managed by the accredited person; or
 - (b) the approved safety management system for the operation of rolling stock by the accredited person on a railway.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) It is a reasonable excuse if the accredited person complied with—
 - (a) the approved safety management system amended by an interim minor amendment; or
 - (b) the approved safety management system to the extent that was practicable while complying with a safety direction given to the accredited person.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the excuses that may be reasonable excuses.

135 Accredited person to review approved safety management system each year and related matters

- (1) Before each anniversary of the accreditation of an accredited person for a railway that is managed by the accredited person, or for the operation of rolling stock on a railway by the accredited person, the accredited person must—

⁴ See sections 134(2) and 135(2)(b) for provisions about interim minor amendments.

- (a) review the appropriateness of the approved safety management system for the railway or for the operation of rolling stock; and
 - (b) consider any safety directions given since the last approval; and
 - (c) consider whether an amendment is required to the system.
- (2) At least 28 days before the anniversary, the accredited person must give to the chief executive—
- (a) a signed notice, in the approved form, stating how the accredited person complied with subsection (1); and
 - (b) if there is a difference between the approved safety management system for the railway, or for the operation of rolling stock on the railway, for the current year of accreditation and the proposed safety management system for the following year, including, for example, interim minor amendments—
 - (i) a copy of the proposed system; and
 - (ii) a statement identifying the differences; and
 - (iii) an application under section 136 for approval of the proposed system.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—100 penalty units.

136 Approval of proposed safety management system

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) an accredited person for a railway has reviewed and considered matters as mentioned in section 135(1); and
 - (b) the person must give to the chief executive an application, as mentioned in section 135(2)(b)(iii), for the approval of a proposed safety management system for the railway or for the operation of rolling stock on a railway; and
 - (c) the person has given the application to the chief executive.

- (2) The chief executive must consider the application and may approve, or refuse to approve, the proposed system.
- (3) The chief executive may approve the proposed system only if reasonably satisfied the proposed system is consistent with generally accepted risk management principles.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to approve the proposed system, the chief executive must give the applicant a signed notice stating the decision.
- (5) If the chief executive decides to refuse to approve the proposed system, the chief executive must give the applicant—
 - (a) a signed notice stating the decision and the reason for the decision; and
 - (b) an information notice for the decision.

137 Financial capacity or insurance arrangements to meet potential accident liabilities

- (1) A railway manager must have the financial capacity, or public risk insurance arrangements, at all times to meet reasonable potential accident liabilities relating to the railway managed by the railway manager.

Maximum penalty—400 penalty units.

- (2) A railway operator must have the financial capacity, or public risk insurance arrangements, at all times to meet reasonable potential accident liabilities relating to the rolling stock operated on a railway by the railway operator.

Maximum penalty—400 penalty units.

- (3) The chief executive may, by signed notice given to an accredited person, require the accredited person to satisfy the chief executive that the person has the financial capacity or public risk insurance arrangements as mentioned in subsection (1) or (2).
- (4) An accredited person given a notice under subsection (3) must comply with the notice within 14 days after the notice is given to the accredited person.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (5) The chief executive may, under section 158, suspend an accreditation whether or not—
- (a) the chief executive has given the accredited person a notice under subsection (3); or
 - (b) the period to comply with a notice under that subsection has ended.

138 Notice of cancellation etc. of agreement mentioned in s 126(3)(d)

- (1) This section applies to an agreement mentioned in section 126(3)(d).
- (2) If the agreement is cancelled or suspended, each party to the agreement must give the chief executive a signed notice about the cancellation or suspension within 14 days after the cancellation or suspension.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

**Division 4 Disputes about or under
agreements for access to rail
transport infrastructure that relate
to rail safety**

139 Chief executive may decide matters on request

- (1) This section applies if parties to negotiations for a proposed agreement about access to rail transport infrastructure are unable to agree about a safety matter.
- (2) The chief executive may make a decision about the safety matter if—
- (a) the access is required to be given under an access undertaking and, under that undertaking, the QCA asks the chief executive to make a decision about the safety matter; or
 - (b) there is no access undertaking but access is required to be given under the *Queensland Competition Authority*

Act 1997 and the QCA asks the chief executive to make a decision about the safety matter; or

- (c) the access is not required under an access undertaking or the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*, but at least 1 of the parties to the negotiations asks the chief executive to make a decision about the safety matter and the chief executive reasonably considers it appropriate to make a decision.
- (3) If a decision is made under subsection (2)(a) about a safety matter and the QCA is dealing with matters under the access undertaking that include the safety matter, the QCA must not make a decision relating to the safety matter that is inconsistent with the chief executive's decision about the safety matter.
- (4) If a decision is made under subsection (2)(b) and the QCA must exercise a power under the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997* relating to the safety matter, the QCA must have regard to the chief executive's decision in exercising the power.
- (5) If a decision is made under subsection (2)(c), the decision is binding on the parties to the negotiations only if the parties agreed to be bound by the decision.
- (6) The chief executive may develop guidelines for making decisions under subsection (2).
- (7) The chief executive must make any current guidelines mentioned in subsection (6) publicly available.
- (8) In this section—

access undertaking see the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*, the schedule.

QCA means the Queensland Competition Authority.

safety matter means a matter about rail safety.

140 Notice of dispute under agreement for access

- (1) This section applies to a dispute under an agreement for accessing rail transport infrastructure if the dispute is about a

matter relating to rail safety, including, for example, the following agreements—

- (a) an agreement mentioned in section 261(1);
 - (b) an access agreement.
- (2) A person who gives notice of the dispute to another party to the agreement may give the chief executive a signed notice stating details of the dispute.
- (3) Each accredited person who is a party to the agreement must give the chief executive a signed notice stating details of the resolution of the dispute within 14 days after the resolution.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (4) In this section—

access agreement see the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*, the schedule.

resolution, of a dispute, means the end of the dispute by—

- (a) agreement of the parties to the dispute; or
- (b) arbitration; or
- (c) a decision of an expert under the agreement; or
- (d) a decision of a court or the Queensland Competition Authority.

141 Helping in a dispute under agreement for access

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive—
- (a) is given a notice under section 140(2); and
 - (b) reasonably considers that it may be appropriate to give a safety direction about the matter stated in the notice as in dispute (the ***dispute matter***).
- (2) The chief executive must inform himself or herself about the dispute matter in any way the chief executive consider appropriate.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the chief executive may consult with 1 or more of the following persons about the dispute matter—

- (a) each accredited person who is a party to the agreement;
 - (b) another person whom the chief executive reasonably believes may be able to help the chief executive in relation to the dispute matter, including, for example, the Queensland Competition Authority.
- (4) For consulting with an accredited person, the chief executive may give a signed notice to the accredited person stating a reasonable time and place for a meeting with the accredited person.
- (5) An accredited person given a notice under subsection (4) must attend the meeting at the time and place stated in the notice.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—10 penalty units.

142 Notice of proposed safety direction

- (1) If the chief executive reasonably considers himself or herself informed about a dispute matter and that it is reasonable to make a safety direction about the matter, the chief executive must give each party to the agreement, and the Queensland Competition Authority, the proposed safety direction to be given to an accredited person.
- (2) The proposed safety direction must include—
- (a) the grounds for the proposed safety direction; and
 - (b) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and
 - (c) an invitation to each person given the proposed safety direction to show, within a stated period (the *representation period*), why the proposed safety direction should not be given to an accredited person.
- (3) The representation period must be a period ending at least 14 days after the day that the proposed safety direction is given to the parties to the agreement.

143 Consideration of representations

- (1) Each person given a proposed safety direction under section 142(1) may make written representations about the proposed

safety direction to the chief executive in the representation period.

- (2) The chief executive must consider all written representations (the *accepted representations*) made under subsection (1).

144 Chief executive's actions after stated period

- (1) After considering any accepted representations, the chief executive may give a direction (a *safety direction*) to 1 or more accredited persons to do or not to do an act stated in the safety direction.
- (2) The safety direction must include—
 - (a) the reason for the safety direction; and
 - (b) the day by which the safety direction must be complied with, that must be reasonable having regard to the nature of the matters to be done under the safety direction.
- (3) A directed person must comply with the safety direction, unless the directed person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (4) The safety direction must be accompanied by an information notice about the chief executive's decision to give the safety direction.
- (5) Also, the chief executive must give to a dispute party a signed notice about the fact that a safety direction has been given to the directed person.
- (6) In this section—

directed person means a person given a safety direction under subsection (1).

dispute party means a person given a proposed safety direction as mentioned in section 142(1) who is not a directed person.

Division 5 Safety directions by rail safety officers

145 Application of division

This division applies if a rail safety officer reasonably believes, for either or both of the following reasons, it is necessary to give an accredited person, or a person who appears to the officer to be an employee of an accredited person, a safety direction—

- (a) to maintain an adequate level of safety in managing a railway or the operation of rolling stock on a railway;
- (b) to prevent a situation the rail safety officer reasonably considers to be unsafe.

146 Written direction by rail safety officer

- (1) The rail safety officer may, by a written direction given to the accredited person or the employee (a *safety direction*), direct the accredited person or employee to do or not to do an act stated in the safety direction.
- (2) The safety direction must state a date or, if applicable, a time on the day by which the safety direction must be complied with, that must be reasonable having regard to the nature of the matters to be done under the safety direction.
- (3) A person to whom a safety direction is given under subsection (1) must comply with it, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—150 penalty units.

147 Spoken direction because written direction is not possible or reasonable

- (1) If it is not possible or reasonable for the rail safety officer to give a safety direction in writing to the accredited person or the employee as mentioned in section 146(1), the officer may direct the accredited person or employee (also a *safety direction*) to do or not to do a stated act by telling the accredited person or employee—

- (a) to do or not to do the stated act; and
 - (b) the reason for the officer giving the safety direction.
- (2) A person to whom a safety direction is given under subsection (1) must comply with it, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- Maximum penalty—150 penalty units.
- (3) It is a reasonable excuse if the officer did not tell the person that the person commits an offence if the person does not comply with the safety direction.
- (4) Within 5 days after giving a person a safety direction under subsection (1), the rail safety officer must give the accredited person or employee a written notice stating the safety direction given under that subsection.

148 Direction under s 146(1) or 147(4) must include reasons and be accompanied by information notice

- (1) This section applies to a rail safety officer when giving a safety direction under section 146(1) or a written notice stating a safety direction under section 147(4).
- (2) The safety direction or notice must—
- (a) include the reasons for the safety direction; and
 - (b) be accompanied by an information notice for the safety direction.
- (3) If it is not possible or reasonable for a rail safety officer to comply with subsection (2) at the time the officer is giving the safety direction, the officer must comply with the subsection as soon as is reasonably practicable for the officer to do so.

149 Safety directions and relationship with Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995

- (1) It is a defence in a proceeding against a person for a safety direction contravention for the person to prove—
- (a) the person committed the act or omission constituting the safety direction contravention as part of complying with the person's workplace obligations; and

- (b) in committing the act or omission constituting the safety direction contravention, the person did each of the following to diminish the consequences of the safety direction contravention—
- (i) chose an appropriate way;
 - (ii) took reasonable care and skill;
 - (iii) exercised proper diligence.
- (2) In this section—

safety direction contravention means a contravention of an obligation imposed on the person under a safety direction.

workplace obligations, of a person, means the person's obligations under the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*, section 26 and part 3, divisions 2 and 3.

Division 6 Audit regime

150 Audit program for inspecting activities of accredited person

- (1) For each year, the chief executive must prepare a program (an *audit program*) for inspecting the activities of railway managers and railway operators during the year.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), an audit program may focus on the following—
 - (a) particular railway managers or railway operators;
 - (b) a particular criterion relating to railway managers or railway operators;
 - (c) a particular aspect of safety.

151 When inspections may be carried out during a year

- (1) During a year, the chief executive may inspect an accredited person under an audit program for the year.
- (2) Also, the chief executive may inspect an accredited person if the chief executive reasonably believes—

- (a) an aspect of safety needs to be considered in relation to the particular accredited person or accredited persons generally; or
- (b) the accredited person has not, or is not, complying with a railway provision.

152 Requirement to give information or document for inspection

- (1) For inspecting an accredited person, the chief executive may, by signed notice given to the accredited person, require the accredited person to give the chief executive information or a document the chief executive reasonably believes is relevant to the inspection.
- (2) The notice must include—
 - (a) a time, that is reasonable in the circumstances, by which the accredited person must comply with the requirement; and
 - (b) a warning that it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement, unless the accredited person has a reasonable excuse.

153 Failure to give information or document for inspection

- (1) A person to whom a notice is given under section 152 must comply with the requirement in the notice within the time stated in it, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.
- (2) If the person is an individual, it is a reasonable excuse for the person not to comply with the requirement if complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.
- (3) The person does not commit an offence against this section if the information or document sought by the chief executive is not in fact relevant to the inspection.

Division 7 Disciplinary action against accredited persons

154 Happening that may give rise to a belief that a ground for disciplinary action exists

- (1) The chief executive may consider that a ground for disciplinary action about an accreditation of an accredited person exists after any of the following—
 - (a) an inspection under an audit program;
 - (b) an inspection other than under an audit program;
 - (c) a report of a serious incident;
 - (d) an investigation of an incident.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not limit the matters that may cause the chief executive to consider a ground for disciplinary action exists.

155 Grounds for disciplinary action about the accreditation of an accredited person

Each of the following is a ground to take disciplinary action about an accreditation of an accredited person—

- (a) the accredited person contravened a provision of this part, part 5 or 6 or chapter 14, whether or not—
 - (i) a penalty is provided for the provision that the accredited person contravened; or
 - (ii) a proceeding for a railway offence, or another action under this Act relating to a railway provision, is started against the person; or
 - (iii) the person is convicted of a railway offence, or another action is taken in relation to the person under this Act;
- (b) the accredited person failed to comply with a condition of the accreditation.

156 Show cause notice

- (1) If the chief executive reasonably believes a ground exists to take disciplinary action about an accreditation of an accredited person, the chief executive must give the accredited person a signed notice (a *show cause notice*).
- (2) The show cause notice must state each of the following—
 - (a) the disciplinary action the chief executive proposes taking under this division (the *proposed action*);
 - (b) the grounds for the proposed action;
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds;
 - (d) if the proposed action includes suspension—the proposed suspension including the proposed period of the suspension;
 - (e) if the proposed action includes varying the accreditation—the change that it is proposed to make to an imposed condition or a new condition it is proposed to impose on the accreditation;
 - (f) an invitation to the accredited person to show, within a stated period (the *show cause period*), why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (3) The show cause period must be a period ending at least 28 days after the day the show cause notice is given to the accredited person.

157 Consideration of representations

- (1) The accredited person may make written representations about the show cause notice to the chief executive in the show cause period.
- (2) The chief executive must consider all written representations (the *accepted representations*) made under subsection (1).

158 Immediate suspension of an accreditation

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive reasonably believes—

- (a) a ground to take disciplinary action about an accreditation requires the immediate suspension of the accreditation—
 - (i) to ensure the safety of persons; or
 - (ii) to prevent damage to rail transport infrastructure or other rail infrastructure; or
- (b) an accredited person does not have the financial capacity or public risk insurance arrangements required under section 137(1) or (2).
- (2) The chief executive may suspend the accreditation immediately.
- (3) The suspension can be effected only by the chief executive giving the accredited person all of the following—
 - (a) a signed notice stating the suspension and the reason for the suspension;
 - (b) an information notice for the suspension;
 - (c) a show cause notice.
- (4) The suspension—
 - (a) takes effect immediately all the documents mentioned in subsection (3) are given to the accredited person; and
 - (b) continues to operate until the show cause notice is finally dealt with.

159 Action by chief executive

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) there are no accepted representations for the show cause notice; or
 - (b) after considering the accepted representations for the show cause notice, the chief executive still believes the ground for disciplinary action exists relating to the accreditation.
- (2) The chief executive may—
 - (a) if the proposed action is a direction to apply to amend the approved safety management system for a railway

- managed, or for the operation of rolling stock on a railway, by the accredited person—direct the accredited person to apply for the proposed amendment by a stated time; or
- (b) if the proposed action is to suspend the accreditation—suspend the accreditation for not longer than the proposed period of suspension; or
 - (c) if the proposed action is to vary the accreditation—vary the accreditation in the proposed way, or another way to which the accredited person has consented in writing, including by varying an existing condition or by imposing a new condition; or
 - (d) if the proposed action is to cancel the accreditation—cancel the accreditation or suspend the accreditation for a period.
- (3) More than 1 type of disciplinary action about an accreditation of an accredited person may be taken under this section.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to take action under subsection (2), the chief executive must immediately give the accredited person—
- (a) a signed notice stating—
 - (i) the decision; and
 - (ii) for a direction as mentioned in subsection (2)(a)—that the accreditation will be suspended in its entirety under subsection (5) without further notice until the accredited person makes the application for the proposed amendment; and
 - (iii) the reasons for the decision; and
 - (b) an information notice for the decision.
- (5) If the chief executive directs the accredited person to apply for a proposed amendment by a stated time and the person does not make the application by the stated time, the accredited person's accreditation is suspended in its entirety from that time until the day after the day the accredited person gives the chief executive the application.
- (6) If the chief executive's decision is to cancel the accreditation, the notice mentioned in subsection (4)(a) must include a

direction to the accredited person to return the certificate of accreditation to the chief executive, within 14 days after receiving the notice.

- (7) A person who is directed under subsection (6) to return a certificate of accreditation must comply with the direction within 14 days after receiving the direction.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (8) The decision takes effect on the later of the following—
- (a) the day the signed notice mentioned in subsection (4)(a) is given to the accredited person;
 - (b) the day of effect stated in the signed notice.

160 Decision by chief executive not to take action under s 159

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) there are accepted representations for the show cause notice; and
 - (b) after considering the accepted representations for the show cause notice, the chief executive no longer believes a ground for disciplinary action exists relating to the accreditation.
- (2) The chief executive must give the accredited person a signed notice stating the chief executive does not intend to take action under section 159 and the matter is completed.

Division 8 Information about safety issues

161 Chief executive may publish safety bulletin

- (1) The chief executive may publish, in a way that the chief executive considers appropriate, a document containing information about safety issues for railways (a *safety bulletin*).
- (2) Without limiting the information that may be included in a safety bulletin, the chief executive may include any of the following information—

- (a) information arising out of a report of an incident or an investigation into an incident, including a serious incident;
 - (b) information arising out of an inspection of an accredited person;
 - (c) other information about safety issues, including information from outside Queensland.
- (3) The chief executive must consult with an accredited person about information the chief executive proposes to publish that may identify, or be reasonably expected to identify, the accredited person.
- (4) Also, the chief executive must consult with an accredited person, or any other person, about information the chief executive proposes to publish in which the accredited person or the other person has a proprietary interest.

Part 4 Rail transport infrastructure powers

Division 1 Railway works

162 Application of div 1

This division applies only to railway works.

163 Entering land for railway works etc.

For railway works, the chief executive or an accredited person may enter someone else's land and carry out the works.

164 Entry to land by notice or with approval

- (1) Before entering someone else's land to carry out railway works, the chief executive or an accredited person must—

- (a) give at least 7 days written notice to the land's owner or occupier; or
 - (b) get the written agreement of the land's owner or occupier to the entry.
- (2) The notice must—
- (a) state the use intended to be made of the land; and
 - (b) include a general outline of the intended works; and
 - (c) state an approximate period when the works are expected to be carried out on the land.
- (3) The chief executive or accredited person need not comply with subsection (1) for—
- (a) urgent remedial action on a railway; or
 - (b) maintenance on a road.
- (4) If urgent remedial action is required, the chief executive or accredited person must give the land's owner or occupier as much oral notice as is practicable.

165 Care to be taken in carrying out works etc.

In entering land and carrying out railway works on the land, the chief executive or an accredited person—

- (a) must take as much care as is practicable to minimise damage to the land or inconvenience to the land's owner or occupier; and
- (b) may do anything necessary or desirable to minimise the damage or inconvenience; and
- (c) must get the agreement of the owner or occupier to take or use the materials of the land's owner or occupier, unless urgent remedial action on a railway is required.

166 Compensation for carrying out works etc.

- (1) An owner or occupier of land entered under this part by the chief executive or an accredited person may, by written notice given to the chief executive or accredited person—

- (a) claim compensation for loss or damage caused by the entry or railway works carried out on the land; or
 - (b) claim compensation for the taking or use of materials; or
 - (c) require the person to carry out works in restitution for the damage; or
 - (d) require the person to carry out works in restitution for the damage and then claim compensation for any loss or damage not restituted.
- (2) The notice must be given—
- (a) within 1 year after the railway works are completed; or
 - (b) at a later time allowed by the chief executive or accredited person.
- (3) The amount of compensation is—
- (a) the amount agreed between the parties; or
 - (b) if the parties can not agree within a reasonable time—the amount decided by a court with jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount of compensation claimed.
- (4) However, the amount of compensation for damage to the land and its fixtures, and for taking or use of materials, can not be more than the amount that would have been awarded if the land had been acquired.

167 Watercourses

- (1) To carry out railway works, an accredited person may, with the chief executive's written approval—
- (a) divert a watercourse; or
 - (b) construct a watercourse, whether temporary or permanent.
- (2) In deciding whether to approve the diversion of a watercourse, the chief executive must consider the effect the works would have on the watercourse's physical integrity and flow characteristics.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the matters the chief executive may consider.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not authorise the chief executive, in a wild river area, to grant an approval under this section to—
 - (a) divert or construct a watercourse; or
 - (b) extract quarry material from a watercourse.

Division 2 Other powers

168 Power to require works to stop

- (1) A person must not, without the chief executive's written approval, carry out works near a railway if the works threaten, or are likely to threaten, the railway's safety or operational integrity.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) If—
 - (a) a person is carrying out, or proposes to carry out, works near a railway; and
 - (b) the chief executive reasonably believes they threaten, or are likely to threaten, the railway's safety or operational integrity;

the chief executive may give the person a written direction to stop, alter or not to start the works.

- (3) The person must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (4) If works are carried out contrary to subsection (1) or a direction under subsection (2), the chief executive may, by written notice, require the owner of the land where the works are situated to alter, demolish or take away the works within a stated reasonable time.

- (5) The person must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (6) If the person does not comply with the requirement, the chief executive may—
 - (a) alter, demolish or take away the works; or
 - (b) alter, demolish or take away the works and recover the cost of doing so from the land's owner as a debt payable by the owner.
- (7) For this section, a person authorised by the chief executive may enter land and inspect works—
 - (a) after giving 3 days written notice to the land's owner or occupier; or
 - (b) with the written agreement of the land's owner or occupier; or
 - (c) without notice or approval, if the chief executive reasonably believes there is an immediate and significant threat to the railway's safety or operational integrity.
- (8) This section binds all persons, including the State, the Commonwealth and the other States.

169 Closing railway crossings

- (1) A railway manager may temporarily close or regulate a railway crossing if satisfied it is necessary because of an immediate threat to—
 - (a) the safety of the railway; or
 - (b) the public using it or who may use it.
- (2) If the manager decides to close or regulate a crossing—
 - (a) the manager must, as soon as practicable after its closure or regulation, notify the authority responsible for the crossing of its closure or regulation, unless the authority has agreed that notification is unnecessary; and
 - (b) the manager may construct a substitute crossing.

Part 5 Rail safety officers

Division 1 Definitions

170 Definitions for pt 5

In this part—

enter, rolling stock, includes board rolling stock.

place includes the following—

- (a) land;
- (b) a building or other structure, or part of a building or other structure, of any type;
- (c) a group of buildings or other structures, or part of a group of buildings or other structures, of any type.

public place means—

- (a) a place, or part of a place, that the public is entitled to use, that is open to members of the public or that is used by the public, whether or not on payment of money; or
- (b) a place, or part of a place, that the occupier allows members of the public to enter, whether or not on payment of money.

railway workplace means either of the following places —

- (a) a place that is, or at which is located, rail transport infrastructure or other rail infrastructure;
- (b) another place used by an accredited person to conduct activities in relation to managing a railway or operating rolling stock on a railway.

Division 2 Rail safety officers including provisions about appointment

171 Rail safety officers

- (1) Each police officer is a rail safety officer.

- (2) The chief executive may appoint an officer of the department, or any other person, as a rail safety officer.
- (3) However, the chief executive may appoint a person under subsection (2) only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied the person is qualified for appointment because the person has the necessary expertise or experience.
- (4) Sections 172(1)(a) and (b), 173 and 174 do not apply to a rail safety officer who is a police officer.

172 Appointment conditions and limit on powers

- (1) A rail safety officer holds office on any conditions stated in—
 - (a) the officer's instrument of appointment; or
 - (b) a signed notice by the chief executive given to the officer; or
 - (c) a regulation.

Example for subsection (1)(a)—

The instrument of appointment of a rail safety officer may provide that if the officer is an employee of a railway manager or railway operator for a railway, the officer is appointed only to investigate, or may not investigate, a matter under section 216(2) about a specific railway.

- (2) The instrument of appointment, a signed notice given to the officer or a regulation may limit the officer's powers under a railway provision.

173 Issue of identity card to each rail safety officer

- (1) The chief executive must issue an identity card to each rail safety officer.
- (2) The identity card must—
 - (a) contain a recent photo of the officer; and
 - (b) contain a copy of the officer's signature; and
 - (c) identify the person as a rail safety officer under this Act; and
 - (d) state an expiry date for the card.

- (3) This section does not prevent the issuing of a single identity card to a person for this Act and other purposes.

174 Production or display of identity card

- (1) In exercising a power under a railway provision in relation to a person, a rail safety officer must—
- (a) produce the officer's identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or
 - (b) have the identity card displayed so that it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power.
- (2) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the officer must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.
- (3) For subsection (1), a rail safety officer does not exercise a power in relation to a person only because the officer, as authorised under this Act, enters—
- (a) a public place when it is open to the public; or
 - (b) a place for the purpose of asking the occupier of the place for consent to enter.

175 When rail safety officer ceases to hold office

- (1) A rail safety officer ceases to hold office if any of the following happens—
- (a) the term of office stated in a condition of office ends;
 - (b) the officer ceases to hold office under another condition of office;
 - (c) the officer's resignation under section 176 takes effect.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the ways a rail safety officer may cease to hold office.
- (3) In this section—
- condition of office* means a condition on which the officer holds office.

176 Resignation

A rail safety officer may resign by signed notice given to the chief executive.

177 Return of identity card

A person who ceases to be a rail safety officer must return the person's identity card to the chief executive within 21 days after ceasing to be an officer, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 3 Entry to places by rail safety officers**178 Power to enter places**

- (1) A rail safety officer may enter a place if—
 - (a) its occupier consents to the entry; or
 - (b) it is a public place and the entry is made when it is open to the public; or
 - (c) the entry is authorised by a warrant; or
 - (d) it is a railway workplace and the entry is made when the place is—
 - (i) open for carrying on activities for which the place is a railway workplace; or
 - (ii) otherwise open for entry; or
 - (iii) required to be open for inspection under an accreditation; or
 - (iv) not open, or required to be open, as mentioned in subparagraphs (i) to (iii) but the entry is urgently required to investigate the circumstances of a serious incident.
- (2) For the purpose of asking the occupier of a place for consent to enter, the officer may, without the occupier's consent or a warrant—

- (a) enter land around premises at the place to an extent that is reasonable to contact the occupier; or
 - (b) enter part of the place the officer reasonably considers members of the public ordinarily are allowed to enter when they wish to contact the occupier.
- (3) A rail safety officer who enters a railway workplace under subsection (1)(d) must not unnecessarily impede any activities being conducted at the workplace.
- (4) If a rail safety officer may enter a place under subsection (1)(d), the officer is not authorised to enter any part of the place that is a home.
- (5) In this section—
- home* means a building, caravan or other structure in which an individual lives.

179 Procedure for entry with consent

- (1) This section applies if a rail safety officer intends to ask an occupier of a place to consent to the officer or another rail safety officer entering the place.
- (2) Before asking for the consent, the officer must tell the occupier—
- (a) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (b) that the occupier is not required to consent.
- (3) If the consent is given, the officer may ask the occupier to sign an acknowledgment of the consent.
- (4) The acknowledgment must state—
- (a) the occupier has been told—
 - (i) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that the occupier is not required to consent; and
 - (b) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (c) the occupier gives the officer consent to enter the place and exercise powers under a railway provision; and
 - (d) the time and date the consent was given.

- (5) If the occupier signs the acknowledgment, the officer must immediately give a copy to the occupier.
- (6) If—
 - (a) an issue arises in a proceeding about whether the occupier consented to the entry; and
 - (b) an acknowledgment complying with subsection (4) for the entry is not produced in evidence;the onus of proof is on the person relying on the lawfulness of the entry to prove the occupier consented.

180 Procedure for other entries without warrant

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a rail safety officer intends to enter a place without the consent of an occupier of the place or a warrant, as authorised under section 178(1)(d); and
 - (b) an occupier is present at the place.
- (2) Before entering the place, the officer must tell, or make a reasonable attempt to tell, the occupier—
 - (a) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (b) that the officer is permitted under section 178(1)(d) to enter the place without the occupier's consent or a warrant.

181 Application for warrant

- (1) A rail safety officer may apply to a magistrate for a warrant relating to a place.
- (2) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which the warrant is sought.
- (3) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the officer gives the magistrate all of the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

Example for subsection (3)—

The magistrate may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

182 Issue of warrant

- (1) A 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 a railway offence; or
 - (b) the evidence is at the place or, within the next 7 days, may be at the place.
- (2) The warrant must state—
 - (a) that a stated rail safety officer may, with necessary and reasonable help and force—
 - (i) enter the place and any other place necessary for entry; and
 - (ii) exercise powers under a railway provision; and
 - (b) the railway offence for which the warrant is sought; and
 - (c) the evidence that may be seized under the warrant; and
 - (d) the hours of the day or night when the place may be entered; and
 - (e) the date, within 14 days after the warrant's issue, the warrant ends.

183 Special warrants

- (1) A rail safety officer may apply for a warrant (a *special warrant*) by phone, fax, radio or another form of communication if the officer reasonably believes it necessary because of—
 - (a) urgent circumstances; or
 - (b) other special circumstances, including, for example, the officer's remote location.

- (2) Before applying for the special warrant, the officer must prepare an application stating the grounds on which the warrant is sought.
- (3) The officer may apply for the warrant before the application is sworn.
- (4) After issuing the special warrant, the magistrate must immediately fax or otherwise electronically communicate a copy (a *facsimile warrant*) to the officer if it is reasonably practicable to do so.
- (5) If it is not reasonably practicable to fax or electronically communicate a copy to the officer—
 - (a) the magistrate must tell the officer—
 - (i) what the terms of the special warrant are; and
 - (ii) the date and time the special warrant is issued; and
 - (b) the officer must complete a form of warrant (a *warrant form*) and write on it—
 - (i) the magistrate's name; and
 - (ii) the date and time the magistrate issued the special warrant; and
 - (iii) the terms of the special warrant.
- (6) The facsimile warrant, or the warrant form properly completed by the officer, authorises the entry and the exercise of the other powers stated in the special warrant issued.
- (7) The officer must, at the first reasonable opportunity, send the magistrate—
 - (a) the sworn application; and
 - (b) if the officer completed a warrant form—the completed warrant form.
- (8) On receiving the documents, the magistrate must attach them to the special warrant.
- (9) If—
 - (a) an issue arises in a proceeding about whether an exercise of a power was authorised by a special warrant; and

(b) the warrant is not produced in evidence;

the onus of proof is on the person relying on the lawfulness of the exercise of the power to prove a special warrant authorised the exercise of the power.

184 Warrants—procedure before entry

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a rail safety officer stated in a warrant issued under this division for a place is intending to enter the place under the warrant; and
 - (b) a person is present at the place.
- (2) Before entering the place, the officer must do or make a reasonable attempt to do the following things—
 - (a) identify himself or herself to a person present at the place who is an occupier of the place by producing a copy of the officer's identity card or other document evidencing the officer's appointment;
 - (b) give the person a copy of the warrant or, if the entry is authorised by a facsimile warrant or warrant form, a copy of the facsimile warrant or warrant form;
 - (c) tell the person the officer is permitted by the warrant to enter the place;
 - (d) give the person an opportunity to allow the officer immediate entry to the place without using force.
- (3) However, the officer need not comply with subsection (2) if the officer reasonably believes immediate entry to the place is required to ensure the effective execution of the warrant is not frustrated.
- (4) Subsection (2)(a) does not apply to a rail safety officer who is a police officer.⁵

⁵ See the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, section 637 (Supplying police officer's details).

Division 4 General powers of rail safety officers

185 General powers after entering place

- (1) This division applies to a rail safety officer who, under division 3, enters a place.
- (2) However if, under section 178(2), the officer enters a place to ask the occupier's consent to enter a place, this division applies to the officer only if the consent is given or the entry is otherwise authorised.
- (3) To the extent the officer reasonably considers it necessary for an inspection or investigation under a railway provision, the officer may do any of the following—
 - (a) search any part of the place;
 - (b) enter or open, using reasonable force, a structure, rolling stock, vehicle or other thing to examine the structure, rolling stock, vehicle or other thing;
 - (c) inspect, film, photograph, videotape or otherwise record an image of a document, structure, rolling stock, vehicle or other thing at the place;
 - (d) take, or authorise another person to take, for analysis a thing, or a sample of or from the thing, at the place;
 - (e) mark, tag or otherwise identify rolling stock, a vehicle or other thing at the place;
 - (f) take an extract from, or copy, a document at the place;
 - (g) take into the place the equipment, materials or persons the officer reasonably requires for exercising a power under this part;
 - (h) take a necessary step to allow a power under paragraphs (a) to (g) to be exercised.
- (4) If the officer takes a sample or thing for analysis under subsection (3)(d), the officer must—
 - (a) give a receipt for the sample or thing to the person in charge of the thing or place from which it was taken; and

- (b) for a sample or thing with an intrinsic value—at the end of 6 months after the sample or thing was taken, return it to the person who appears to be the owner of it or the person in charge of the thing or place from which it was taken.⁶
- (5) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (4)(a), the officer must leave the receipt at the place in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way.

186 Procedure before entering or opening rolling stock or vehicle

- (1) If a relevant person is present at rolling stock or a vehicle, the rail safety officer must do or make a reasonable attempt to do the following before entering the rolling stock or vehicle under section 185—
 - (a) tell the relevant person the purpose of the entry;
 - (b) ask for the consent of the relevant person to the entry;
 - (c) tell the relevant person the officer is permitted under a railway provision to enter the rolling stock or vehicle without consent;
 - (d) for a vehicle—if the relevant person is not the owner of the vehicle, advise the vehicle's owner of the officer's intention to enter it.
- (2) If a relevant person is not present at rolling stock or a vehicle, before entering the rolling stock or vehicle, the officer must—
 - (a) take reasonable steps to find a relevant person for the rolling stock or vehicle; and
 - (b) comply with subsection (1)(a) to (c) for the relevant person if found.
- (3) Subsections (1)(d) and (2) do not require the officer to take a step the officer reasonably believes may frustrate or otherwise

⁶ See section 199(1) (Forfeiture by rail safety officer) for what happens if a sample or thing can not be returned to its owner or the owner can not be found.

hinder an inspection or investigation under a railway provision or the purpose of the intended entry.

(4) In this section—

relevant person means—

- (a) for rolling stock—a person who is the driver or guard of, or engineer for, the rolling stock; or
- (b) for a vehicle—a person who appears to be the driver, or to be in control, of the vehicle.

187 Power to require reasonable help or information

- (1) A rail safety officer may require the occupier of, or someone else at, a place entered into under division 3 to give the officer—
 - (a) reasonable help to exercise a power under a railway provision; or
 - (b) information to help the officer ascertain whether a railway provision is being complied with.

Example for subsection (1)—

When inspecting rolling stock, a rail safety officer may ask the driver of the rolling stock to accompany the officer or to explain how a piece of equipment is used as part of the accredited person's approved safety management system for the railway or for the operation of rolling stock on the railway.

- (2) When making a requirement under subsection (1), the officer must warn the person that it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) A person required to give reasonable help under subsection (1)(a), or give information under subsection (1)(b), must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (4) If the person is an individual, it is a reasonable excuse for the person not to comply with the requirement to give information if complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

188 Power to stop rolling stock or vehicle that may be entered or opened

- (1) If rolling stock or a vehicle that a rail safety officer may enter or open under a railway provision is moving or about to move, the officer may—
 - (a) require the accredited person for the rolling stock or vehicle to stop the rolling stock or vehicle at, not move the rolling stock or vehicle from, or move the rolling stock or vehicle to, a stated place; or
 - (b) ask or signal the person in control of the rolling stock or vehicle to stop the rolling stock or vehicle at, or not move the rolling stock or vehicle from, a stated place.
- (2) Before making a request or giving a signal under subsection (1)(b) relating to rolling stock, the officer must—
 - (a) consult with the train controller for the rolling stock about whether it is safe to stop the rolling stock at, or not move the rolling stock from, the place taking into account other rolling stock; and
 - (b) disrupt the operation of rolling stock on the railway only to the extent that is reasonably necessary.
- (3) An accredited person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (1)(a) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.
- (4) The person in control of rolling stock, or a vehicle, to whom a request is made or signal given under subsection (1)(b) must comply with the request or signal, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.
- (5) It is a reasonable excuse for the person in control of rolling stock or a vehicle not to comply with the request or signal if—
 - (a) to immediately comply with the request or signal would—
 - (i) endanger the person or someone else; or
 - (ii) cause damage to rail transport infrastructure, rolling stock or a vehicle; and

- (b) the person complies with the request or signal as soon as is practicable to comply with it.

189 Other powers about rolling stock or vehicles that may be entered

- (1) If a rail safety officer enters or opens rolling stock or a vehicle under a railway provision, the officer may require the person in control of the rolling stock or vehicle—
 - (a) to give the officer reasonable help to enter or open the rolling stock or vehicle; or
 - (b) to bring the rolling stock or vehicle to a stated reasonable place and remain in control of the rolling stock or vehicle for a reasonable period to allow the officer to exercise a power under a railway provision.
- (2) When making a requirement under subsection (1), the officer must warn the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) A person must not fail to comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—100 penalty units.

Division 5 Seizure

190 Power to seize evidence if entry without consent or warrant

A rail safety officer who enters a place under a railway provision, without consent and without a warrant, may seize a thing at the place only if the officer reasonably believes—

- (a) the thing is evidence of a railway offence; and
- (b) the seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being—
 - (i) destroyed, hidden or lost; or
 - (ii) used to commit, continue or repeat, a railway offence.

191 Power to seize evidence if entry with consent or warrant

- (1) This section applies if a rail safety officer enters a place under a power under a railway provision with the necessary consent of a person or with a warrant.
- (2) If the officer enters a place with the necessary consent, the officer may seize a thing at the place if—
 - (a) the officer reasonably believes the thing is evidence of a railway offence; and
 - (b) seizure of the thing is consistent with the purpose of entry as told to the person when asking for the person's consent.
- (3) If the officer enters the place with a warrant, the officer may seize a thing that is the evidence for which the warrant was issued.
- (4) The officer may seize anything else at the place if the officer reasonably believes—
 - (a) the thing is evidence of a railway offence; and
 - (b) the seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being—
 - (i) destroyed, hidden or lost; or
 - (ii) used to commit, continue or repeat a railway offence.

192 Securing seized things

Having seized a thing, a rail safety officer may—

- (a) move the thing from the place where it was seized (the *place of seizure*); or
- (b) leave the thing at the place of seizure but take reasonable action to restrict access to it; or

Examples of restricting access to a thing—

- 1 marking, sealing, tagging or otherwise identifying the thing to show access to it is restricted
 - 2 sealing the entrance to a room where the thing is situated and marking the entrance to show access to the thing is restricted
- (c) for equipment—make it inoperable.

Example of making equipment inoperable—

dismantling equipment or removing a component of equipment without which the equipment is not capable of being used

193 Offence to tamper with seized thing

- (1) If a rail safety officer restricts access to a seized thing, a person must not tamper, or attempt to tamper, with the thing, or something restricting access to the thing, without a rail safety officer's approval.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

- (2) If a rail safety officer makes seized equipment inoperable, a person must not tamper, or attempt to tamper, with the equipment, without a rail safety officer's approval.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

194 Powers to support seizure

- (1) To enable a thing to be seized, a rail safety officer may require the person in control of it—
- (a) to take it to a stated reasonable place by a stated reasonable time; and
 - (b) if necessary, to remain in control of it at the stated place for a stated reasonable period.
- (2) The requirement—
- (a) must be made by signed notice given to the person; or
 - (b) if for any reason it is not practicable to give a signed notice to the person—may be made orally and confirmed by signed notice given to the person as soon as is practicable.
- (3) A further requirement may be made under this section about the thing if it is necessary and reasonable to make the further requirement.

Examples of a further requirement—

A requirement that the thing—

- be transported during stated off-peak hours

- be transported along a particular route
 - be transported in a particular way.
- (4) A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (1) or (3) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.
- (5) Subject to the provisions of this part providing for compensation,⁷ the cost of complying with subsection (1) or (3) must be borne by the person.
- (6) For this section, a person is *in control* of a thing if the person has, or reasonably appears to a rail safety officer to have, authority to exercise control over the thing.

195 Rail safety officer may require thing's return

- (1) If a rail safety officer has required a person to take a thing to a stated reasonable place by a stated reasonable time under a railway provision, the officer may require the person to return the thing to the place from which it was taken.
- (2) A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (1) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of this part providing for compensation, the cost of complying with subsection (1) must be borne by the person.

196 Receipt for seized thing

- (1) After a rail safety officer seizes a thing, the officer must give a receipt for it to the person from whom the thing was seized.
- (2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the officer must leave the receipt at the place of seizure in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way.

⁷ See section 213 (Compensation).

- (3) The receipt must describe generally the thing seized and its condition.
- (4) This section does not apply to a thing if it would be impracticable or unreasonable to expect the officer to account for the thing given its condition, nature and value.

197 Return of seized thing

- (1) This section applies to a seized thing if—
 - (a) the thing has some intrinsic value; and
 - (b) the thing has not been forfeited under division 6.
- (2) A rail safety officer must return the thing to its owner—
 - (a) at the end of 6 months after the seizure; or
 - (b) if a proceeding for an offence involving the thing is started within the 6 months—at the end of the proceeding and any appeal from the proceeding.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the officer must return a thing seized as evidence if the officer stops being satisfied—
 - (a) its continued retention as evidence is necessary; and
 - (b) its continued retention is necessary to prevent the thing being used to continue, or repeat, an offence.

198 Access to seized thing

- (1) Until a seized thing is forfeited or returned, a rail safety officer must allow its owner to inspect it and, if it is a document, to copy it.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to allow the inspection or copying.

Division 6 Forfeiture

199 Forfeiture by rail safety officer

- (1) A sample or thing taken for analysis under section 185(3)(d), or a thing seized under division 5, is forfeited to the State if

the rail safety officer who took, or arranged the taking of, the sample or thing or who seized the thing—

- (a) after making reasonable efforts, can not return it to its owner; or
 - (b) after making reasonable inquiries, can not find its owner.
- (2) For subsection (1), the officer is not required to—
- (a) make efforts if it would be unreasonable to make efforts to return the sample or thing to its owner; or
 - (b) make inquiries if it would be unreasonable to make inquiries to find the owner.

Example for paragraph (b)—

The owner of the sample or thing has migrated to another country.

- (3) Regard must be had to the sample's or thing's condition, nature and value in deciding—
- (a) whether it is reasonable to make efforts or inquiries; and
 - (b) if efforts or inquiries are made—what efforts or inquiries, including the period over which they are made, are reasonable.
- (4) In this section—

owner, for a sample or a thing taken for analysis, means the person in charge of the thing or place from which the sample or thing was taken.

200 Forfeiture on conviction

- (1) On conviction of a person for a railway offence, the court may order the forfeiture to the State of anything owned by the person and seized under division 5.
- (2) The court may make any order to enforce the forfeiture it considers appropriate.
- (3) This section does not limit the court's powers under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* or another law.

201 Dealing with forfeited sample or thing

- (1) On forfeiture of a sample or thing to the State, the sample or thing becomes the State's property and may be dealt with by the chief executive in a way the chief executive reasonably believes is appropriate.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may destroy or dispose of the sample or thing.

Division 7 Other powers**202 Power to require name and address**

- (1) A rail safety officer may require a person to state the person's name and residential or business address if the officer—
 - (a) finds the person committing a railway offence; or
 - (b) finds the person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the officer to reasonably suspect the person has just committed a railway offence; or
 - (c) finds the person at a railway workplace, reasonably believes the person is an employee of an accredited person and reasonably considers that it is necessary for the purposes of a railway provision to know the person's name and residential or business address.
- (2) When making the requirement, the officer must warn the person it is an offence to fail to state the person's name or address unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) The officer may also require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the stated name or required address if the officer reasonably suspects the stated name or address is false.

203 Failure to give name or address

- (1) A person of whom a requirement is made under section 202(1) or (3) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if—
- (a) the requirement was given because the rail safety officer reasonably suspected the person had committed a railway offence; and
 - (b) the person is not proved to have committed the railway offence.

204 Power to require information about contravention

- (1) This section applies if a rail safety officer reasonably believes—
- (a) a railway provision has been contravened; and
 - (b) a person may be able to give information about the contravention.
- (2) The officer may require the person to give information within the person's knowledge about the contravention in a stated reasonable time and in a stated reasonable way.
- (3) When making a requirement under subsection (2), the officer must warn the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

205 Failure to give information about contravention

- (1) A person of whom a requirement is made under section 204 must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

- (2) If the person is an individual, it is a reasonable excuse for the person not to comply with the requirement if complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

206 Power to require production of documents

- (1) A rail safety officer may require an accredited person to make available for inspection by the officer, or produce to the officer for inspection, at a stated reasonable time and place, a document—

- (a) that is required to be kept by the accredited person under the approved safety management system for a railway managed, or for the operation of rolling stock on a railway, by the accredited person; or
- (b) that is prepared under the approved safety management system for a railway managed, or for the operation of rolling stock on a railway, by the accredited person and that the officer reasonably believes is necessary for the officer to consider to understand or verify a document that is required to be kept under the system.

Example for paragraph (b)—

The approved safety management system may require testing of equipment as part of a scheduled maintenance program and a record of the results of the test to be kept. If an item of equipment is tested under the approved safety management system, the document that states the results of the test is a document prepared under the approved safety management system.

- (2) When making a requirement under subsection (1), the officer must warn the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) The officer may keep the document to copy it but must return the document to the accredited person after copying it.

207 Failure to produce document

- (1) A person required to make available, or produce, for inspection a document under section 206 must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

- (2) It is not a reasonable excuse for a person that complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

Division 8 Offences relating to rail safety officers

208 False or misleading statements

- (1) A person must not state anything to a rail safety officer, in relation to the officer's exercise of a power under a railway provision, that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1), it is enough to state that the statement made was 'false or misleading' to the person's knowledge, without specifying which.

209 False or misleading documents

- (1) A person must not give a rail safety officer a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person when giving the document—
- (a) tells the officer to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and
 - (b) if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the correct information.
- (3) In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1), it is enough to state the document was 'false or misleading' to the person's knowledge, without specifying which.

210 Obstruction of rail safety officer

- (1) A person must not obstruct a rail safety officer, in relation to the officer's exercise of a power under a railway provision, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) If a person has obstructed a rail safety officer and the officer decides to proceed with the exercise of the power, the officer must warn the person that—
- (a) it is an offence to obstruct the officer unless the person has a reasonable excuse; and
 - (b) the officer reasonably believes the person's conduct is an obstruction.
- (3) In this section—
- obstruct* includes assault, hinder, resist and attempt or threaten to obstruct.

211 Impersonating a rail safety officer

A person must not pretend to be a rail safety officer.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

Division 9 Notice of damage and compensation

212 Notice of damage

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a rail safety officer damages something when exercising, or purporting to exercise, a power under a railway provision; or
 - (b) a person acting under the direction or authority of the officer damages something.
- (2) The officer must give a signed notice to the person who appears to the officer to be the owner or person in possession of the thing.
- (3) If for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the officer must leave the notice in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way at the place where the damage happened.
- (4) The notice must state—

- (a) the particulars of the damage; and
 - (b) that the person who suffered the damage may claim compensation under section 213.
- (5) If the officer reasonably believes the damage was caused by a latent defect in the thing or other circumstances beyond the control of the officer or person acting under the direction or authority of the officer, the officer may state the belief in the notice.
- (6) However, a rail safety officer need not comply with this section if the officer reasonably believes the damage is trivial.

213 Compensation

- (1) This section applies if a person incurs loss or damage because of the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power under a railway provision, other than because of a forfeiture under section 199 or 200.
- (2) The person is entitled to be paid the reasonable compensation because of the loss or damage that is agreed between the chief executive and the person, or failing agreement, decided by a court.
- (3) Compensation may be claimed and ordered to be paid in a proceeding—
- (a) brought in a court with jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount of compensation claimed; or
 - (b) for a railway offence brought against the person claiming compensation.
- (4) A court may order compensation to be paid only if satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

Part 6 **Railway incidents**

Division 1AA **Preliminary**

213A **Objects**

- (1) The objects of this part are to provide for—
 - (a) the reporting of incidents on or involving a railway; and
 - (b) the investigation of or inquiry into incidents on or involving a railway, including—
 - (i) investigations or inquiries independent of an accredited person for the railway; and
 - (ii) investigations or inquiries conducted to find out the cause of the incidents and to make recommendations about improvements to safety of transport by rail.
- (2) The following are not objects of this part—
 - (a) to apportion blame to individuals for incidents on or involving a railway;
 - (b) to provide the way to decide the liability of any individual in relation to an incident on or involving a railway;
 - (c) to help in court proceedings between parties, except as expressly provided by this part;
 - (d) to allow any adverse inference to be drawn from the fact that an individual is involved in an investigation or inquiry.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not make evidence inadmissible in a civil or criminal proceeding unless this part states the evidence is not admissible in the proceeding.

213B **Definitions for pt 6**

In this part—

civil or criminal proceeding includes an administrative proceeding for the discipline of an individual.

coronial procedure means any of the following under the *Coroners Act 2003*—

- (a) the making of a decision for section 30 of that Act;
- (b) an inquest;
- (c) an investigation;
- (d) a conference under section 34 of that Act.

court includes any tribunal, authority, person or body that has power to require the production of documents or answering of questions, but does not include the Legislative Assembly or a commission of inquiry under the *Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950*.

data logger recording means a recording from a device installed on a locomotive or self-propelled rolling stock that records rolling stock event data related to operational performance of the locomotive or self-propelled rolling stock.

data logger recording information means—

- (a) a data logger recording or part of a data logger recording; or
- (b) a copy or printout of all or part of a data logger recording; or
- (c) any information obtained from a data logger recording or part of a data logger recording.

individual does not include an accredited person.

inquiry means an inquiry conducted by a board of inquiry established or re-established under section 219.

investigation means an investigation under this part of an incident on or involving a railway by a rail safety officer.

relevant person see section 239AE.

restricted information means any of the following, other than data logger recording information—

- (a) a statement, whether oral or in writing, obtained from a person in the course of an investigation or inquiry, including any record of the statement;
- (b) all information recorded in the course of an investigation or inquiry;
- (c) all communications in the course of an investigation or inquiry with a person involved in the operation of rolling stock that is or was the subject of an investigation or inquiry;
- (d) medical or private information regarding persons, including deceased persons, involved in an incident that is being or has been investigated or that is or has been the subject of an inquiry;
- (e) in relation to rolling stock that is or was the subject of an investigation or an inquiry—information recorded for the purposes of monitoring or directing the progress of the rolling stock from 1 place to another or information recorded about the operation of the rolling stock;
- (f) records of the analysis of information or anything else obtained in the course of an investigation or inquiry, including opinions expressed by a person in that analysis;
- (g) information contained in a document that is given to a rail safety officer or board of inquiry in connection with this part.

Division 1 Report of railway incident

214 Reporting serious incidents

- (1) If an accredited person for a railway becomes aware that a serious incident has happened on or involving the railway, the person must report the incident to the chief executive under guidelines made under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) The chief executive may make, and give to all accredited persons, written guidelines—

- (a) to which they are to have regard in deciding whether an incident is one to which subsection (1) applies; or
- (b) about the information that must be included in reports under the subsection; or
- (c) about the times within which reports must be made to the chief executive; or
- (d) about the form in which reports must be made.

Example for subsection (2)—

A guideline may include a form and require that, within 2 hours of an accredited person for a railway becoming aware of a serious incident on or involving the railway, the person must fax the form to a number stated on the form, or telephone a telephone number stated on the form and tell the person answering the phone the information stated on the form.

- (3) In making a guideline, the chief executive must consult with all accredited persons.
- (4) A guideline has no effect unless the Minister notifies the making of the guideline.
- (5) The notice must state the places where copies of the guideline, and the provisions of any document applied, adopted or incorporated by the guideline, are available for inspection, without charge, during normal business hours.
- (6) The notice is subordinate legislation.

215 Request for report or incident details

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive becomes aware that—
 - (a) a serious incident on or involving a railway may have happened even if the incident has not been reported; or
 - (b) an incident, other than a serious incident, on or involving a railway may have happened.
- (2) The chief executive may require an accredited person for the railway to give the chief executive a written report, or stated written details, about the incident within a stated reasonable period.

- (3) The person must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—200 penalty units.

Division 2 Investigation of railway incident

216 Investigations by rail safety officer

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a serious incident on or involving a railway happens; or
 - (b) the chief executive becomes aware that a serious incident, or an incident other than a serious incident, on or involving a railway may have happened, even if it has not been reported.
- (2) The chief executive may require a rail safety officer to investigate the matter.
- (3) If a report has been given to the chief executive about the incident, the chief executive may require the officer to investigate the matter by reviewing the report.
- (4) After finishing the investigation, the officer must give a report of the results of the investigation (the ***RSO report***) to the chief executive, including whether or not the officer reasonably considers the incident a serious incident and the reasons for considering the incident a serious incident.
- (5) The chief executive must give the Minister a copy of the RSO report within 14 days after receiving the report.
- (6) The Minister must table in the Legislative Assembly a copy of the RSO report within 14 days after receiving the report.
- (7) The following is not admissible in evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding—
- (a) the RSO report;
 - (b) any report prepared by the rail safety officer as an interim RSO report;
 - (c) any report prepared by the rail safety officer as a draft RSO report for the purposes of consultation.

- (8) However, subsection (7) has no effect on the use or admissibility of any type of report mentioned in the subsection in a coronial procedure.

217 Power of rail safety officer to investigate incident

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) an incident on or involving a railway has, or may have, happened; and
 - (b) a rail safety officer is investigating the incident, whether or not at the chief executive's request.
- (2) If the officer reasonably needs help in investigating the incident, the officer may require a person to give the officer reasonable help in the investigation.
- (3) A requirement may only be made of a person whom the officer reasonably believes is competent to give the help.
- (4) If the rail safety officer reasonably believes it necessary for the purposes of the investigation, the rail safety officer may require a person to—
- (a) answer questions relevant to the incident; or
 - (b) produce documents or other things relevant to the incident.
- (5) The officer may require an employee of a railway manager or operator to take an alcohol test, drug test or medical examination if the officer reasonably suspects—
- (a) the employee caused, or was directly involved in, the incident; and
 - (b) the result of the test or examination may help in deciding the circumstances and probable causes of the incident.
- (6) The test mentioned in subsection (5) must take place within 2 hours after the incident happens.
- (7) The medical examination mentioned in subsection (5) must take place within a reasonable time after the officer forms the reasonable suspicions about the employee under the subsection.

- (8) The cost of the test or examination must be paid by the employee's employer.
- (9) A person must comply with a requirement under this section, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (9A) It is not a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to comply with the requirement that complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.
- (9B) Subsection (9C) applies to the following (*primary evidence*)—
 - (a) any help given by an individual to a rail safety officer in investigating an incident in response to a requirement under subsection (2);
 - (b) any answer given by an individual to a question mentioned in subsection (4)(a) to a rail safety officer in investigating an incident in response to a requirement under subsection (4)(a);
 - (c) a document or other thing mentioned in subsection (4)(b) produced by an individual to a rail safety officer in investigating an incident, and the fact of that production, in response to a requirement under subsection (4)(b);
 - (d) the results of an alcohol test, drug test or medical examination of an individual mentioned in subsection (5).
- (9C) The following is not admissible in evidence against an individual in any civil or criminal proceeding—
 - (a) primary evidence;
 - (b) any information, or document or other thing, obtained as a direct or indirect result of primary evidence (*derived evidence*).
- (9D) Subsection (9C) does not prevent primary evidence or derived evidence being admitted in evidence in criminal proceedings about the falsity or misleading nature of the primary evidence.

- (10) When making a requirement of an individual under this section, a rail safety officer must—
- (a) warn the individual it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement unless the individual has a reasonable excuse; and
 - (b) advise the individual that—
 - (i) it is not a reasonable excuse that complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the individual or make the individual liable to a penalty; and
 - (ii) anything obtained under the requirement, and any evidence derived directly or indirectly from anything obtained under the requirement, is not admissible in evidence against the individual in any civil or criminal proceeding.
- (11) If the person refuses to take a test mentioned in subsection (5), the person may be taken, for a purpose prescribed under a regulation, to have been under the influence of alcohol or a drug when the incident happened, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.
- (12) In this section—
- alcohol test*** includes—
- (a) a preliminary test to give an indication of the presence or absence of alcohol in a person's breath; and
 - (b) a test to analyse a person's blood or breath to determine the person blood alcohol concentration.
- drug*** means—
- (a) every substance or article which is a dangerous drug under and within the meaning of the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*; or
 - (b) any other substance, article, preparation or mixture (with the exception of liquor) whether gaseous, liquid, solid, or in any other form that, when consumed or used by any person, deprives the person either temporarily or permanently of any of the person's normal mental or physical faculties.

218 Compensation

- (1) This section applies if a person incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise by a rail safety officer of a power under this part, including, for example, in complying with a requirement made of the person.
- (2) The person may claim compensation for the loss or expense from the employing authority.
- (3) Payment of compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding—
 - (a) brought in a court with jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount of compensation claimed; or
 - (b) for an offence against this Act brought against the person claiming compensation.
- (4) A court may order compensation to be paid only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.
- (5) A regulation may prescribe matters that may, or must, be taken into account by the court in considering whether it is just to make the order.
- (6) In this section—

employing authority, of a rail safety officer, means—

 - (a) if the officer is an employee of an accredited person—the accredited person; or
 - (b) in any other case—the State.

Division 3 Boards of inquiry**Subdivision 1 General****219 Minister may establish or re-establish boards of inquiry**

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, establish or re-establish a board of inquiry about an incident that—
 - (a) has happened on or involving a railway; and

- (b) the Minister considers is a serious incident.
- (2) The notice, or a subsequent gazette notice, may specify matters relevant to the inquiry, including, for example, the number and appointment of members, the chairperson and the terms of reference.
- (3) The Minister may exercise powers under this section for an incident—
 - (a) whether or not the incident has been investigated under division 2; or
 - (b) whether or not a board of inquiry has previously inquired into the incident.

220 Role of board of inquiry

- (1) The board of inquiry must—
 - (a) inquire into the circumstances and probable causes of the relevant incident; and
 - (b) give the Minister a written report of the board's findings.
- (2) The report may contain the recommendations the board considers appropriate and other relevant matters.
- (3) The Minister must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly within 14 days after receiving the report.
- (4) However, if the board gives the Minister a separate report of matters that the board considers should not be made public, the Minister need not table the separate report in the Legislative Assembly.
- (5) The following is not admissible in evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding—
 - (a) a report under this section;
 - (b) any report prepared by the board as an interim report under this section;
 - (c) any report prepared by the board as a draft report under this section for the purposes of consultation.

- (6) However, subsection (5) has no effect on the use or admissibility of any type of report mentioned in the subsection in a coronial procedure.

221 Conditions of appointment

- (1) Members of the board of inquiry are entitled to be paid the fees and allowances that may be decided by the Minister.
- (2) The members hold office on the terms not provided by this Act that may be decided by the Minister.

222 Chief executive to arrange for services of staff and financial matters for board of inquiry

As soon as practicable after the board of inquiry is established, the chief executive must consult with the chairperson of the board and arrange—

- (a) for the services of officers and employees of the department, rail safety officers and other persons to be made available to the board for the conduct of the inquiry; and
- (b) for financial matters relevant to the board.

223 Rail safety officer may exercise powers for board's inquiry

- (1) This section applies to a rail safety officer whose services have been made available to the board of inquiry.
- (2) The rail safety officer may exercise powers under a railway provision for the incident the subject of the board's inquiry.

Subdivision 2 Conduct of inquiry

224 Procedure

- (1) In conducting its inquiry, the board of inquiry—
- (a) must observe natural justice; and

- (b) must act as quickly, and with as little formality and technicality, as is consistent with a fair and proper consideration of the issues.
- (2) In conducting the inquiry, the board—
 - (a) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
 - (b) may inform itself in any way it considers appropriate, including, for example, holding hearings; and
 - (c) may decide the procedures to be followed for the inquiry.
- (3) However, the board must comply with this division and any procedural rules prescribed under a regulation.
- (4) The chairperson presides at the inquiry.

225 Notice of inquiry

The chairperson of the board of inquiry must give at least 14 days written notice of the time and place of the inquiry to anyone who the chairperson has reason to believe should be given the opportunity to appear at the inquiry.

226 Inquiry to be held in public other than in special circumstances

- (1) An inquiry must be held in public.
- (2) However, the board may, of its own initiative or on the application of a person represented at the inquiry, direct that the inquiry, or a part of the inquiry, be held in private, and give directions about the persons who may be present.
- (3) The board may direct that the inquiry be held in private only if satisfied it is proper to make the order in the special circumstances of the inquiry.

227 Protection of members, legal representatives and witnesses

- (1) A member of the board of inquiry has, in the performance of the member's duties, the same protection and immunity as a judge of the Supreme Court.

- (2) A lawyer or other person appearing before the board for someone else has the same protection and immunity as a barrister appearing for a party in a proceeding in the Supreme Court.
- (3) A person summoned to attend or appearing before the board as a witness has the same protection as a witness in a proceeding in the Supreme Court.

228 Record of proceedings to be kept

The board of inquiry must keep a record of its proceedings.

229 Procedural fairness and representation

In conducting the inquiry, the board must give anyone directly concerned in the incident the subject of the inquiry, the opportunity of making a defence to all claims made against the person either in person or by lawyer or agent.

230 Board's powers on inquiry

- (1) In conducting the inquiry, the board may—
 - (a) act in the absence of any person who has been given a notice under section 225 or some other reasonable notice; and
 - (b) receive evidence on oath or affirmation or by statutory declaration; and
 - (c) adjourn the inquiry; and
 - (d) disregard any defect, error, omission or insufficiency in a document; and
 - (e) permit or refuse to permit a person, including a lawyer, to represent someone else at the inquiry.
- (2) A member of the board may administer an oath or affirmation to a person appearing as a witness before the inquiry.

231 Notice to witness

- (1) The chairperson of the board of inquiry may, by written notice given to a person, require the person to attend the inquiry at a stated time and place to give evidence or produce stated documents or things.
- (2) A person required to appear as a witness before the board is entitled to the witness fees prescribed under a regulation or, if no witness fees are prescribed, the reasonable witness fees decided by the chairperson.

232 Inspection of documents or things

- (1) If a document or other thing is produced to the board at the inquiry, the board may—
 - (a) inspect the thing; and
 - (b) make copies of, photograph, or take extracts from, the thing if it is relevant to the inquiry.
- (2) The board may also take possession of the thing, and keep it while it is necessary for the inquiry.
- (3) While it keeps a thing, the board must permit a person otherwise entitled to possession of the thing to inspect, make copies of, photograph, or take extracts from, it, at a reasonable place and time that the board decides.

233 Inquiry may continue despite court proceedings unless otherwise ordered

The inquiry of the board of inquiry may start or continue, and a report may be prepared or given, despite a proceeding before any court or tribunal, unless a court or tribunal with the necessary jurisdiction orders otherwise.

234 Offences by witnesses

- (1) A person given a notice under section 231 must not—
 - (a) fail, without reasonable excuse, to attend as required by the notice; or

- (b) fail, without reasonable excuse, to continue to attend as required by the chairperson of the board of inquiry until excused from further attendance.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

- (2) A person appearing as a witness at the inquiry must not—
 - (a) fail to take an oath or make an affirmation when required by the chairperson of the board; or
 - (b) fail, without reasonable excuse, to answer a question the person is required to answer by a member of the board; or
 - (c) fail, without reasonable excuse, to produce a document or thing the person is required to produce by a notice under section 231.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

235 Self-incrimination

- (1) A person appearing as a witness at the inquiry is not excused from—
 - (a) answering a question put to the person at the inquiry; or
 - (b) producing a document or other thing at the inquiry;on the ground that the answer or producing the thing might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.
- (2) The following is not admissible in evidence against an individual in any civil or criminal proceeding—
 - (a) any answer given at the inquiry by the individual, and any document or other thing produced at the inquiry by the individual and the fact of that production, in response to a requirement under this division (*primary evidence*);
 - (b) any information, or document or other thing, obtained as a direct or indirect result of primary evidence (*derived evidence*).

- (3) Subsection (2) does not prevent primary evidence or derived evidence being admitted in evidence in criminal proceedings about the falsity or misleading nature of the primary evidence.

236 False or misleading statements

- (1) A person must not—
- (a) state anything to the board of inquiry that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (b) omit from a statement made to the board of inquiry anything without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) It is enough for a complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1) to state that the statement made was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

237 False, misleading or incomplete documents

- (1) A person must not give to the board of inquiry a document containing information the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person, when giving the document—
- (a) tells the board, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false, misleading or incomplete; and
 - (b) if the person has, or can reasonably get the correct information—gives the correct information.
- (3) It is enough for a complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1) to state that the document was false, misleading or incomplete to the person's knowledge.

238 Contempt of board

A person must not—

- (a) insult the board of inquiry; or

- (b) deliberately interrupt the inquiry; or
- (c) create or continue or join in creating or continuing, a disturbance in or near a place where the board is conducting its inquiry; or
- (d) do anything that would be contempt of court if the board were a judge acting judicially.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

239 Change of membership of board

The inquiry of the board of inquiry is not affected by a change in its membership.

Division 4 Protection of particular information

239AA Limitations on disclosure etc. of restricted information

- (1) A person who is or has been a relevant person must not make a record of restricted information.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) A person who is or has been a relevant person must not disclose restricted information to any person or to a court.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (3) A person who has, or had, access to restricted information under section 239AD must not—

- (a) make a record of the information; or
- (b) disclose the information to any person or to a court.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (4) Subsection (1), (2) or (3) does not apply to—

- (a) anything done by a person in performing functions under this Act or in connection with this Act; or
- (b) without limiting paragraph (a), disclosure to any board of inquiry; or

- (c) disclosure to a court in criminal proceedings for an offence against this part; or
- (d) disclosure to a court in civil proceedings if—
 - (i) the chief executive issues a certificate under subsection (6); and
 - (ii) the court makes an order under subsection (7).
- (5) In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1), (2) or (3), the onus is on the defendant to adduce or point to evidence that suggests a reasonable possibility that subsection (4) applies.
- (6) The chief executive may issue a certificate about restricted information stating that the disclosure of the information is not likely to interfere with any current or future investigation or inquiry.
- (7) If the court is satisfied that any adverse domestic and international impact that the disclosure of the information might have on any current or future investigations or inquiries is outweighed by the public interest in the administration of justice, the court may order the disclosure.
- (8) A court in which a disclosure mentioned in subsection (4)(c) or (d) is made may direct that the restricted information, or any information obtained from the restricted information, must not—
 - (a) be published or communicated to any person; or
 - (b) be published or communicated other than in the way, and to the persons, the court states.
- (9) If a person is prohibited by this section from disclosing restricted information—
 - (a) the person can not be required by a court to disclose the information; and
 - (b) any information disclosed by the person in contravention of this section is not admissible in any civil or criminal proceeding, other than a proceeding against the person under this section.

239AB Release of restricted information in the interests of safety of transport by rail

- (1) The chief executive may disclose restricted information to any person if the chief executive considers that the disclosure is necessary or desirable for the purposes of safety of transport by rail.
- (2) However, the chief executive may only disclose restricted information that is, or that contains, personal information in the circumstances prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) In this section—

personal information means information or an opinion (including information or an opinion forming part of a database), whether true or not, and whether recorded in a material form or not, about an individual whose identity is apparent, or can reasonably be ascertained, from the information or opinion.

239AC Authorisation of coroner to have access to restricted information

- (1) This section applies if a coroner requests or requires the chief executive to give restricted information to the coroner.
- (2) The chief executive must give the restricted information to the coroner.

239AD Chief executive may authorise persons to have access to restricted information

The chief executive may authorise someone other than a relevant person to have access to restricted information if the chief executive considers that it is necessary or desirable to do so.

Division 5 Relevant persons**239AE Meaning of *relevant person***

A *relevant person* is 1 of the following—

- (a) the chief executive;
- (b) a rail safety officer—
 - (i) who is required to investigate an incident under section 216(2); or
 - (ii) who is not required to investigate an incident under section 216(2) but who is investigating the incident for the purpose of finding out its cause as opposed to finding evidence of a suspected offence; or
 - (iii) whose services are made available to a board of inquiry under section 222;
- (c) another person made available to help a board of inquiry in any capacity.

239AF Certification by chief executive of relevant person's involvement in investigation

The chief executive may issue a certificate stating that a stated person who is or has been a relevant person is involved, or has been involved, in an investigation or inquiry about a stated incident.

239AG Relevant persons not compellable as witnesses

- (1) A person who is or has been a relevant person is not obliged to comply with a subpoena or similar direction of a court to attend and answer questions about an incident if the chief executive has issued a certificate under section 239AF for the person in relation to the incident.
- (2) A relevant person is not compellable to give an expert opinion in any civil or criminal proceeding in relation to safety of transport by rail.
- (3) This section does not apply to an inquiry or coronial inquest.
- (4) In this section—

expert opinion means an opinion that requires specialised knowledge based on training, study or experience.

Part 7 Land for railway purposes

239AH Definitions for pt 7

In this part—

registered interest means an interest registered in the leasehold land register, other than a mortgage.

unregistered right, in relation to land held under a lease or sublease, means a right to use the land that has not been registered or can not be registered in the leasehold land register.

239AI Effect of resumption of particular interests in land

- (1) This section applies if, under the resumption laws, the chief executive, for the State, acquires an interest in land that is less than a freehold interest (the *acquired land*) for use by a railway manager as part of a rail transport corridor.
- (2) The acquired land is free of any interest or obligation arising under the interest that was acquired.
- (3) The chief executive, for the State, may exercise all the powers of an owner in relation to the acquired land.
- (4) The chief executive must, as soon as practicable, arrange for the acquired land to become unallocated State land for the purposes of section 240.
- (5) However, the chief executive may delay the acquired land becoming unallocated State land until any proposed rail transport infrastructure is built or substantially built and the boundaries of the land are more accurately defined.
- (6) The *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*, section 12(2A), does not apply to the acquired land.
- (7) In this section—

resumption laws means—

 - (a) the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, section 25; and
 - (b) the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*.

240 Sublease of land to railway managers

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the State acquires land (the *acquired land*) for use by a railway manager as part of a rail transport corridor; or
 - (b) the chief executive decides that non-rail corridor land (also *acquired land*) should be used by a railway manager as part of a rail transport corridor.
- (2) If the acquired land mentioned in subsection (1)(a) becomes unallocated State land, the Governor in Council must lease it to the State under the *Land Act 1994*, section 17.
- (3) The lease is in perpetuity and, if demanded, for a rent of \$1 per year.
- (4) The State must sublease acquired land mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b) to the manager—
 - (a) if the manager agrees to meet the full costs of the acquisition—
 - (i) for a term of not more than 100 years; and
 - (ii) for a rent, if demanded, of \$1 per year; and
 - (iii) on other terms decided by the chief executive; or
 - (b) otherwise—on terms agreed between the parties.
- (5) A sublease by the State under subsection (4)(a) may include an option to renew the sublease.
- (6) The terms of the option and the renewed sublease are to be decided by the chief executive.
- (7) The *Land Act 1994*, section 336(2)(a) does not apply to a document of amendment of a sublease to a railway manager under subsection (4) or a sublease to a railway manager granted under the exercise of an option mentioned in subsection (5).
- (8) If the manager attaches any rail transport infrastructure or any other works or structures to the acquired land, they remain the manager's property until the manager disposes of them.

(9) In this section—

acquires includes acquires by—

- (a) gift; and
- (b) surrender of a sublease previously granted to a railway manager; and
- (c) exchange; and
- (d) purchase.

full costs, of an acquisition, includes (if the acquired land consists of a lease to the State) all rent or other money payable by the State under the lease granted to the State during the term of—

- (a) the sublease of the acquired land from the State to the manager under subsection (4); and
- (b) any renewal of the sublease to the manager.

240A Registered interests in rail corridor land

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a railway manager surrenders the railway manager's sublease for a section of rail corridor land; and
- (b) there is a registered interest in the railway manager's sublease for that section of rail corridor land.

(2) After the surrender, the registered interest in the sublease continues on the same terms as a registered interest in the lease for the section of the non-rail corridor land, with the State as lessee substituted for the railway manager as a party to the registered interest.

Note—

By definition, rail corridor land becomes non-rail corridor land on surrender of the sublease.

(3) Subsection (2) applies despite the *Land Act 1994*, section 372.

240B Unregistered rights in rail corridor land

(1) This section applies if—

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (a) a railway manager surrenders the railway manager's sublease for a section of rail corridor land; and
 - (b) there is an unregistered right in the railway manager's sublease for that section of rail corridor land.
- (2) At least 3 months before the railway manager intends to surrender the railway manager's sublease for the section of rail corridor land, the railway manager must give the chief executive details of all unregistered rights in the railway manager's sublease of rail corridor land for the section of land that is to be surrendered.
- (3) After the surrender, an unregistered right in the railway manager's sublease for that section of rail corridor land continues on the same terms as an unregistered right in the lease for the section of the non-rail corridor land, with the State as lessee substituted for the railway manager as a party to the unregistered right.
- (4) The chief executive may at any time revoke an unregistered right that is continued under subsection (3) if the chief executive considers—
- (a) the use of the right would affect the safety or operational integrity of the land as a railway or would adversely affect another transport purpose; or
 - (b) the holder of the right has not complied with any conditions imposed on the right by the railway manager or the chief executive; or
 - (c) the right is being used in a way that is contrary to the provisions of—
 - (i) the perpetual lease of the land to the State; or
 - (ii) the *Land Act 1994*.
- (5) A person whose interest is affected by the chief executive's decision under subsection (4)(a) is entitled to be paid compensation by the State for the loss for the unexpired portion of the unregistered right, but only if—
- (a) the person had paid the railway manager for the unregistered right; or
 - (b) the person is the owner of land adjacent to the section of rail corridor land that has been surrendered and, as part

of the acquisition agreement or settlement of that section of the rail corridor land from the person or a previous owner of the land, the unregistered right mentioned in subsection (3) was granted.

- (6) The person is entitled to be paid, because of the revocation of the right, the reasonable compensation that is agreed between the person and the chief executive, or failing agreement, that is decided by a court.
- (7) Compensation may be claimed and ordered to be paid in a proceeding brought in a court with jurisdiction for the recovery of a debt equal to the amount of compensation claimed.
- (8) Subsection (5) does not prevent an *ex gratia* payment from being made to a person under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.

240C Lease of non-rail corridor land to railway manager

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive subleases a section of non-rail corridor land to a railway manager.
- (2) When the registrar of titles registers the sublease in the leasehold land register—
 - (a) the sublease is taken to be the next vested right to, or be next in priority to, the perpetual lease of the section of the land to the State; and
 - (b) the railway manager as sublessee is substituted for the State as a party to any lesser registered interest.
- (3) Also, when the registrar of titles registers the sublease in the leasehold land register—
 - (a) the State's rights and obligations in an unregistered right in the section of the land are taken to be vested in the railway manager as sublessee; and
 - (b) the railway manager is substituted for the State as a party to the unregistered right.
- (4) Subsection (2) applies despite the *Property Law Act 1974*, section 115 and the *Land Act 1994*, section 298.

240D Lease of non-rail corridor land to local government or government entity

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive subleases a section of non-rail corridor land to a local government or government entity that is not a railway manager.
- (2) When the registrar of titles registers the sublease in the leasehold land register—
 - (a) the sublease is taken to be the next vested right to, or be next in priority to, the perpetual lease of the section of the land to the State; and
 - (b) the local government or government entity as sublessee is substituted for the State as a party to any lesser registered interest.
- (3) However, subsection (2) does not apply to a registered interest that was registered before the sublease is registered if, when the sublease is registered, a provision in the sublease states that subsection (2) does not apply to the registered interest.
- (4) Also, when the registrar of titles registers the sublease in the leasehold land register—
 - (a) the State's rights and obligations in an unregistered right in the section of the land are taken to be vested in the local government or government entity as sublessee; and
 - (b) the local government or government entity is substituted for the State as a party to the unregistered right.
- (5) Subsections (2) and (3) apply despite the *Property Law Act 1974*, section 115 and the *Land Act 1994*, section 298.

240E Access arrangements across proposed railway

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the chief executive enters into an agreement with a person about land (*relevant land*)—
 - (i) that the State proposes to acquire as mentioned in section 240(1)(a); or
 - (ii) that is non-rail corridor land mentioned in section 240(1)(b); and

- (b) the relevant land is, or is proposed to be, future railway land; and
 - (c) the person is the railway manager for a proposed railway to be constructed on the relevant land; and
 - (d) the owner of land adjacent to the relevant land (the *land-owner*)—
 - (i) owns the relevant land; or
 - (ii) has a right of access over the relevant land; and
 - (e) the land-owner requires access across the proposed railway.
- (2) The land-owner may ask the railway manager for a right of access across the proposed railway.
- (3) The railway manager must—
- (a) negotiate with the land-owner about a right of access across the proposed railway; and
 - (b) have regard to the relevant matters for the proposed railway; and
 - (c) either—
 - (i) provide a right of access across the proposed railway; or
 - (ii) refuse to provide a right of access across the proposed railway.
- (4) Subsection (5) applies if—
- (a) the railway manager and the land-owner do not agree on a right of access across the proposed railway, including about any conditions to which the right of access is subject; or
 - (b) the railway manager refuses to provide a right of access across the proposed railway.
- (5) The railway manager or the land-owner may ask the chief executive to decide whether a right of access across the proposed railway should be granted.
- (6) In deciding whether or not to grant a right of access across the proposed railway, the chief executive—

- (a) must have regard to the relevant matters for the proposed railway; and
 - (b) must consult with the railway manager about what, if any, conditions should be imposed on the right of access; and
 - (c) may ask the railway manager or the land-owner for any other information the chief executive needs to make a decision.
- (7) The railway manager or the land-owner must give the chief executive the information the chief executive asks for.
- (8) The chief executive must decide—
- (a) to grant a right of access across the proposed railway; or
 - (b) not to grant a right of access across the proposed railway; or
 - (c) not to grant a right of access across the proposed railway and refer the matter of a right of access back to the railway manager for further negotiation with the land-owner.
- (9) If the chief executive decides to grant a right of access under subsection (8)(a), or not to grant a right of access under subsection (8)(b), the chief executive must notify, in writing, the railway manager and the land-owner about the decision.
- (10) The railway manager must meet the full cost of any works required for the purpose of a right of access granted by the chief executive across the proposed railway.
- (11) A right of access across a proposed railway given or granted under this section may be given or granted with or without conditions.
- (12) Without limiting the conditions the chief executive may impose on a right of access across a proposed railway, the chief executive may impose a condition that the right of access may be used only for a stated approved use.
- (13) In this section—

railway manager includes a proposed railway manager.

relevant matters, for a proposed railway, means—

- (a) the safety and operational integrity of the proposed railway; and
- (b) the need to limit the number of level crossings across the proposed railway; and
- (c) the cost of providing a right of access across the proposed railway.

240F Cancellation of right of access

- (1) This section applies if relevant land under section 240E becomes rail corridor land.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), a right of access granted by the chief executive under section 240E(8)(a) remains in force—
 - (a) while the relevant land is rail corridor land; or
 - (b) if the relevant land becomes non-rail corridor land—while the relevant land is non-rail corridor land.
- (3) A right of access granted by the chief executive under section 240E(8)(a) may be cancelled—
 - (a) by written agreement between the relevant entity for the relevant land and the holder of the right of access; or
 - (b) by the chief executive if—
 - (i) the holder of the right of access does not comply with any conditions imposed by the chief executive under section 240A(8)(a) on the right of access; or
 - (ii) the chief executive considers that the use of the right of access would affect the safety or operational integrity of the railway on the relevant land or would adversely affect another transport purpose.
- (4) If the chief executive cancels a right of access under subsection (3)(b)(ii), the owner of land affected by the decision is entitled to be paid reasonable compensation for the loss of the use of the right of access—
 - (a) as agreed between the owner and the relevant entity for the relevant land; or

- (b) failing agreement under paragraph (a), as decided by the Land Court.
- (5) For subsection (4), if the right of access was granted subject to a condition that it be used only for a stated approved use, the owner is entitled to be paid compensation only for the loss of the approved use of the right of access.
- (6) Compensation may be claimed and ordered to be paid in a proceeding brought in the Land Court.
- (7) In this section—
 - relevant entity* means—
 - (a) for relevant land that is rail corridor land—both the chief executive and the railway manager for the land; or
 - (b) for relevant land that becomes non-rail corridor land—the chief executive.

241 Railway tunnel easements

- (1) This section applies to an easement described in schedule 4, despite the terms of the easement.
- (2) The benefit of the easement is taken to be vested in Queensland Rail.
- (3) Queensland Rail may—
 - (a) transfer the benefit of the easement only to the State; or
 - (b) surrender the easement only with the State's consent.
- (4) If—
 - (a) Queensland Rail remains the grantee of the easement; and
 - (b) the easement is over, or adjoins, part of a railway tunnel corridor; and
 - (c) Queensland Rail—
 - (i) surrenders a part of the sublease of rail corridor land that adjoins the railway tunnel corridor to the State; or

- (ii) transfers the sublease of rail corridor land that adjoins the railway tunnel corridor to a railway manager;

Queensland Rail must transfer the benefit of the easement to the State.

- (5) If Queensland Rail remains the grantee of the easement, Queensland Rail may grant a licence in relation to the easement to a railway operator.
- (6) If the State becomes the grantee of the easement—
 - (a) the State may grant a licence in relation to the easement to a railway manager; and
 - (b) the railway manager may grant a sublicence to a railway operator.
- (7) No compensation is payable to the grantor of the easement because of any vesting, transfer, licence or sublicence under this section.
- (8) In this section—

railway tunnel corridor means a corridor of land within which a tunnel containing rail transport infrastructure is situated.

242 What is *future railway land*

- (1) Land becomes *future railway land* when the chief executive, by written notice to the relevant local government and in the gazette, indicates that the land is intended to be used for a railway.
- (2) Future railway land ceases to be future railway land when it is subleased to a railway manager under section 240(4).
- (3) If the chief executive decides that future railway land is no longer to be used for a railway, the chief executive must give written notice of that fact to the relevant local government and in the gazette.

243 Status of railway land

(1) The railway manager for corridor land is, for any rail transport infrastructure on the land or proposed to be constructed on the land, subject to the same controls and exemptions under State and local laws that an agency of the State would be if it had the manager's interest in the land.

(2) In this section—

corridor land means—

- (a) commercial corridor land that is not leased by the railway manager on a commercial basis; or
- (b) existing rail corridor land, or new rail corridor land, that is not subleased by the railway manager on a commercial basis; or
- (c) future railway land.

railway manager, for corridor land, means the person who is accredited under part 3 as the railway manager for the railway or proposed railway on, or proposed to be on, the corridor land.

244 Existing rail transport infrastructure on land

(1) This section applies if at the commencement—

- (a) rail transport infrastructure was on land that is not owned or leased by Queensland Rail; and
- (b) the previous rail corporation had managed a railway using the rail transport infrastructure.

(2) After the commencement—

- (a) the rail transport infrastructure may stay on the land; and
- (b) the railway manager may—
 - (i) alter the rail transport infrastructure; and
 - (ii) manage the railway using the rail transport infrastructure, whether or not altered; and
 - (iii) operate, or authorise a railway operator to operate, rolling stock on the railway.

- (3) A person has no interest in, or right to, the rail transport infrastructure (whether or not altered) on land only because the person has an interest in the land.

245 Existing buildings on land

- (1) If, immediately before the commencement, a building of the previous rail corporation was lawfully on land—
- (a) it may stay on the land; and
 - (b) its construction is not subject to any approval that did not affect it immediately before the commencement.
- (2) If, immediately before the commencement, the previous rail corporation's activities were lawfully being carried out on the land, they may still be carried out on the land despite any change to the zoning of the land.
- (3) In this section—
building includes a structure or works.

246 Railway works on corridor land

- (1) The chief executive, for works carried out on corridor land that relate to rail transport infrastructure, must perform a function or exercise a power that, under the *Building Act 1975* or the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, would be performed or exercised by a local government if this section had not been passed.
- (2) In this section—
corridor land means commercial corridor land, existing rail corridor land, new rail corridor land, future railway land or non-rail corridor land.

247 Chief executive taken to be owner of rail corridor land and non-rail corridor land for particular circumstances under Integrated Planning Act

- (1) This section applies if, under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*—

- (a) land that is rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land is to be designated for community infrastructure; or
 - (b) an application requires notice to be given to an owner of adjoining land and the land is rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land; or
 - (c) the consent of an owner of land that is rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land is otherwise required.
- (2) For the purposes of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, the chief executive is taken to be the owner of the land that is rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land.

Part 8 General

248 **Queensland Rail not a common carrier**

Queensland Rail is not a common carrier.

249 **Railways on particular roads**

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a railway manager—
 - (i) holds a sublease of rail corridor land; or
 - (ii) has access to future railway land; and
 - (b) the route of the rail corridor land or future railway land—
 - (i) is interrupted by a relevant road; and
 - (ii) continues on the other side of the relevant road.
- (2) The Minister may, by gazette notice, declare the part of the relevant road where it interrupts the route to be a common area (***common area***) for the relevant road and the route of the rail corridor land or future railway land.
- (3) If the Minister declares a common area—

- (a) the railway manager for the rail corridor land or future railway land may construct, maintain and operate a railway on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a relevant road; and
- (b) the relevant person for the relevant road may construct, maintain and operate the relevant road on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a railway; and
- (c) the relevant person for the relevant road and the relevant person's agents or employees do not have any liability for the railway or its use or operation on the common area.

Examples for paragraph (a)—

- a level crossing
 - a bridge or other structure over the road
 - a bridge or other structure that allows the railway to pass under the road
- (4) After a common area is declared—
 - (a) the chief executive must give a copy of the gazette notice to the registrar of titles—
 - (i) promptly after the gazette notice is published, if the land is rail corridor land; or
 - (ii) promptly after the land is subleased to the railway manager under section 240(4), if the land is future railway land; and
 - (b) the registrar of titles must record the declaration on the relevant lease of the rail corridor land to the State and the sublease in the leasehold land register.
 - (5) If a railway on a common area stops being used, the railway manager for the railway is responsible for the cost of removing rail transport infrastructure from the common area and restoring the road, unless the relevant person and the railway manager otherwise agree.
 - (6) In this section—

chief executive for chapter 6 means the chief executive of the department that deals with the administration of chapter 6.

relevant person means—

- (a) for a State-controlled road—the chief executive for chapter 6; or
- (b) for a franchised road—the franchisee; or
- (c) for State toll road corridor land—
 - (i) the chief executive for chapter 6; or
 - (ii) if the State toll road corridor land has been leased—the person to whom the land has been leased; or
- (d) for local government tollway corridor land—
 - (i) the local government; or
 - (ii) if the local government tollway corridor land has been leased—the person to whom the land has been leased.

relevant road means—

- (a) a State-controlled road; or
- (b) a franchised road; or
- (c) State toll road corridor land; or
- (d) local government tollway corridor land.

250 Altering road levels

- (1) In constructing or managing a railway, the railway manager for the railway may alter the level of a road or require the authority responsible for the road to alter its level.
- (2) Unless the railway manager and the authority responsible for the road agree, the railway manager must pay all reasonable expenses incurred by the authority in altering the road level.
- (3) A person whose land is directly affected by the alteration is entitled to be paid compensation by the railway manager.
- (4) The amount of compensation is—
 - (a) the amount agreed between the parties; or
 - (b) if the parties can not agree within a reasonable time—the amount decided by a court with jurisdiction

for the recovery of the amount of compensation claimed.

- (5) However, the amount of compensation can not be more than the amount that would have been awarded if the land had been acquired.

251 Maintaining roads crossing railways

- (1) A railway manager for a railway must maintain—
- (a) the part of the railway on a road; and
 - (b) the surface of a road, in a character in keeping with the road—
 - (i) between the rails; and
 - (ii) outside the outermost rails to a distance of 0.6m.
- (2) If a railway is built by way of a bridge or other structure over or under a road, the authority that maintained the road before the railway was built must continue to maintain the road under or over the bridge or structure.

252 No presumption of dedication of roads

If the public uses railway land as a road or otherwise for access purposes, the land is not taken to have been dedicated for use as a road even though the use is authorised or allowed by the railway manager.

253 Extending roads through or over rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land

- (1) The chief executive may allow a local government to construct, maintain and operate a road on rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land by way of—
- (a) a bridge or other structure over relevant infrastructure on the land; or
 - (b) a bridge or other structure that allows the road to pass under relevant infrastructure on the land; or
 - (c) a crossing at the same level as relevant infrastructure on the land.

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Example for paragraph (c)—

a level crossing

- (1A) Without limiting subsection (1), a permission may be granted under the subsection in relation to relevant infrastructure that is proposed to be on the land—
- (a) under a transport infrastructure strategy; or
 - (b) for non-rail corridor land that is subleased, under the relevant sublease.

(2) The permission may be subject to conditions.

- (2A) Without limiting subsection (2), a condition of a permission for rail corridor land may provide for the future expansion of the railway on the land.

Example—

A condition may provide that the length of a bridge over a railway be long enough to allow for an additional track to be laid in the future.

- (3) Before deciding a request for the permission, the chief executive must consult with the relevant person for the land.
- (3A) After the permission is granted—
- (a) the chief executive must immediately give a copy of the permission to the registrar of titles; and
 - (b) the registrar of titles must record the permission on the relevant lease of the rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land to the State and any affected sublease in the leasehold land register.
- (4) The relevant person may continue to use the land, and the airspace above the land, other than any land and airspace excluded by a condition of the permission.
- (5) The chief executive and the relevant person and their agents or employees, do not have any duty or liability for the road or its use or operation.
- (6) Once the road is used, it is taken to be—
- (a) a road under the relevant local government's control; and
 - (b) a road under any Act about the use of vehicles on a road.

- (7) Unless the chief executive and the local government otherwise agree—
- (a) the local government is responsible for maintaining the road and the bridge, structure or crossing; and
 - (b) if the road stops being used—the local government is responsible for the cost of taking the bridge, structure or crossing away and restoring the relevant infrastructure on the land.
- (8) The State is taken not to be in breach of any of its obligations in a sublease of rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land between the State and a relevant person for the land by—
- (a) giving the permission; or
 - (b) anything done by the local government under the permission.
- (9) In this section—
- relevant infrastructure*** means—
- (a) for rail corridor land—a railway or part of a railway on the land; or
 - (b) for non-rail corridor land—any infrastructure on the land.
- relevant person*** means—
- (a) for rail corridor land—the railway manager for the land; or
 - (b) for non-rail corridor land—any entity to whom the land is subleased.

254 Level crossings

- (1) Pedestrians and drivers of vehicles must give way to—
- (a) a railway operator's rolling stock on railway tracks at a level crossing; and
 - (b) a railway manager's rail vehicle on railway tracks at a level crossing.
- (2) If an accident happens at a level crossing because a person does not comply with subsection (1)—

- (a) the railway manager or operator is not liable for any injury or damage caused in the accident; and
 - (b) the person must pay the railway manager or operator the cost of any damage caused to property of the manager or operator.
- (3) However, subsection (2) does not apply if the manager or operator, or its agents or employees, were negligent in relation to the accident.

255 Interfering with railway

- (1) A person must not interfere with a railway unless—
- (a) the person has the railway's manager written approval; or
 - (b) the interference is permitted or authorised under a right of access under section 240E, section 253 or a railway provision.

Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.

- (2) An approval may be subject to a reasonable condition.
- (3) The person must comply with the condition.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who carries out urgent maintenance of a railway.
- (5) This section binds all persons, including the State, the Commonwealth and the other States.

256 Rectifying unauthorised interference

- (1) If a person contravenes section 255(1) by interfering with a railway, the railway manager for the railway may, by written notice, require the person to rectify the interference within a stated reasonable time.
- (2) The person must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) If the person does not comply with the requirement, the railway manager may rectify the interference.
- (4) The person must pay the manager the manager's costs of—
 - (a) rectifying the interference; or
 - (b) altering the construction, maintenance or operation of the railway because of the interference.
- (5) In this section—

rectify the interference means—

 - (a) alter, dismantle or take away any works; or
 - (b) fix any damage caused by the interference.

257 Trespassing on railway

A person must not wilfully trespass on a railway.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

258 Impact of particular development on railways

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive is an assessment manager or a referral agency under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* for a development application under that Act.
- (2) Also, this section has as its purpose ensuring the safety and operational integrity of railways and future railways.
- (3) For performing the chief executive's functions as assessment manager or referral agency, the chief executive must consider the impact of the proposed development on the safety and operational integrity of railways and future railways.
- (4) Subsection (3) is in addition to, and does not limit, the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 3.3.15 and chapter 3, part 5, division 2.

258A Impact of change of management of local government road on railways

- (1) A local government must apply to the chief executive to obtain the chief executive's written approval to make a change to the management of a local government road that, if made—

- (a) would require works to be carried out on a railway; or
 - (b) would have a significant adverse impact on the safety and operational integrity of a railway or a future railway.
- (2) The chief executive—
- (a) must consider the application within—
 - (i) 30 days after receiving it; or
 - (ii) the longer time notified to the local government by the chief executive, in writing, before the end of the 30 days; and
 - (b) may—
 - (i) approve the proposed change, with or without conditions; or
 - (ii) refuse to approve the proposed change.
- (3) The chief executive must give the local government written notice of the chief executive's decision on the application.
- (4) If the chief executive does not do any of the following within the 30 days, the chief executive is taken to have approved the proposed change—
- (a) approve the proposed change;
 - (b) refuse to approve the proposed change;
 - (c) give the local government a notice under subsection (2).
- (5) This section does not apply if the chief executive has considered the change to the management of the local government road as part of the chief executive's consideration of a development application under IDAS.
- (6) In this section—

IDAS see the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 3.1.1.

258B Guidelines for ss 258–258A

- (1) For the purposes of sections 258 and 258A, the chief executive may make guidelines to which a person must have regard when—

- (a) carrying out development under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*; or
 - (b) making changes to the management of a local government road.
- (2) The chief executive must give a copy of the guidelines to each local government affected by the guidelines.

259 Fencing new railways

- (1) A railway manager need not contribute to the fencing of any part of the boundary of land that is—
- (a) a future railway; or
 - (b) acquired for a widening or deviation of a railway.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
- (a) the land acquired was substantially fenced; and
 - (b) the railway's presence may make the fencing ineffective.

260 Works for existing railways

- (1) This section applies—
- (a) while a railway existing at the commencement (the *existing railway*) continues to be operated as a railway; and
 - (b) to the owners and occupiers of land next to the existing railway (the *neighbouring land*).
- (2) Queensland Rail must, within a reasonable time, construct and maintain—
- (a) works that are necessary to make good any interruptions caused by the existing railway to the use of the neighbouring land; and
 - (b) works that are necessary to—
 - (i) separate the existing railway from the neighbouring land; and
 - (ii) protect the stock straying from the neighbouring land onto the railway; and

- (c) sufficient works to ensure the neighbouring land's drainage is as good, or nearly as good, as it was before the existing railway was constructed.
- (3) Queensland Rail may satisfy its obligation under subsection (2)(b) by constructing and maintaining a fence of substantially similar quality to any fence around the neighbouring land when the railway was constructed.
- (4) This section does not require Queensland Rail to—
 - (a) construct or maintain works in a way that would prevent or obstruct the use of the existing railway; or
 - (b) construct or maintain works for owners or occupiers who agreed to receive, and have been paid, compensation in place of the works.
- (5) The Land Court must decide any dispute about the adequacy of works or maintenance under this section.
- (6) If the owner or occupier of neighbouring land considers that works carried out under this section are insufficient for the convenient use of the land, the owner or occupier may, with Queensland Rail's agreement, carry out further works at the owner's or occupier's expense.
- (7) Queensland Rail may, by written notice given to the owner or occupier, require the further works to be carried out—
 - (a) under the supervision of a person nominated by Queensland Rail; and
 - (b) according to plans and specifications approved by Queensland Rail.
- (8) Queensland Rail must attempt to keep the cost of the further works to a reasonable level.
- (9) Until Queensland Rail carries out the works mentioned in subsection (2), the owner or occupier of the neighbouring land, and their employees and agents, may cross the existing railway next to the land with vehicles and livestock.
- (10) The crossing must be made directly, and in a way that is safe and does not damage or obstruct the railway.

- (11) However, subsection (9) does not apply to an owner or occupier who agreed to receive, and has been paid, compensation in place of the works.
- (12) A person must shut and lock a gate set up under this section at either side of an existing railway as soon as the person, and any vehicles or livestock in the person's care, have passed through the gate.

Maximum penalty for subsection (12)—10 penalty units.

260A Transfer of obligations for existing railway to new railway manager

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) Queensland Rail has obligations under section 260 in relation to a railway that it subleases; and
 - (b) Queensland Rail surrenders the sublease of the railway; and
 - (c) the railway is subleased to another railway manager; and
 - (d) the other railway manager operates the railway as a railway.
- (2) After the railway is subleased to the other railway manager, the other railway manager must satisfy Queensland Rail's obligations under section 260.
- (3) However, Queensland Rail continues to be responsible for any obligations that arose before the sublease of the railway was surrendered.

261 Non-accredited railways

- (1) A non-accredited railway may be connected, either directly or through another non-accredited railway, to the railway of an accredited railway manager with the manager's written agreement.
- (2) Unless the parties otherwise agree, the manager is not liable for any injury, loss or damage arising from an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence, on the non-accredited railway.

- (3) Subject to any agreement between the manager and the non-accredited railway manager, the manager may—
 - (a) disconnect the non-accredited railway from the railway; or
 - (b) close the connection between the non-accredited railway and the railway.
- (4) Before taking action under subsection (3), the manager must—
 - (a) give at least 3 months notice of the proposed action; or
 - (b) get the written agreement of the non-accredited railway manager to the proposed action.
- (5) For the disconnection, the manager may, by written notice, require the non-accredited railway manager to take away any part of the railway on land managed by the manager.
- (6) If the non-accredited railway manager does not take it away within a reasonable time, the manager may take it away and recover the costs from the non-accredited manager.
- (7) If the manager maintains the non-accredited railway the manager may exercise its powers under a railway provision in relation to the non-accredited railway.
- (8) A person must not construct a non-accredited railway on a watercourse without the chief executive's written approval.
- (9) If a railway operator operates rolling stock over a non-accredited railway, the railway operator may exercise its powers under a railway provision in relation to the non-accredited railway.
- (10) In this section—

non-accredited railway means a railway managed by a non-accredited railway manager.

non-accredited railway manager means a person who is not required to be accredited for a railway because of section 123(3).

262 Application of Land Act 1994

The following sections of the *Land Act 1994* do not apply to a lease of existing rail corridor land, new rail corridor land, non-rail corridor land or a lease granted under the lease—

- section 157 (Expiry of lease)
- section 183 (Rent payable generally)
- section 204 (Survey condition)
- section 211 (Conditions must be reviewed)
- section 336(2)(a) and (c).

263 Limitation of liability for chief executive and rail safety officers

- (1) The chief executive and each rail safety officer is not civilly liable for an act or omission done honestly and without negligence under a railway provision.
- (2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to a person, the liability instead attaches to—
 - (a) for a rail safety officer who is an employee of an accredited person for a railway, to the extent the officer's act or omission arose because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under part 6 involving an incident on or involving the railway—the accredited person; or
 - (b) in any other case—the State.

264 Helping in accidents or emergencies

- (1) This section applies if a person—
 - (a) helps, or attempts to help, in a situation in which an accident or emergency involving a railway happens or is likely to happen; and
 - (b) the help, or attempt to help, is given—
 - (i) honestly and without negligence; and
 - (ii) without any fee, charge or other reward.

- (2) The person does not incur civil liability for helping or attempting to help.
- (3) If subsection (2) prevents civil liability attaching to a person, the liability attaches instead to the State.
- (4) This section does not apply to—
 - (a) a person whose act or omission wholly or partly caused the accident, emergency or likely accident or emergency; or
 - (b) a rail safety officer.

265 Delayed passenger services

- (1) A railway manager must endeavour to bring a passenger service that is delayed back to its scheduled running time.
- (2) In complying with subsection (1), a railway manager must not distinguish between different types of regularly scheduled passenger services.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the matters that the railway manager may consider as relevant when complying with subsection (1).

Examples of relevant matter—

- 1 a train transporting livestock
- 2 train service entitlements for services other than passenger services

266 Priority for regularly scheduled passenger services in allocating train paths

- (1) The chief executive may establish a process that regularly allows the chief executive to identify passenger service requirements.
- (2) For the process established under subsection (1), the chief executive may, by written notice to a railway manager, require the railway manager to give to the chief executive information about—
 - (a) the total number of train paths that is possible for a specific section of railway track having regard to the railway manager's maintenance requirements; and

- (b) the existing train paths that are the subject of agreements with railway operators for access to that specific section of railway track; and
 - (c) the usage of the existing train paths on that specific section of railway track.
- (3) After identifying passenger service requirements, the chief executive may give written notice to each accredited person about the passenger service requirements relevant to the railway manager's railway.
- (4) A railway manager given a notice under subsection (3) must, whenever a train path is available for the railway manager to allocate, provide for priority to be given to the passenger service requirements as stated in the notice.
- (5) In complying with subsection (4), a railway manager must not distinguish between different types of regularly scheduled passenger services.
- (6) In charging for access to regularly scheduled passenger services (an ***access charge***), a railway manager must not—
- (a) differentiate between similar regularly scheduled passenger services operating or proposed to operate over the same route at different times of the day; or
 - (b) set an access charge for a train path that is greater than the access charge set for similar train paths on the same route.
- (7) In this section—

available, in relation to the allocation of a train path, includes—

- (a) a new train path available for allocation because of rearrangements of train operations or new or upgraded infrastructure; and
- (b) reallocating an existing train path.

infrastructure includes rail transport infrastructure and other rail infrastructure.

passenger service requirements means requirements for train paths for the following—

- (a) regularly scheduled passenger services on railway track in the State;
- (b) rolling stock that is to be used for a regularly scheduled passenger service and is being relocated for the purpose of providing the service.

Chapter 8 Port infrastructure and other matters

Part 1 Preliminary

267 Definitions for chapter

In this chapter—

airport means the Cairns International Airport or the Mackay Airport.

charge means an amount charged by a port authority.

corporate plan means a corporate plan required by the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*.

extractive material means sand, gravel, boulders, clay, silt, mud or other material in or on land under tidal water, but does not include a mineral within the meaning of the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*.

land means any land, whether above or below the ordinary high water mark at spring tides.

port area, of a port authority, means the area of its strategic port land and port facilities, and within its port limits.

port facilities see section 267A.

requirement, of a port notice, includes a direction, instruction, indication, condition or other provision contained in the port notice.

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

statement of corporate intent means a statement of corporate intent required by the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*.

strategic port land means land that is strategic port land under section 286 (Approval of land use plans).

267A Meaning of *port facilities*

Port facilities, of a port authority, means the facilities or land that are—

- (a) owned or controlled by a port authority; and
- (b) used in the operation or strategic management of the port authority's port.

Examples of port facilities—

- wharf and port marine operational areas and shipping channels within port limits
- marine and port structures
- ship building facilities and dry docks
- offshore structures used for shipping purposes
- wharf protection devices
- hydraulic structures
- bulk loading and unloading facilities
- boat harbours and boat ramps
- vehicle and railway ferry terminals, oil and liquid product terminals and other terminals within the port area
- access roads and rail corridors
- car parking facilities
- an airport
- partially completed reclamation areas in areas designated as future strategic port land
- partially completed port facilities

Part 1A Transitional provisions for airport restructuring and disposal

267AB Delegation

(1) A port authority may delegate the port authority's airport functions to a wholly owned subsidiary of the port authority.

(2) In this section—

airport functions means functions under this chapter relating to Cairns International Airport or Mackay Airport.

functions includes powers.

267AC Non-application to an airport

(1) From the completion day for Cairns International Airport—

(a) a reference in this chapter to an airport does not include Cairns International Airport; and

(b) a reference in this chapter to strategic port land does not include land that is Cairns airport land under the Airports Assets Act.

(2) From the completion day for Mackay Airport—

(a) a reference in this chapter to an airport does not include Mackay Airport; and

(b) a reference in this chapter to strategic port land does not include land that is Mackay airport land under the Airports Assets Act.

(3) In this section—

Airports Assets Act means the *Airport Assets (Restructuring and Disposal) Act 2008*.

completion day see the Airports Assets Act, schedule 3.

267AD Expiry of pt 1A

This part expires on the day the *Airport Assets (Restructuring and Disposal) Act 2008*, section 134 commences.

Part 2 **Establishment, declaration and abolition of port authorities**

268 **Establishment of new port authority**

- (1) A regulation may establish a new port authority as a body corporate that has a seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.
- (2) A regulation may also—
 - (a) specify the name of the port authority; or
 - (b) specify the name of the port it is to manage; or
 - (c) transfer assets and liabilities to the authority.

269 **Port authority is excluded matter for Corporations Act**

A port authority established under section 268 is declared to be an excluded matter for the Corporations Act, section 5F in relation to the following provisions of the Corporations Act—

- (a) parts 2D.1 and 2D.6;
- (b) chapters 2K and 2L;
- (c) parts 5.7, 5.7B, 5.9 and 5B.2.

270 **Abolition of port authority**

- (1) A regulation may abolish a port authority established under section 268 and transfer its functions to another port authority, the State or a local government (the *transferee*).
- (2) A regulation may also transfer to the transferee, or to a port authority, the State or a local government, assets and liabilities of the abolished port authority.
- (3) A legal proceeding by or against the abolished port authority about the port, or transferred assets and liabilities, that is unfinished when the relevant regulation commences may be continued and finished by or against—
 - (a) the transferee; or

- (b) if the assets or liabilities concerned are transferred to a person mentioned in subsection (2) who is not the transferee—the person.

271 Transfer of management of a port

- (1) A regulation may transfer the management of a port from a port authority, the State or a local government (the *transferor*) to a port authority, the State or a local government (the *transferee*).
- (2) A regulation may also transfer to the transferee, or to a port authority, the State or a local government, assets and liabilities of the transferor.
- (3) A legal proceeding by or against the transferor about the port, or transferred assets or liabilities, that is unfinished when the relevant regulation commences may be continued and finished by or against—
 - (a) the transferee; or
 - (b) if the assets or liabilities concerned are transferred to a person mentioned in subsection (2) who is not the transferee—the person.
- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply if—
 - (a) the transferor and transferee are both GOC Act entities; and
 - (b) the assets and liabilities of the transferor are transferred, under the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*, to the transferee.

272 Regulation may make transitional arrangements

- (1) If a port authority is established or abolished, or the management of a port is transferred, under this part, a regulation may make transitional arrangements about the establishment, abolition or transfer.
- (2) The transitional arrangements may include—
 - (a) arrangements for the transfer of staff, and their superannuation and other entitlements; or

- (b) other transitional arrangements necessary or convenient for the establishment, abolition or transfer.
- (3) This section does not apply if the transfer of the management of a port is from a port authority that is a GOC Act entity to another port authority that is also a GOC Act entity.

273 Management of port by State or local government

If the State or a local government is given the management of a port under this chapter, the Minister or the local government has, for the port, all the functions and powers, and all the obligations, of a port authority under this chapter.

274 Regulation may define port limits etc.

A regulation may—

- (a) define or amend the limits of a port; or
- (b) give a name to a port or change the name of a port; or
- (c) for a new port—transfer the management of the port to an existing port authority, the State or a local government; or
- (d) change the name of a port authority established under section 268.

274A Regulation may declare GOC Act entity to be port authority

For a GOC Act entity, a regulation may do 1 or more of the following—

- (a) declare the entity to be a port authority;
- (b) prescribe the port the entity is to manage;
- (c) revoke the declaration of the entity as a port authority.

Part 3**Functions and powers of port authorities****275 Functions of port authorities**

- (1) The functions of a port authority are—
 - (a) to establish, manage, and operate effective and efficient port facilities and services in its port; and
 - (b) to make land available for—
 - (i) the establishment, management and operation of effective and efficient port facilities and services in its port by other persons; or
 - (ii) other purposes consistent with the operation of its port; and
 - (c) to provide or arrange for the provision of ancillary services or works necessary or convenient for the effective and efficient operation of its port; and
 - (d) to keep appropriate levels of safety and security in the provision and operation of the facilities and services; and
 - (e) to provide other services incidental to the performance of its other functions or likely to enhance the usage of the port; and
 - (f) without limiting any other paragraph of this subsection, in relation to strategic port land of the following port authorities—
 - (i) the Cairns Port Authority—to provide or arrange for the development and use of its strategic port land for residential and tourist accommodation;
 - (ii) the Port of Brisbane Corporation—to provide or arrange for the development and use of its strategic port land—
 - (A) at Eagle Farm and Hamilton, for residential accommodation, community infrastructure and ancillary services; and

- (B) at Fisherman Islands, for local commercial activities;
- (iii) the Cairns Port Authority and Port of Brisbane Corporation—to plan or carry out works in relation to the development and use of strategic port land under subparagraphs (i) and (ii); and
- (g) to perform any other functions conferred on it under this or another Act or under the regulations.
- (2) A port authority's functions as provided under subsection (1) may be removed, restricted or limited by regulation.
- (3) If a function mentioned in subsection (1)(g) is conferred on a port authority, the port authority must ensure a copy of a document specifying the function is available during business hours for inspection, or for purchase at a reasonable cost, at the office of the port authority in, or nearest to, each port to which it applies.

276 Port services function

- (1) A port authority has, in addition to its functions under section 275, the function of providing port services and ancillary services—
- (a) whether in or outside its port; and
- (b) whether in or outside Australia; and
- (c) whether for another port authority or for someone else.
- (2) A port authority that is a GOC is taken to have had the function mentioned in subsection (1) from when it became a GOC.
- (3) In this section—

ancillary services means services ancillary to the provision of port services, including services appropriate for complementing or enhancing the provision of port services.

port includes airport.

port services means any of the following—

- (a) services relating to the establishment, operation or administration of ports;

- (b) dredging services;
- (c) services relating to the reclamation of land;
- (d) consultancy services about any of the services mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).

277 Powers of port authorities subject to Marine Safety Act

The powers of a port authority under this chapter, including powers conferred by a regulation, must be exercised subject to the powers of a harbour master under the *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994* about marine safety and navigation.

278 Powers of port authorities

- (1) In addition to the powers a port authority has because of this chapter, each port authority has all powers necessary or convenient for performing its functions.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a port authority's powers include power—
 - (a) to dredge and otherwise maintain or improve navigational channels in its port; and
 - (b) to reduce or remove a shoal, bank or accumulation in its port that, in the port authority's opinion, impedes navigation in its port.
- (3) A port authority is not liable to pay royalties or similar charges for extractive material removed—
 - (a) to maintain or improve navigational channels in its port, or improve navigation in its port, if the material is disposed of—
 - (i) in an area associated with port activities and approved by the Minister; and
 - (ii) under relevant statutory environmental controls; or
 - (b) to reclaim land that is, or is proposed to be, strategic port land.

278A Functions and powers of port authority that is a GOC not limited

This chapter does not limit the functions or powers a port authority that is a GOC may have

Part 3A Liability for, and recovery of, charges and expenses**279 Port authority may impose a charge**

- (1) A port authority may impose a charge for the use of its port area.
- (2) A charge may, for example, be imposed by reference to—
 - (a) a ship or an aircraft using its port; or
 - (b) goods or passengers loaded, unloaded or transhipped to or from a ship or an aircraft using port facilities in its port.
- (3) This section does not limit the powers a port authority has apart from this section.

280 Liability for a charge in relation to a ship

If a charge is payable in relation to a ship, the following persons are jointly and severally liable for the charge—

- (a) the owner of the ship;
- (b) the master of the ship;
- (c) the agent of the ship's owner;
- (d) another person who has accepted liability for the charge.

281 Liability for a charge in relation to an aircraft

If a charge is payable in relation to an aircraft, the following persons are jointly and severally liable for the charge—

- (a) the owner of the aircraft;

- (b) the licensee of the aircraft;
- (c) the lessee of the aircraft;
- (d) the charterer of the aircraft;
- (e) another person who has accepted liability for the charge.

281A Liability for a charge in relation to goods

If a charge is payable in relation to goods, the following persons are jointly and severally liable for the charge—

- (a) the owner of the goods;
- (b) the consignor and consignee of the goods;
- (c) the agent for the sale or custody of the goods;
- (d) the person entitled to possession of the goods;
- (e) for goods transported by ship—
 - (i) the owner of the ship; and
 - (ii) the master of the ship;
- (f) for goods transported by aircraft—
 - (i) the owner of the aircraft; and
 - (ii) the licensee of the aircraft; and
 - (iii) the lessee of the aircraft; and
 - (iv) the charterer of the aircraft;
- (g) another person who has accepted liability for the charge.

281B Liability for a charge in relation to passengers

If a charge is payable in relation to passengers on a ship or an aircraft, the following persons are jointly and severally liable for the charge—

- (a) for passengers on a ship—
 - (i) the owner of the ship; and
 - (ii) the master of the ship; and
 - (iii) the agent of the ship's owner; and

- (iv) another person who has accepted liability for the charge;
- (b) for passengers on an aircraft—
 - (i) the owner of the aircraft; and
 - (ii) the licensee of the aircraft; and
 - (iii) the lessee of the aircraft; and
 - (iv) the charterer of the aircraft; and
 - (v) another person who has accepted liability for the charge.

281C Payment of a charge and interest on an unpaid charge

- (1) A charge imposed by a port authority is payable within a reasonable time decided by the authority.
- (2) If the charge is not paid on or before the day the charge is due, interest is payable on the unpaid amount of the charge at a reasonable rate decided by the authority.
- (3) The port authority may recover a charge, or part of a charge, and any interest payable in relation to the charge, as a debt payable to the port authority.
- (4) A regulation may provide for exemptions from the payment of charges, including any interest on a charge.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not affect or limit the power of a port authority to exempt or partially exempt a person from a charge, including any interest on the charge, imposed by a port authority.

281D Liability for movement of ships, aircraft, vehicles, goods or rolling stock

- (1) This section applies if a port authority incurs an expense because an authorised officer of the port authority moves, or takes a step to move, a ship, an aircraft, a vehicle, goods or rolling stock under part 3B.
- (2) The amount of the expense, to the extent that the amount is reasonable, is a debt owing to the port authority by—

- (a) for a ship, aircraft or goods—the persons who are liable for a charge payable in relation to the ship, aircraft or goods; or
 - (b) for a vehicle or rolling stock—the owner and driver of the vehicle or rolling stock.
- (3) The liability of persons mentioned in subsection (2)(a) and (b) is joint and several.

281E Liability for damage to port authority's port facilities

- (1) If damage is caused to a port authority's port facilities, the following persons are jointly and severally liable for the damage—
- (a) if the damage is caused by a ship—
 - (i) the owner of the ship; and
 - (ii) the master of the ship; and
 - (iii) the agent of the ship's owner;
 - (b) if the damage is caused by an aircraft—
 - (i) the owner of the aircraft; and
 - (ii) the licensee of the aircraft; and
 - (iii) the lessee of the aircraft; and
 - (iv) the charterer of the aircraft.
- (2) If damage is caused to a port authority's port facilities by floating or submerged material, the owner of the material is liable for the damage if the damage happened because of the intentional, reckless or negligent act of the owner.
- (3) The port authority may recover the reasonable cost of rectifying the damage as a debt payable to the port authority.

281F Security for payment of charges and potential liabilities

- (1) A port authority may, by written notice, require a person to give the port authority a security deposit as security for a liability or debt incurred, or that may be incurred, under this part in relation to—

- (a) the payment of a charge; or
- (b) damage caused, or that may be caused, to port facilities.
- (2) The security deposit must be in or for an amount decided by the port authority that is a reasonable amount having regard to the liability or potential liability of the person under this part.
- (3) The security deposit may be—
 - (a) cash; or
 - (b) a guarantee from a financial institution; or
 - (c) in another form accepted by the port authority.
- (4) The port authority may appropriate or partly appropriate a security deposit to meet the liability or indebtedness of the person if the liability or debt is unpaid after becoming due.
- (5) If a security deposit is appropriated or partly appropriated, the port authority may, by written notice, require the person to give the port authority a further security deposit.
- (6) Also, if the port authority considers that the person's liability or indebtedness, or potential liability or indebtedness, under this part should be more adequately guaranteed, the port authority may, by written notice, require the person to give the port authority a security deposit in a greater amount, or in a different form, or both.

Part 3B Control of activities at ports

Division 1 Port notices

282 Port authority may control activities by port notice

- (1) A port authority may display or publish a notice (a *port notice*) to control activities or conduct in its port area if the port authority reasonably considers the activities or conduct may—
 - (a) affect the port's operation; or

- (b) cause damage to the port authority's strategic port land;
or
 - (c) cause damage to the environment.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the purposes for which a port authority may display or publish a port notice include—
- (a) maintaining or improving the safe, secure or efficient operation of its port; or
Example for paragraph (a)—

A port authority may issue a port notice to ensure that the loading or unloading operations at the port facilities are carried out efficiently.
 - (b) maintaining fair or reasonable access to port facilities for users of its port; or
Example for paragraph (b)—

A port authority may issue a port notice to ensure that a user of its port facilities does not unreasonably restrict the access of other users of its port facilities.
 - (c) moving or mooring ships, or parking aircraft, within its port area; or
 - (d) managing controlled activities; or
 - (e) preventing damage to strategic port land; or
 - (f) preventing damage to the environment.
- (3) This section does not limit the powers a port authority has under this division.

282A Port notice—movement or mooring of, or activities on or by, ships

A port authority may control by port notice—

- (a) the movement or mooring of ships at its port facilities;
or
- (b) the movement or mooring of ships if the movement or mooring may affect the port's operation; or
- (c) activities on or by ships moored at its port facilities or in its port if the activities may affect the port's operation.

282B Port notice—aircraft parking

- (1) This section applies to the Cairns Port Authority and the Mackay Port Authority.
- (2) Each port authority may control by port notice the parking of aircraft at its airport including, for example, by indicating where parking of aircraft is restricted or prohibited.

282C Port notice—movement, handling or storage of goods

A port authority may control by port notice the movement, handling or storage of goods loaded, waiting to be loaded, unloaded or transhipped to or from—

- (a) ships at its port facilities; or
- (b) if the port authority is the Cairns Port Authority or the Mackay Port Authority—aircraft at its port facilities.

282D Port notice—movement of persons

A port authority may control by port notice the movement of persons at its port facilities including, for example, where the movement of members of the public, or another identified group, is restricted or prohibited.

282E Port notice—parking or stopping of vehicles

- (1) A port authority may control by port notice the parking or stopping of vehicles at or on its port facilities or strategic port land including, for example, by indicating a place where parking or stopping of a vehicle is restricted or prohibited.
- (2) However, a port authority's power to control a matter mentioned in subsection (1) by port notice is subject to the control of the matter by an official traffic sign installed under the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, chapter 5, part 2, by the chief executive within the meaning of that part.

282F Port notice—movement, stopping or parking of rolling stock

A port authority may control by port notice the movement, stopping or parking of rolling stock at its port facilities including, for example, by indicating where parking of rolling stock is restricted or prohibited.

282G Display or publication of port notices

- (1) To have effect, a port notice must—
 - (a) be displayed on or near the thing to which it relates; or
 - (b) be published on the port authority's web site on the internet.
- (2) Before a port notice mentioned in subsection (1)(b) has effect, the port authority issuing the port notice must publish it on at least 2 occasions in a newspaper circulated in the area to which the port notice relates.
- (3) A copy of a port notice must be available during normal business hours for inspection, or for purchase at a reasonable cost, at the office of the port authority that is in, or nearest to, the area to which the notice relates.

282H Port notice may refer to documents held by port authority

- (1) A port notice may require a person to comply, in whole or in part, with a requirement of a stated document held by the port authority.
- (2) However, the requirement must be able to be made by a port notice under this division.
- (3) If the document is a standard, the port notice must state that a copy of the standard is available during normal business hours for inspection, or for purchase at a reasonable cost, at a stated office of the port authority that is in, or nearest to, the area to which the notice relates.
- (4) If the document is not a standard, the port notice must—
 - (a) include a copy of the document; or
 - (b) do both of the following—

- (i) include a summary of the requirement;
 - (ii) state that a copy of the document is available during normal business hours, free of charge, at a stated office of the port authority that is in, or nearest to, the area to which the notice relates.
- (5) In this section—
- standard* means—
- (a) the Code of Safe Practice for Solid Bulk Cargoes issued by the International Maritime Organisation, as it applies to materials mentioned in appendix B of the Code; or
 - (b) the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code published by the International Maritime Organisation; or
 - (c) the International Safety Guide for Oil Tankers and Terminals issued by the International Chamber of Shipping, the Oil Companies International Marine Forum and the International Association of Ports and Harbours; or
 - (d) the Ship to Ship Transfer Guide (Liquefied Gases) issued by the International Chamber of Shipping and the Oil Companies International Marine Forum; or
 - (e) the Ship to Ship Transfer Guide (Petroleum) issued by the International Chamber of Shipping and the Oil Companies International Marine Forum; or
 - (f) the Tanker Safety Guide (Chemicals) issued by the International Chamber of Shipping; or
 - (g) the Tanker Safety Guide (Liquefied Gas) issued by the International Chamber of Shipping; or
 - (h) a code, guide, rule, specification, standard or other document (a *relevant document*) adopted, made or published by—
 - (i) the International Association of Ports and Harbours; or
 - (ii) the International Chamber of Shipping; or
 - (iii) the International Maritime Organisation; or

- (iv) the Oil Companies International Marine Forum; or
- (v) the Civil Aviation Safety Authority; or
- (vi) the International Civil Aviation Organisation; or
- (i) a Standards Australia standard adopting, making or publishing a relevant document adopted, made or published by an entity mentioned in paragraph (h)(i) to (vi); or
- (j) a relevant document prescribed under a regulation for this definition.

282I Port notices generally

- (1) A port notice—
 - (a) must indicate the area to which the port notice applies; and
 - (b) if contravention of a requirement of the port notice is an offence against this Act—must state that fact and the maximum penalty for the offence.
- (2) Evidence that a sign was displayed on or near the thing to which it relates is evidence that the notice was displayed by the port authority.
- (3) A port notice displayed on or near the thing to which it relates must be clearly visible to passers-by.

282J Offence of not complying with a port notice

A person must comply with each requirement of a port notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a contravention of a requirement of a port notice about a controlled activity—100 penalty units; or
- (b) for a contravention of a requirement of a port notice about the movement or mooring of, or activities on or by, a ship—100 penalty units; or

- (c) for a contravention of a requirement of a port notice about the parking of an aircraft—50 penalty units; or
- (d) for a contravention of a requirement of a port notice about the movement, handling or storage of goods—50 penalty units; or
- (e) for a contravention of a requirement of a port notice about any other matter—25 penalty units.

Division 2 Authorised officers

282K Appointment and qualifications of authorised officers

- (1) A port authority may appoint a person as an authorised officer for the port authority.
- (2) However, the port authority may appoint a person as an authorised officer for the port authority only if the port authority is satisfied the person is qualified for appointment because the person has the necessary expertise or experience.

282L Appointment conditions and limit on powers

- (1) An authorised officer holds office on any conditions stated in—
 - (a) the authorised officer’s instrument of appointment; or
 - (b) a signed notice given to the authorised officer; or
 - (c) a regulation.
- (2) The instrument of appointment, a signed notice given to the authorised officer or a regulation may limit the authorised officer’s powers under this Act.
- (3) In this section—

signed notice means a notice signed by the port authority or a member of the port authority who is authorised by it to sign notices.

282M Issue of identity card

- (1) The port authority must issue an identity card to each authorised officer.
- (2) The identity card must—
 - (a) contain a recent photo of the authorised officer; and
 - (b) contain a copy of the authorised officer's signature; and
 - (c) identify the person as an authorised officer for the port authority under this Act; and
 - (d) state an expiry date for the card.

282N Production or display of identity card

- (1) In exercising a power under this Act in relation to a person, an authorised officer must—
 - (a) produce the authorised officer's identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or
 - (b) have the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power.
- (2) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the authorised officer must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

282O When authorised officer ceases to hold office

- (1) An authorised officer ceases to hold office if—
 - (a) the term of office stated in a condition of office ends; or
 - (b) under another condition of office, the authorised officer ceases to hold office.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the ways an authorised officer may stop holding office.
- (3) In this section—

condition of office means a condition on which the authorised officer holds office.

282P Return of identity card

A person who ceases to be an authorised officer of a port authority must return the person's identity card to the port authority within 21 days after ceasing to be an authorised officer unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Division 3 Directions**282Q Authorised officer may give directions**

- (1) An authorised officer of a port authority may give a verbal direction to a person in the port authority's port area if giving the direction is reasonably necessary to—
 - (a) ensure the safety or security of the port area, its users or the port authority's employees; or
 - (b) prevent the person's activities or conduct from affecting the port's operation.

Examples of directions that may be given for subsection (1)—

- a direction to control the movement or mooring of, or activities on or by, a ship
 - a direction to control the parking of an aircraft or the movement, stopping or parking of a vehicle or rolling stock
 - a direction to control the movement, handling or storage of goods that are loaded, waiting to be loaded, unloaded or being transhipped
 - a direction to control the movement of persons
 - a direction to a person, who is the holder of an approval to perform a controlled activity under part 4A, to stop performing the controlled activity for a period
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if an authorised officer—
 - (a) finds a person committing an offence, or reasonably suspects that a person has just committed an offence, against section 283G; or
 - (b) reasonably believes that a person's presence at the port facilities may pose a threat to the safety or security of the port facilities, its users or the port authority's employees; or

- (c) reasonably believes that a person is in an area of the port facilities without lawful justification or excuse.
- (3) An authorised officer may give a verbal direction to the person to—
 - (a) immediately leave the port facilities, or an area of the port facilities; or
 - (b) immediately leave the port facilities, or an area of the port facilities, and not return for at least 24 hours.
- (4) An authorised officer must identify himself or herself as an authorised officer if the authorised officer gives a verbal direction by radio, megaphone or another form of distance communication.
- (5) An authorised officer must not give a verbal direction about the movement of rolling stock if a train controller is satisfied that the movement of the rolling stock would cause an immediate threat to—
 - (a) the safety of the railway; or
 - (b) the public using it or who may use it.

282R If a person does not comply with a direction

- (1) If the person does not comply with a verbal direction given by an authorised officer under section 282Q, the authorised officer may give the person a written notice stating—
 - (a) the authorised officer's name; and
 - (b) the direction; and
 - (c) a brief statement about the authorised officer's reason for giving the direction; and
 - (d) a further reasonable time within which the person must comply with the direction; and
 - (e) when the direction was given.
- (2) If it is not possible or reasonable for the authorised officer to give the person a written notice at the time the person does not comply with a verbal direction given by an authorised officer under section 282Q, the authorised officer—

- (a) may give the person a further verbal direction stating the information mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to (d); and
 - (b) must give the person the written notice the person would have received at the time the person did not comply with the verbal direction as soon as practicable after giving the further verbal direction.
- (3) At the time the authorised officer gives the person a written notice under subsection (1), or a further verbal direction under subsection (2)(a), the authorised officer must warn the person that the person may commit an offence unless the person complies with the direction within the stated time.

282S Offence of not complying with a direction

Unless a person has a reasonable excuse, a person must comply with a direction given to the person by an authorised officer under section 282R, within the reasonable time stated in a written notice under section 282R(1) or as part of a further verbal direction under 282R(2)(a).

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the contravention results in a significant delay to port operations—200 penalty units; or
- (b) otherwise—
 - (i) for a contravention of a direction to leave the port facilities or an area of the port facilities, or leave the port facilities or an area of the port facilities and not return for 24 hours—100 penalty units; or
 - (ii) for a contravention of a direction about the movement or mooring of, or activities on or by, a ship—100 penalty units; or
 - (iii) for a contravention of a direction about the parking of an aircraft—50 penalty units; or
 - (iv) for a contravention of a direction about the movement, handling or storage of goods—50 penalty units; or
 - (v) for a contravention of another direction—25 penalty units.

Division 4 Moving contravening property

282T Moving contravening property

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an authorised officer of a port authority reasonably believes that a ship, an aircraft, a vehicle, goods or rolling stock in a port or at a port facility is contravening property; and
 - (b) the authorised officer reasonably believes that it is necessary to move the contravening property having regard to—
 - (i) the efficient operation of the port; or
 - (ii) the safety or security of the port, its users or the port authority's employees; and
 - (c) the authorised officer—
 - (i) can not immediately find the person in charge of the contravening property; or
 - (ii) reasonably believes the person in charge of the contravening property can not, or will not, move the contravening property immediately.
- (2) The authorised officer may—
 - (a) take steps necessary and reasonable to have the contravening property moved; and
 - (b) if the contravening property is property in the form of goods that are perishable, or of little or no value, treat the goods as abandoned property under part 4B.
- (3) However, for contravening property that is rolling stock, the authorised officer must not move the rolling stock if a train controller is satisfied that the movement of the rolling stock would cause an immediate threat to—
 - (a) the safety of the railway; or
 - (b) the public using it or who may use it.
- (4) In this section—

contravening property means a ship, an aircraft, a vehicle, goods or rolling stock, that is moored, parked or left in a port or at a port facility in contravention of—

- (a) a requirement of a port notice; or
- (b) a direction of an authorised officer under division 3.

person in charge, of contravening property, means—

- (a) for contravening property that is a ship—the ship’s master or another person in charge of the ship; or
- (b) for contravening property that is an aircraft—the aircraft’s pilot or another person in charge of the aircraft; or
- (c) for contravening property that is a vehicle or rolling stock—the driver of the vehicle or rolling stock or another person in charge of the vehicle or rolling stock; or
- (d) for contravening property that is property in the form of goods—the owner of the goods or another person in charge of the goods.

Division 5 Other powers and offences

283 Power to require name and address

- (1) An authorised officer of a port authority may require a person, who is in the port authority’s port area, to state the person’s name and address if the authorised officer—
 - (a) finds the person committing an offence against this Act; or
 - (b) reasonably suspects the person has just committed an offence against this Act.
- (2) When making the requirement, the authorised officer must warn the person that it is an offence to fail to state the person’s name and address unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) The authorised officer may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the person’s stated name and

address if the authorised officer reasonably suspects the stated name or address is false.

- (4) A person must comply with the authorised officer's requirement under subsection (1) or (3), unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (5) The person does not commit an offence against this section if—
- (a) the authorised officer required the person to state the person's name and address in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b); and
 - (b) the person is not proved to have committed the offence.

283A Inspection of documents

- (1) An authorised officer of a port authority may require a person, who is or may be liable to pay a charge to the port authority, to produce for the authorised officer's inspection, documents that are—

- (a) under the person's control; and
- (b) relevant to deciding—
 - (i) whether the person is liable to pay the charge; or
 - (ii) the amount of the charge.

- (2) The person must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—50 penalty units.

283B Inspection of ships, aircraft, vehicles, rolling stock and goods

- (1) This section applies only to the extent necessary to allow an authorised officer of a port authority to decide—

- (a) whether a charge is payable in relation to a ship, an aircraft or goods; and
- (b) the amount of the charge.

- (2) A person in charge of a conveyance in the port authority's port area must allow the authorised officer to enter and inspect the conveyance, or inspect goods on or in the conveyance, if asked by the authorised officer.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

conveyance means a ship, an aircraft, a vehicle or rolling stock.

283C Obstructing authorised officer

- (1) A person in a port authority's port area must not obstruct an authorised officer in the exercise of a power under this part, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

obstruct includes hinder, resist, insult, attempt to obstruct and threaten to obstruct.

283D False or misleading statement

- (1) A person must not state anything to an authorised officer that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) It is enough for a complaint for an offence against subsection (1) to state the statement made was 'false or misleading' to the person's knowledge, without specifying which.

283E False or misleading document

- (1) A person must not give an authorised officer a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person when giving the document—

- (a) tells the authorised officer, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and
 - (b) if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the correct information.
- (3) It is enough for a complaint for an offence against subsection (1) to state the document was 'false or misleading' to the person's knowledge, without specifying which.

283F Impersonating an authorised officer

A person must not pretend to be an authorised officer.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

283G Conduct causing public nuisance

A person at a port authority's port facilities must not be disorderly or create a disturbance.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

283H Interfering with port notices

- (1) This section applies to a port notice, other than a port notice published on a port authority's web site on the internet.

- (2) A person must not unlawfully interfere with the port notice.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

interfere, with a port notice, includes removing or damaging the port notice.

Part 4 Land management

Division 1 Strategic port land

284 Definitions for div 1

In this division—

core matters, in relation to a land use plan (including its preparation), means each of the following matters—

- (a) land use and development;
- (b) port facilities;
- (c) valuable features.

land use and development, for an area, includes each of the following—

- (a) the location of, and the relationships between, the land uses in the area;
- (b) the current effects of land use in the area;
- (c) the likely effects of any proposed development of the land;
- (d) the accessibility to the area.

valuable features see the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 2.1.3A(4).

285 Land use plans

- (1) This section applies to the following port authority land—
 - (a) in relation to the Cairns Port Authority—port authority land that is used or that may be used by the Cairns Port Authority for its airport;
 - (b) in relation to the Mackay Port Authority—port authority land that is used or that may be used by the Mackay Port Authority for its airport;
 - (c) in relation to any port authority—port authority land that is on or near the interface between the land and the

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

waters within the limits of the port, as defined under section 274, and that is used or may be used—

- (i) for domestic or international trade; or
 - (ii) by industries requiring close proximity to a port; or
 - (iii) for the integration of sea transport with other transport modes; or
 - (iv) as port buffer lands; or
 - (v) as a boating facility; or
 - (vi) for a purpose mentioned in section 275(1)(f); or
 - (vii) for other purposes of a port authority prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) At least every 8 years, a port authority must prepare a land use plan in relation to the port authority's land for approval under section 286.
- (3) The Minister may also direct a port authority to prepare a land use plan, or an amendment of a land use plan, for approval under section 286.
- (4) A port authority's land use plan must—
- (a) specify details of—
 - (i) the port authority's strategic port land; and
 - (ii) land the port authority proposes to become strategic port land; and
 - (iii) the current and proposed uses of the land; and
 - (b) coordinate and integrate the core matters relevant to the land use plan; and
 - (c) identify desired environmental outcomes for the land; and
 - (d) include measures that will help achieve the desired environmental outcomes.
- (5) In this section—
- port authority land*** means land a port authority holds title to or holds directly from the State.

285A Statement of proposal for preparation of a land use plan or amendment of a plan

- (1) A port authority must prepare a statement (*statement of proposal*) about—
 - (a) the preparation of a land use plan; or
 - (b) an amendment of a land use plan, unless the amendment—
 - (i) is to remove land from the land use plan; or
 - (ii) relates to land that is already strategic port land and its usage is not to change.
- (2) The statement of proposal must—
 - (a) identify matters the port authority anticipates the land use plan will address; and
 - (b) state how the port authority intends to address each relevant aspect of a core matter in the land use plan.
- (3) A port authority must supply the statement of proposal to the local government for the local government area within which the port area is situated, and any other local government for a local government area adjoining the port area.

285B Draft plan for preparation of a land use plan or amendment of a plan

After complying with section 285A, and section 285C to the extent the section relates to a statement of proposal, a port authority must—

- (a) take appropriate account of issues raised as a result of consultation under section 285C in relation to the statement of proposal; and
- (b) prepare a draft (*draft plan*) of—
 - (i) if the statement of proposal is for the preparation of a land use plan—the land use plan; or
 - (ii) if the statement of proposal is for an amendment of a land use plan—the amendment of the land use plan; and

- (c) supply the draft plan to the local government for the local government area within which the port area is situated, and any other local government for a local government area adjoining the port area.

285C Consultation on statement of proposal or draft plan

- (1) This section applies if a port authority prepares a statement of proposal under section 285A or a draft plan under section 285B.
- (2) The port authority must publish, at least once in a newspaper circulating generally in the area to which the statement of proposal or the draft plan relates, a notice stating the following—
 - (a) the name of the port authority;
 - (b) that the port authority has prepared a statement of proposal or a draft plan and that it is available for inspection and purchase;
 - (c) a contact telephone number for information about the statement of proposal or draft plan;
 - (d) that any person may make written submissions about the statement of proposal or draft plan to the port authority;
 - (e) the period (the *consultation period*) during which submissions may be made;
 - (f) the requirements for properly making a submission.
- (3) The consultation period must be for at least 40 business days after the notice is first published under subsection (2).

285D Directions by Minister for amendment of draft plan

- (1) The Minister may return a draft plan prepared by the port authority under section 285B for amendment in the way directed by the Minister.
- (2) A copy of the direction must be published in the gazette within 21 days after it is given.

286 Approval of land use plans

- (1) The Minister may approve a draft plan prepared under section 285B if the Minister is satisfied that—
 - (a) the land included in the draft plan is used or may be used for a matter or purpose mentioned in section 285(1); and
 - (b) the port authority has taken appropriate account of issues raised in written submissions made to it under section 285C; and
 - (c) no local government has a substantial objection to the draft plan; and
 - (d) State interests will not be adversely affected by the draft plan.
- (2) If the Minister is satisfied about subsection (1)(a), (b) and (d) but is satisfied that a local government has a substantial objection to the draft plan, the draft plan may only be approved by the Governor in Council.
- (3) Approval of a land use plan, or an amendment of a land use plan, must be notified in the gazette within 21 days after it is given.
- (4) The approval takes effect when it is notified in the gazette.
- (5) Land included in a port authority's current approved land use plan is its strategic port land.
- (6) Each port authority must ensure the port authority's current approved land use plan is published on the port authority's web site on the internet.

287 Strategic port land not subject to planning schemes

- (1) Strategic port land is not subject to a planning scheme.

- (2) Subsection (1) has effect despite the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 2.1.2.

Division 2 General

288 Restrictions on dealing in property

- (1) A port authority must not, without the Minister's written approval—
- (a) dispose of freehold land; or
 - (b) enter into a lease, licence or another form of tenure of its strategic port land, or its port facilities, for longer than 25 years (including any renewal option).
- (2) An approval may be subject to conditions.
- (3) A purported dealing in land or port facilities contrary to this section has no effect.

289 Port marine operational area

In an Act, a reference to the marine operational area of a port is a reference to an area of land that is—

- (a) within the limits of the port; and
- (b) below the ordinary high water mark at spring tides; and
- (c) at least 1 of the following—
 - (i) in, or within 200m of, marked shipping channels and recognised entry and exit shipping corridors;
 - (ii) in, or within 100m of, swing basins, commercial shipping wharves, moorings, anchorages and spoil grounds;
 - (iii) declared under a regulation to be a marine operational area for the port.

Part 4A Port approvals

289A Application of pt 4A

This part applies if a port authority decides to regulate a controlled activity by issuing a port notice, under section 282, under which the approval of the port authority is required to perform the controlled activity.

289B Definitions for pt 4A

In this part—

approval see section 289C(1).

controlled activity means any of the following activities—

- (a) operating a tug service;
- (b) in relation to a ship—
 - (i) burning; or
 - (ii) welding; or
 - (iii) riveting; or
 - (iv) spray painting; or
 - (v) sand blasting; or
 - (vi) another similar activity prescribed under a regulation;
- (c) operating a refuelling facility.

289C Application for approval

- (1) A person may apply to a port authority for approval to perform a controlled activity in a port authority's port area (an *approval*).
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) identify the area where the controlled activity will be performed under the approval; and

- (c) state any other thing relevant to the proper consideration of the application as required under a regulation.

289D Port authority may grant approval, with or without conditions

- (1) The port authority may decide to—
 - (a) grant an application for an approval, with or without conditions; or
 - (b) refuse the application.
- (2) A holder of an approval to operate a tug service may or may not be given an exclusive right to operate the tug service in a port area.
- (3) A holder of an approval must not breach a condition of the approval.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—50 penalty units.

289E Change of conditions on an approval

- (1) A port authority may change an approval, if the port authority considers it reasonably necessary to do so having regard to—
 - (a) the efficient operation of the port; or
 - (b) the safety or security of the port, its users or the port authority's employees.
- (2) In this section—

change, an approval, means revoke, suspend, or impose or change a condition on, the approval.

289F Decision by port authority in relation to approval

- (1) This section applies if the port authority decides to do any of the following—
 - (a) refuse an application for an approval;
 - (b) impose a condition on an approval as part of a grant of an application for an approval;

- (c) change, within the meaning of section 289E, an approval.
- (2) The port authority must give the applicant or approval holder a written notice stating the following—
 - (a) the decision;
 - (b) the reasons for the decision;
 - (c) that the applicant or approval holder may ask for the decision to be reviewed and appeal against the reviewed decision;
 - (d) that, under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5, as applied under section 289G, the applicant or approval holder may ask for the decision or the reviewed decision to be stayed.

289G Review of and appeals against decisions

- (1) A person whose interests are affected by a decision to which section 289F applies (the *original decision*) may ask the port authority to review the decision.
- (2) The *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5, division 2—
 - (a) applies to the review as if—
 - (i) references in the division to the chief executive were references to the port authority that made the decision; and
 - (ii) references in the division to an appeal court or the appeal court were references to a Magistrates Court; and
 - (b) provides—
 - (i) for the procedure for applying for the review and the way it is to be carried out; and
 - (ii) that the original decision may be stayed by the person by applying to a Magistrates Court.
- (3) Also, after the port authority confirms or amends the original decision or substitutes another decision, the person may

appeal against the confirmed, amended or substituted decision (the *reviewed decision*) to a Magistrates Court.

- (4) The *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5, division 3—
- (a) applies to the appeal as if—
 - (i) references in the division to the chief executive were references to the port authority that made the decision; and
 - (ii) references in the division to an appeal court or the appeal court were references to a Magistrates Court; and
 - (b) provides—
 - (i) for the procedure for the appeal and the way it is to be disposed of; and
 - (ii) that the reviewed decision may be stayed by the person by applying to a Magistrates Court.

Part 4B **Disposal of abandoned property**

289H Definitions for pt 4B

In this part—

abandoned property means property that the port authority reasonably believes has been abandoned at the port authority's port facilities including, for example—

- (a) a ship, an aircraft or a vehicle; or
- (b) a thing attached to, or contained in, a ship, an aircraft or a vehicle.

insufficient value property means abandoned property that is—

- (a) of no value; or

- (b) if sold by a port authority, would not be likely to return sufficient proceeds of sale to cover the total of the following amounts—
 - (i) the expenses reasonably incurred by the authority in selling the property;
 - (ii) the expenses reasonably incurred by the authority in dealing with the property under this part;
 - (iii) the charges, interest and other expenses owing to the authority in relation to the property.

289I Reasonable steps must be taken to find owner

- (1) This section applies to abandoned property found at the port authority's port facility, unless—
 - (a) it is insufficient value property; or
 - (b) it is perishable and it is impracticable for the port authority to keep it having regard to its nature and condition.
- (2) The port authority—
 - (a) must take reasonable steps to locate the owner of the property; and
 - (b) may have the property moved to a place it considers appropriate.
- (3) If the port authority has located the owner of the property within 28 days after the property was found, the port authority must give the owner a written notice—
 - (a) describing the property; and
 - (b) stating the property has been found; and
 - (c) explaining how it may be recovered; and
 - (d) stating the property may be sold or disposed of if it is not recovered.
- (4) If the port authority has not located the owner of the property within 28 days after finding the property, the port authority must publish a notice in a newspaper circulating generally in

the State that includes the matters mentioned in subsection (3)(a) to (d).

289J A person may claim property

The port authority must return abandoned property to a person if the person, within 28 days after the notice is given or published under section 289I—

- (a) satisfies the port authority that the person is the owner of the property; and
- (b) pays the expenses reasonably incurred by the port authority in dealing with the property under this part.

289K If property not claimed

If a person does not claim the abandoned property within 28 days after a port authority has given or published a notice under section 289I about it, the port authority may sell the property.

289L Sale of perishable property

The port authority may sell abandoned property if it is perishable and it is impracticable for the port authority to keep it having regard to its nature and condition.

289M Proceeds from the sale of abandoned property

- (1) If abandoned property is sold by a port authority, the proceeds of the sale must be applied in the following order—
 - (a) in payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the port authority in selling the property;
 - (b) in payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the authority in dealing with the property under this part;
 - (c) in payment of charges, interest and other expenses owing to the authority in relation to the property;
 - (d) in payment of any balance to the owner.

- (2) If the proceeds of the sale are less than the total of the expenses mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b) and (c), the difference is a debt owing to the port authority by the owner.
- (3) Compensation may not be recovered against the port authority in relation to a payment under this section.

289N Abandoned property of no value

A port authority may dispose of abandoned property that is insufficient value property in the way the port authority considers appropriate.

Part 5 General

290 Protection from liability

- (1) In this section—
official means a director of the board of a port authority, an employee of a port authority or a person acting for a port authority.
- (2) A regulation may provide that an official is not civilly liable for an act or omission done honestly and without negligence for a port authority.
- (3) If subsection (2) prevents a civil liability attaching to an official, the liability attaches instead to the port authority.

291 Carrying on port activities outside port limits

- (1) The Governor in Council may decide that port activities of a substantial nature may be carried on at a place that is not a port managed by a port authority, the State or a local government.
- (2) In this section—
port does not include an airport.

292 Offences

- (1) A person must not intentionally or recklessly—
 - (a) damage a port authority's works or infrastructure; or
 - (b) interfere with or disrupt a port's operations; or
 - (c) dump refuse or goods at a port or into the waters of a port.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not intentionally or recklessly evade the payment of a port authority's charges.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not carry on port activities of a substantial nature at a place unless the place is in a port or a place where a decision under section 291 (Carrying on port activities outside port limits) applies.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (4) In subsection (3)—

port does not include an airport.

294 Transitional provisions applying in relation to port authorities that are candidate GOCs

- (1) This section applies in relation to a port authority that is a candidate GOC.
- (2) A regulation may prescribe matters about the administration and operation of the port authority, including, for example, matters about—
 - (a) the port authority's board, chief executive officer and senior management; and
 - (b) the port authority's powers; and
 - (c) the port authority's employees; and
 - (d) the port authority's superannuation schemes; and
 - (e) dealings with the port authority.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), a regulation under the subsection may make provision to the same or similar effect

as the following provisions of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*—

- chapter 3 (Government Owned Corporations (GOCs)), part 10 (General reserve powers of shareholding Ministers)
 - sections 146 and 147
 - sections 168 to 175
 - schedule 1 (Interim boards of directors)
 - schedule 2 (Executives of candidate GOC associates and associate subsidiaries).
- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) are in addition to, and do not limit, section 290 (Protection from liability).
- (5) A regulation under this section may create offences and prescribe penalties for the offences of not more than 100 penalty units.
- (6) A regulation may prescribe transitional provisions about the port authority and an entity to which its assets and liabilities are to be transferred by a regulation under the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*.
- (7) The port authority is a statutory body for the purposes of the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*.
- (8) This section ceases to apply to the port authority when its assets and liabilities are transferred to an entity by regulation under the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993* or 18 months after it first applied to the authority.

295 Notices at entrances

- (1) If—
- (a) a port authority erects or displays a notice at each entrance commonly used by persons to gain access to its port; and
 - (b) the notice contains information about the port; and
 - (c) in a case where use of its port or facilities gives rise to a liability for charges—the notice states this and indicates generally the nature of the charges; and

- (d) in a case where a contravention of a requirement of the notice is an offence—the notice states this and indicates generally the penalties that apply; and
- (e) a person gains access to the port by using another entrance;

the person is taken to be aware of the information.

(2) If—

- (a) a port authority erects or displays a notice at each entrance commonly used by persons to gain access to its strategic port land; and
- (b) the notice contains information about the strategic port land; and
- (c) in a case where use of its strategic port land or facilities gives rise to a liability for charges—the notice states this and indicates generally the nature of the charges; and
- (d) in a case where a contravention of a requirement of the notice is an offence—the notice states this and indicates generally the penalties that apply; and
- (e) a person gains access to the strategic port land by using another entrance;

the person is taken to be aware of the information.

Chapter 9 Busways and busway transport infrastructure

Part 1 Preliminary

296 Ways of achieving busway objectives

The objectives of this Act for busways are intended to be achieved by—

- (a) developing and putting into effect busway transport infrastructure strategies; and
- (b) establishing a legal framework to allow the construction, maintenance, management and operation of busway transport infrastructure in an effective and efficient way.

Part 2 **Chief executive's functions and powers**

297 **Functions**

The chief executive has the following functions in relation to busways, including proposed busways, and busway transport infrastructure, including proposed busway transport infrastructure—

- (a) investigating, planning, establishing, maintaining, managing or operating, or arranging for someone else to investigate, plan, establish, maintain, manage or operate;
- (b) providing or arranging for associated services or works necessary or convenient for effective and efficient construction, management and operation;
- (c) efficiently integrating with any transport infrastructure, including light rail transport infrastructure;
- (d) providing for appropriate levels of safety in construction, management and operation;
- (e) doing other things that directly or indirectly—
 - (i) are likely to enhance the provision of busway transport infrastructure and passenger services on busways; or
 - (ii) are incidental or complementary to the performance of another function.

298 Authority to enter or temporarily occupy or use land

- (1) For the performance of a function under this chapter, the chief executive, or someone authorised in writing by the chief executive, may—
 - (a) do 1 or more of the following in relation to land—
 - (i) enter the land, whether or not for temporarily occupying or using the land;
 - (ii) temporarily occupy the land;
 - (iii) temporarily use the land; and
 - (b) do anything on the land necessary or convenient for the function, including, for example, for busway transport infrastructure works.
- (2) However, the chief executive must not authorise a person to enter land under this section if the entry is a type of entry able to be authorised under an investigator's authority under chapter 11.

299 When land may be entered, occupied or used

- (1) This section applies if a person proposes to enter, occupy or use land under this part.
- (2) The person may enter, occupy or use the land without the permission of, or notice to, the owner or occupier of the land to perform urgent remedial work to facilitate or maintain the operation of busway transport infrastructure.
- (3) However, the person must, if practicable, notify the occupier orally or in writing before entering the land.
- (4) If the entry, occupation or use is other than for the performance of urgent remedial work, the person may enter, occupy or use the land if the person—
 - (a) obtains the written permission of—
 - (i) each person who is an owner of the land; and
 - (ii) each person who is an occupier of the land; or
 - (b) gives at least 7 days written notice to the occupier before the entry, occupation or use.

- (5) The notice under subsection (4)(b) must state—
 - (a) all works proposed to be performed; and
 - (b) all uses proposed to be made of the land; and
 - (c) details of anything else proposed to be done on the land; and
 - (d) the approximate period when occupation or use is expected to continue; and
 - (e) an owner or occupier of the land may claim compensation from the chief executive for loss or damage caused by the entry, occupation or use.
- (6) A notice may be given under this section even though it is proposed to resume the land for busway transport infrastructure.
- (7) Power to enter, occupy or use land under this part does not authorise entry, occupation or use of a structure on the land used solely for residential purposes without the permission of the occupier of the land.

300 Compensation

- (1) This section applies if land is entered, occupied or used under this part.
- (2) An owner or occupier of the land may claim compensation from the chief executive for loss or damage caused by the entry, occupation or use, including by the taking or consumption of materials.
- (3) However, compensation is payable only if written notice of the claim or proposed claim is given to the chief executive—
 - (a) after the loss or damage happens, but within 1 year after the entry, occupation or use ends; or
 - (b) at a later time allowed by the chief executive.
- (4) In the absence of agreement between the owner or occupier and the chief executive about the payment of compensation, payment of compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding brought in the Land Court.

- (5) The Land Court may order compensation to be paid only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.
- (6) Compensation paid under this section for loss or damage caused to land must not be more than the compensation that would have been awarded if the land had been acquired.

Part 3 Establishment of busways

301 Definition for pt 3

In this part—

road means a road under the *Land Act 1994*, but does not include a State-controlled road.

302 Declaration of land as busway land

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, declare land to be busway land.
- (2) Land declared to be busway land—
 - (a) must be—
 - (i) identified specifically in the gazette notice; or
 - (ii) identified generally in the gazette notice, and identified specifically in documents described in the gazette notice and available for perusal at an office of the department mentioned in the gazette notice; and
 - (b) must consist only of land for a busway and busway transport infrastructure.
- (3) The identification of land declared to be busway land may, but need not, be by reference to strata occupied by the land.
- (4) Land may be declared to be busway land only if it is—

- (a) land acquired by the State or the chief executive for busway purposes or for a purpose, or combination of purposes, that includes busway purposes; or
 - (b) a road; or
 - (c) land acquired by the State or the chief executive, other than land mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), on which busway transport infrastructure is located.
- (5) In this section—
busway purposes includes busway transport infrastructure.

303 Effect on land of busway declaration

- (1) If a road or a part of a road is declared under this part to be busway land, the road or part—
 - (a) stops being a road; and
 - (b) becomes unallocated State land.
- (2) If a lot or a part of a lot under the *Land Title Act 1994* is declared under this part to be busway land, the lot or part becomes unallocated State land.
- (2A) If land, other than land mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) or unallocated State land, is declared under this part to be busway land, the land becomes unallocated State land.
- (3) Busway land can not be declared under section 24 to be a State-controlled road.
- (4) The Governor in Council must lease busway land that is unallocated State land to the State under the *Land Act 1994*, section 17.
- (5) The lease is in perpetuity and, if demanded, for a rent of \$1 a year.
- (6) The *Land Act 1994*, sections 157, 183, 204, 211 and 336(2)(a) and (c) do not apply to a lease or sublease of busway land.

303A Declaration of common areas for busways and roads

- (1) This section applies if—

- (a) a busway is interrupted by a road and continues on the other side of the road; or
 - (b) an intersection is formed where a road meets a busway, whether or not at right angles, at the start or end of the busway.
- (2) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, declare a part of the road where it interrupts, or intersects with, the busway to be a common area (a ***busway common area***) for the road and the busway.
- (3) A gazette notice under subsection (2)—
- (a) must include a description of, or a way of identifying, the busway common area; and
 - (b) may include conditions on the operation and use of the busway common area to ensure the safety and operational integrity of the road or busway.
- (4) In this section—
road includes a State-controlled road.

303B Effect of declaration of busway common area

If the chief executive declares a busway common area—

- (a) a busway may be constructed, maintained and operated on the busway common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a road; and
- (b) a busway safety officer may exercise powers under this Act on the busway common area as if the busway common area were part of the busway; and
- (c) if the road is a State-controlled road—the chief executive may construct, maintain and operate the road on the busway common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a busway; and
- (d) if the road is not a State-controlled road—
 - (i) the local government for the area in which the road is located may construct, maintain and operate the road on the busway common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a busway; and

- (ii) the local government does not have any liability for the busway or its use or operation on the busway common area; and
- (iii) the State does not have any liability for the road or its use or operation on the busway common area.

303C Relationship with Local Government Act 1993, s 901

- (1) This section applies if there is any inconsistency between—
 - (a) a local government's control under the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 901, of a busway common area including, for example, the regulation of the use of the busway common area or movement of traffic on the busway common area; and
 - (b) a condition imposed by the chief executive on the operation or use of the busway common area as mentioned in section 303A(3).
- (2) To the extent of the inconsistency the condition imposed by the chief executive prevails.

304 Development of busway and busway transport infrastructure

- (1) This section applies to the establishment of a busway, including any investigating, planning, maintaining, managing, operating, and arranging for the busway or for busway transport infrastructure for the busway.
- (2) Nothing in this chapter is intended to affect the operation of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* to the extent that the establishment of the busway is development under that Act.

Part 4 Management of busway land and busway transport infrastructure

Division 1 Transport infrastructure interaction

305 Altering road levels by a local government

- (1) The chief executive may require a local government having control of a road to alter the level of the road for—
 - (a) busway transport infrastructure works; or
 - (b) the management or operation of a busway.
- (2) However, the chief executive—
 - (a) must consult with the local government about the nature and extent of the alteration of the level of the road before the alteration is started; and
 - (b) subject to an agreement between the chief executive and the local government arising out of the consultation, pay all reasonable costs incurred by the local government in altering the road level.
- (3) The local government must comply with the chief executive's requirement.

306 Watercourses and busway transport infrastructure works

- (1) To carry out busway transport infrastructure works, the chief executive may—
 - (a) divert a watercourse; or
 - (b) construct a watercourse, whether temporary or permanent.
- (2) In taking action under subsection (1)(a), the chief executive must consider the effect that the action will have on the physical integrity and flow characteristics of the watercourse.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not authorise the chief executive, in a wild river area, to—

- (a) divert or construct a watercourse; or
- (b) extract quarry material from a watercourse.

307 Permitted construction by local government of roads over or under busway land

- (1) Despite section 303(1), the chief executive may permit a local government to construct, maintain and operate a road located on busway land, consisting of—
 - (a) a bridge or other structure allowing traffic to pass over the level at which buses use the busway land; or
 - (b) a structure allowing traffic to pass under the level at which buses use the busway land.
- (2) The permission may be given on reasonable conditions.
- (3) In deciding whether to give the permission, the chief executive must consider the limiting effect the use of the road is likely to have on the use of the busway land for busway passenger services.
- (4) While the bridge or other structure is being used for the road—
 - (a) neither the chief executive nor any person the chief executive has permitted to operate a bus using the busway land has any duty or liability for the road or its use or operation; and
 - (b) the road is taken to be a road of which the local government has control under the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 901(1); and
 - (c) the road is taken to be a road under any Act about the use of vehicles on a road.
- (5) Unless the chief executive and the local government otherwise agree—
 - (a) the local government is responsible for maintaining the road and the bridge or other structure; and
 - (b) if the bridge or other structure stops being used for the road, the local government is responsible for the cost of

taking the bridge or other structure away and of restoring the busway land.

308 Powers of chief executive for busway transport infrastructure works contracts etc.

- (1) The chief executive may, for the State, carry out or enter into contracts with other persons for the carrying out of—
 - (a) busway transport infrastructure works on a busway or on land that is intended to become a busway; or
 - (b) other works that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the busway network; or
 - (c) the operation of a busway.
- (2) The chief executive, for the State, may enter into contracts with other persons for busway transport infrastructure works to be carried out outside the State under an agreement between the State and the other State concerned.
- (3) A contract with a local government under this section may include arrangements about which powers of the local government are to be exercised by the chief executive, and which are to be exercised by the local government, for the busway.
- (4) A local government may enter into a contract mentioned in subsection (1) even though the contract relates to works or operation outside the local government's area.
- (5) The chief executive, for the State, may carry out or enter into contracts for works on or adjacent to a busway at the request of the owner of adjacent land on the basis that the owner provides consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, as agreed between the chief executive and the owner.
- (6) This section does not prevent the chief executive carrying out, or entering into contracts for the carrying out, of busway transport infrastructure works of a minor or emergency nature.
- (7) In carrying out works or the operation of a busway, the chief executive must ensure that the carrying out is done on a price competitive basis.

- (8) In entering into contracts under this section, the chief executive must ensure that open competition is encouraged.
- (9) Subsection (8) does not apply to a contract with a person if the person is the sole invitee and enters into a price performance contract with the chief executive.
- (10) The chief executive may arrange with another person for the sharing by the chief executive with the other person of the cost of—
 - (a) acquisition of land for busway transport infrastructure; or
 - (b) busway transport infrastructure works on a busway; or
 - (c) other works that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the busway network; or
 - (d) the operation of a busway;including all necessary preliminary costs associated with the acquisition, works or operation.

309 Distraction of traffic on busway

- (1) A local government must obtain the chief executive's written approval if it intends to approve the erection, alteration or operation of an advertising sign or other advertising device that would be—
 - (a) visible from a busway; and
 - (b) reasonably likely to create a traffic hazard for the busway.
- (2) For subsection (1), the chief executive may make guidelines to which local governments must have regard in deciding whether the chief executive's approval is required for a particular busway.
- (3) An approval may be subject to conditions.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply if the conditions applied by the local government to the erection, alteration or operation of the sign or device comply with permission criteria fixed by the chief executive.
- (5) The permission criteria may include conditions.

- (6) A local government must comply with conditions that apply to it under this section.
- (7) An approval must be given—
 - (a) within 21 days after receiving the application for approval; or
 - (b) within a longer period notified to the local government by the chief executive within the 21 day period.
- (8) If the chief executive does not respond to a local government's application within 21 days after receiving it, the chief executive is taken to have given approval at the end of the 21 days.
- (9) The chief executive must publish a copy of each notice mentioned in subsection (10) in the gazette.
- (10) In this section—

busway includes land that the chief executive has notified the local government in writing is intended to become a busway.

310 No presumption of dedication of road

- (1) This section applies if the public uses busway land as a road, or for access purposes other than as a road.
- (2) The busway land does not at law, either because the use is authorised or permitted by the chief executive or for another reason, become dedicated to public use as a road.

Division 2 Interfering with busway transport infrastructure

311 Interfering with busway transport infrastructure

- (1) A person must not interfere with or carry out works on busway transport infrastructure unless—
 - (a) the person has the written approval of the chief executive; or
 - (b) the interference or works are for the construction, maintenance or operation of a road permitted under this

part to be constructed, maintained and operated across, over or under the busway transport infrastructure; or

- (c) the interference or works are otherwise authorised under this Act or another Act.

Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.

- (2) An approval under subsection (1)(a) may be given on reasonable conditions.
- (3) The person given the approval must comply with the conditions of the approval.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to the carrying out of urgent maintenance of a busway or busway transport infrastructure.

312 Rectifying unauthorised interference or works

- (1) This section applies if a person (the *identified person*) interferes with or carries out works on busway transport infrastructure in contravention of section 311(1).
- (2) The chief executive may, by written notice given to the identified person, require the person to rectify the interference, or the effect of the carrying out of the works, within a stated reasonable time.
- (3) The identified person must comply with the notice unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (4) If the identified person does not comply with the notice, the chief executive may rectify the interference or the effect of the carrying out of the works.
- (5) The identified person must pay the amount of the chief executive's reasonable costs of—
- (a) rectifying the interference or the effect of the carrying out of the works; or
- (b) changing the way the busway transport infrastructure is built, maintained or operated because of the interference or the effect of the carrying out of the works.

- (6) The chief executive may recover the amount as a debt.
- (7) In this section—
 - rectify the interference* includes the following—
 - (a) alter, dismantle or take away works;
 - (b) fix damage caused by the interference.

Division 3 Ancillary works and encroachments

313 Ancillary works and encroachments

- (1) The chief executive may construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachments on a busway.
- (2) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, decide that stated ancillary works and encroachments must not be constructed, maintained, operated or conducted on busways, without the chief executive's written approval.
- (3) A person must not construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachments on a busway contrary to a notice under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the construction, maintenance, operation or conduct of ancillary works and encroachments on a busway if the construction, maintenance, operation or conduct—
 - (a) conforms to requirements specified by the chief executive by gazette notice; or
 - (b) is done as required by a contract entered into with the chief executive.
- (5) An approval or requirements may be subject to conditions, including conditions about the payment of fees and other charges, fixed by the chief executive.

314 Presumptions about advertising sign

- (1) This section applies to a prosecution for an offence against section 313(3) in relation to an advertising sign.
- (2) Each person whose product or service is advertised on the sign is taken to maintain the sign, unless the person proves the advertisement was placed without the person's knowledge or permission.

315 Alteration etc. of ancillary works and encroachments

- (1) If ancillary works and encroachments are constructed, maintained, operated or conducted contrary to section 313, the chief executive may—
 - (a) cause them to be altered, relocated, made safe or removed; or
 - (b) for activities—direct that their conduct be altered or that they stop being conducted.
- (2) A person who constructed, maintained or operated ancillary works and encroachments contrary to section 313 is liable to pay to the chief executive the cost of altering or relocating them, making them safe or removing them.
- (3) If ancillary works and encroachments are removed under subsection (1), the chief executive may cause them to be sold or destroyed.
- (4) If the chief executive considers ancillary works and encroachments, or the use of ancillary works and encroachments, that were constructed, maintained, operated or conducted on a busway under an approval, requirements or contract under section 313—
 - (a) by themselves or with other factors—
 - (i) are creating, or may create, a traffic hazard; or
 - (ii) are reducing, or may reduce, safety; or
 - (iii) are having, or may have, an adverse effect on traffic operations; or
 - (b) require emergency action; or

- (c) have become, or may become, an obstacle to the carrying out of busway transport infrastructure works on the busway or to the construction, augmentation, alteration or maintenance of public utility plant on the busway;

the chief executive may cause them to be, or direct that they be, altered, relocated, made safe or removed or, for activities, direct that their conduct be altered or that they stop being conducted.

- (5) A person must comply with a direction under subsection (4).
Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.
- (6) If ancillary works and encroachments are altered, relocated, made safe or removed because of a direction under subsection (4), the chief executive may enter into an agreement with the owner of the ancillary works and encroachments for making a contribution towards the cost of the alteration, relocation, making safe or removal.

Division 4 Public utility plant

316 Definition for div 4

In this division—

busway land means busway land that, when declared under this chapter to be busway land, was a road or part of a road.

317 Retention of ownership of public utility plant

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before the declaration of land as busway land public utility plant is located on the land.
- (2) The declaration does not affect the ownership of the public utility plant.

318 Public utility plant on busway land

- (1) A public utility provider may do the following things on busway land—

- (a) build, replace or take away, or alter, other than for maintenance or repair, its public utility plant;
 - (b) maintain or repair, or alter, for maintenance or repair, its public utility plant;
 - (c) take reasonable steps to stop obstruction or potential obstruction to, or interference or potential interference with, its public utility plant.
- (2) However, the provider may do things mentioned in subsection (1) only if the chief executive agrees in writing.
- (3) The chief executive must not unreasonably withhold agreement.
- (4) Despite subsection (2), a public utility provider may, if acting in the interests of public safety, carry out urgent maintenance of its public utility plant on busway land without the written agreement of the chief executive, but only if the provider—
- (a) makes all reasonable attempts to obtain the chief executive's oral agreement to the carrying out of the maintenance; and
 - (b) whether or not the chief executive's oral agreement is obtained, acts as quickly as possible to advise the chief executive of the details of the maintenance being carried out.
- (5) Building or altering public utility plant under subsection (1)(a) does not affect the ownership of the plant.

319 Chief executive must give provider information

If asked in writing by a public utility provider, the chief executive must give the provider information about lines and levels for planned busway transport infrastructure on busway land necessary to enable the provider to minimise possible adverse affects of the establishment of the infrastructure on the provider's works.

320 Public utility provider to consult with chief executive before replacing public utility plant

- (1) If a public utility provider proposes to replace the whole or a substantial proportion of its public utility plant on busway land, the provider must, before seeking written agreement under section 318, consult with the chief executive.
- (2) The object of the consultation is to identify mutually beneficial arrangements for the replacement of the public utility plant, having regard to existing development plans for the busway land.

321 Public utility provider to comply with chief executive's agreement

- (1) This section applies if, in relation to busway land, a public utility provider does something mentioned in section 318(1) (the *relevant action*)—
 - (a) without the written or oral agreement of the chief executive required under section 318; or
 - (b) in a way inconsistent with an agreement with the chief executive; or
 - (c) in a way inconsistent with a regulation about how things mentioned in section 318(1) are to be done.
- (2) The chief executive may, by written notice given to the public utility provider, require the provider, at the provider's cost, and within the time stated in the notice, to take action to remedy the relevant action.
- (3) The time stated in the notice must be a time that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (4) If the provider does not comply with the notice, the chief executive may arrange for action the chief executive considers necessary to remedy the relevant action.
- (5) The chief executive's reasonable expenses in arranging for the action to be carried out is a debt payable by the provider to the chief executive.

322 Chief executive may require public utility provider to alter position of public utility plant

- (1) The chief executive may require a public utility provider to alter the position of the provider's public utility plant on busway land if the chief executive considers that the plant will interfere with the exercise of the chief executive's powers for the busway land.
- (2) The chief executive is responsible only for the cost of altering the position of the public utility plant.

323 Information by public utility provider to chief executive

- (1) If, in relation to public utility plant on busway land, a public utility provider does something mentioned in section 318(1), the provider must prepare records adequately defining the location of the plant.
- (2) A public utility provider owning public utility plant located on busway land must, if asked by the chief executive, give the chief executive information adequately defining the location of the plant.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—40 penalty units.

324 Liability for damage caused by failure to comply with request for information

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the chief executive causes damage to public utility plant located on busway land; and
 - (b) before the damage was caused, the chief executive had asked for information under section 323(2) from the public utility provider owning the public utility plant; and
 - (c) the provider had not, within a reasonable time, complied with the request; and
 - (d) the damage was caused because of the failure to comply with the request.
- (2) Unless the chief executive otherwise agrees, the chief executive is not liable for the damage.

325 Liability for damage caused by failure to give enough detail about location of public utility plant

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the chief executive causes damage to public utility plant located on busway land; and
 - (b) information supplied to the chief executive under section 323(2) did not define in enough detail the location of the plant; and
 - (c) the damage was caused because of the failure to define in enough detail the location of the plant.
- (2) Unless the chief executive otherwise agrees, the chief executive is not liable for the damage.

326 Liability for damage caused because of failure to comply with chief executive's requirements

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the chief executive causes damage to public utility plant located on busway land; and
 - (b) the damage is caused because the public utility provider owing the plant did something mentioned in section 318(1) in relation to the plant other than under the chief executive's requirements under this division.
- (2) Unless the chief executive otherwise agrees, the chief executive is not liable for the damage.

327 Liability of public utility provider to pay additional expenses incurred by chief executive

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive incurs additional expense in carrying out busway transport infrastructure works on busway land because a public utility provider—
 - (a) did not supply within a reasonable time information asked for by the chief executive under section 323(2); or
 - (b) in supplying information to the chief executive, did not define in enough detail the location of public utility plant; or

- (c) did something mentioned in section 318(1) in relation to public utility plant other than under the chief executive's requirements under this division.
- (2) The public utility provider is liable to pay the chief executive the additional expense.

328 Replacement or reconstruction of public utility plant

- (1) If the carrying out of busway transport infrastructure works on busway land by or for the chief executive requires taking away or replacing public utility plant, the chief executive can not be compelled to replace or reconstruct the plant in its previous location and form.
- (2) If the plant is replaced or reconstructed—
 - (a) it must be done under the chief executive's requirements; and
 - (b) it must be at the chief executive's expense, but the cost to the chief executive of replacement or reconstruction may be reduced by agreement between the chief executive and the public utility provider owning the plant after taking into account—
 - (i) the remaining life of the plant; and
 - (ii) the salvage or scrap value of the plant; and
 - (iii) additional expense incurred because of inaccurate information supplied by the provider about the location of the plant; and
 - (iv) additional expense incurred because the plant was not constructed in accordance with the chief executive's requirements.

Division 5 Use of busway land

329 Trespass on busway land

- (1) A person must not be on busway land if the person does not have the permission of the chief executive to be on the busway land.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) For subsection (1), permission may be given, for example—
- (a) expressly, by signs, structures, textured pavement or painted lines designating points for vehicles or pedestrians to cross the busway land; or
 - (b) impliedly, by the absence of demarcation between ordinary road and the pavement of the busway land.
- (3) A regulation may include rules about the use by the following of busway land—
- (a) buses operating on a busway established on the busway land;
 - (b) persons having the permission of the chief executive to be on the busway land.

Division 6 Compensation entitlements

330 Definitions for div 6

In this division—

access, for land, means—

- (a) access to the land from the road network, whether or not through other land; or
- (b) access from the land to the road network, whether or not through other land.

busway land means busway land that, when declared under this chapter to be busway land, was a road or part of a road.

establishment, of busway transport infrastructure on busway land, includes the following—

- (a) initial construction of the busway transport infrastructure on the busway land;
- (b) construction for changing or adding to busway transport infrastructure previously constructed on the busway land;
- (c) putting in place the arrangements under which persons are permitted or not permitted to be on the busway land.

interference, with access, includes loss or reduction of access.

331 No entitlement to compensation for particular matters

- (1) A person having an interest in land (the *relevant land*) has no entitlement at law, except to the extent this division provides, to compensation for a matter listed in subsection (2), to the extent the matter is caused by—
 - (a) the establishment of a busway; or
 - (b) the establishment or proposed establishment of busway transport infrastructure on busway land; or
 - (c) the operation of a busway on busway land.
- (2) The matters are—
 - (a) the adverse affect on the amenity or likely amenity of the neighbourhood of the relevant land; and
 - (b) interference with an activity of a business, commercial, industrial or residential nature carried out on the relevant land; and
 - (c) loss or damage arising directly or indirectly from interference with access for the relevant land; and
 - (d) the reduction or loss of a right of access for the relevant land and loss or damage caused by the reduction or loss of the right of access.

332 Compensation for reduced market value of interest in land

- (1) A person who has an interest in land (the *relevant land*) is entitled to compensation if the establishment of busway transport infrastructure on busway land (the *infrastructure*),

when completed, is a cause of interference (the *interference*) with access for the relevant land.

- (2) Subsection (1) applies only if—
- (a) either of the following applies—
 - (i) the busway land joins directly with the relevant land or with land (*access land*) giving access for the relevant land because of an easement or other right or interest;
 - (ii) the busway land does not join directly with the relevant land or with access land, but it is possible to travel from the relevant land or access land to the busway land by travelling only over road; and
 - (b) the practical effect of the interference is substantially greater in nature and extent than the practical effect of interference with access for the relevant land that might reasonably be expected to be experienced from time to time in changes to the operation of the road network; and
 - (c) the practical effect of the interference is that there is a direct and substantial interference with practicable access for the relevant land compared with the practicable access existing for the relevant land before the establishment of the infrastructure.
- (3) The amount of the compensation is the amount by which the market value of the interest may fairly be said to have been reduced because of the interference now affecting the relevant land.
- (4) However, the compensation must not be more than the compensation that would have been awarded if the interest had been acquired.

333 Compensation of person in actual occupation for interference with enjoyment of land

- (1) A person is entitled to compensation if—
- (a) the person is in actual occupation of land (the *relevant land*) when the establishment of busway transport

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- infrastructure on busway land (the *infrastructure*) is happening or when it is completed; and
- (b) the establishment of the infrastructure is a cause of interference with access (the *access interference*) for the relevant land; and
 - (c) the access interference is a cause of interference (the *enjoyment interference*) with the person's enjoyment of the relevant land.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies only if—
- (a) either of the following applies—
 - (i) the busway land joins directly with the relevant land or with land (*access land*) giving access for the relevant land because of an easement or other right or interest;
 - (ii) the busway land does not join directly with the relevant land or with access land, but it is possible to travel from the relevant land or access land to the busway land by travelling only over road; and
 - (b) the practical effect of the access interference is substantially greater in nature and extent than the practical effects of interference with access for the relevant land that might reasonably be expected to be experienced from time to time in changes to the operation of the road network; and
 - (c) the practical effect of the access interference is that there is a direct and substantial interference with practicable access for the relevant land compared with the practicable access existing for the relevant land before the establishment of the infrastructure.
- (3) The amount of compensation is an amount fairly representing, in the particular circumstances—
- (a) if the person is in occupation of the relevant land at any time during the establishment of the infrastructure—the reasonable cost to the person of the enjoyment interference during the establishment; and
 - (b) if the person is in occupation of the relevant land when the establishment of the infrastructure is

completed—the reasonable cost to the person of the enjoyment interference, starting from when the establishment of the infrastructure is completed.

- (4) In calculating the compensation, no regard is to be had to the reduction in the market value of an interest the person may have in the relevant land.

334 Chief executive may supply or contribute to new access arrangements

- (1) The chief executive may, having regard to the establishment, or proposed establishment, of busway transport infrastructure on busway land, enter into an agreement with a person who is the owner or occupier of land (the *relevant land*) for—
- (a) the supply by the chief executive, or a contribution by the chief executive towards the supply, of works for alternative access for the relevant land; or
 - (b) the carrying out, or a contribution towards the carrying out, of other works in relation to the relevant land for the purpose of access for the land.
- (2) A person's entitlement to compensation under this division is reduced to the extent provided for in an agreement under subsection (1).

335 Obtaining compensation

- (1) A person claiming to be entitled to compensation under this division may apply in writing to the chief executive for the compensation.
- (2) The application must be made—
- (a) within 12 months after the establishment of busway transport infrastructure on busway land giving rise to the claim for compensation; or
 - (b) within a longer time agreed by the chief executive.
- (3) If, within 60 days after the person applies under subsection (1), or a longer time agreed between the person and the chief executive, no agreement has been reached between the person and the chief executive on the application—

- (a) the person may apply to the Land Court for the compensation; or
 - (b) the chief executive may apply to the Land Court to have the compensation decided by the court.
- (4) The Land Court has jurisdiction to deal with an application made to it under subsection (3), including jurisdiction to require the chief executive to pay the person compensation decided by the court.
- (5) Nothing in subsection (2)(a) stops a person from applying for compensation before the establishment of the busway transport infrastructure is completed if the claim relates to the person's occupation of land during the establishment of the infrastructure.

Part 5 Busway authorisation

335A Definitions for pt 5

In this part—

authorised busway user, for a busway, means—

- (a) a busway service provider authorised by the chief executive to use the busway; or
- (b) another person authorised by the chief executive for the busway.

busway service provider means—

- (a) a person using a bus to provide a public passenger service other than—
 - (i) a limousine service within the meaning of the *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994*; or
 - (ii) a taxi service within the meaning of the *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994*; or

- (iii) a person who provides a scheduled passenger service under a service contract referred to in section 336(1)(a)(ii); or
- (b) a person carrying out busway transport infrastructure works on a busway or busway transport infrastructure.

336 Who may drive on a busway

- (1) A person must not drive on a busway, other than a busway common area, unless the person is—
 - (a) driving in the course of the person's duty as an employee of—
 - (i) a busway service provider authorised by the chief executive to use the busway; or
 - (ii) the holder of a service contract that requires the holder to provide a public passenger service for the area in which the busway is located; or
 - (iii) an emergency service; or
 - (b) authorised by the chief executive to drive on the busway.
- Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

emergency service means—

- (a) the Queensland Ambulance Service; or
- (b) the Queensland Fire and Rescue Authority; or
- (c) the Queensland Police Service; or
- (d) the State Emergency Services; or
- (e) another entity approved by the chief executive.

337 Applying for authorisation as authorised busway user

- (1) A person may apply to the chief executive for authorisation as an authorised busway user for a busway.
- (2) The chief executive may, by written notice, require an applicant to give the chief executive stated written information

that the chief executive reasonably requires to consider the application.

- (3) The chief executive may reject the application if the applicant fails to comply with the requirement within a stated reasonable time, of not less than 28 days, without reasonable excuse.

338 Considering application for authorisation

- (1) The chief executive must promptly consider an application for authorisation as an authorised busway user and decide to grant, or refuse to grant, the authorisation.
- (2) If the chief executive decides to grant the authorisation, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating—
 - (a) the decision; and
 - (b) the details of the authorisation, including its scope; and
 - (c) if the authorisation is subject to a condition—
 - (i) the details of the condition; and
 - (ii) the reason for the condition.
- (3) If the chief executive decides not to grant the authorisation, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating—
 - (a) the decision; and
 - (b) the reason for the decision.
- (4) A notice under subsection (2) or (3) must be accompanied by an information notice.

339 Authorisation conditions

- (1) An authorisation may be subject to conditions.
- (2) A condition may relate only to—
 - (a) safely using a busway; or
 - (b) something else prescribed under a regulation.

- (3) An authorised busway user must comply with each condition of the authorised busway user's authorisation.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—40 penalty units.

340 Requiring authorisation conditions to be complied with

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive reasonably believes an authorised busway user has not complied with a condition of the authorised busway user's authorisation.
- (2) The chief executive may, by written notice, require the authorised busway user to remedy the breach within a reasonable period stated in the notice.
- (3) If the authorised busway user has not complied with the condition, the authorised busway user must comply with the notice.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—40 penalty units.

341 Authorisation period

An authorised busway user's authorisation remains in force until suspended, cancelled or surrendered.

342 Amending authorisation conditions on application

- (1) An authorised busway user may apply to the chief executive for an amendment of the conditions of the authorised busway user's authorisation.
- (2) The chief executive must consider the application and decide to grant, or refuse to grant, the amendment.
- (3) The chief executive may amend a condition only if satisfied the condition is—
 - (a) no longer appropriate; or
 - (b) no longer consistent with generally accepted risk management principles.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to amend a condition, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating the decision and the amendment.

- (5) If the chief executive decides not to amend a condition, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating—
 - (a) the decision; and
 - (b) the reason for the decision.
- (6) A notice under subsection (5) must be accompanied by an information notice.
- (7) If the chief executive does not decide the application within 70 days after it is made, the chief executive is taken to have made the amendment sought by the applicant at the end of the 70 days.

343 Amending authorisation conditions without application

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive considers the conditions of an authorised busway user's authorisation should be amended although the authorised busway user has not applied for the amendment.
- (2) Before amending the conditions, the chief executive must give the authorised busway user a written notice stating—
 - (a) the proposed amendment; and
 - (b) the reason for the amendment; and
 - (c) an invitation to the authorised busway user to show in writing, within a stated time of at least 28 days, why the amendment should not be made.
- (3) If, after considering all written representations made within the stated time, the chief executive still considers the conditions should be amended, the chief executive may amend the conditions—
 - (a) in the way proposed; or
 - (b) in another way, having regard to the representations.
- (4) The chief executive must inform the authorised busway user of the decision by written notice.
- (5) If the chief executive decides to amend the conditions, the notice must also state—

- (a) the amendment; and
 - (b) the reason for the decision.
- (6) A notice under subsection (5) must be accompanied by an information notice.
- (7) Subsections (2) to (5) do not apply if the chief executive proposes to amend the conditions of an authorised busway user's authorisation for a formal or clerical reason that does not adversely affect the authorised busway user's interests.
- (8) The chief executive may amend a condition in a way mentioned in subsection (7) by written notice to the authorised busway user.

344 Suspending or cancelling authorisation

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive—
- (a) reasonably suspects an authorised busway user has contravened a condition of the authorised busway user's authorisation; and
 - (b) considers the authorisation should be suspended or cancelled (the *proposed action*).
- (2) Before taking the proposed action, the chief executive must give the authorised busway user a written notice stating—
- (a) the proposed action; and
 - (b) the reason for the proposed action; and
 - (c) if the proposed action is to suspend the authorisation—the proposed suspension period; and
 - (d) if the proposed action is to suspend the authorisation only in relation to a particular service operated by the authorised busway user—the service; and
 - (e) an invitation to the authorised busway user to show in writing, within a stated time of at least 28 days, why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (3) If after considering all written representations made within the stated time, the chief executive still considers the proposed action should be taken, the chief executive may—

- (a) if the proposed action was to suspend the authorisation—suspend the authorisation—
 - (i) for no longer than the proposed suspension period; and
 - (ii) if the proposed suspension was limited to a particular service—only in relation to the service; or
 - (b) if the proposed action was to cancel the authorisation—cancel the authorisation or suspend it for a period.
- (4) The chief executive must inform the authorised busway user of the decision by written notice.
- (5) If the chief executive decides to suspend or cancel the authorisation, the notice must also state the reason for the decision.
- (6) If—
- (a) rather than cancel the authorisation, the chief executive suspends it on condition that the authorised busway user do certain things to rectify the failure to comply with a condition of the authorised busway user’s authorisation; and
 - (b) the authorised busway user does not rectify the failure within the suspension period;
- the chief executive may immediately cancel the authorisation by written notice to the authorised busway user.
- (7) A notice under subsection (4) or (6) must be accompanied by an information notice.

345 Immediate suspension of authorisation

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive—
- (a) reasonably believes an authorised busway user has contravened a condition of the authorised busway user’s authorisation; and

- (b) considers members of the public may be seriously harmed if urgent action to suspend the authorisation is not taken.
- (2) The chief executive may immediately suspend the authorisation by written notice to the authorised busway user.
- (3) The notice must state the reason for the decision and must be accompanied by an information notice.
- (4) The chief executive must at the same time give the authorised busway user a notice under section 344(2).
- (5) The authorisation is suspended under this section until the earlier of the following—
 - (a) the chief executive gives the authorised busway user notice of the chief executive's decision under section 344;
 - (b) the end of 60 days after the notice under subsection (2) was given to the authorised busway user.

346 Surrender of authorisation

An authorised busway user may, at any time, surrender the authorised busway user's authorisation by written notice to the chief executive.

Part 6 Busway safety officers

Division 1 Preliminary

346A Definition for pt 6

In this part—

relevant busway legislation means—

- (a) this part; or
- (b) a regulation relating to busways or busway transport infrastructure.

Division 2 Appointment of busway safety officers

346B Appointment and qualifications

- (1) The chief executive may appoint a person as a busway safety officer.
- (2) However, the chief executive may appoint a person as a busway safety officer only if the chief executive is satisfied the person is qualified for appointment because the person has the necessary expertise or experience.
- (3) Also, the chief executive may appoint a person other than a public service officer as a busway safety officer only if the person has completed, to the chief executive's satisfaction, training approved by the chief executive.

346C Appointment conditions and limit on powers

- (1) A busway safety officer holds office on any conditions stated in—
 - (a) the busway safety officer's instrument of appointment; or
 - (b) a signed notice given to the busway safety officer; or
 - (c) a regulation.
- (2) The instrument of appointment, a signed notice given to the busway safety officer or a regulation may limit the busway safety officer's powers under this Act.
- (3) In this section—

signed notice means a notice signed by the chief executive.

Division 3 Identity cards

346D Issue of identity card

- (1) The chief executive must issue an identity card to each busway safety officer.

- (2) The identity card must—
 - (a) contain a recent photo of the busway safety officer; and
 - (b) contain a copy of the busway safety officer's signature; and
 - (c) identify the person as a busway safety officer under this Act; and
 - (d) state an expiry date for the card.
- (3) This section does not prevent the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and for other purposes.

346E Production or display of identity card

- (1) In exercising a power under this Act in relation to a person, a busway safety officer must—
 - (a) produce the busway safety officer's identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or
 - (b) have the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power.
- (2) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the busway safety officer must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

Division 4 Ceasing to hold office

346F When busway safety officer ceases to hold office

- (1) A busway safety officer ceases to hold office if any of the following happens—
 - (a) the term of office stated in a condition of the office ends;
 - (b) under another condition of office, the busway safety officer ceases to hold office;
 - (c) the busway safety officer's resignation under section 346G takes effect.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the ways a busway safety officer may cease to hold office.

(3) In this section—

condition of office means a condition on which the busway safety officer holds office.

346G Resignation

A busway safety officer may resign by signed notice given to the chief executive.

346H Return of identity card

A person who ceases to be a busway safety officer must return the person's identity card to the chief executive within 21 days after ceasing to be a busway safety officer, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Division 5 Powers

346I Powers of busway safety officer

A busway safety officer has the following powers—

- (a) power to give a direction to a person driving a vehicle about driving or parking the vehicle on a busway or busway transport infrastructure;
- (b) power to give a direction to a person about parking or leaving a vehicle or other property on a busway or busway transport infrastructure;
- (c) another power given to the busway safety officer under this part.

346J Direction to ensure orderly movement

- (1) A busway safety officer may give a direction to a person on a busway or busway transport infrastructure for the purpose of ensuring the orderly movement of persons onto, off, towards or away from a bus operating on the busway.

- (2) The person must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.

346K Direction to person creating disturbance to leave busway or busway transport infrastructure

- (1) This section applies if a busway safety officer reasonably believes a person on a busway or busway transport infrastructure is creating, or is likely to create, a disturbance.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person on a bus operating on the busway.
- (3) The busway safety officer may direct the person to leave the busway or busway transport infrastructure.
- (4) The direction must include the busway safety officer telling the person that—
 - (a) the person is directed to leave the busway or busway transport infrastructure because the person is creating, or is likely to create, a disturbance; and
 - (b) it is an offence to fail to comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (5) An explanation given under subsection (4) by a busway safety officer need only be in general terms.
- (6) A person given a direction must comply with it, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (7) In this section—

creating a disturbance includes depositing, dropping or throwing a matter, substance or thing on a busway or busway transport infrastructure that is likely to injure a person or damage a vehicle or busway transport infrastructure.

346L Direction to ensure safety and security

- (1) A busway safety officer may give a direction to a person on a busway or busway transport infrastructure if the busway

safety officer reasonably believes the direction is necessary to ensure the safety or security of 1 or more of the following—

- (a) the busway or busway transport infrastructure;
 - (b) users of the busway or busway transport infrastructure;
 - (c) persons employed on or in the busway or busway transport infrastructure.
- (2) The direction must include the busway safety officer telling the person that—
- (a) the person is given the direction because it is necessary to ensure the safety or security of 1 or more persons or things mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c); and
 - (b) it is an offence to fail to comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) An explanation given under subsection (2) by a busway safety officer need only be in general terms.
- (4) A person given a direction must comply with it, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—20 penalty units.

346M Power to require name, address and age

- (1) A busway safety officer may require a person to state the person's name and address if the busway safety officer—
 - (a) finds the person committing a relevant busway offence; or
 - (b) finds the person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the busway safety officer to reasonably suspect the person has just committed a relevant busway offence.
- (2) The busway safety officer may also require the person to state the person's age if the busway safety officer reasonably suspects the person's age is required for the enforcement of relevant busway legislation.
- (3) When making the requirement, the busway safety officer must warn the person that it is an offence to fail to state the person's

name and address and, if relevant, age, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

- (4) The busway safety officer may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the person's stated name, address or age if the busway safety officer reasonably suspects the stated name, address or age is false.
- (5) A person must comply with the busway safety officer's requirement under subsection (1), (2) or (4), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (6) A person does not commit an offence against this section if—
 - (a) the person was required to state the person's name, address or age by a busway safety officer who suspected the person had committed a relevant busway offence; and
 - (b) the person is not proved to have committed the offence.
- (7) In this section—

relevant busway offence means an offence against relevant busway legislation.

Division 6 Provisions relating to evidence of offences

346N Seizing evidence

A busway safety officer may seize a thing at a place that is a busway or busway transport infrastructure if the busway safety officer reasonably believes the thing is evidence of an offence against relevant busway legislation.

346O Securing seized things

Having seized a thing, a busway safety officer may—

- (a) move the thing from the place where it was seized (the *place of seizure*); or

- (b) leave the thing at the place of seizure but take reasonable action to restrict access to it.

Examples of restricting access to a thing—

sealing a thing and marking it to show access to it is restricted

346P Tampering with seized things

- (1) If a busway safety officer restricts access to a seized thing, a person must not tamper with the thing without a busway safety officer's approval.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

tamper, with a thing, includes attempt to tamper with the thing or something restricting access to the thing.

346Q Receipts for seized things

- (1) As soon as practicable after a busway safety officer seizes a thing, the busway safety officer must give a receipt for it to the person from whom it was seized.
- (2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the busway safety officer must leave the receipt at the place of seizure in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way.
- (3) The receipt must describe generally each thing seized and its condition.
- (4) This section does not apply to a thing if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to give the receipt, given the thing's nature, condition and value.

346R Forfeiture of seized things

- (1) A seized thing is forfeited to the State if the busway safety officer who seized the thing—
- (a) can not find its owner, after making reasonable inquiries; or

- (b) can not return it to its owner, after making reasonable efforts; or
 - (c) reasonably believes it is necessary to retain the thing to prevent it being used to commit an offence against this Act.
- (2) In applying subsection (1)—
 - (a) subsection (1)(a) does not require the busway safety officer to make inquiries if it would be unreasonable to make inquiries to find the owner; and
 - (b) subsection (1)(b) does not require the busway safety officer to make efforts if it would be unreasonable to make efforts to return the thing to its owner.
- (3) If the busway safety officer makes a decision under subsection (1)(c), resulting in the seized thing being forfeited to the State, the busway safety officer must immediately give the owner a written notice stating—
 - (a) the decision; and
 - (b) the reasons for the decision.
- (4) A notice under subsection (3) must be accompanied by an information notice.
- (5) Subsection (3) does not apply if—
 - (a) the busway safety officer can not find the owner, after making reasonable inquiries; or
 - (b) it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to give the notice.
- (6) Regard must be had to a thing's nature, condition and value—
 - (a) in deciding—
 - (i) whether it is reasonable to make inquiries or efforts; and
 - (ii) if making inquiries or efforts, what inquiries or efforts, including the period over which they are made, are reasonable; or
 - (b) in deciding whether it would be unreasonable to give the notice under subsection (3).

346S Forfeiture on conviction

- (1) On the conviction of a person for an offence against relevant busway legislation, the court may order the forfeiture to the State of—
 - (a) anything used to commit the offence; or
 - (b) anything else the subject of the offence.
- (2) The court may make the order—
 - (a) whether or not the thing has been seized; and
 - (b) if the thing has been seized, whether or not the thing has been returned to its owner.
- (3) The court may make any order to enforce the forfeiture it considers appropriate.
- (4) This section does not limit the court's powers under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* or another law.

346T Dealing with forfeited things etc.

- (1) On the forfeiture of a thing to the State, the thing becomes the State's property and may be dealt with by the chief executive as the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may destroy or dispose of the thing.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), the chief executive must not deal with the thing in a way that could prejudice the outcome of an appeal, relevant to the thing, of which the chief executive is aware.

346U Return of seized things

- (1) If a seized thing has not been forfeited, the busway safety officer must return it to its owner—
 - (a) at the end of 6 months; or
 - (b) if a proceeding for an offence involving the thing is started within 6 months, at the end of the proceeding and any appeal from the proceeding.

- (2) Despite subsection (1), unless the thing has been forfeited, the busway safety officer must immediately return a thing seized as evidence to its owner if the busway safety officer stops being satisfied its continued retention as evidence is necessary.

346V Access to seized things

- (1) Until a seized thing is forfeited or returned, a busway safety officer must allow its owner to inspect it and, if it is a document, to copy it.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to allow the inspection or copying.

Division 7 Miscellaneous

346W Protection from liability

- (1) This section applies to each of the following (a *protected person*)—
 - (a) a busway safety officer;
 - (b) a person acting under the direction of a busway safety officer.
- (2) A protected person does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.
- (3) If subsection (2) prevents a civil liability attaching to a protected person, the liability attaches instead to the State.

346X False or misleading information

- (1) A person must not state anything to a busway safety officer, in relation to the exercise by the busway safety officer of a power under relevant busway legislation, the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

- (2) It is enough for a complaint for an offence against subsection (1) to show the statement made was ‘false or misleading’ to the person’s knowledge, without specifying which.

346Y False or misleading documents

- (1) A person must not give a busway safety officer a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person, when giving the document—
 - (a) tells the busway safety officer, to the best of the person’s ability, how it is false or misleading; and
 - (b) if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the correct information.
- (3) It is enough for a complaint for an offence against subsection (1) to state the document was ‘false or misleading’ to the person’s knowledge, without specifying which.

346Z Compensation

- (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 relevant busway legislation, including, for example, in complying with a requirement made of the person under this part.
- (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.

346ZA Busway safety officer to give notice of damage

- (1) A busway safety officer who, in the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power under relevant busway legislation, 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 busway safety officer to be the owner of the thing.
- (3) If, for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the busway safety officer 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.

346ZB Obstructing busway safety officer

- (1) A person must not obstruct a busway safety officer in the exercise of a power under this or another Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.
- (2) If a person has obstructed a busway safety officer under subsection (1) and the busway safety officer decides to exercise the power, the busway safety officer must, if practicable, warn the person—
 - (a) that the busway safety officer considers the person's conduct is obstructing the busway safety officer; and
 - (b) that it is an offence to obstruct the busway safety officer, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

346ZC Impersonating busway safety officer

A person must not pretend to be a busway safety officer.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Chapter 10 Light rail and light rail transport infrastructure

Part 1 Preliminary

347 Ways of achieving light rail objectives

The objectives of this Act for light rail are intended to be achieved by—

- (a) developing and putting into effect light rail transport infrastructure strategies; and
- (b) establishing a legal framework to allow the construction, maintenance, management and operation of light rail transport infrastructure in an effective and efficient way.

Part 2 Chief executive's functions and powers

348 Functions

The chief executive has the following functions in relation to light rail, including a proposed light rail, and light rail transport infrastructure, including proposed light rail transport infrastructure—

- (a) investigating, planning, establishing, maintaining, managing or operating, or arranging for someone else to investigate, plan, establish, maintain, manage or operate;
- (b) providing or arranging for associated services or works necessary or convenient for effective and efficient construction, management and operation;
- (c) efficiently integrating with any transport infrastructure, including busway transport infrastructure;

- (d) providing for appropriate levels of safety in construction, management and operation;
- (e) doing other things that directly or indirectly—
 - (i) are likely to enhance the provision of light rail transport infrastructure and passenger services on light rail; or
 - (ii) are incidental or complementary to the performance of another function.

349 Authority to enter or temporarily occupy or use land

- (1) For the performance of a function under this chapter, the chief executive, or someone authorised in writing by the chief executive, may—
 - (a) do 1 or more of the following in relation to land—
 - (i) enter the land, whether or not for temporarily occupying or using the land;
 - (ii) temporarily occupy the land;
 - (iii) temporarily use the land; and
 - (b) do anything on the land necessary or convenient for the function, including, for example, for light rail transport infrastructure works.
- (2) However, the chief executive must not authorise a person to enter land under this section if the entry is a type of entry able to be authorised under an investigator's authority under chapter 11.

350 When land may be entered, occupied or used

- (1) This section applies if a person proposes to enter, occupy or use land under this part.
- (2) The person may enter, occupy or use the land without the permission of, or notice to, the owner or occupier of the land to perform urgent remedial work to facilitate or maintain the operation of light rail transport infrastructure.
- (3) However, the person must, if practicable, notify the occupier orally or in writing before entering the land.

- (4) If the entry, occupation or use is other than for the performance of urgent remedial work, the person may enter, occupy or use the land if the person—
 - (a) obtains the written permission of—
 - (i) each person who is an owner of the land; and
 - (ii) each person who is an occupier of the land; or
 - (b) gives at least 7 days written notice to the occupier before the entry, occupation or use.
- (5) The notice under subsection (4)(b) must state—
 - (a) all works proposed to be performed; and
 - (b) all uses proposed to be made of the land; and
 - (c) details of anything else proposed to be done on the land; and
 - (d) the approximate period when occupation or use is expected to continue; and
 - (e) that an owner or occupier of the land may claim compensation from the chief executive for loss or damage caused by the entry, occupation or use.
- (6) A notice may be given under this section even though it is proposed to resume the land for light rail transport infrastructure.
- (7) Power to enter, occupy or use land under this part does not authorise entry, occupation or use of a structure on the land used solely for residential purposes without the permission of the occupier of the land.

351 Compensation

- (1) This section applies if land is entered, occupied or used under this part.
- (2) An owner or occupier of the land may claim compensation from the chief executive for loss or damage caused by the entry, occupation or use, including by the taking or consumption of materials.

- (3) However, compensation is payable only if written notice of the claim or proposed claim is given to the chief executive—
 - (a) after the loss or damage happens, but within 1 year after the entry, occupation or use ends; or
 - (b) at a later time allowed by the chief executive.
- (4) In the absence of agreement between the owner or occupier and the chief executive about the payment of compensation, payment of compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding brought in the Land Court.
- (5) The Land Court may order compensation to be paid only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.
- (6) Compensation paid under this section for loss or damage caused to land must not be more than the compensation that would have been awarded if the land had been acquired.

Part 3 Establishment of light rail

352 Definition for pt 3

In this part—

road means a road under the *Land Act 1994*, but does not include a State-controlled road.

353 Declaration of land as light rail land

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, declare land to be light rail land.
- (2) Land declared to be light rail land—
 - (a) must be—
 - (i) identified specifically in the gazette notice; or
 - (ii) identified generally in the gazette notice, and identified specifically in documents described in the gazette notice and available for perusal at an

office of the department mentioned in the gazette notice; and

- (b) must consist only of land for a light rail and light rail transport infrastructure.
- (3) The identification of land declared to be light rail land may, but need not, be by reference to strata occupied by the land.
- (4) Land may be declared to be light rail land only if it is—
 - (a) land acquired by the State or the chief executive for light rail purposes or for a purpose, or combination of purposes, that includes light rail purposes; or
 - (b) land acquired by the State or the chief executive, other than land mentioned in paragraph (a), on which light rail transport infrastructure is located; or
 - (c) busway land, but only if it is the subject of a lease to the State under the *Land Act 1994*, section 17; or
 - (d) a road.
- (5) In this section—
light rail purposes includes light rail transport infrastructure.

354 Effect on land of light rail declaration

- (1) If a road or a part of a road is declared under this part to be light rail land, the road or part—
 - (a) stops being a road; and
 - (b) becomes unallocated State land.
- (2) If a lot or a part of a lot under the *Land Title Act 1994* is declared under this part to be light rail land, the lot or part becomes unallocated State land.
- (3) If busway land is declared under this part to be light rail land—
 - (a) any lease of the land under the *Land Act 1994*, section 17 provided for under chapter 9 ends; and
 - (b) the land stops being busway land and becomes unallocated State land.

- (3A) If land, other than land mentioned in subsection (1), (2) or (3) or unallocated State land, is declared under this part to be light rail land, the land becomes unallocated State land.
- (4) Light rail land can not be declared under section 24 to be a State-controlled road.
- (5) The Governor in Council must lease light rail land that is unallocated State land to the State under the *Land Act 1994*, section 17.
- (6) The lease is in perpetuity and, if demanded, for a rent of \$1 a year.
- (7) The *Land Act 1994*, sections 157, 183, 204, 211 and 336(2)(a) and (c) do not apply to a lease or sublease of light rail land.

355 Sublease of lease of light rail land

- (1) The State may sublease its lease of light rail land to a light rail manager for a light rail established or proposed to be established on the light rail land on terms negotiated and agreed between the parties.
- (2) For the *Land Act 1994*, section 332(1)(b), the light rail manager is eligible to hold a sublease of the lease.
- (3) The first sublease under subsection (1) (the *original sublease*) may include an option to renew the sublease, and any subsequent sublease may in turn include an option to renew.
- (4) The terms of any option and any subsequent sublease are to be those negotiated and agreed between the parties.
- (5) The *Land Act 1994*, section 336(2)(a) does not apply to a document of amendment of the original sublease or any subsequent sublease.
- (6) If the light rail manager attaches light rail transport infrastructure to the land the subject of the original sublease or a subsequent sublease, the infrastructure immediately becomes the property of the chief executive unless the parties to the sublease agree it is to become the property of the chief executive at a later time.

- (7) Despite any agreement under subsection (6), the infrastructure, if it has not already become the property of the chief executive, becomes the property of the chief executive—
- (a) if there is no subsequent sublease—at the end of the original sublease; or
 - (b) if there is only 1 subsequent sublease—at the end of the subsequent sublease; or
 - (c) if there are 2 or more subsequent subleases—at the end of the last of the subsequent subleases.
- (8) Neither the original sublease nor any subsequent sublease stops being a sublease only because—
- (a) under part 4, land the subject of the sublease is taken to be a State-controlled road or a road under the control of a local government; or
 - (b) persons are expressly or impliedly permitted by the chief executive under this chapter to be on the subleased land.
- (9) This section does not stop the granting of a lease or sublease to a light rail manager for a light rail, other than under this section, of land that is not light rail land but on which there is, or is proposed to be, light rail transport infrastructure.
- (10) In this section—

light rail land means light rail land that is leased to the State under the *Land Act 1994*, section 17.

356 Development of light rail and light rail transport infrastructure

- (1) This section applies to the establishment of a light rail, including all investigating, planning, maintaining, managing, operating, and arranging for the light rail or for light rail transport infrastructure for the light rail.
- (2) Nothing in this chapter is intended to affect the operation of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* to the extent that the establishment of the light rail is development under that Act.

Part 4 Management of light rail land and light rail transport infrastructure

Division 1 Transport infrastructure interaction

357 Altering road levels by a local government

- (1) The chief executive may require a local government having control of a road to alter the level of the road for—
 - (a) light rail transport infrastructure works; or
 - (b) the management or operation of a light rail.
- (2) However, the chief executive—
 - (a) must consult with the local government about the nature and extent of the alteration of the level of the road before the alteration is started; and
 - (b) subject to an agreement between the chief executive and the local government arising out of the consultation, pay all reasonable costs incurred by the local government in altering the road level.
- (3) The local government must comply with the chief executive's requirements.

358 Permitted construction by local government of roads over or under light rail land

- (1) Despite section 354(1), the chief executive may permit a local government to construct, maintain and operate a road located on light rail land, consisting of—
 - (a) a bridge or other structure allowing traffic to pass over the level at which light rail vehicles use the light rail land; or
 - (b) a structure allowing traffic to pass under the level at which light rail vehicles use the light rail land.
- (2) However, if there is a light rail manager for a light rail established on the light rail land, the chief executive must

consult with the light rail manager before deciding whether to give the permission.

- (3) The permission may be given on reasonable conditions.
- (4) In deciding whether to give the permission, the chief executive must consider the limiting effect the use of the road is likely to have on the use of the light rail land for light rail passenger services.
- (5) While the bridge or other structure is being used for the road—
 - (a) none of the following has any duty or liability for the road or its use or operation—
 - (i) the chief executive;
 - (ii) if there is a light rail manager for a light rail established on the light rail land, the manager;
 - (iii) if there is a light rail operator for a light rail established on the light rail land, the operator; and
 - (b) the road is taken to be a road of which the local government has control under the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 901(1); and
 - (c) the road is taken to be a road under any Act about the use of vehicles on a road.
- (6) Unless the chief executive and the local government otherwise agree—
 - (a) the local government is responsible for maintaining the road and the bridge or other structure; and
 - (b) if the bridge or other structure stops being used for the road, the local government is responsible for the cost of taking the bridge or other structure away and of restoring the light rail land.

359 Designation of light rail land for use as road under local government control

- (1) Despite section 354(1), the chief executive may, by gazette notice, designate light rail land described in the notice as light

rail land that is to be used as a road under a local government's control.

- (2) The chief executive must also—
 - (a) give a copy of the notice to the local government; and
 - (b) publish a copy of the notice in a newspaper circulating generally in the area of the light rail land.
- (3) If there is a light rail manager for a light rail established on the light rail land, the chief executive must consult with the light rail manager before designating the light rail land under the notice.
- (4) The land described in the notice must be land generally suitable for both of the following—
 - (a) use as a road;
 - (b) the operation of a light rail.
- (5) The notice may include directions with which the local government must comply, including directions about the local government's exercise of powers under the *Local Government Act 1993* for roads it controls.
- (6) However, the chief executive must consult with the local government before including any directions in the notice.
- (7) While the notice is in force, the land described in the notice is taken to be—
 - (a) a road of which the local government has control under the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 901(1); and
 - (b) a road under any Act about the use of vehicles on a road.
- (8) However, in taking the necessary steps mentioned in the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 901(2), the local government must comply with all directions included in the notice, including the notice as amended from time to time.

360 Designation of light rail land for use as State-controlled road

- (1) Despite section 354(1), the Minister may, by gazette notice, designate light rail land described in the notice as light rail land to be used as a State-controlled road.

- (2) The Minister must also publish a copy of the notice in a newspaper circulating generally in the area of the light rail land.
- (3) If there is a light rail manager for a light rail established on the light rail land, the Minister must consult with the manager before designating the light rail land under the notice.
- (4) The land described in the notice must be land generally suitable for both of the following—
 - (a) use as a State-controlled road;
 - (b) the operation of a light rail.
- (5) The notice may include operational arrangements applying to the use of the light rail land as a State-controlled road.
- (6) While the notice is in force, the land described in the notice is, except to the extent provided for in the notice, taken to be—
 - (a) a State-controlled road for the provisions of this Act, other than chapter 6, part 2, division 1 and part 5, division 3, and of any other Act, applying to State-controlled roads; and
 - (b) a road under any Act about the use of vehicles on a road.

361 No presumption of dedication of road

- (1) This section applies if the public uses light rail land as a road, or for access purposes other than as a road.
- (2) The light rail land does not at law, either because the use is authorised or permitted by the chief executive or for another reason, become dedicated to public use as a road.

Division 2 Interfering with light rail transport infrastructure

362 Interfering with light rail transport infrastructure

- (1) A person must not interfere with or carry out works on light rail transport infrastructure unless—
 - (a) the person has the written approval of—

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (i) if there is a light rail manager for a light rail established for the light rail transport infrastructure—the manager; or
- (ii) otherwise—the chief executive; or
- (b) the interference or works are for the construction, maintenance or operation of a road permitted under this part to be constructed, maintained and operated across, over or under the light rail transport infrastructure; or
- (c) the interference or works are otherwise authorised under this Act or another Act.

Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) applies even if the interference or works are for the carrying out of functions that apart from subsection (1) are lawful on light rail land that, under division 1, is taken to be—
 - (a) a road of which a local government has control under the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 901(1); or
 - (b) a State-controlled road for provisions of any Act applying to State-controlled roads.
- (3) An approval under subsection (1)(a) may be given on reasonable conditions.
- (4) However, a light rail manager for a light rail may give the approval only if the chief executive—
 - (a) has been consulted about the giving of the approval; and
 - (b) has approved all conditions to which the approval is subject.
- (5) The person given the approval must comply with the conditions of the approval.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (6) Subsection (1) does not apply to the carrying out of urgent maintenance of a light rail or light rail transport infrastructure.

363 Rectifying unauthorised interference or works

- (1) This section applies if a person (the *identified person*) interferes with or carries out works on light rail transport infrastructure in contravention of section 362(1).
- (2) If there is a light rail manager for a light rail established for the light rail transport infrastructure, the manager may, by written notice given to the identified person, require the person to rectify the interference or the effect of the carrying out of the works within a stated reasonable time.
- (3) The light rail manager may give the identified person the notice only if the chief executive—
 - (a) has been consulted about the giving of the notice; and
 - (b) has approved the terms of the notice.
- (4) If subsection (2) does not apply, the chief executive may, by written notice given to the identified person, require the person to rectify the interference, or the effect of the carrying out of the works, within a stated reasonable time.
- (5) The identified person must comply with a notice given under subsection (2) or (4), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (6) If the identified person does not comply with the notice, the person who gave the notice (the *notifier*) may rectify the interference or the effect of the carrying out of the works.
- (7) The identified person must pay the amount of the notifier's reasonable costs of—
 - (a) rectifying the interference or the effect of the carrying out of the works; or
 - (b) changing the way the light rail transport infrastructure is built, maintained or operated because of the interference or the effect of the carrying out of the works.
- (8) The notifier may recover the amount as a debt.
- (9) In this section—

rectify the interference includes the following—

- (a) alter, dismantle or take away works;
- (b) fix damage caused by the interference.

Division 3 Public utility plant

364 Definitions for div 3

In this division—

busway land means busway land that, when declared under chapter 9 to be busway land, was a road or part of a road.

light rail authority, for light rail land, means—

- (a) if there is a light rail manager for a light rail established, or proposed to be established, on the light rail land—each of the following—
 - (i) the chief executive;
 - (ii) the light rail manager; or
- (b) otherwise—the chief executive.

light rail land means light rail land that, when declared under this chapter to be light rail land, was—

- (a) a road or part of a road; or
- (b) busway land.

365 Retention of ownership of public utility plant

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before the declaration of land as light rail land public utility plant is located on the land.
- (2) The declaration does not affect the ownership of the public utility plant.

366 Public utility plant on light rail land

- (1) A public utility provider may do the following things on light rail land—
 - (a) build, replace or take away, or alter, other than for maintenance or repair, its public utility plant;

- (b) maintain or repair, or alter, for maintenance or repair, its public utility plant;
 - (c) take reasonable steps to stop obstruction or potential obstruction to, or interference or potential interference with, its public utility plant.
- (2) However, the provider may do things mentioned in subsection (1) only if each light rail authority for the light rail land agrees in writing.
- (3) A light rail authority must not unreasonably withhold agreement.
- (4) Despite subsection (2), a public utility provider may, if acting in the interests of public safety, carry out urgent maintenance of its public utility plant on light rail land without the written agreement of each light rail authority for the light rail land, but only if the provider—
- (a) makes all reasonable attempts to obtain each authority's oral agreement to the carrying out of the maintenance; and
 - (b) whether or not each authority's oral agreement is obtained, acts as quickly as possible to advise each authority of the details of the maintenance being carried out.
- (5) Building or altering public utility plant does not affect the ownership of the plant.

367 Chief executive must give provider information

If asked in writing by a public utility provider, the chief executive must give the provider information about lines and levels for planned light rail transport infrastructure on light rail land necessary to enable the provider to minimise possible adverse affects of the establishment of the infrastructure on the provider's works.

368 Public utility provider to consult with chief executive before replacing public utility plant

- (1) If a public utility provider proposes to replace the whole or a substantial proportion of its public utility plant on light rail

land, the provider must, before seeking written agreement under section 366, consult with each entity that is a light rail authority for the light rail land.

- (2) The object of the consultation is to identify mutually beneficial arrangements for the replacement of the public utility plant, having regard to existing development plans for the light rail land.

369 Public utility provider to comply with light rail authority's agreement

- (1) This section applies if, in relation to light rail land, a public utility provider does something mentioned in section 366(1) (the *relevant action*)—
 - (a) without the written or oral agreement of a light rail authority required under section 366; or
 - (b) in a way inconsistent with an agreement with a light rail authority for the light rail land; or
 - (c) in a way inconsistent with a regulation about how things mentioned in section 366(1) are to be done.
- (2) If this section applies because of subsection (1)(a) or (b), the light rail authority may, by written notice given to the public utility provider, require the provider, at the provider's cost, and within the time stated in the notice, to take action to remedy the relevant action.
- (3) If this section applies because of subsection (1)(c), the chief executive may, by written notice given to the public utility provider, require the provider, at the provider's cost, and within the time stated in the notice, to take action to remedy the relevant action.
- (4) The time stated in a notice under subsection (2) or (3) must be a time that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (5) If the provider does not comply with the notice, the light rail authority giving the notice to the provider may arrange for action the authority considers necessary to remedy the relevant action.

- (6) The light rail authority's reasonable expenses in arranging for the action to be carried out is a debt payable by the provider to the light rail authority.

370 Chief executive may require public utility provider to alter position of public utility plant

- (1) The chief executive may require a public utility provider to alter the position of the provider's public utility plant on light rail land if the chief executive considers that the plant will interfere with the exercise of the chief executive's powers for the light rail land.
- (2) The chief executive is responsible only for the cost of altering the position of the public utility plant.

371 Information by public utility provider to chief executive

- (1) If, in relation to public utility plant on light rail land, a public utility provider does something mentioned in section 366(1), the provider must prepare records adequately defining the location of the plant.
- (2) A public utility provider owning public utility plant located on light rail land must, if asked by a light rail authority for the light rail land, give the light rail authority information adequately defining the location of the plant.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—40 penalty units.

372 Liability for damage caused by failure to comply with request for information

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a light rail authority for light rail land causes damage to public utility plant located on the light rail land; and
 - (b) before the damage was caused, the light rail authority had asked for information under section 371(2) from the public utility provider owning the public utility plant; and
 - (c) the provider had not, within a reasonable time, complied with the request; and

- (d) the damage was caused because of the failure to comply with the request.
- (2) Unless the light rail authority otherwise agrees, the authority is not liable for the damage.

373 Liability for damage caused by failure to give enough detail about location of public utility plant

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a light rail authority for light rail land cause damage to public utility plant located on the light rail land; and
 - (b) information supplied to the light rail authority under section 371(2) did not define in enough detail the location of the plant; and
 - (c) the damage was caused because of the failure to define in enough detail the location of the plant.
- (2) Unless the light rail authority otherwise agrees, the authority is not liable for the damage.

374 Liability for damage caused because of failure to comply with light rail authority's requirements

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a light rail authority for light rail land causes damage to public utility plant located on the light rail land; and
 - (b) the damage was caused because the public utility provider owing the plant did something mentioned in section 366(1) in relation to the plant other than under the light rail authority's requirements under this division.
- (2) Unless the light rail authority otherwise agrees, the authority is not liable for the damage.

375 Liability of public utility provider to pay additional expenses incurred by light rail authority

- (1) This section applies if a light rail authority for light rail land incurs additional expense in carrying out light rail transport

infrastructure works on the light rail land because a public utility provider—

- (a) did not supply within a reasonable time information asked for by the authority under section 371(2); or
 - (b) in supplying information to the authority, did not define in enough detail the location of public utility plant; or
 - (c) did something mentioned in section 366(1) in relation to public utility plant other than under the authority's requirements under this division.
- (2) The public utility provider is liable to pay the light rail authority the additional expense.

376 Replacement or reconstruction of public utility plant

- (1) If the carrying out of light rail transport infrastructure works by or for a light rail authority for light rail land requires taking away or replacing public utility plant, the light rail authority can not be compelled to replace or reconstruct the plant in its previous location and form.
- (2) If the plant is replaced or reconstructed—
- (a) it must be done under the light rail authority's requirements; and
 - (b) it must be at the authority's expense, but the cost to the authority of replacement or reconstruction may be reduced by agreement between the authority and the public utility provider owning the plant after taking into account—
 - (i) the remaining life of the plant; and
 - (ii) the salvage or scrap value of the plant; and
 - (iii) additional expense incurred because of inaccurate information supplied by the provider about the location of the plant; and
 - (iv) additional expense incurred because the plant was not constructed in accordance with the authority's requirements.

Division 4 Use of light rail land

377 Trespass on light rail land

- (1) A person must not be on light rail land if the person does not have the permission of the relevant person for the light rail land to be on the light rail land

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) For subsection (1), permission may be given, for example—
- (a) expressly, by signs, structures, textured pavement or painted lines designating points for vehicles or pedestrians to cross the light rail land; or
 - (b) impliedly, by the absence of demarcation between ordinary road and pavement incorporating light rail track on the light rail land.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who is on light rail land if, under division 1, the light rail land is taken to be—
- (a) a road of which a local government has control under the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 901(1); or
 - (b) a State-controlled road.
- (4) A regulation may include rules about the use by the following of light rail land—
- (a) light rail vehicles operating on a light rail established on the light rail land;
 - (b) persons having the permission of the relevant person for the light rail land to be on the light rail land.
- (5) In this section—
- relevant person***, for light rail land, means—
- (a) if there is a light rail manager for a light rail established on the light rail land—the light rail manager; or
 - (b) otherwise—the chief executive.

Division 5 Compensation entitlements

378 Definitions for div 5

In this division—

access, for land, means—

- (a) access to the land from the road network, whether or not through other land; or
- (b) access from the land to the road network, whether or not through other land.

busway land means busway land that, when declared under chapter 9 to be busway land, was a road or part of a road.

establishment, of light rail transport infrastructure on light rail land, includes the following—

- (a) initial construction of the light rail transport infrastructure on the light rail land;
- (b) construction for changing or adding to light rail transport infrastructure previously constructed on the light rail land;
- (c) putting in place the arrangements under which persons are permitted or not permitted to be on the light rail land.

interference, with access, includes loss or reduction of access.

light rail land means light rail land that, when declared under this chapter to be light rail land, was—

- (a) a road or part of a road; or
- (b) busway land.

379 No entitlement to compensation for particular matters

- (1) A person having an interest in land (the **relevant land**) has no entitlement at law, except to the extent this division provides, to compensation for a matter listed in subsection (2), to the extent the matter is caused by—
 - (a) the establishment of a light rail; or

- (b) the establishment or proposed establishment of light rail transport infrastructure on light rail land; or
 - (c) the operation of a light rail on light rail land.
- (2) The matters are—
- (a) the adverse affect on the amenity or likely amenity of the neighbourhood of the relevant land; and
 - (b) interference with an activity of a business, commercial, industrial or residential nature carried out on the relevant land; and
 - (c) loss or damage arising directly or indirectly from interference with access for the relevant land; and
 - (d) the reduction or loss of a right of access for the relevant land and loss or damage caused by the reduction or loss of the right of access.

380 Compensation for reduced market value of interest in land

- (1) A person who has an interest in land (the *relevant land*) is entitled to compensation if the establishment of light rail transport infrastructure on light rail land (the *infrastructure*), when completed, is a cause of interference (the *interference*) with access for the relevant land.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies only if—
- (a) either of the following applies—
 - (i) the light rail land joins directly with the relevant land or with land (*access land*) giving access for the relevant land because of an easement or other right or interest;
 - (ii) the light rail land does not join directly with the relevant land or with access land, but it is possible to travel from the relevant land or access land to the light rail land by travelling only over road; and
 - (b) the practical effect of the interference is substantially greater in nature and extent than the practical effect of interference with access for the relevant land that might reasonably be expected to be experienced from time to

- time in changes to the operation of the road network;
and
- (c) the practical effect of the access interference is that there is a direct and substantial interference with practicable access for the relevant land compared with the practicable access existing for the relevant land before the establishment of the infrastructure.
- (3) The amount of the compensation is the amount by which the market value of the interest may fairly be said to have been reduced because of the interference now affecting the relevant land.
- (4) However, the compensation must not be more than the compensation that would have been awarded if the interest had been acquired.

381 Compensation of person in actual occupation for interference with enjoyment of land

- (1) A person is entitled to compensation if—
- (a) the person is in actual occupation of land (the *relevant land*) when the establishment of light rail transport infrastructure on light rail land (the *infrastructure*) is happening or when it is completed; and
 - (b) the establishment of the infrastructure is a cause of interference with access (the *access interference*) for the relevant land; and
 - (c) the access interference is a cause of interference (the *enjoyment interference*) with the person's enjoyment of the relevant land.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies only if—
- (a) either of the following applies—
 - (i) the light rail land joins directly with the relevant land or with land (*access land*) giving access for the relevant land because of an easement or other right or interest;
 - (ii) the light rail land does not join directly with the relevant land or with access land, but it is possible

- to travel from the relevant land or access land to the light rail land by travelling only over road; and
- (b) the practical effect of the access interference is substantially greater in nature and extent than the practical effects of interference with access for the relevant land that might reasonably be expected to be experienced from time to time in changes to the operation of the road network; and
 - (c) the practical effect of the access interference is that there is a direct and substantial interference with practicable access for the relevant land compared with the practicable access existing for the relevant land before the infrastructure.
- (3) The amount of compensation is an amount fairly representing, in the particular circumstances—
- (a) if the person is in occupation of the relevant land at any time during the establishment of the infrastructure—the reasonable cost to the person of the enjoyment interference during the establishment; and
 - (b) if the person is in occupation of the relevant land when the establishment of the infrastructure is completed—the reasonable cost to the person of the enjoyment interference, starting from when the establishment of the infrastructure is completed.
- (4) In calculating the compensation, no regard is to be had to the reduction in the market value of an interest the person may have in the relevant land.

382 Chief executive may supply or contribute to new access arrangements

- (1) The chief executive may, having regard to the establishment, or proposed establishment, of light rail transport infrastructure on light rail land, enter into an agreement with a person who is the owner or occupier of land (the *relevant land*) for—
- (a) the supply by the chief executive, or a contribution by the chief executive towards the supply, of works for alternative access for the relevant land; or

- (b) the carrying out, or a contribution towards the carrying out, of other works in relation to the relevant land for the purpose of access for the land.
- (2) A person's entitlement to compensation under this division is reduced to the extent provided for in an agreement under subsection (1).

383 Obtaining compensation

- (1) A person claiming to be entitled to compensation under this division may apply in writing to the chief executive for the compensation.
- (2) The application must be made—
 - (a) within 12 months after the establishment of light rail transport infrastructure on light rail land giving rise to the claim for compensation; or
 - (b) within a longer time agreed by the chief executive.
- (3) If, within 60 days after the person applies under subsection (1), or a longer time agreed between the person and the chief executive, no agreement has been reached between the person and the chief executive on the application—
 - (a) the person may apply to the Land Court for the compensation; or
 - (b) the chief executive may apply to the Land Court to have the compensation decided by the court.
- (4) The Land Court has jurisdiction to deal with an application made to it under subsection (3), including jurisdiction to require the chief executive to pay the person compensation decided by the court.
- (5) Nothing in subsection (2)(a) stops a person from applying for compensation before the establishment of the light rail transport infrastructure is completed if the claim relates to the person's occupation of land during the establishment of the infrastructure.

Part 5 **Accreditation provisions for light rail**

384 Reference to light rail in pt 5

In this part, other than in this section, section 385 and section 399, a reference to a light rail is a reference to a light rail that is—

- (a) established on light rail land; or
- (b) proposed to be established on light rail land; or
- (c) proposed to be established on land proposed to become light rail land.

385 Accreditation of managers and operators

- (1) A person must not manage a light rail on light rail land unless the person is accredited as the light rail manager for the light rail.

Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not operate rolling stock on a light rail on light rail land unless the person is accredited as a light rail operator for the light rail.

Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.

386 Applications for accreditation

A person may apply to the chief executive for accreditation as—

- (a) the light rail manager for a light rail; or
- (b) a light rail operator for a light rail; or
- (c) the light rail manager and a light rail operator for a light rail.

387 Additional information for applications

- (1) The chief executive may, by written notice, require an applicant to give the chief executive the stated written

information the chief executive reasonably requires to consider the application.

- (2) The chief executive may reject the application if the applicant does not comply with the requirement within a stated reasonable time, not less than 28 days, without reasonable excuse.

388 Giving accreditation

- (1) The chief executive must promptly consider an application for accreditation and give, or refuse to give, the accreditation.
- (2) The chief executive must accredit an applicant as the light rail manager for a light rail if satisfied—
 - (a) the applicant—
 - (i) is accredited in another State to manage a similar type of light rail; or
 - (ii) has the competency and capacity to manage the light rail safely; and
 - (b) the applicant has an appropriate safety management system; and
 - (c) the applicant has the financial capacity or public risk insurance arrangements to meet reasonable potential accident liabilities for the light rail; and
 - (d) the applicant has rights of access to all land the applicant needs for the establishment and operation of the light rail; and
 - (e) the applicant has rights to the use of all light rail transport infrastructure and other infrastructure the applicant needs for the establishment and operation of the light rail.
- (3) The chief executive must accredit an applicant as a light rail operator for a light rail if satisfied—
 - (a) the applicant—
 - (i) is accredited in another State to operate rolling stock on a light rail for a similar type of service; or

- (ii) has the competency and capacity to operate rolling stock on the light rail safely; and
- (b) the applicant has an appropriate safety management system; and
- (c) the applicant has the financial capacity or public risk insurance arrangements to meet reasonable potential accident liabilities for the light rail; and
- (d) the applicant has or will have an agreement with the light rail's manager that—
 - (i) authorises the applicant to operate particular rolling stock on the light rail; and
 - (ii) includes appropriate arrangements for the safe operation of the rolling stock.
- (4) Subsection (3)(d) does not apply if the applicant is applying for accreditation as both the light rail manager and the light rail operator for the light rail.
- (5) In considering a safety management system, the chief executive must consider—
 - (a) what the applicant proposes for the light rail; and
 - (b) the appropriateness of the safety management system for what the applicant proposes; and
 - (c) the safety levels achievable, consistent with the nature of what the applicant proposes, at a reasonable cost; and
 - (d) the need for efficient and competitive light rail transport services; and
 - (e) consistency with generally accepted risk management principles; and
 - (f) the levels of safety proposed compared with the levels of safety of competing transport modes.
- (6) Subsection (5) does not limit what the chief executive may consider in considering a safety management system.
- (7) If the chief executive decides to give the accreditation, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating—
 - (a) the decision; and

- (b) the details of the accreditation, including its scope; and
- (c) if the accreditation is given on conditions—
 - (i) the details of the conditions; and
 - (ii) the reason for the conditions.
- (8) If the chief executive decides not give the accreditation, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating—
 - (a) the decision; and
 - (b) the reason for the decision.
- (9) A written notice given under subsection (7) or (8) must be accompanied by an information notice for the decision the subject of the notice.

389 Annual levy

- (1) A regulation may impose levies on light rail managers and operators for light rail relating to their accreditation on a basis prescribed under the regulation.
- (2) The chief executive must give each light rail manager and light rail operator for a light rail written notice of the amount of a levy applying to the manager or operator.
- (3) The chief executive may recover the amount of a levy as a debt owed to the chief executive.

390 Accreditation conditions

- (1) An accreditation may be subject to conditions.
- (2) For the accreditation of a person as the light rail manager for a light rail, a condition must be about—
 - (a) constructing or maintaining the light rail; or
 - (b) managing the light rail safely, considering the need for efficient and competitive services.
- (3) For the accreditation of a person as a light rail operator for a light rail, a condition must be about—

- (a) operating rolling stock safely, considering the need for efficient and competitive services; or
 - (b) the person having an agreement with the light rail's manager that—
 - (i) authorises the person to operate particular rolling stock on the light rail; and
 - (ii) includes appropriate arrangements for the safe operation of the rolling stock.
- (4) However, for either type of accreditation, a condition may also be about—
- (a) the person's financial capacity or public risk insurance arrangements to meet reasonable potential accident liabilities for the light rail; or
 - (b) paying accreditation fees; or
 - (c) something else prescribed under a regulation.
- (5) An accredited person must comply with each condition of the person's accreditation.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—40 penalty units.

391 Requiring accreditation conditions to be complied with

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive reasonably believes an accredited person has not complied with a condition of the person's accreditation.
- (2) The chief executive may, by written notice, require the person to remedy the breach within a reasonable period stated in the notice.
- (3) If the person has not complied with the condition of the person's accreditation, the person must comply with the notice.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—60 penalty units.

392 Accreditation period

An accreditation remains in force until it is suspended, cancelled or surrendered.

393 Amending accreditation conditions on application

- (1) An accredited person may apply to the chief executive for an amendment of the conditions of the person's accreditation.
- (2) The chief executive must consider the application and decide whether to make the amendment.
- (3) The chief executive may amend a condition only if satisfied the condition is—
 - (a) no longer appropriate; or
 - (b) no longer consistent with generally accepted risk management principles.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to amend a condition, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating the decision and the amendment.
- (5) If the chief executive decides not to amend a condition, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice stating—
 - (a) the decision; and
 - (b) the reason for the decision.
- (6) A written notice given under subsection (5) must be accompanied by an information notice for the decision the subject of the notice.
- (7) If the chief executive does not decide the application within 70 days after it is made, the chief executive is taken to have made the amendment sought by the accredited person at the end of the 70 days.

394 Amending accreditation conditions without application

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive considers the conditions of a person's accreditation should be amended but the person has not applied for the proposed amendment.
- (2) Before amending the conditions, the chief executive must give the person a written notice—
 - (a) stating the proposed amendment; and
 - (b) stating the reason for the proposed amendment; and

- (c) inviting the person to show, within a stated time of at least 28 days, why the proposed amendment should not be made.
- (3) If, after considering all written representations made within the stated time, the chief executive still considers the conditions should be amended, the chief executive may amend the conditions—
 - (a) in the way proposed; or
 - (b) in another way, having regard to the representations.
- (4) The chief executive must inform the person of the decision by written notice.
- (5) If the chief executive decides to amend the conditions, the notice must also state—
 - (a) the amendment; and
 - (b) the reason for the decision.
- (6) A written notice given under subsections (4) and (5) must be accompanied by an information notice for the decision the subject of the notice.
- (7) Subsections (2) to (5) do not apply if the chief executive proposes to amend the conditions of a person's accreditation for a formal or clerical reason not adversely affecting the person's interests.
- (8) The chief executive may amend a condition in a way mentioned in subsection (7) by written notice given to the person.

395 Suspending or cancelling accreditation

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive—
 - (a) reasonably suspects an accredited person has not complied with a condition of the person's accreditation; and
 - (b) considers the person's accreditation should be suspended or cancelled (the *proposed action*).
- (2) Before taking the proposed action, the chief executive must give the person a written notice—

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (a) stating the proposed action; and
 - (b) stating the reason for the proposed action; and
 - (c) if the proposed action is suspension of the accreditation, stating the proposed suspension period; and
 - (d) if the proposed action is a limited suspension of the accreditation,⁸ stating the details of the proposed limitation; and
 - (e) inviting the person to show, within a stated time of at least 28 days, why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (3) If, after considering all written representations made within the stated time, the chief executive still considers the proposed action should be taken, the chief executive may—
- (a) if the proposed action is to suspend the accreditation—suspend the accreditation—
 - (i) for no longer than the proposed suspension period; and
 - (ii) if the proposed action was a limited suspension, by no more than the proposed limitation; or
 - (b) if the proposed action was to cancel the accreditation—cancel the accreditation or suspend it for a period.
- (4) The chief executive must inform the person of the decision by written notice.
- (5) If the chief executive decides to suspend or cancel the accreditation, the notice must also state the reason for the decision.
- (6) The chief executive may immediately cancel the accreditation by written notice given to the person if—
- (a) rather than cancel the accreditation, the chief executive has suspended it on condition the person do certain things to rectify the failure to comply with a condition of the person's accreditation; but

⁸ See section 397 (Limited suspension of accreditation).

- (b) the person has not rectified the failure within the suspension period.
- (7) The notice must state the reason for the decision.
- (8) A written notice given under subsection (4) or (6) must be accompanied by an information notice for the decision the subject of the notice.

396 Immediate suspension of accreditation

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive—
 - (a) reasonably believes an accredited person has not complied with a condition of the person's accreditation; and
 - (b) considers members of the public may be seriously harmed if urgent action to suspend the accreditation is not taken.
- (2) The chief executive may immediately suspend an accreditation by written notice given to the person.
- (3) The notice must state the reason for the decision and must be accompanied by an information notice for the decision.
- (4) The chief executive must at the same time give the person a notice under section 395(2).
- (5) The accreditation is suspended under this section until the earlier of the following—
 - (a) the chief executive gives the person notice of the chief executive's decision under section 395;
 - (b) the end of 60 days after the notice under subsection (2) was given to the person.

397 Limited suspension of accreditation

Under section 395 or 396, the chief executive may limit a suspension to, for example—

- (a) a particular light rail for which the accredited person is accredited; or
- (b) a particular service operated by the accredited person.

398 Surrender of accreditation

An accredited person may, at any time, surrender the person's accreditation by written notice given to the chief executive.

399 Accreditation for proposed light rail

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person holds an accreditation under this part as the light rail manager, a light rail operator, or the light rail manager and a light rail operator, for a light rail—
 - (i) proposed to be established on light rail land; or
 - (ii) proposed to be established on land proposed to become light rail land; and
 - (b) the light rail is established on light rail land substantially in the way proposed.
- (2) The accreditation automatically becomes an accreditation under this Act that the person holds as the light rail manager, a light rail operator, or the light rail manager and a light rail operator, for the light rail as established.

Part 6 Light rail incidents**400 Application of ch 7, pt 6 and other provisions**

- (1) Chapter 7, part 6 applies for a light rail in the same way it applies for a railway.
- (2) For applying chapter 7, part 6 for a light rail—
 - (a) a reference to a railway is taken to be a reference to a light rail; and
 - (b) a reference to an accredited person is taken to be a reference to an accredited person for this chapter; and
 - (c) a reference to a rail safety officer is taken to be a reference to a person who is an authorised person.

Chapter 11 Investigating potential busway or light rail

401 Purpose of ch 11

The purpose of this chapter is—

- (a) to allow persons authorised by the chief executive to enter land to investigate the land's potential and suitability for the development of busway or light rail transport infrastructure (the *development*) before powers under chapter 9 or 10 are exercised; and
- (b) to safeguard the interests of the owners and occupiers of land affected by the entry.

402 Definitions for ch 11

In this chapter—

affected person for land, means each person who is an owner or occupier of the land.

associated person, of an investigator, means any of the following—

- (a) if the investigator is a corporation, the corporation's chief executive, secretary or directors;
- (b) the investigator's employees or partners who are individuals;
- (c) a person who is an agent of, or contractor for, the investigator, and engaged in writing for the investigator's authority;
- (d) employees of an agent or contractor mentioned in paragraph (c);
- (e) if a person mentioned in paragraph (c) is a corporation, the corporation's chief executive, secretary, directors or employees.

compensation notice see section 411.

development see section 401.

investigator means a person who holds an investigator's authority.

investigator's authority means an investigator's authority given under this chapter.

rectification notice see section 411.

403 How to apply for investigator's authority

- (1) This section applies if the person proposing the development can not successfully negotiate entry to the land with all affected persons for the land.
- (2) The person may apply to the chief executive for an investigator's authority for the land.
- (3) The applicant must give the chief executive the following in support of the application—
 - (a) details of the proposed development, including the land on which the development is proposed to be located;
 - (b) the likely demand for the services associated with the proposed development;
 - (c) advice as to how the proposed development would satisfy an identified need;
 - (d) details of the applicant's financial and technical capacity to establish the proposed development;
 - (e) details of the steps the applicant has taken, or tried to take, to satisfy its obligations under subsection (1);
 - (f) all other information the chief executive considers is necessary to assess the application.
- (4) The application must be in writing and state the following information—
 - (a) the land intended to be entered under the investigator's authority;
 - (b) the purpose for which the authority is sought;
 - (c) details of the nature of the activities proposed to be conducted on the land;

- (d) the period for which the authority is sought.
- (5) The chief executive must advise the affected persons for the land—
 - (a) that an application for an investigator's authority has been made for the land; and
 - (b) the powers a person given an authority may exercise under this division.

404 Additional information about application

- (1) Before deciding the application, the chief executive—
 - (a) must consult with the affected persons for the land about the proposed entry to the land; and
 - (b) may require the applicant to give additional information about the proposed entry.
- (2) The chief executive may reject the application if the applicant fails, without reasonable excuse, to give the additional information within a stated reasonable time of not less than 28 days.

405 Giving investigator's authority

- (1) The chief executive may—
 - (a) give an investigator's authority, with or without conditions; or
 - (b) refuse to give the authority.
- (2) If the chief executive refuses to give the investigator's authority, the chief executive must give the applicant written reasons for the refusal.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1)(a), a condition may require lodging a bond or security deposit with the chief executive.
- (4) The investigator's authority must be only for the part of the land the chief executive is satisfied is reasonably necessary for conducting the investigations.

406 Investigator's authority

- (1) The investigator's authority must be in writing stating the following—
 - (a) the land to which it applies;
 - (b) the purpose for which it is given;
 - (c) when it ends;
 - (d) all conditions imposed on the authority.
- (2) The investigator's authority authorises the investigator and associated persons of the investigator—
 - (a) to enter and re-enter land the subject of the authority for investigating the land's potential and suitability for the development; and
 - (b) to the extent reasonably necessary or convenient for the purpose—
 - (i) to do anything on the land; or
 - (ii) to bring anything onto the land; or
 - (iii) to temporarily leave machinery, equipment or other items on the land.

Examples of actions authorised by the investigator's authority—

- 1 to conduct surveys, investigate and take samples
 - 2 to clear vegetation, or otherwise disturb the land, to the extent reasonably necessary
 - 3 to construct temporary access tracks using the land or using materials brought onto the land
- (3) It is declared that—
 - (a) the giving of the investigator's authority is not an indication of a commitment or approval by the State, the chief executive or anyone else to any proposal, and in particular, does not commit the State to acquiring land for the development; and
 - (b) a person is not an employee or agent of the State only because the person is an investigator.
 - (4) The investigator's authority does not authorise entering or doing anything to a structure on the land used solely for

residential purposes without the permission of the occupier of the land.

- (5) The investigator and each associated person of the investigator, must comply with each condition of the authority, unless the investigator or associated person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—200 penalty units.

407 What investigator must do before land is entered for the first time

- (1) Before land is entered for the first time under the investigator's authority, the investigator must give a written notice to the affected persons for the land together with a copy of the authority.
- (2) The notice must state the following—
- (a) the investigator has been given the investigator's authority;
 - (b) the things the investigator and associated persons of the investigator are authorised to do under the authority;
 - (c) a general outline of the things intended to be done on the land, including the construction of any temporary access track;
 - (d) the approximate period during which the land is to be entered under the authority;
 - (e) the rights of the affected persons under this chapter for the rectification of, and to compensation for, loss or damage suffered because of the investigation;
 - (f) the giving of the authority is not an indication of a commitment or approval by the State, the chief executive or anyone else in relation to any proposal, and in particular, does not commit the State to acquiring land for the development.
- (3) The investigator or an associated person of the investigator may enter the land only if—

- (a) the affected persons give written consent to the entry; or
- (b) at least 7 days have passed since the notice was given.

408 Investigator to issue associated person with identification

- (1) Before the investigator allows an associated person of the investigator to act under the investigator's authority, the investigator must give the associated person an identification document in the approved form.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (2) The identification document must—
 - (a) state the names of the investigator and the person to whom the identification document is given; and
 - (b) indicate that, for this Act, the person is associated with the holder of the investigator's authority; and
 - (c) state the capacity in which the associated person is an associated person; and
 - (d) be signed by or for the investigator; and
 - (e) be signed by or for the associated person; and
 - (f) state when it ends.
- (3) A person who stops being an associated person of an investigator must return the person's identification document to the investigator as soon as practicable, but within 21 days, after the person stops being an associated person, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (4) Subsections (5) and (6) apply if a person who claims to be, or appears to be, an affected person for the land asks an individual who has entered, is entering or is about to enter land under the investigator's authority—
 - (a) for identification; or
 - (b) about the person's authority to enter the land.

- (5) If the request is made of an investigator, the investigator must immediately state the investigator's name and show the person a copy of the investigator's authority.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (6) If the request is made of an associated person of the investigator, the associated person must immediately state his or her name and show the other person the associated person's identification document.

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—10 penalty units.

409 Pretending to be an investigator or associated person

A person must not pretend to be an investigator or an associated person of an investigator.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

410 Investigator to take care in acting under investigator's authority

The investigator and all associated persons of the investigator—

- (a) must take as much care as is practicable to minimise damage to the land or inconvenience to the affected persons for the land; and
- (b) may do anything necessary or desirable to minimise the damage or inconvenience.

411 Rectification of damage by investigator

- (1) An affected person for the land may, by written notice (*rectification notice*) given to the investigator, require the investigator, within a reasonable time after the investigator has finished investigating the land under the investigator's authority, to rectify loss or damage suffered by the affected person arising out of—

- (a) the investigator entering the land; or
- (b) use made of the land by the investigator; or
- (c) anything brought onto the land by the investigator; or

- (d) anything done or left on the land while the investigator was on the land under, or purportedly under, the investigator's authority.
- (2) If the loss or damage mentioned in subsection (1) is not rectified or can not be rectified, the affected person may, by written notice (*compensation notice*) given to the investigator, claim compensation for the loss or damage not rectified.
- (3) A rectification or compensation notice must be given—
 - (a) within 1 year after the loss or damage was suffered; or
 - (b) at a later time allowed by the Land Court.
- (4) The claim for compensation may be made—
 - (a) whether or not the act or omission giving rise to the claim was authorised under the investigator's authority; and
 - (b) whether or not the investigator took steps to prevent the loss or damage; and
 - (c) even though the loss or damage was caused, or contributed to, by an associated person of the investigator.
- (5) In subsection (1)—
investigator includes an associated person of the investigator.

412 Compensation payable by investigator

- (1) The investigator must compensate each affected person for the land for the loss or damage the affected person has suffered and that has not been rectified.
- (2) The amount of compensation is—
 - (a) the amount agreed between the parties; or
 - (b) if the parties can not agree on the amount within a reasonable time, the amount decided by the Land Court.

413 Release of bond or security deposit

- (1) This section applies if, under a condition of the investigator's authority, a bond or security deposit is required to be lodged with the chief executive.
- (2) If an affected person for the land does not give a rectification or compensation notice within the prescribed time, the chief executive may keep the bond or security deposit until 1 year after the investigator's authority expires.
- (3) If an affected person for the land gives a rectification or compensation notice within the prescribed time, the chief executive may keep the bond or security deposit until the chief executive is satisfied the damage or loss has been repaired or rectified or any compensation agreed or awarded for the damage or loss has been paid to the affected person.
- (4) In this section—

prescribed time, for giving a rectification or compensation notice arising out of the entry of land by the investigator, means 1 year after the investigator was last on the land under, or purportedly under, the investigator's authority.

414 Use of bond or security deposit to repair or rectify

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) under a condition of the investigator's authority, a bond or security deposit is required to be lodged with the chief executive; and
 - (b) an affected person for the land gives a rectification or compensation notice within the prescribed time; and
 - (c) the chief executive is satisfied the damage or loss has not been repaired or rectified or compensation agreed or awarded for the damage or loss has not been paid to the affected person.
- (2) The chief executive—
 - (a) may use the bond or security deposit to repair or rectify the damage or loss or pay the compensation; and
 - (b) must pay the balance, if any, to the investigator.

(3) In this section—

prescribed time, for giving a rectification or compensation notice arising out of the entry of land by the investigator, means 1 year after the investigator was last on the land under, or purportedly under, the investigator's authority.

Chapter 12 Miscellaneous transport infrastructure

Part 1 Preliminary

415 Definitions for ch 12

In this chapter—

approval means an approval granted under section 420.

approval conditions see section 423(1).

dispute notice see section 425(1).

intersecting area means an area (other than an area of land that is required land) or a thing that—

- (a) intersects required land; and
- (b) is owned, administered, controlled, or managed by a GOC or a local government.

Examples—

- an area of water
- land covered by water
- miscellaneous transport infrastructure works
- a port
- rail corridor land
- a road

licensee means the holder of an operational licence.

operational licence means a licence in force granted—

- (a) under section 418; or
- (b) under another Act, for infrastructure that is miscellaneous transport infrastructure.

required land means land that has been acquired for miscellaneous transport purposes or an incidental purpose.

responsible entity, for an intersecting area, means an entity responsible for administering, controlling, or managing the area under any Act.

416 Meaning of *miscellaneous transport infrastructure*

(1) *Miscellaneous transport infrastructure* means—

- (a) infrastructure relating to the transportation, movement, transmission or flow of anything, including, for example, goods, material, substances, matter, particles with or without charge, light, energy, information and anything generated or produced; or

Examples of infrastructure relating to the transportation, movement, transmission or flow of anything—

- pipelines, whether underground or above ground, for transporting chemical, gas or petroleum products, or mineral slurry
- conveyor belts

- (b) anything declared under a regulation to be miscellaneous transport infrastructure, whether or not it is infrastructure under paragraph (a).

(2) However, road transport infrastructure, rail transport infrastructure, air transport infrastructure, public marine transport infrastructure and port infrastructure are not miscellaneous transport infrastructure.

(3) Also, busway transport infrastructure and light rail transport infrastructure are not miscellaneous transport infrastructure.

Part 2 **Operational licences and approvals for licensees**

Division 1 **Definitions**

417 **Definition for pt 2**

In this part, other than division 2—

Minister means the Minister administering the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*.

Division 2 **Granting operational licences**

418 **Minister may grant operational licence**

The Minister may grant to a person a licence to construct, maintain, use or operate stated miscellaneous transport infrastructure on stated conditions.

Division 3 **Approvals for licensees for intersecting areas**

419 **Purpose and scope of div 3**

- (1) The purpose of this division is to provide a mechanism for a licensee to obtain an approval from a responsible entity for an intersecting area.
- (2) However, this division does not apply to an approval if the approval is required under another Act.
- (3) This division applies only for ensuring miscellaneous transport infrastructure can be constructed, maintained, used or operated across, over or under the area.

420 Approvals

- (1) A licensee may apply for an approval by a responsible entity to construct, maintain, use or operate miscellaneous transport infrastructure stated in the licensee's operational licence across, over or under an intersecting area.
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be written; and
 - (b) identify the area and the miscellaneous transport infrastructure; and
 - (c) state any other thing prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) The entity may grant or refuse the approval.
- (4) If the approval is granted, the licensee may, subject to any approval conditions, construct, maintain, use or operate the miscellaneous transport infrastructure identified in the application across, over or under the area.

421 Refusal to grant approval

If an application has been made to a responsible entity and the entity refuses the application, it must give the applicant written notice within 14 days after refusing the application stating—

- (a) the decision; and
- (b) the reasons for the decision; and
- (c) that the applicant may apply in writing to the Minister for the approval.

422 Licensee may apply to Minister if approval not granted

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an application has been made to a responsible entity for an approval; and
 - (b) the entity refuses the application or does not grant the application within 20 business days after it is made.
- (2) The applicant may apply in writing to the Minister for the approval.

- (3) The Minister may grant or refuse the approval.
- (4) The Minister must give the applicant and the entity notice of the granting or refusal.
- (5) If the Minister grants the approval, it is taken to have been granted by the entity.
- (6) If the Minister decides to grant or refuse the approval, the Minister must prepare a statement of the reasons for the decision for this section.
- (7) The statement of reasons must be tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after the day of the decision.
- (8) In preparing the statement of reasons, the Minister must not include matter that is exempt matter.
- (9) A failure to comply with subsections (6) to (8) is of no effect.
- (10) The *Judicial Review Act 1991*, parts 3 and 4, do not apply to any decision the Minister makes or fails to make for this section.
- (11) In this section—
exempt matter means matter defined as exempt matter under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*, part 3, division 2.

Division 4 Conditions for approvals

423 Approval conditions

- (1) If a responsible entity or the Minister grants an approval, the entity may impose reasonable conditions for the approval (*approval conditions*).
- (2) However, a condition may only be imposed within 20 business days of—
 - (a) if the approval was granted by the entity—the making of the application to the entity; or
 - (b) if the approval was granted by the Minister—the giving of notice of the approval by the Minister to the entity.
- (3) An approval condition may, for example, provide for the following—

- (a) reinstating land disturbed by construction;
- (b) installing signs, markings or warning devices about or for the miscellaneous transport infrastructure for which the approval was granted on the intersecting area;
- (c) surveying or siting the infrastructure on the area;
- (d) adding to, altering or replacing the infrastructure, at the applicant's cost—
 - (i) to ensure the safe operation or use of other infrastructure or works on the area; or
 - (ii) to preserve, promote or protect the environmental condition of the area;
- (e) how the approval may be amended, suspended or cancelled.

424 Notice of approval conditions

If a responsible entity imposes approval conditions, it must give the applicant for the approval written notice within 14 days after imposing the conditions stating—

- (a) the conditions; and
- (b) that the applicant may appeal against the conditions to an arbitrator; and
- (c) that an appeal may be started by giving the entity a written notice of dispute within 20 business days after receiving the notice of the conditions.

Division 5 Arbitration of approval conditions

425 Notice of dispute

- (1) If a responsible entity imposes approval conditions, the applicant for the approval may, by written notice to the entity (a *dispute notice*), dispute the reasonableness of the conditions.
- (2) However, if notice of the conditions has been given to the applicant under section 424, a dispute notice may only be

given within 20 business days after the giving of the notice of the conditions.

426 Appointment of arbitrator

- (1) Within 10 business days after the giving of a dispute notice, the responsible entity and the applicant for approval must join in appointing an independent arbitrator to resolve the dispute.
- (2) If the entity and the applicant do not appoint an arbitrator within the 10 business days, the following persons may, on the application of the applicant or entity, appoint the arbitrator—
 - (a) if the entity is a local government—the Minister and the Minister administering the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, acting jointly;
 - (b) if the entity is not a local government—the Minister.
- (3) However, each Minister may nominate another person to exercise the power under subsection (2).

427 Arbitrator's functions

The arbitrator must—

- (a) resolve the dispute by deciding what are reasonable conditions for the approval; and
- (b) give the entity and the applicant notice of, and reasons for, the decision.

428 Arbitrator's powers

- (1) In resolving the dispute, the arbitrator may—
 - (a) confirm the approval conditions imposed by the responsible entity; or
 - (b) amend the conditions; or
 - (c) set aside the conditions and substitute other conditions.
- (2) The arbitrator may exercise the powers of an arbitrator under the *Commercial Arbitration Act 1990*.

429 Hearing procedures

- (1) An arbitration must be by way of rehearing, unaffected by the responsible entity's decision on the approval conditions.
- (2) Unless this division or a regulation made under schedule 1 otherwise provides, the practice and procedure for an arbitration follow the practice and procedure for an arbitration under the *Commercial Arbitration Act 1990*.

430 Effect of arbitrator's decisions

- (1) An arbitrator's decision under this division is final.
- (2) The entity and the applicant may not apply for review of, or appeal against, the decision.
- (3) The approval conditions decided by the arbitrator are, other than for section 424 and this division, taken to be the approval conditions imposed by the responsible entity.

Division 6 Miscellaneous**431 Miscellaneous transport infrastructure remains property of licensee**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a licensee constructs, maintains, uses or operates miscellaneous transport infrastructure across, over or under an intersecting area; and
 - (b) the licensee has obtained an approval from each responsible entity for the area.
- (2) Subject to a condition of the licensee's operational licence or an agreement between the licensee and the State, the infrastructure remains the licensee's property despite—
 - (a) the attaching of the infrastructure to the area; or
 - (b) an approval condition.
- (3) However, an approval condition may provide for—

- (a) if the State agrees—the disposal of the infrastructure to the State on reasonable terms if the licensee no longer holds an operational licence for the infrastructure; or
- (b) if the State and licensee agree—someone else to own or acquire the infrastructure.

432 Compensation to responsible entity from licensee

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a licensee constructs, maintains, uses or operates miscellaneous transport infrastructure across, over or under an intersecting area; and
 - (b) a responsible entity for the area incurs a cost, damage, liability or loss because of the existence, construction, maintenance, use or operation of the infrastructure.
- (2) The licensee must pay the entity the amount of the cost, damage, loss or liability.
- (3) The entity may claim the amount in a proceeding in a court with jurisdiction for the amount claimed.

Part 3 Authorities to occupy and use land

433 Temporary use and occupation of land

To carry out miscellaneous transport infrastructure works, the chief executive, or anyone authorised in writing by the chief executive, may temporarily occupy and use land, including roads, and do anything on the land that is necessary or convenient.

434 Notice of entry or permission to enter

- (1) If a person proposes to occupy or use land under this chapter, the person must—

- (a) give at least 3 days written notice to the owner or occupier of the land; or
 - (b) obtain the written permission of the owner or occupier to the occupation or use.
- (2) The notice must state—
- (a) the miscellaneous transport infrastructure works to be carried out; and
 - (b) the use proposed to be made of the land; and
 - (c) details of the things proposed to be done on the land; and
 - (d) an approximate period when the occupation or use is expected to continue.
- (3) A notice may be given under subsection (1) in relation to land even though it is proposed to resume the land for miscellaneous transport infrastructure.
- (4) After the end of 3 days after service of a notice under subsection (1), or with the permission of the owner or occupier, the land may be entered and the miscellaneous transport infrastructure works specified in the notice carried out.
- (5) If a person proposes to occupy or use land to carry out urgent remedial work to miscellaneous transport infrastructure or miscellaneous transport infrastructure works, subsection (1) does not apply but the person must, if practicable, notify the owner or occupier of the land orally before entering the land.

435 Compensation for physical damage from entry etc.

- (1) An owner of land that is entered, occupied or used under this chapter may give a written notice to the chief executive claiming compensation for physical damage caused by the entry, occupation or use or for the taking or consumption of materials.
- (2) Compensation is not payable unless a claim is received by the chief executive within 1 year after occupation or use has ended.

- (3) However, the chief executive may allow a claim to be made at a later time.
- (4) Compensation awarded under this section must not be more than the compensation that would have been awarded if the land had been acquired.

Part 4 Powers of chief executive over required land

436 Chief executive may grant interests in land

- (1) The chief executive may, for the State, grant or dispose of an interest in required land used, or proposed to be used, for miscellaneous transport infrastructure to—
 - (a) a licensee; or
 - (b) someone else authorised under another Act to construct, maintain, use or operate miscellaneous transport infrastructure.

Example of an interest in land under subsection (1)—

a licence or right to use or occupy required land

- (2) The chief executive may grant the interest on conditions, including, for example, a condition that the interest ends if the person ceases to be a person entitled to be granted the interest.
- (3) This section has effect despite the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

437 Effect of chapter on other Acts

This chapter has effect despite a provision of another Act about—

- (a) constructing miscellaneous transport infrastructure; or
- (b) acquiring interests in land, or doing anything else, to enable the construction of miscellaneous transport infrastructure.

Chapter 13 Function of Queensland Rail

438 Function

- (1) The function of Queensland Rail is to provide comprehensive transport services and services ancillary to those services, whether in or outside Queensland or Australia.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the function includes—
 - (a) the provision of passenger and freight transport services; and
 - (b) the provision of consultancy and training services relating to transport services; and
 - (c) establishing, maintaining and arranging for the provision of transport infrastructure; and
 - (d) doing anything likely to complement or enhance the function or something mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (3) Queensland Rail is taken to have had the function from when it became a government owned corporation.
- (4) This section does not limit the functions of Queensland Rail.

Chapter 14 Transporting dangerous goods by rail

Part 1 Introductory

439 Purposes of ch 14

The purposes of this chapter are—

- (a) to reduce risk arising from transporting dangerous goods by rail; and
- (b) to help create a substantially uniform national rail transport law about dangerous goods; and
- (c) to promote consistency between the regulation of the transport of dangerous goods by rail and by other modes of transport.

440 Application of ch 14

- (1) This chapter—
 - (a) applies only to the transportation of dangerous goods by rail; and
 - (b) applies in addition to, and does not limit, any other provision of this Act or any other Act.
- (2) However, this chapter does not apply to any of the following—
 - (a) the transportation of radioactive substances under the *Radiation Safety Act 1999*;
 - (b) the transportation of explosives under the *Explosives Act 1999*;

- (c) the transfer, under the *Gas (Residual Provisions) Act 1965*,⁹ of gas within the meaning of that Act from a rail tank vehicle or bulk container;
- (d) dangerous goods in a container that is—
 - (i) designed to form part of, and forms part of, the fuel system of—
 - (A) a rail vehicle's engine; or
 - (B) another part of a rail vehicle's propulsion equipment; or
 - (C) an engine that is part of a rail vehicle's refrigeration system; or
 - (D) another auxiliary engine of a rail vehicle; or
 - (ii) designed as a fuel storage container for a fuel burning appliance, or an engine, that is—
 - (A) built into a rail vehicle; or
 - (B) designed to be attached to a rail vehicle; or
 - (C) part of a refrigeration system attached to a freight container; or
 - (D) prescribed under a regulation;
- (e) a battery installed in a rail vehicle or on its load for the purpose of operating a function of the vehicle or of equipment relating to the load;
- (f) a fire extinguisher fitted to or carried in a rail vehicle to be used for the protection of the vehicle or its load;
- (g) equipment installed in a rail vehicle to provide a safety or protective system for an occupant of the vehicle;
- (h) compressed air, compressed oxygen or oxygen releasing chemicals that are part of self contained breathing or rebreathing apparatus for use by a rail vehicle's driver.

⁹ Now see the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 14H and the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*.

441 Ch 14 binds all persons

- (1) This chapter binds all persons, including every Queensland government entity, and, so far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, every government entity of the Commonwealth or of another State.
- (2) In this section—
government entity includes—
 - (a) the State, the Commonwealth or another State; and
 - (b) an instrumentality, agent, authority, company, GOC or entity of the State, the Commonwealth or another State.

Part 2 Regulations**442 Regulations about dangerous goods**

- (1) A regulation may prescribe matters about the transportation of dangerous goods by rail, including for example, the following matters—
 - (a) types and categories of dangerous goods;
 - (b) ways of deciding types and categories of dangerous goods;
 - (c) deciding which goods are—
 - (i) dangerous; or
 - (ii) dangerous goods of a particular type; or
 - (iii) too dangerous to be transported by rail; or
 - (iv) too dangerous to be transported in bulk by rail;
 - (d) the analysis and testing of dangerous goods;
 - (e) the marking of packages, and unit loads, containing dangerous goods;
 - (f) the placarding of containers and rail vehicles containing dangerous goods;

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

- (g) containers, packaging equipment and other items to be used for transporting dangerous goods;
 - (h) the manufacture of rail vehicles and containers for use in transporting dangerous goods;
 - (i) the loading of dangerous goods for, and the unloading of dangerous goods after, their transportation;
 - (j) deciding routes along which, the areas in which and the times during which, dangerous goods may or may not be transported;
 - (k) procedures for transporting dangerous goods, including—
 - (i) the quantities and circumstances in which dangerous goods may be transported; and
 - (ii) safety procedures and equipment;
 - (l) the approval of packages, containers, equipment and other items used for transporting dangerous goods;
 - (m) the approval of processes to be carried out when transporting dangerous goods;
 - (n) other approvals;
 - (o) documents to be prepared or kept by persons involved in transporting dangerous goods and the approval of alternative documentation;
 - (p) obligations arising, and procedures to be followed, in a dangerous situation;
 - (q) the training and qualifications required of persons involved in, and the approval of training courses and qualifications relating to involvement in, transporting dangerous goods.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may provide—
- (a) for the granting or renewing of, or refusing to grant or renew, an approval or exemption; or
 - (b) grounds for amending, suspending or cancelling an approval or exemption.
- (3) A regulation may allow the chief executive to make provision about a matter mentioned in subsection (1)(j).

- (4) A decision about a matter mentioned in subsection (1)(c), other than an approval, may only be made by regulation.

Part 3 Approvals and exemptions

Division 1 Exemptions

443 Exemptions

- (1) A person, or a representative of a class of person, may apply to the chief executive for an exemption from complying with a provision of a regulation about transporting dangerous goods by rail.
- (2) The chief executive may, on an application under subsection (1) or on the chief executive's own initiative, exempt a person or a class of person from complying with the provision if satisfied—
- (a) it is not reasonably practicable for the person or class of person to comply with the provision; and
 - (b) granting the exemption—
 - (i) would not be likely to create a risk of a dangerous situation, greater than would be the case if the person or class of person did comply; and
 - (ii) would not cause unnecessary administrative or enforcement difficulties, particularly about maintaining national substantially uniform rail transport laws about dangerous goods.
- (3) If an exemption is given on conditions, the exemption operates only if the conditions are complied with.
- (4) The chief executive must, as soon as is practicable after giving a class exemption, give notice of the exemption in the gazette.
- (5) The notice must state the following—
- (a) the class of person to whom the exemption applies;

- (b) the provision of the regulation from which the class is exempt;
 - (c) the dangerous goods to which the exemption applies;
 - (d) the time for which the exemption applies;
 - (e) the conditions, if any, to which the exemption is subject;
 - (f) the geographical area in which the exemption applies.
- (6) The *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, sections 24 and 25 apply to an exemption as if it were a statutory instrument.
- (7) A regulation may regulate the giving of an exemption under this section.

Division 2 Amending, suspending or cancelling approval or exemption

444 Grounds for amending, suspending or cancelling approval or exemption

- (1) It is a ground for amending, suspending or cancelling an approval or exemption if the approval or exemption was—
- (a) granted because of a document or representation that is false or misleading; or
 - (b) obtained or made in another improper way.
- (2) It is a ground for amending, suspending or cancelling an approval or exemption if the person, or 1 or more of the persons, to whom the approval or exemption applies—
- (a) has contravened a condition of the approval or exemption; or
 - (b) has been convicted of an offence against this chapter or a law of another State or the Commonwealth about transporting dangerous goods by rail.

445 What chief executive must do before taking proposed action, other than for class exemption

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive proposes to amend, suspend or cancel an approval or exemption, other than a class exemption (the *proposed action*).
- (2) Before taking the proposed action, the chief executive must give the holder of the approval or exemption written notice stating—
 - (a) the proposed action; and
 - (b) the grounds for the proposed action; and
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and
 - (d) if the proposed action is to amend the approval or exemption, including a condition of the approval or exemption—the proposed amendment; and
 - (e) if the proposed action is to suspend the approval or exemption—the proposed suspension period; and
 - (f) an invitation to the holder of the approval or exemption to show in writing, within a stated time of at least 28 days, why the proposed action should not be taken.

446 What chief executive must do before taking proposed action for class exemption

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive proposes to amend, suspend or cancel a class exemption (the *proposed action*).
- (2) Before taking the proposed action, the chief executive must give written notice to the class representative for the exemption and in the gazette stating—
 - (a) the proposed action; and
 - (b) the grounds for the proposed action; and
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and
 - (d) if the proposed action is to amend the exemption, including a condition of the exemption—the proposed amendment; and

- (e) if the proposed action is to suspend the exemption—the proposed suspension period; and
- (f) an invitation to any member of the class for the exemption to show in writing, within a stated time of at least 28 days, why the proposed action should not be taken.

447 Decision on proposed action

- (1) If, after considering any written representations made within the time allowed under section 445 or 446, the chief executive still considers the proposed action should be taken, the chief executive may—
 - (a) if the proposed action was to amend the approval or exemption—amend the approval or exemption; or
 - (b) if the proposed action was to suspend the approval or exemption—suspend the approval or exemption for no longer than the period stated in the notice under section 445 or 446; or
 - (c) if the proposed action was to cancel the approval or exemption—amend or cancel the approval or exemption, or suspend the approval or exemption for a period.
- (2) The chief executive must give written notice of the chief executive's decision to—
 - (a) for an approval or exemption, other than a class exemption—the holder; or
 - (b) for a class exemption—the class representative for the exemption.
- (3) If the chief executive decides to amend, suspend or cancel the approval or exemption, the notice must state the reasons for the decision and be accompanied by an information notice.
- (4) The decision takes effect on the day notice is given under subsection (2) or a later day stated in the notice.

448 Sections 445–447 do not apply to beneficial or clerical amendment

- (1) Sections 445 to 447 do not apply—
 - (a) if the chief executive proposes to amend an approval or exemption only—
 - (i) for a formal or clerical reason; or
 - (ii) in another way that does not adversely affect the interests of any person; or
 - (b) if the chief executive proposes to amend an approval or exemption in another way or cancel it and the holder has asked the chief executive to take the proposed action.
- (2) The chief executive may amend an approval or exemption in a way mentioned in subsection (1) by written notice to—
 - (a) for an approval or exemption, other than a class exemption—the holder; or
 - (b) for a class exemption—the class representative for the exemption.

449 Immediate suspension in the public interest

- (1) Despite sections 445 and 446, this section applies if the chief executive considers it is necessary in the interest of public safety to immediately suspend an approval or exemption.
- (2) The chief executive may, by written notice to the holder of the approval or exemption, other than a class exemption, immediately suspend the approval or exemption until the earlier of the following—
 - (a) a notice is given to the holder under section 447(2); or
 - (b) the end of 56 days after the notice is given to the holder.
- (3) The chief executive may, by written notice to the class representative for a class exemption, immediately suspend the exemption until the earlier of the following—
 - (a) a notice is given for the exemption under section 447(2); or
 - (b) the end of 56 days after the notice is given to the holder.

- (4) If the chief executive suspends a class exemption, the chief executive must give notice of the suspension in the gazette.
- (5) A notice under subsection (2) or (3) must state the reasons for the decision and be accompanied by an information notice.

Part 4 Offences

450 Goods too dangerous to be transported

A person must not transport by rail goods prescribed under a regulation as being too dangerous to transport by rail if the person knows, or reasonably ought to know, the goods are too dangerous to be transported by rail.

Maximum penalty—665 penalty units.

451 Duties when transporting dangerous goods

- (1) A person involved in transporting dangerous goods by rail must ensure, as far as is practicable, that the goods are transported safely.

Maximum penalty—665 penalty units.

- (2) A person involved in transporting dangerous goods by rail must not contravene this chapter in circumstances in which the person knew, or ought reasonably to have known, that the contravention would be likely to endanger the safety of another person or of property or the environment.

Maximum penalty—665 penalty units.

- (3) This section applies in addition to, and does not limit, any other provision of this chapter.

452 Prohibition on involvement in the transportation of dangerous goods by rail

- (1) A court convicting a person of an offence against this chapter may order that the person be prohibited, for a stated period,

from involvement in the transportation of dangerous goods by rail after having regard to the following matters—

- (a) the person's record in the transportation of dangerous goods by rail in Australia;
 - (b) the person's convictions under Queensland law, or a law of another State or the Commonwealth relating to dangerous goods;
 - (c) the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offence;
 - (d) any other matters the court considers appropriate.
- (2) A person must not contravene an order made under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty—665 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.

- (3) Subsection (1) does not limit any other penalty the court may impose for the offence.
- (4) In this section—

involvement in the transportation of dangerous goods by rail includes the following—

- (a) importing, or arranging for the importation of, dangerous goods into Australia;
- (b) packing or labelling dangerous goods for transportation by rail;
- (c) consigning dangerous goods for transportation by rail;
- (d) loading dangerous goods onto a rail vehicle or into a container that is to be put on a rail vehicle;
- (e) unloading dangerous goods that have been transported by rail;
- (f) undertaking or being responsible for the transportation of dangerous goods by rail, other than as an employee or sub-contractor;
- (g) being a consignee of dangerous goods transported by rail;

- (h) being involved as a director, secretary or manager of a corporation or other person who takes part in the management of a corporation that takes part in an activity mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (g).

Part 5 Recovery of costs and forfeiture

453 Forfeiture on conviction

- (1) A court convicting a person of an offence against this chapter may order the forfeiture to the State of—
 - (a) anything used to commit the offence; or
 - (b) anything else the subject of the offence.
- (2) The court may make the order—
 - (a) whether or not the thing has been seized; and
 - (b) if the thing has been seized, whether or not the thing has been returned to its owner.
- (3) The court may make any order to enforce the forfeiture that it considers appropriate.
- (4) This section does not limit the court's powers under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* or another law.

454 Dealing with forfeited things etc.

- (1) On the forfeiture of a thing to the State, the thing becomes the State's property and may be dealt with by the chief executive as the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may destroy or dispose of the thing.
- (3) The chief executive must not deal with the thing until any review of, or appeal against, the decision to forfeit the thing is decided.

455 Recovery of costs from convicted person

- (1) A court convicting a person of an offence against this chapter may order the person to pay to the State the costs reasonably incurred by the State in prosecuting the offence, including the cost of testing, transporting, storing and disposing of dangerous goods and other evidence.
- (2) An amount ordered to be paid under subsection (1) is a debt owing to the State.
- (3) A court may make an order under subsection (1) in addition to any other order the court may make.

456 Recovery of costs of government action

- (1) This section applies if any of the following events happen in relation to the transportation of dangerous goods by rail—
 - (a) a dangerous situation;
 - (b) an incident wholly or partly constituted by or arising from—
 - (i) the escape of dangerous goods; or
 - (ii) an explosion or fire involving dangerous goods;
 - (c) an incident involving the risk of the escape of dangerous goods or an explosion or fire involving dangerous goods.
- (2) If a government entity incurs costs because of the event, the entity may recover the costs reasonably incurred in dealing with the event as a debt owing to the entity.
- (3) The costs are recoverable as a joint and several liability from the following persons—
 - (a) the person who owned the dangerous goods when the event happened;
 - (b) the person who had possession or control of the dangerous goods when the event happened;
 - (c) the person who caused the event;
 - (d) the person responsible (other than as an employee, agent or subcontractor of someone else) for the transportation of the dangerous goods by rail.

- (4) However, costs are not recoverable from a person—
- (a) who does not incur civil liability because of section 458; or
 - (b) who establishes that—
 - (i) the event was primarily caused by someone else; or
 - (ii) the person could not, exercising reasonable care, have prevented the event; or
 - (iii) the event was not attributable to the person or to an employee, agent or subcontractor of the person.
- (5) This section does not limit the powers a government entity has apart from this chapter.

Part 6 Miscellaneous

457 Certificates and documents

- (1) A certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive and stating that a stated person held or did not hold a stated approval or exemption under this chapter on a stated day or throughout a stated period is evidence of the matters stated.
- (2) A court may admit into evidence a copy of a document made by an authorised person under this chapter.

458 Helping in accidents or emergencies

- (1) This section applies if a person, other than an official—
- (a) helps, or attempts to help, in a situation in which an accident or emergency involving dangerous goods happens or is likely to happen; and
 - (b) the help, or attempt to help, is given—
 - (i) honestly and without negligence; and
 - (ii) without any fee, charge or other reward.

- (2) The person does not incur civil liability for helping or attempting to help.
- (3) If subsection (2) prevents civil liability attaching to a person, the liability attaches instead to the State.
- (4) This section does not apply to a person whose act or omission wholly or partly caused the accident, emergency or likely accident or emergency.
- (5) In this section—

official means a person who is, or is acting under the control of, an authorised person under the *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994*.

Chapter 15 Public marine transport infrastructure

Part 1 Public marine facilities

459 Appointment of manager of public marine facility

- (1) The Governor in Council may, by regulation, appoint a person (the *manager*) to manage a public marine facility.

Examples of persons who may be appointed—

a local government, a port authority, the chief executive or the person who is for the time being the manager of a resort

- (2) The appointment may only be made if the person consents to the appointment.
- (3) The appointment may be on conditions stated under the regulation, including the payment of a fee to the chief executive for moorings in the facility.
- (4) Under a regulation, a condition may be changed if the manager consents to the change.

- (5) However, the consent of the manager is not required to change the fee payable under a regulation to the chief executive for moorings in the facility.
- (6) Subsection (3) does not limit the power to impose, under a regulation, fees for moorings in a public marine facility, whether or not a manager has been appointed to manage the facility.

460 Manager's responsibility for maintenance and injuries etc.

- (1) The manager is responsible for maintaining the public marine facility in good condition to a standard appropriate to its use.
- (2) The facility is taken, for the purposes of all adverse civil proceedings in relation to death, injury, damage or loss, to be solely owned, occupied and under the management, control and responsibility of the manager.
- (3) However, subsection (2) does not apply to the extent any death, injury, damage or loss is attributable to a structural defect in the facility unless—
 - (a) the defect is attributable to the manager's failure to—
 - (i) properly construct, extend or alter the facility in accordance with a sanction under a provision continuing to have effect under repealed section 236;¹⁰ or
 - (ii) properly maintain the facility; or
 - (b) the defect or its continuation is attributable to a contravention by the manager of the conditions of the manager's appointment.

461 Management by chief executive

- (1) If, apart from this section, there is no current manager of a public marine facility, the chief executive is taken to be the

¹⁰ Section 236 (Continuation of certain provisions of Harbours Act requiring approval for certain matters) was repealed on 20 October 2003.

manager of the facility until the chief executive or someone else is appointed as the manager under section 459.

- (2) If the chief executive is the manager of a public marine facility, the chief executive—
 - (a) has any powers, conferred under a regulation, to limit or prohibit the use of the facility; and
 - (b) may exercise any other of the chief executive's powers, and do anything the chief executive considers necessary or convenient, for the facility's effective and efficient management.
- (3) This section does not limit a power the chief executive has apart from this section.

462 Management by local government

If a local government is the manager of a public marine facility, the local government—

- (a) has, for the facility, all the functions, powers and obligations of a local government under the *Local Government Act 1993*; and
- (b) may make local laws and do anything it considers necessary or convenient for the facility's effective and efficient management.

463 Management by port authority

- (1) If a port authority is the manager of a public marine facility, the port authority—
 - (a) has, for the facility, all the functions, powers and obligations of a port authority under chapter 7; and
 - (b) may exercise its powers, and do anything it considers necessary or convenient for the facility's effective and efficient management.
- (2) This section does not limit the functions, powers or obligations of a port authority that is a GOC.

464 Management by another person

If the manager of a public marine facility is not the chief executive, a local government or a port authority, the manager's management powers include any power, conferred under a regulation, to limit or prohibit the use of the facility.

465 Exercise of manager's powers to be consistent with conditions

Anything done by a manager under sections 461 to 464 must be consistent with any conditions imposed on the manager's appointment.

466 Fees

- (1) The manager of a public marine facility may impose fees payable to the manager for the use of the facility, whether as a condition of an approval to use the facility or otherwise.
- (2) The fee may, for example, be imposed by reference to—
 - (a) ships using the facility; or
 - (b) goods or passengers loaded, unloaded or transhipped to or from ships using the facility; or
 - (c) vehicular access to the facility.
- (3) However, a fee may not be imposed for the genuine, transient private recreational use of a boat ramp, jetty, landing or pontoon.

Example of transient use—

loading fishing gear onto a ship that only takes 15 minutes

- (4) Also, if the manager is—
 - (a) the chief executive—the amount of the fee must be prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (b) a local government—the amount of the fee must be prescribed under a local law; and
 - (c) a port authority—the amount of the fee must be fixed by a resolution of the board of the port authority.

- (5) A manager, other than the chief executive,¹¹ who imposes a fee under this section may recover the fee as a debt owing to the manager.
- (6) This section does not limit the powers a manager has apart from this section.

467 When manager may resign

A manager may resign with the consent of the Governor in Council.

468 Removal of improvements added by manager

- (1) If a manager resigns under section 467 or the manager's appointment is revoked, the manager may, within the next 3 months, remove any improvements to the facility added by the manager that do not form an integral part of the facility.
- (2) Any of those improvements not removed within the 3 months then become the State's property.
- (3) This section does not apply to improvements that were funded by the State or intended to become State-owned under an agreement between the State and the manager or under the conditions of the manager's appointment.

469 Regulation prevails over action taken by a manager under this part

- (1) If there is any inconsistency between a regulation and action taken under this part by a manager, the regulation prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Example—

A regulation about the management of public marine facilities prevails over a local law made for the purposes of this part to the extent they are inconsistent.

- (2) Subsection (1) applies whether the action was taken before or after the regulation.

11 For the recovery of fees payable to the chief executive see section 476.

- (ii) the use of waterways;
- (d) to prepare proposals for transport management plans under this part;
- (e) to make recommendations to the Minister for this part.

472 Waterway transport management plan

- (1) The Minister may make a transport management plan under this Act for an area (a *waterway transport management plan*).
- (2) A waterway transport management plan is subordinate legislation.
- (3) A waterway transport management plan is not effective until it is approved by the Governor in Council.
- (4) A waterway transport management plan applies to—
 - (a) waters within the area described in the waterway transport management plan; and
 - (b) watercraft infrastructure specified in the plan; and
 - (c) the airspace above the area to a height above the surface specified in the plan.

473 Contents of a waterway transport management plan

A waterway transport management plan may provide for a matter mentioned in schedule 2 or a matter about which a regulation may be made.

474 Notice of draft waterway transport management plan

- (1) The chief executive must give public notice of a draft waterway transport management plan.
- (2) The notice must be published—
 - (a) once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the State; and
 - (b) if the waterway transport management plan applies only to a particular area of the State—in a newspaper circulating generally in the area.

- (3) The notice must state the following—
- (a) the addresses where copies of the draft waterway transport management plan may be inspected and, on payment of the fee prescribed by regulation, purchased;
 - (b) an invitation for submissions on the draft plan from public authorities, industry, interested groups and persons, and the public;
 - (c) a day, not earlier than 1 month from the first publication of a notice under subsection (2)(a), by which submissions may be made to the chief executive.
- (4) The chief executive must consider all submissions made by that day.
- (5) This section does not apply if the draft deals only with—
- (a) a minor error; or
 - (b) an amendment of a fee or levy consistent with announced government policy.
- (6) In this section—
- minor error*** includes—
- (a) a typographical error; and
 - (b) a grammatical error; and
 - (c) an error of punctuation; and
 - (d) an error in cross-referencing to a provision of a law.

475 Other laws prevail over waterway transport management plan

- (1) If there is any inconsistency between a waterway transport management plan and another law the other law prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies whether the waterway transport management plan was made before or after the other law.
- (3) In this section—
- another law*** means any subordinate legislation and action taken under part 1.

Chapter 16 General provisions

476 Amounts payable to chief executive are debts owing to the State

An amount payable by a person to the chief executive under this Act or the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* is a debt owing to the State.

477 Power to require information from local governments

- (1) The chief executive may, by written notice given to a local government, require that the local government give to the chief executive, or to a specified person, information on a particular issue relevant to the discharge of functions or the exercise of powers under this Act or the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.
- (2) The notice must specify a reasonable time within which the notice is to be complied with and may specify the way in which it is to be complied with.
- (3) The local government must comply with the notice.
- (4) However, the local government may appeal to the Minister against the notice and, if the local government appeals, the local government only has to comply with the notice if, and to the extent that, the Minister directs.

477A Power to deal with particular land

- (1) The chief executive may apply under the *Land Act 1994* for the issue of a deed of grant for a part of rail land if the chief executive considers the issue of the deed of grant is necessary—
 - (a) to facilitate development for commercial purposes; or
 - (b) to provide community infrastructure.
- (2) In this section—

community infrastructure means community infrastructure stated in the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, schedule 5.

rail land means non-rail corridor land or rail corridor land that is held under a perpetual lease under the *Land Act 1994*.

478 Conduct of company directors, employees or agents

(1) In this section—

engaging in conduct includes failing to engage in conduct.

representative means—

- (a) in relation to a corporation—an executive officer, employee or agent of the corporation; or
- (b) in relation to an individual—an employee or agent of the individual.

state of mind of a person includes—

- (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose; and
- (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

(2) If, in a proceeding for an offence against this Act, it is necessary to establish the state of mind of a corporation about particular conduct, it is sufficient to show—

- (a) the conduct was engaged in by a representative of the corporation within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority; and
- (b) the representative had the state of mind.

(3) Conduct engaged in on behalf of a corporation by a representative of the corporation within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority is taken, in a proceeding for an offence against this Act, to have been engaged in also by the corporation unless the corporation establishes it took reasonable precautions and exercised proper diligence to avoid the conduct.

(4) If, in a proceeding for an offence against this Act, it is necessary to establish the state of mind of an individual about particular conduct, it is sufficient to show—

- (a) the conduct was engaged in by a representative of the individual within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority; and
 - (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- (5) Conduct engaged in on behalf of an individual by a representative of the individual within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority is taken, in a proceeding for an offence against this Act, to have been engaged in also by the individual unless the individual establishes the individual took reasonable precautions and exercised proper diligence to avoid the conduct.

479 Approval of forms

The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

480 Disposal of fees, penalties etc.

- (1) Fees or other amounts received or recovered under this Act in relation to the operations of a GOC, or a local government under chapter 15, are to be paid to the GOC or local government.
- (2) A penalty received or recovered in relation to the operations of a GOC for an infringement notice offence under the *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999* concerning a vehicle parking or stopping offence under this Act is to be paid to the GOC.
- (3) To remove doubt, it is declared that a penalty received or recovered in relation to the operations of a local government for an offence under a local law authorised by chapter 15 is to be paid to the local government.
- (4) The following amounts are controlled receipts for the purpose of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*—
 - (a) a fee paid to the chief executive under a regulation mentioned in section 459(3) or 466(4)(a);
 - (b) a levy paid to the chief executive under a regulation mentioned in schedule 1, item 21.

- (5) A declared amount received or recovered by the chief executive is to be retained by the chief executive and not paid into the consolidated fund.
- (6) Fees or other amounts under section 466 received or recovered by a manager of a public marine facility are to be retained by the manager and not paid into the consolidated fund.
- (7) All other fees, penalties and other amounts received or recovered under this Act are to be paid to the consolidated fund.
- (8) In this section—
declared amount means any of the following—
 - (a) a fee or charge under section 79(2);
 - (b) a fee under section 459(3);
 - (c) a levy under schedule 1, item 21.

481 No need to prove appointments

In a proceeding for an offence against this Act, there is no need to prove the appointment of a person who is any of the following—

- (a) an authorised person;
- (d) a rail safety officer;
- (e) an authorised person, or officer, appointed under a regulation as an authorised person, or officer, relating to a matter as stated in the regulation.

482 Prosecutions for offences committed while travelling on a railway

- (1) This section applies to an offence against this Act committed by a person while the person was travelling on a railway.
- (2) A complaint for the offence may be heard at a place appointed for holding Magistrates Courts within any of the districts through which the person travelled on the railway.

- (3) This section has effect despite, but does not limit, the *Justices Act 1886*, section 139.

483 Proceedings for offences

- (1) An offence against this Act is a summary offence.
- (2) A proceeding for an offence must start—
- (a) within 1 year after the commission of the offence; or
 - (b) within 6 months after the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 2 years after the commission of the offence.
- (3) A statement in a complaint for an offence against this Act that the matter of the complaint came to the knowledge of the complainant on a stated day is evidence of when the matter came to the complainant's knowledge.

484 Attempts to commit offences

- (1) A person must not attempt to commit an offence against this Act.
- Maximum penalty—half the maximum penalty for committing the offence.
- (2) The Criminal Code, section 4 (Attempts to commit offences) applies to subsection (1).

485 Review of and appeals against decisions

- (1) A person whose interests are affected by a decision (the *original decision*) described in schedule 3 may ask the chief executive to review the decision.
- (2) The person is entitled to receive a statement of reasons for the original decision whether or not the provision of the Act under which the decision is made requires that the person be given a statement of reasons for the decision.
- (3) The *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5, division 2—
- (a) applies to the review; and

- (b) provides—
 - (i) for the procedure for applying for the review and the way it is to be carried out; and
 - (ii) that the original decision may be stayed by the person by applying to the court mentioned in subsection (4).
- (4) Also, after the chief executive confirms or amends the original decision or substitutes another decision, the person may appeal against the confirmed, amended or substituted decision (the *reviewed decision*) to the court stated in schedule 3.
- (5) The *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5, division 3—
 - (a) applies to the appeal; and
 - (b) provides—
 - (i) for the procedure for the appeal and the way it is to be disposed of; and
 - (ii) that the reviewed decision may be stayed by the person by applying to the court mentioned in subsection (4).

486 Application of Freedom of Information Act and Judicial Review Act

- (1) The *Freedom of Information Act 1992* does not apply to a document received or brought into existence by a transport GOC in carrying out its excluded activities.
- (2) The *Judicial Review Act 1991* does not apply to a decision of a transport GOC made in carrying out its excluded activities.
- (3) A regulation may declare the activities of a transport GOC that are taken to be, or are taken not to be, activities conducted on a commercial basis.
- (4) In this section—
commercial activities means activities conducted on a commercial basis.

community service obligations has the same meaning as in the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*.

excluded activities means—

- (a) commercial activities; or
- (b) community service obligations prescribed under a regulation.

transport GOC means a GOC on which functions are conferred under this Act.

487 Altering watercourse to adversely affect transport route

- (1) A person must not, without lawful excuse, alter a watercourse in a way that adversely affects a transport route.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) If the chief executive considers that water from a watercourse has collected or is likely to collect, and obstruct or be likely to obstruct, traffic on a transport route, the chief executive may—

- (a) under section 35, 164 or 298, enter the land on which the watercourse is situated; and
- (b) take the action that the chief executive considers necessary or desirable to reduce or prevent the collection of water.

- (3) Before exercising the powers under subsection (2), the chief executive may, by written notice, require the owner of the land on which the watercourse is situated to take the action that the chief executive considers necessary or desirable to reduce or prevent the collection of water.

- (4) The owner must comply with the notice, unless the owner has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (5) If the owner fails to comply with the notice, the chief executive may exercise the powers mentioned in subsection (2).
- (6) The owner is liable to pay the chief executive the costs incurred because of the exercise of powers.

- (7) This section applies—
- (a) even if the water collected as a result of action that was authorised under an Act; or
 - (b) whether the water collects permanently, temporarily or intermittently.

- (8) In this section—

alter includes damage and interfere with.

chief executive, in relation to a railway, includes a railway manager or operator for whom an accreditation for the railway is in force under chapter 7.

transport route means a busway, railway or road.

488 Altering materials etc.

- (1) A person must not, without lawful excuse, alter any naturally occurring materials, stockpile of material or works on a busway or railway.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not deposit rubbish or abandon goods or materials on a busway or railway other than at places approved by, and under conditions fixed by, the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

alter includes damage, interfere with and remove.

chief executive, in relation to a railway, includes a railway manager or operator for whom an accreditation for the railway is in force under chapter 7.

works means—

- (a) for a busway—
 - (i) ancillary works and encroachments; or
 - (ii) busway transport infrastructure works; or
- (b) for a railway—railway works.

489 Recovery of cost of damage

- (1) This section applies if a person intentionally, recklessly or negligently damages works on a busway or railway.
- (2) The person is liable to pay the chief executive the cost of repairing the damage.
- (3) However, if the damage is caused by the driver of a vehicle whose identity is unknown, or who can not be located, the registered operator of the vehicle is liable for the costs of repairing the damage, unless the vehicle was being used without the registered operator's knowledge or permission.
- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) apply, whether or not the damage constitutes, or is done in connection with, an offence against this Act.
- (5) However, if—
 - (a) a court finds a person guilty of an offence against this Act; and
 - (b) in committing the offence, the person damaged works; the court may, as well as imposing a penalty, order the person to pay an amount towards the cost of repairing the damage.
- (6) In this section—

chief executive, in relation to a railway, includes a railway manager or operator for whom an accreditation for the railway is in force under chapter 7.

registered operator means the person in whose name the vehicle is registered.

repairing includes replacing and reconstructing.

works means—

- (a) for a busway—
 - (i) ancillary works and encroachments; or
 - (ii) busway transport infrastructure works; or
- (b) for a railway—railway works.

490 Regulations

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) A regulation may create offences and prescribe penalties for the offences of not more than 40 penalty units.
- (3) In particular, regulations may be made for the matters specified in schedule 1.
- (4) A regulation may confer functions or powers on a local government or a State government body.

Chapter 17 Savings and transitional provisions, amendments and repeals

Part 1 Savings and transitional provisions about ports

492 Continuation of pt 5, div 2 of Port of Brisbane Authority Act

- (1) The *Port of Brisbane Authority Act 1976*, part 5, division 2 as well as any definitions in the Act relevant to the division, continue to apply to leases for which compensation could be claimed under the division.
- (2) This section has effect despite the repeal of the *Port of Brisbane Authority Act 1976*.
- (3) This section expires on a date to be fixed by regulation.

493 Expiries under this part

If a provision of this part allows a regulation to prescribe an earlier day than the day stated in the provision for the expiry of a section, a regulation may be made prescribing an earlier day than the stated day for part of the section.

Part 2 **General savings and transitional provisions**

Division 1 **Transition of references about roads**

494 **Application of division**

This division applies to references in Acts in existence at its commencement.

495 **Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991 references**

A reference to the *Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991* is, in relation to transport infrastructure or another matter dealt with under this Act, taken to be a reference to this Act.

496 **Main Roads Act 1920 references**

A reference to the *Main Roads Act 1920* may, in relation to transport infrastructure or another matter dealt with under this Act, be taken to be a reference to this Act.

497 **Commissioner of Main Roads references**

A reference to the Commissioner of Main Roads (either as a natural person or corporation sole) is taken to be a reference to the chief executive.

498 **Declared road references**

- (1) A reference to a declared road under the *Main Roads Act 1920* is taken to be a reference to a State-controlled road under this Act.
- (2) A reference to a declared road under the *Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991* is taken to be a reference to a State-controlled road under this Act.

499 Motorway references

A reference to a motorway under the *Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991* is taken to be a reference to a motorway under this Act.

500 Main Roads Fund references

A reference to the Main Roads Fund is taken to be a reference to the funds of the department.

Division 2 Transition of references about railways**501 Application of division**

This division applies to references in Acts (other than this Act) in existence at its commencement.

502 Railways Act 1914 references

A reference to the *Railways Act 1914* is taken to be a reference to this Act.

503 Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991 references

A reference to the *Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991* is taken to be a reference to this Act.

504 Commissioner for railways references

A reference to the commissioner for railways is taken to be a reference to—

- (a) for the commissioner as a corporation sole—Queensland Rail; or
- (b) for the commissioner as an individual—the chief executive of Queensland Rail.

505 Railways Department references

A reference to the Railways Department is taken to be a reference to Queensland Rail.

506 Queensland Railways references

A reference to Queensland Railways is taken to be a reference to Queensland Rail.

Division 3 Transition of references about ports**507 Application of division**

This division applies to references in Acts in existence at its commencement.

508 Harbours Act 1955 and Port of Brisbane Authority Act 1976 references

A reference to the *Harbours Act 1955* or *Port of Brisbane Authority Act 1976* is taken to be a reference to this Act.

509 Harbour board references

- (1) A reference to a harbour board is taken to be a reference to a port authority under this Act.
- (2) A reference to the Port of Brisbane Authority is taken to be a reference to the Port of Brisbane Corporation.

510 Harbour references

A reference to a harbour is taken to be a reference to a port under this Act.

511 Harbours Corporation and Harbours Trust references

- (1) A reference to the Harbours Corporation or Harbours Trust is taken to be a reference to—

- (a) for a port to which subsection (2) applies—the Ports Corporation of Queensland; or
 - (b) in any other case—the State.
- (2) This subsection applies to the following ports—
- Abbot Point
 - Burketown
 - Cape Flattery
 - Cooktown
 - Hay Point
 - Innisfail
 - Karumba
 - Lucinda
 - Margaret Bay
 - Maryborough
 - Port Kennedy
 - Quintell Beach
 - St Lawrence
 - Weipa.

512 Gold Coast Waterways Authority references

A reference to the Gold Coast Waterways Authority is taken to be a reference to the State.

Chapter 18 Further transitional provisions

Part 1 Transitional provisions for the Integrated Planning Act 1997

513 Continuing application of previous provisions to non-IDAS applications

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a local government would have had to apply under section 42 for the approval of a subdivision, rezoning or development of land (the *work*) under the section as in force immediately before its amendment by the *Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1999*; and
 - (b) a development approval for the same work is not required under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.
- (2) Sections 42 and 44 and schedule 3, as in force immediately before their amendment by the *Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1999*, apply to the work.

514 Applications for approval of subdivisions, rezoning or development

If an approval was applied for under section 42(1)(a)(i), as in force immediately before its amendment by the *Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1999*, processing of the application and all matters incidental to the processing, including any review or appeal made in relation to a decision about the application, must proceed as if that Act had not been enacted.

517 Transitional—previous decisions about access

- (1) A decision under repealed section 52¹³ in force immediately before the commencement of this section (a *previous decision*) is taken, from the commencement, with necessary changes, to be a decision under section 62(1).
- (2) A decision prohibiting or limiting access to a State-controlled road in force immediately before the commencement of repealed section 52, to the extent not inconsistent with a decision under the repealed section 52 in force immediately before the commencement of this section, (a *previous decision*) is taken from the commencement, with necessary changes, to be a decision under section 62(1).
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1) or (2)—
 - (a) a location at which access was permitted under the previous decision is taken to be a permitted road access location; and
 - (b) means of access, under the previous decision, that are physical works are taken to be road access works.

518 Transitional—ancillary works and encroachments

- (1) A reference in a gazette notice to an approval or contract under section 50, published, given or made before the commencement of this section, is taken to be a reference to road access works.
- (2) Anything that, immediately before the commencement of this section was a means of access constructed, maintained or operated under an approval, requirements or a contract under section 50, is taken from the commencement, for sections 72 to 74, to be road access works relating to a permitted road access location under a decision under section 62(1).

519 Transitional—wharf or other harbour work

- (1) This section applies if management and control of a wharf or other harbour work was vested in a person under the repealed

13 Repealed section 52 (Management of access between individual properties and State-controlled roads)

Harbours Act 1955, section 140¹⁴ immediately before the commencement of this section.

- (2) From the commencement, the person is taken to be appointed under section 459 as the manager of the public marine facility constituted by the harbour work (*the facility*).
- (3) A provision of a by-law under the *Local Government Act 1936*, or local law, about the facility that was in force immediately before the commencement continues in force from the commencement until the manager makes a local law under section 462 that replaces, or is inconsistent with, the provision.
- (4) A resolution of the board of a port authority about the facility that was in force immediately before the commencement continues in force from the commencement until the port authority takes action under section 463 that replaces, or is inconsistent with, the resolution.
- (5) Despite subsections (3) and (4), an amount that immediately before the commencement was fixed under section 140(4A) of the repealed *Harbours Act 1955* in relation to the facility continues to be fixed from the commencement until a fee is imposed, under section 466 for the facility for any matter.
- (6) A right, permit or license granted under any of the following by-laws, that was in force immediately before the commencement, is taken from the commencement to be an approval granted by the chief executive as manager of the facility—
 - *Bowen Harbour Board By-law 1977*, by-laws 1, 2, 9 and 10
 - *Mooloolaba Boat Harbour By-law 1976*
 - *Roslyn Bay Boat Harbour By-law 1980*
 - *Snapper Creek and Urangan Boat Harbours By-law 1976*.

14 Repealed *Harbours Act 1955*, section 140 (Management of government wharf may be vested in harbour board, etc.)

Part 3

Transitional provisions for the Transport Infrastructure and Another Act Amendment Act 2003

520 Application of part

This part applies in addition to the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, part 6.

521 Definitions for pt 3

In this part—

commencement means commencement of this section.

continuing accredited person means a person who was an accredited person for chapter 7 immediately before the commencement.

previous, in relation to a numbered provision, means the provision of this Act as that provision existed immediately before the commencement.

522 Inclusion of s 120

The inclusion of section 120 does not affect or limit the interpretation of this Act in relation to a matter arising before the commencement.

523 Approved safety management system for person who is accredited at commencement

- (1) This section applies to the safety management system that the chief executive considered appropriate at the time of considering the application for accreditation of a continuing accredited person, as that system was in force immediately before the commencement.
- (2) The safety management system is the approved safety management system for a railway managed, or for the operation of rolling stock on a railway, by the continuing accredited person.

- (3) For section 135, the anniversary day for a continuing accredited person is the day the person was accredited under the Act as in force at any time before the commencement.

524 Certificate of accreditation given before commencement

- (1) If a document about a continuing accredited person's accreditation was issued to the person under this Act before the commencement and it purported to be a certificate of accreditation, the document is the person's certificate of accreditation.
- (2) If a document purporting to be a certificate of accreditation was not issued to a continuing accredited person before the commencement, the chief executive must issue a certificate of accreditation to the accredited person before the end of 6 months after the commencement.

525 Annual levy before commencement

- (1) This section applies to a notice under previous section 127(3) given to an accredited person before the commencement.
- (2) After the commencement, the notice is a notice under section 127(3) and is not invalid only because it does not comply with that subsection.

526 Accreditation conditions

- (1) This section applies to an accreditation under previous section 128 as the accreditation exists immediately before the commencement.
- (2) The accreditation continues to be subject to the conditions to which the accreditation was subject immediately before the commencement.
- (3) Subsection (2) is subject to an express provision of this Act or a regulation condition.

Example of the application of subsection (2)—

If an accreditation before the commencement contained conditions about the accredited person's financial capacity or public risk insurance arrangements, those conditions may not apply to the extent they are inconsistent with section 137.

527 How to deal with application for amending accreditation conditions made before commencement

- (1) This section applies to an application made under previous section 132 for which the chief executive has not granted, or refused to grant, the amendment before the commencement.
- (2) The application is to be dealt with by the chief executive as—
 - (a) to the extent the application relates to the accredited person's safety management system—an application under section 133; and
 - (b) to the extent the application relates to matters other than the accredited person's safety management system—an application under section 132.

528 Actions to amend accreditation conditions without application or to suspend or cancel accreditation

- (1) This section applies to an accreditation if—
 - (a) the chief executive had given the accredited person a notice under previous section 139 or 140¹⁵ before the commencement; and
 - (b) the proceeding started by the giving of the notice has not been completed before the commencement.
- (2) The proceeding that the notice starts is to be continued and completed under chapter 7, part 3, division 7 as if the notice were a show cause notice under that division.
- (3) If the notice under previous section 140(2) was given at the same time as a notice under previous section 145,¹⁶ the suspension under previous section 145 continues until the proceeding following the giving of the notice is completed under section 159 or 160.

15 Previous section 139 (Amending accreditation conditions without application) or 140 (Suspending or cancelling accreditation)

16 Previous section 145 (Immediate suspension of accreditation)

529 Appeals

- (1) This section applies to a person if, before the commencement, the person may—
 - (a) ask the chief executive to review a decision under section 485(1); or
 - (b) appeal against a reviewed decision under section 485(4).
- (2) The person's rights as mentioned in subsection (1) continue after the commencement subject to any limitations applicable before the commencement.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies whether or not the person has done either of the things mentioned in subsection (1) before the commencement.
- (4) For an application for a review or an appeal by a person to whom this section applies, when either the chief executive or an appeal court is exercising powers under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5, the chief executive or appeal court must exercise those powers as if the right to make the application or appeal arose after the commencement.

530 Declaration about s 521, definition *previous*

It is declared that, for the period starting on 1 December 2003 to immediately before the commencement of this section, the definition *previous* in section 521 is taken to have included 'as that provision existed' instead of 'with that number as in force'.

Part 4 **Transitional provision for the Transport Infrastructure Amendment Act 2004**

531 Statements about derailment

- (1) This section applies to a statement about the derailment made by a relevant employee to a rail safety officer before the commencement of this section.
- (2) The statement (the *primary evidence*) and any information, or document or other thing obtained as a direct or indirect result of the statement (the *derived evidence*) is not admissible in evidence against the employee in any civil or criminal proceeding.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not prevent the primary evidence or derived evidence being admitted in evidence in criminal proceedings about the falsity or misleading nature of the primary evidence.
- (4) Also, subsection (2) has no effect on the use or admissibility of a report in a coronial procedure.
- (5) It is declared that the statement, information, or document or other thing mentioned in subsection (2) is taken to be restricted information for the purposes of chapter 7, part 6.
- (6) In this section—

derailment means the derailment of the tilt train operated by Queensland Rail derailed on or about 16 November 2004 at Berajondo.

relevant employee means an individual involved in the derailment who at the time of the derailment was an employee of a railway operator for the rolling stock involved in the derailment.

Part 5 **Transitional provisions for the Transport Infrastructure and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005**

532 Definitions for pt 5

In this part—

commencement means the commencement of this section.

repealed regulation means—

- (a) the *Transport Infrastructure (Ports) Regulation 1994*; or
- (b) the *Transport Infrastructure (Airport Management) Regulation 1994*.

533 Approvals

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to a written approval—
 - (a) given by a port authority under the *Transport Infrastructure (Ports) Regulation 1994* before commencement, other than a written approval given under section 43, 44 or 45 of the regulation; and
 - (b) in force immediately before commencement.
- (2) The written approval is taken to be an approval granted by the port authority under chapter 8, part 4A after commencement.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies to a written approval (***controlled activity approval***)—
 - (a) given by a port authority under the *Transport Infrastructure (Ports) Regulation 1994*, section 43, 44 or 45, before commencement; and
 - (b) in force immediately before commencement.
- (4) The controlled activity approval—
 - (a) is taken to be an approval granted by the port authority under chapter 8, part 4A; and
 - (b) expires whenever the first of the following happens—

- (i) the end of 6 months after commencement;
 - (ii) the port authority gives a new approval to the person in substitution for the controlled activity approval under this Act.
- (5) For subsection 4(b)(ii), the port authority may give an approval without receiving an application for the approval under section 289C.

534 Proceedings

A proceeding by or against a port authority under a repealed regulation, that has not ended before the commencement, may be continued and finished as if the repealed regulation had not been repealed.

535 Land use plans

- (1) This section applies if, before commencement—
- (a) consultation had started or had been completed in relation to a proposed land use plan or amendment of a land use plan under section 285 as in force immediately before commencement;¹⁷ and
 - (b) the Minister had not approved the proposed land use plan or amendment of the land use plan under section 286 as in force immediately before commencement.¹⁸
- (2) Chapter 8, part 4, division 1, as in force immediately before commencement, continues to apply to the proposed land use plan or amendment of a land use plan despite the enactment of the *Transport Infrastructure and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005*.

17 See section 285 (Consultation on land use plans) as in force immediately before commencement.

18 See section 286 (Approval of land use plans) as in force immediately before commencement.

536 Detained property

- (1) This section applies to property, detained by a port authority under part 4, division 2 of a repealed regulation, which has not been completely dealt with by the port authority under that division before commencement.
- (2) The port authority may continue to deal with the property as if the repealed regulation had not been repealed.

538 Things done under re-enacted provision

- (1) This section applies subject to this part.
- (2) A thing continues to have effect as if the thing had been done under this Act if the thing—
 - (a) expressly or impliedly was authorised to be done under a provision of a repealed regulation; and
 - (b) was in force immediately before the repeal; and
 - (c) can be done under a re-enacted provision.

Examples of things that continue to have effect—

- port notices issued by a port authority
- appointments of authorised officers
- directions given to a person by an authorised officer

- (3) In this section—

re-enacted provision means a provision of a repealed regulation that has been re-enacted, including with changes, as a provision in chapter 8 by the *Transport Infrastructure and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005*.

Part 6 **Transitional provisions for the Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2005**

Division 1 **Transitional provision for port authorities**

539 **Port authorities**

- (1) This section applies to a port authority mentioned in schedule 6, definition *port authority*, paragraph (a), (b) or (c), as in force immediately before the commencement of this section.
- (2) On the commencement—
 - (a) the port authority continues in existence as if it had been declared to be a port authority under a regulation under section 274A; and
 - (b) the port or ports that the port authority is prescribed to manage is the port or are the ports the port authority managed immediately before the commencement.

Division 2 **Transitional provisions for busways**

540 **Busway authorisation**

- (1) If, immediately before the commencement, a person was an authorised busway service provider, the person is, on the commencement, taken to be an authorised busway user.
- (2) A reference in an Act or a document to an authorised busway service provider may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to an authorised busway user.

541 **Busway safety officers**

- (1) If, immediately before the commencement, a person was a busway safety officer under section 22 of the regulation the person is, on the commencement, taken to be a busway safety officer appointed under section 346B.

- (2) If, immediately before the commencement, the person held office on conditions stated in an instrument of appointment or signed notice, on the commencement the stated conditions continue to apply to the appointment as if they were stated in an instrument of appointment or a signed notice under section 346C.
- (3) If the person had been issued with an identity card under section 24 of the regulation, on the commencement the identity card is taken to have been issued under section 346D.
- (4) In this section—

commencement means the commencement of this section.

regulation means the *Transport Infrastructure (Busway) Regulation 2002*, as in force immediately before the commencement.

542 Offences

Proceedings for an offence against the *Transport Infrastructure (Busway) Regulation 2002*, section 7, 9 or 29, may be continued, or started, as if the section had not been repealed.

Part 7 Transitional provisions for Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005

543 Transitional provision for toll roads

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, a State-controlled road or part of a State-controlled road, or a franchised road or part of a franchised road, was a toll road under the previous provisions.
- (2) On the commencement—

- (a) the road continues to be a toll road as if it had been declared to be a toll road by gazette notice under section 93; and
 - (b) tolls payable for the use of toll roads under the previous provisions continue to be payable for the use of toll roads as if they had been provided for by gazette notice under section 93; and
 - (c) the types of vehicles liable for tolls for use of the toll road under the previous provisions continue to be liable for tolls for use of the toll road as if they had been provided for by gazette notice under section 93; and
 - (d) the toll set as payable under the previous provisions for each type of vehicle at each toll plaza on the toll road continues to be payable as if it had been provided for by gazette notice under section 93; and
 - (e) the administration charge for a toll set under the previous provisions for chapter 6, part 7 of the Act continues as the administration charge for the toll as if it had been provided for by gazette notice under section 93.
- (3) The Minister may, by gazette notice, provide for a matter mentioned in schedule 5 for a toll road mentioned in subsection (1) as if the toll road were being declared under section 93.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), a gazette notice under that subsection may provide for, or amend, a matter mentioned in subsection (2).
- (5) In this section—

commencement means the commencement of this section.

previous provisions means the *Transport Infrastructure (State-controlled Roads) Regulation 1994*, part 4.

544 Transitional provision for north-south bypass tunnel project

- (1) On the commencement, the north-south bypass tunnel project is taken to be an approved tollway project as if the Minister

had, by written notice given to Brisbane City Council, given approval under section 105C(2).

- (2) Without limiting subsection (1)—
- (a) the approval of the tollway project is taken, for section 105F, to have started on the day on which the memorandum of understanding was entered into; and
 - (b) a condition to which the north-south bypass tunnel project is subject, immediately before the commencement, including, for example, under the memorandum of understanding, is taken to be a condition to which the approval is subject under section 105C(4); and
 - (c) the approval of the north-south bypass tunnel project may be amended under section 105E.
- (3) In this section—

commencement means the commencement of this section.

memorandum of understanding means the document titled ‘Memorandum of Understanding—North-South Bypass Tunnel Project’ entered into between the State of Queensland and Brisbane City Council and dated 28 February 2005.

north-south bypass tunnel project means the project described in the document titled ‘North-South Bypass Tunnel Draft Environmental Impact Statement’ prepared under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* by Sinclair Knight Merz Pty Ltd and Connell Wagner Pty Ltd and dated February 2005.¹⁹

¹⁹ A copy of the document may be obtained at the Brisbane City Council’s public office or through the Council’s website at <www.brisbane.qld.gov.au>.

(3) In this section—

amendment of section 93 means the amendment of section 93 by the *Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2008*, part 3, division 2.

Schedule 1 Subject matter for regulations

section 490

- 1 The conditions of use of motorways or limited access roads, including limitations on access or use, and removal of stationary vehicles.
- 2 Regulation of traffic (including for safety purposes) during construction of road works or busway transport infrastructure works.
- 3 Regulation of animals on State-controlled roads, busways or busway transport infrastructure.
- 4 Camping on State-controlled roads or areas under the chief executive's control.
- 5 Regulation of ancillary works and encroachments.
- 6 Exemptions from regulations.
- 7 Allowing the chief executive to give a fee concession or a full or part refund of a fee or levy.
- 8 Fees, charges, allowances, royalties, costs or expenses to be paid.
- 9 The operation by the chief executive of electronic and other devices for monitoring, recording or controlling the passage of vehicles or the flow of traffic on—
 - (a) State-controlled roads; or
 - (b) roads that are proposed to be State-controlled roads; or
 - (c) franchised roads; or
 - (d) other roads with the agreement of the relevant local government; or
 - (e) busways.
- 10 Regulation of safety issues relating to managing a railway or operating rolling stock on a railway.
- 11 Conditions to which an accreditation is subject.
- 12 Regulation of—

Schedule 1 (continued)

- (a) busway, light rail or miscellaneous transport infrastructure; or
 - (b) busway, light rail or miscellaneous transport infrastructure works; or
 - (c) busways.
- 13 The rights and obligations of persons on a railway or a busway or busway transport infrastructure.
- 14 The removal and disposal of vehicles or property that are abandoned on a busway or busway transport infrastructure or a railway.
- 15 The removal of vehicles parked or property left—
- (a) on a busway or busway transport infrastructure against the chief executive's directions; or
 - (b) on a railway against the directions of an accredited person for the railway.
- 16 The recovery of the costs of doing the things mentioned in sections 14 and 15.
- 17 Alcohol breath tests, drug tests and medical examinations that may be required by a rail safety officer or an authorised person.
- 18 The granting of approvals to licensees under chapter 12.
- 19 Conditions of approvals to licensees under chapter 12.
- 20 The management of public marine facilities by the chief executive, including matters about abandoned property, property moored, left, moved or parked contrary to a notice or direction, the appointment and powers of authorised officers and fees for producing or preparing documents.
- 21 A levy on a person who has a tenure over boat harbour land managed by the chief executive as a contribution towards the dredging and maintenance of public marine transport infrastructure.
- 22 How a levy is to be calculated, the date by which it must be paid, and for the payment of a levy by instalments.

Schedule 1 (continued)

- 23 The suspension or cancellation of an accreditation for non-payment of a levy.
- 24 Protection of, and consequences of damage to, State-owned or State-controlled transport infrastructure, including a State-controlled road, a future State-controlled road and ancillary works and encroachments on them.
- 25 The exemption of vehicles from the payment of tolls on roads.

Schedule 2 Subject matter for waterway transport management plans

section 473

- 1 regulating the mooring and anchoring of watercraft
- 2 regulating the types of water traffic that may use certain waters or certain marine infrastructure
- 3 regulating, when and for how long, watercraft may remain at a place or locality
- 4 regulating living on board watercraft
- 5 regulating recreational activities involving the use of waterways or watercraft, for example, private or commercial skiing, use of personal watercraft, diving, parasailing and sailing
- 6 nuisances caused by the use of watercraft or persons on board watercraft or by cargo or things associated with the use of watercraft or waterways infrastructure
- 7 a levy on marina owners, as a contribution towards dredging and maintenance of public marine transport infrastructure
- 8 the appointment of authorised persons and their powers
- 9 the issue of directions by authorised persons under a waterway transport management plan
- 10 protection of public marine transport infrastructure and recovery of expenses incurred as a result of a contravention of a waterway transport management plan from a person contravening it

Schedule 3 Reviews and appeals

section 485

Section of the Act	Description of decision	Court
33	refusal to approve carrying out of proposed road works	Magistrates
	refusal to approve action interfering with State-controlled road or its operation	Magistrates
	imposition of conditions on approval	Magistrates
34	decision of chief executive about amount of costs incurred	District or Magistrates
37	decision of chief executive about amount of compensation	District or Magistrates
37	decision not to extend time	District or Magistrates
38	decision of chief executive not to contribute to fencing	Magistrates
42(1)	refusal to approve road works or changes	Planning and Environment
42(4) and (6)	imposition of conditions	Planning and Environment
42(8)	decision of chief executive about amount of compensation	District or Magistrates
43(1)	refusal to approve erection of, alteration or operation of sign or device	Planning and Environment
43(3) and (5)	imposition or inclusion of conditions	Planning and Environment
48	decision of chief executive about cost of repair, replacement or reconstruction of damaged work	District or Magistrates
50	refusal of chief executive to approve construction, maintenance, operation or conduct of ancillary work or encroachment	Magistrates

Schedule 3 (continued)

Section of the Act	Description of decision	Court
52(1)	decision to cause ancillary works and encroachments to be altered, relocated, made safe or removed, or to direct that the conduct of ancillary works and encroachments be altered or stop	District or Magistrates
52(2)	decision of chief executive about cost of alteration, making safe or removing ancillary work and encroachments	District or Magistrates
52(4)	decision to alter, relocate, make safe or remove ancillary works and encroachments or that activities are to be altered or to stop	Magistrates
54(1)	decision to declare a limited access road	Planning and Environment
54	policy for limited access road made, replaced or amended	Planning and Environment
62	decision about access between State-controlled road and particular adjacent land	Planning and Environment
73	decision of chief executive about amount of compensation	District or Magistrates
74(2)	decision not to extend time for claim	District or Magistrates
78	requirement by chief executive about public utility plant on State-controlled road	District
82	decision of chief executive about amount of additional expense	District or Magistrates
126	refusal to grant accreditation	District
126	granting accreditation subject to conditions	District
132(2)	refusal to amend accreditation conditions	District or Magistrates
133(2)	refusal to approve a proposed amendment to approved safety management system	District or Magistrates

Schedule 3 (continued)

Section of the Act	Description of decision	Court
136(2)	refusal to approve a proposed safety management system	District or Magistrates
139(2)	decision about a matter relating to rail safety that can not be agreed on by parties	District or Magistrates
144(1)	decision to give a safety direction	District or Magistrates
146(1)	a written direction to do or not to do an act	District or Magistrates
147(1)	telling a person to do or not to do an act	District or Magistrates
158(2)	immediate suspension of accreditation	District or Magistrates
159(2)	direction to apply for amendment of an approved safety management system, or suspension, variation or cancellation of accreditation	District or Magistrates
166(2)	refusal to allow later time to give notice for compensation	Magistrates
167	refusal to approve diversion or construction of watercourse	Magistrates
168(2)	direction requiring works to stop, be altered or not started	District or Magistrates
168(4)	requirement to alter, demolish or take away works	District or Magistrates
168(6)	decision to alter, demolish or take away works	District or Magistrates
168(6)	decision about cost of altering, demolishing or taking away works	District or Magistrates
240B(4)	decision of chief executive to revoke continued unregistered right in non-rail corridor land	Planning and Environment

Schedule 3 (continued)

Section of the Act	Description of decision	Court
240E(8)	decision of chief executive to grant or not grant a right of access across a proposed railway, or impose conditions on a right of access across a proposed railway	Land
240F(3) (b)(i) and (ii)	decision of chief executive to cancel a right of access across a railway or proposed railway, other than by agreement with the relevant railway manager and holder of the right of access	Land
300(3)(b)	refusal to allow later time to give notice for compensation	Magistrates
309(1)	refusal to approve erection of, alteration or operation of sign or device	Planning and Environment
309(3) and (5)	imposition or inclusion of conditions	Planning and Environment
313	refusal of chief executive to approve construction, maintenance, operation or conduct of ancillary work or encroachment	Magistrates
315(1)	decision to cause ancillary works and encroachments to be altered, relocated, made safe or removed, or to direct that the conduct of ancillary works and encroachments be altered or stopped	District or Magistrates
315(2)	decision of chief executive about cost of alteration, making safe or removing ancillary work and encroachments	District or Magistrates
315(4)	decision to alter, relocate, make safe or remove ancillary works and encroachments or that activities are to be altered or to stop	Magistrates
322	requirement by chief executive about public utility plant on busway land	District
327	decision of chief executive about amount of additional expense	District or Magistrates

Schedule 3 (continued)

Section of the Act	Description of decision	Court
351(3)(b)	refusal to allow later time to give notice for compensation	Magistrates
370	requirement by chief executive about public utility plant on light rail land	District
375	decision of chief executive about amount of additional expense	District or Magistrates
388	giving accreditation on conditions	District
388	refusal to give accreditation	District
393(2)	refusal to amend accreditation conditions	District or Magistrates
394(3)	amendment of accreditation conditions	District or Magistrates
394(8)	amendment of accreditation conditions	District or Magistrates
395(3)	suspension or cancellation of accreditation	District or Magistrates
395(6)	immediate cancellation of accreditation	District or Magistrates
396(2)	immediate suspension of accreditation	District or Magistrates
443	refusing to give exemption	Magistrates
447	amendment, suspension or cancellation of approval or exemption	Magistrates
449	immediate suspension of approval or exemption	Magistrates
489	decision of chief executive about cost of repair, replacement or reconstruction of damaged works	District or Magistrates

If this schedule indicates that an appeal may be made to a District Court or to a Magistrates Court, the appeal is to be made to a District Court if the amount involved exceeds \$40000 and to a Magistrates Court in any other case.

Schedule 4 Railway tunnel easements

section 241

Servient land	Easement
Lot 325 CP SL 1633	Easements A and B RP 852852
Lot 408 CP SL 7151	Lots C and D CP 852851
Lot 515 CP SL 6565	Easement G RP 852850
Lot 461 CP SL 3741	Lot H CP 852849
Lot 13 CP B32219	Easement K RP 136379
Lot 1 RP 115152	Easement H RP 115158
Lot 5 SP 115364	Easement A SP 118572
Lot 5 SP 115364	Easement B SP 118573
Lot 5 SP 115364	Easement E SP 118574
Lot 5 SP 115364	Easement F SP 118575
Lot 5 SP 115364	Easement G SP 118576
Lot 5 SP 115364	Easement H SP 118577
Lot 5 SP 115364	Easement K SP 134045
Lot 5 SP 115364	Easement L SP 123675
Lot 2 RP 124155	Easement A RP 852844
Lot 2 RP 124155	Easement B RP 893936
Lot 2 RP 118622	Easement in gross no. 602205520
Lot 2 RP 118622	Easement B RP 852845
Lot 1 RP 152576	Easement in gross no. 602205520
Lot 1 RP 152576	Easement C RP 852845
Lot 2 RP 152576	Easement D RP 852845
Lot 2 RP 85223 and Lot 1 RP 105765	Easement B RP 852848
Lot 21 RP 178644	Easement in gross no. 602106739
Lot 21 RP 178644	Easements A, B and C RP 183623
Lot 1 RP 188351	Easement in gross no. 602505742
Lot 1 RP 117227	Easement A RP 880802
Lot 2 RP 117227	Easement A RP 852848
Lot 1 RP 155774	Easement E RP 852846

Schedule 4 (continued)

Servient land	Easement
Lot 1 RP 197728	Easement F RP 852847
Lot 2 RP 10133	Easement in gross no. 601608083
Lot 2 RP 10133	Easement H RP 852847
Lot 3 RP 10133	Easement in gross no. 601401832
Lot 3 RP 10133	Easement K RP 852847
Lot 13 RP 10122	Easement D RP 852846
Lot 2 RP 60443	Easement C RP 852846
Lot 2 RP 197728	Easement G RP 852847
Lot 13 RP 10124	Easement in gross no. 601539792
Lot 13 RP 10124 and Lot 2 RP 10129	Easement J RP 852847
Lot 12 RP 10124	Easement in gross no. 601544351
Lot 1 RP 196222	Easement in gross no. 602129535
Lot 1 RP 196222	Easement in gross no. 602129536
Lot 9 RP 814964	Easement A RP 852846
Lot 0 BUP 4313 (CMS 10872)	Easement in gross no. 601201902
Lot 0 BUP 4313 (CMS 10872)	Easement B RP 852846
Lots 22 and 23 RP 10122	Easement in gross no. 602279385
Lot 2 RP 888141	Easement in gross no. 601837139
Lot 5 RP 127273	Easement A RP 852853
Lot 0 BUP 9977 (CMS 5362)	Easement B RP 852853
Lot 15 SP 126957	Easements C and D RP 852853
Lot 16 SP 120013	Easements C and E RP 852853
Lot 2 RP 9449	Easement F RP 852854
Lot 1 RP 9449	Easement G RP 852854
Lot 10 SP 120689	Lot B RP 852855
Lot 10 SP 120689	Easement H RP 852853
Lot 10 SP 120689	Lot J RP 852854
Lot 10 SP 120689	Easements M and N RP 885880
Lot 10 SP 120689	Easement in gross no. 601481648
Lot 10 SP 120689	Easement in gross no. 601922003
Lot 10 SP 120689	Easement in gross no. 601922004

Schedule 4 (continued)

Servient land	Easement
Lot 10 SP 120689	Easement in gross no. 601993708
Lot 10 SP 120689	Easement in gross no. 602418143
Lot 8 RP 151540	Easement A RP 852855
Lot 1 RP 202674	Easement in gross no. 601481648
Lot 1 RP 202674	Easement E RP 852855
Lot 0 BUP 105422 (CMS 15376)	Easements C and D RP 852855
Lot 3 RP 9399	Easement A RP 880804
Lot 103 RP 48101	Easement F RP 852855
Lots 67 to 69 RP 46061	Easement in gross no. 602009566
Lots 67 to 69 RP 46061	Easement in gross no. 602009567
Lot 60 RP 46062	Easement A RP 852856
Lot 59 RP 46062	Easement in gross no. 601842947
Lot 59 RP 46062	Easement B RP 852856
Lot 58 RP 46062	Easement C RP 852856
Lots 55 to 57 RP 46062	Easements A, B, and C RP 880805
Lot 54 RP 47036	Easement D RP 852856
Lots 51 and 52 RP 47036	Easement E RP 852856
Lot 1 RP 126496	Easements A and B RP 126496
Lot 2 RP 11632	Easement in gross no. 602230916
Lot 4 RP 11657	Easement in gross no. 602063425
Lot 5 RP 11657	Easement A RP 46641
Lot 6 RP 11657	Easement in gross no. 602443214
Lot 6 RP 11657	Easement in gross no. 602443215
Lot 7 RP 11657	Easement in gross no. 601262452
Lot 7 RP 11657	Easement in gross no. 702217998
Lot 12 RP 11657	Easement in gross no. 602820194
Lots 21 to 26 RP 11653	Easement in gross no. 602464557
Lots 21, 22, 24 and 26 RP 11653	Easement in gross no. 602464558
Lots 27 and 28 RP 11653	Easement in gross no. 602784029
Lot 28 RP 11653	Easement in gross no. 602563205

Schedule 4 (continued)

Servient land

Lot 29 RP 11668

Lot 29 RP 11668

Easement

Easement in gross no. 602784029

Easement in gross no. 602784030

Schedule 5 Tolling matters for toll road or local government tollway

sections 93, 105GA and 105GB

- 1 the types of vehicles liable for tolls for use of a toll road or local government tollway
- 2 the maximum toll payable for use of a toll road or local government tollway for each type of vehicle liable to pay a toll
- 3 the methodology to be used to decide indexed, periodic increases in the maximum toll payable for use of a toll road or local government tollway
- 4 the day the toll becomes payable by each type of vehicle liable to pay a toll for use of a toll road or local government tollway
- 5 the administration charge payable for issuing a notice for, and collecting, an unpaid toll for use of a toll road or local government tollway
- 6 the ways of making payment of the toll liability for use of a toll road or local government tollway, other than payment in cash or by use of the E toll system
- 7 the user administration charge payable for persons making payment of the toll other than in cash or by use of the E toll system
- 8 a description of the arrangements that will be used to allow users of a toll road or local government tollway to satisfy the liability to pay tolls on the toll road or local government tollway and tolls on other toll roads or tollways in the State or another State
- 9 the day the toll stops being payable, or a method to work out the day that the toll stops being payable, by each type of vehicle liable to pay a toll for use of a toll road or local government tollway

**Schedule 5A Other matters for conditions for
local government tollways**

sections 105GA and 105GB

- 1 traffic management by the local government
- 2 management by the local government of the impact of the local government tollway on the road network
- 3 reports from local government about the local government tollway

Schedule 6 Dictionary

section 3

abandoned property, for chapter 8, part 4B, see section 289H.

accepted representations, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

access for—

- (a) chapter 9, part 4, division 6—see section 330; or
- (b) chapter 10, part 4, division 5—see section 378.

accreditation means—

- (a) for a railway—accreditation granted under section 126 as a railway manager or railway operator; or
- (b) for light rail—accreditation given under section 388 as a light rail manager or light rail operator.

accredited person means—

- (a) for chapter 7—a railway manager or operator for whom an accreditation is in force under the chapter; or
- (b) for chapter 10—a light rail manager or operator for a light rail for whom an accreditation is in force under the chapter.

acquire, for chapter 9, part 3 and chapter 10, part 3, includes acquire by gift, exchange or purchase.

administration charge, for a toll, means the administration charge set in relation to non-payment of the toll.

affected person, for chapter 11, see section 402.

airport, for chapter 8, see section 267.

air transport infrastructure includes transport infrastructure relating to aircraft or to the operation of aircraft.

alter includes add to.

amusement railway means a railway that—

- (a) is operated solely within an amusement or theme park—

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (i) that is registered as an amusement device under the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*; and
- (ii) that does not operate on, or across, a road; or
- (b) operates on a track with a gauge of less than 600mm on a place other than a road.

ancillary works and encroachments, for, means—

- (a) the following things—
 - (i) cane railways;
 - (ii) monorails;
 - (iii) bridges, overhead conveyors or other overhead structures;
 - (iv) tunnels;
 - (v) rest area facilities;
 - (vi) monuments or statues;
 - (vii) advertising signs or other advertising devices;
 - (viii) traffic and service signs;
 - (ix) bores, wells, pumps, windmills, water pipes, channels, culverts, viaducts, water tanks or dams;
 - (x) pipes;
 - (xi) tanks;
 - (xii) cables;
 - (xiii) road access works;
 - (xiv) paths or bikeways;
 - (xv) grids or other stock facilities;
 - (xvi) buildings, shelters, awnings or mail boxes;
 - (xvii) poles, lighting, gates or fences;
 - (xviii) pumps and bowsers; or
- (b) any of the following activities—
 - (i) drilling;

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (ii) clearing;
 - (iii) trimming;
 - (iv) slashing;
 - (v) landscaping;
 - (vi) planting;
 - (vii) burning off;
 - (viii) removing trees;
 - (ix) road safety related activities;
 - (x) sporting activities;
 - (xi) camping;
 - (xii) conducting a business (for example, a market);
 - (xiii) moving stock, other than under a stock route travel permit under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*;
 - (xiv) holding meetings; or
- (c) other encroachments declared under a regulation to be ancillary works and encroachments;
- but does not include public utility plant.

approval—

- (a) for chapter 8, part 4A—see section 289B; or
- (b) for chapter 12—see section 415; or
- (c) for chapter 14—means an approval by the chief executive.

approval conditions, for chapter 12, see section 415.

approved form means a form approved by the chief executive under section 479.

approved safety management system, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 122.

approved tollway project, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

Schedule 6 (continued)

associated person for—

- (a) chapter 7, part 2—see section 109; or
- (b) chapter 11—see section 402.

audit program, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

authorised busway user, for chapter 9, part 5, see section 335A.

authorised officer—

- (a) for chapter 8—means a person appointed under section 282K; or
- (b) for a person who is appointed under a regulation as an officer in relation to a matter as stated in the regulation—means a person appointed under the regulation as an officer for the matter.

authorised person means—

- (a) for a person who is appointed under a regulation as an authorised person relating to a matter as stated in the regulation—a person appointed under the regulation as an authorised person for the matter; or
- (b) otherwise—a person who is an authorised person under the *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994*, section 111.

authority, for chapter 7, part 2, see section 109.

busway means—

- (a) a route especially designed and constructed for, and dedicated to, the priority movement of buses for passenger transport purposes; and
- (b) places for the taking on and letting off of bus passengers using the route.

busway common area see section 303A(2).

busway land—

- 1 *Busway land* means land declared to be busway land under chapter 9.

Schedule 6 (continued)

- 2 Additionally, the following apply—
- (a) for chapter 9, part 4, division 4, see section 316;
 - (b) for chapter 9, part 4, division 6, see section 330;
 - (c) for chapter 10, part 4, division 3, see section 364;
 - (d) for chapter 10, part 4, division 5, see section 378.

busway service provider, for chapter 9, part 5, see section 335A.

busway transport infrastructure means each of the following—

- (a) the pavement on which buses run for a busway;
- (b) the stations for operating a busway;
- (c) other facilities necessary for managing or operating a busway, including for example—
 - (i) infrastructure put in place for the busway, including the following—
 - support earthworks
 - cuttings
 - drainage works
 - excavations
 - land fill; and
 - (ii) the following things, if associated with the busway's operation—
 - access or service lanes
 - bridges, including bridges over water
 - busway operation control facilities
 - communication systems
 - depots
 - machinery and other equipment
 - noise barriers

Schedule 6 (continued)

- notice boards, notice markers and signs
 - office buildings
 - passenger interchange facilities between the busway and other modes of transport
 - platforms
 - power and communication cables
 - signalling facilities and equipment
 - survey stations, pegs and marks
 - ticketing equipment
 - tunnels
 - under-busway structures
 - workshops;
- (d) vehicle parking and set down facilities for intending passengers for a busway;
- (e) pedestrian facilities, including paving of footpaths, for a busway;
- (f) other facilities, or commercial or retail outlets or works, for the convenience of passengers and others who may use a busway, including, for example, automatic teller machines, lockers or showers for cyclists and others, newsagents and wheelchair hire or exchange centres;
- (g) landscaping or associated works for a busway.

busway transport infrastructure works means works done for—

- (a) constructing busway transport infrastructure or things associated with busway transport infrastructure; or
- (b) the maintenance of busway transport infrastructure or of things associated with busway transport infrastructure; or
- (c) facilitating the operation of busway transport infrastructure or things associated with busway transport infrastructure.

Schedule 6 (continued)

candidate GOC has the same meaning as in the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*.

cane railway means a tramway or railway—

- (a) operated, entirely or partly, on an access right under the *Sugar Industry Act 1999*, chapter 2, part 4; and
- (b) used, or proposed to be used, to transport sugar cane, sugar or sugar cane by-products; and
- (c) that does not transport passengers or other freight for reward.

carry out road or railway works means do anything on land that is reasonably necessary or desirable for the works, including, for example, temporarily occupy or use the land.

certificate of accreditation, for chapter 7, part 3 and section 524, see section 121.

charge see section 267.

charterer, of an aircraft, for chapter 8, part 3A, does not include a person who hires, as part of the same transaction, the aircraft and the services of a pilot for the aircraft.

civil or criminal proceeding, for chapter 7, part 6, and section 531, see section 213B.

class exemption means an exemption granted to a class of person under section 443(2).

class representative, for a class exemption, means the representative of a class of person who applied for the exemption.

commencement—

- (a) for chapter 18, part 3, see section 521; or
- (b) for chapter 18, part 5, see section 532.

commercial corridor land means old QR land—

- (a) on or within which rail transport infrastructure is situated; and
- (b) notified by the chief executive in the gazette.

Schedule 6 (continued)

compensation notice, for chapter 11, see section 411.

compliance notice, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

construction of busway, light rail, or road transport infrastructure includes each of the following for the infrastructure, to the extent it involves the development of the infrastructure—

- (a) initial construction;
- (b) improvement of its standard;
- (c) realignment;
- (d) widening;
- (e) extension to accommodate the extension of a busway, light rail or road.

continuing accredited person, for chapter 18, part 3, see section 521.

controlled activity, for chapter 8, see section 289B.

convicting a person includes a court finding the person guilty, or the person pleading guilty, whether or not a conviction is recorded.

coordination plan means the transport coordination plan developed under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*.

coronial procedure, for chapter 7, part 6, and section 531, see section 213B.

corporate plan, for chapter 8, see section 267.

dangerous goods means goods prescribed under a regulation to be dangerous goods.

dangerous situation means a situation involving the transportation of dangerous goods by rail that is causing, or is likely to cause, imminent risk of—

- (a) death of, or significant injury to, a person; or
- (b) significant harm to the environment; or
- (c) significant damage to property.

Schedule 6 (continued)

declaration, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

deferred toll amount—

- (a) for chapter 6, part 7, division 3—see section 97; or
- (b) for chapter 6, part 8, division 6, subdivision 3—see section 105ZF.

designated vehicle—

- (a) for chapter 6, part 7—see section 92; or
- (b) for chapter 6, part 8—see section 105B.

development, for chapter 11, see section 402.

disciplinary action, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

dispute matter, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

dispute notice, for chapter 12, see section 415.

draft plan see section 285B.

employee, for section 26 and chapter 7, parts 3, 6 and 8, see section 121.

enter, relating to rolling stock, for chapter 7, part 5, see section 170.

establishment for—

- (a) chapter 9, part 4, division 6—see section 330; or
- (b) chapter 10, part 4, division 5—see section 378.

E toll only pay point means a part of a toll plaza designated by appropriate signs for the exclusive use of vehicles using the E toll system.

E toll system—

- (a) for chapter 6, part 7—see section 92; or
- (b) for chapter 6, part 8—see section 105B.

exemption, for chapter 14, means an exemption under section 443.

exempt vehicle means a vehicle exempted from the payment of tolls on roads under—

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (a) an Act; or
- (b) an Act or law of the Commonwealth; or
- (c) an Act of another State that is prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph.

existing rail corridor land means old QR land—

- (a) on or within which rail transport infrastructure is situated; and
- (b) that is not commercial corridor land.

final notice, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

franchised road means a road to which a road franchise agreement²⁰ applies, and includes facilities identified in the road franchise agreement that are on or adjacent to the road and relate to the operation or servicing of the road or facilities for road users.

franchisee means a person with whom the Minister has entered into a road franchise agreement.

future railway land has the meaning given by section 242.

GOC includes a candidate GOC.

GOC Act entity means—

- (a) a GOC; or
- (b) an entity established under the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*.

government supported transport infrastructure means transport infrastructure that—

- (a) is funded, wholly or partly, by appropriations from the consolidated fund; or
- (b) is funded, wholly or partly, by borrowings made by the Government (other than commercial borrowings made

²⁰ Road franchise agreements are entered into under section 85 (Power to enter into road franchise agreements).

Schedule 6 (continued)

by the Queensland Treasury Corporation acting as an agent); or

- (c) is funded, wholly or partly, by borrowings guaranteed by the Government other than borrowings for commercial investments; or
- (d) is provided by a person on the basis of conditions agreed to by the Government that are intended to support the commercial viability of the infrastructure.

imposed condition, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

in a rail vehicle includes on the vehicle.

incident means an incident that has caused or could have caused—

- (a) property damage; or
- (b) injury to an individual, including death.

individual, for chapter 7, part 6, and section 531, see section 213B.

information notice, for a decision the subject of a written notice given to a person, is a written notice stating that the person may—

- (a) under section 485, ask for the decision to be reviewed and appeal against the reviewed decision; and
- (b) under the *Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994*, part 5, ask for the decision or the reviewed decision to be stayed.

inquiry, for chapter 7, part 6, see section 213B.

insufficient value property, for chapter 8, part 4B, see section 289H.

interference for—

- (a) chapter 9, part 4, division 6—see section 330; or
- (b) chapter 10, part 4, division 5—see section 378.

interfere with a railway means—

- (a) carry out works on the railway; or

Schedule 6 (continued)

(b) otherwise interfere with the railway or its operation.

interim minor amendment, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

intersecting area, for chapter 12, see section 415.

investigation, for chapter 7, part 6, see section 213B.

investigator means—

- (a) other than for chapter 11—a person who holds an authority; or
- (b) for chapter 11—a person who holds an investigator's authority under that chapter.

investigator's authority, for chapter 11, see section 402.

land—

- (a) for chapters 6 and 9 to 12—includes—
 - (i) an interest in land; and
 - (ii) land within the beds and banks of a watercourse or inundated land; and
 - (iii) land beneath the internal waters of Queensland; or
- (b) for chapter 7 includes—
 - (i) a reserve within the meaning of the *Land Act 1994* or a road; and
 - (ii) land within the beds or banks of a watercourse or inundated land; or
- (c) for chapter 7, part 7 and for chapters 9 to 12—includes the airspace above, and the land below, the surface; or
- (d) for chapter 8—see section 267.

leasehold land register means the leasehold land register kept under the *Land Act 1994*, section 276(a).

licensee, for chapter 12, see section 415.

Schedule 6 (continued)

light rail means—

- (a) a route especially designed and constructed for, and wholly or partly dedicated to, the priority movement of light rail vehicles for passenger transport purposes, and
- (b) places for the taking on and letting off of light rail vehicle passengers using the route.

light rail authority, for chapter 10, part 4, division 3, see section 364.

light rail land—

- 1 *Light rail land* means land declared to be light rail land under chapter 10.
- 2 Additionally, the following apply—
 - (a) for chapter 10, part 4, division 3, see section 364;
 - (b) for chapter 10, part 4, division 5, see section 378.

light rail manager, for a light rail, means a person who holds an accreditation under chapter 10, part 5 as the light rail manager for the light rail.

light rail operator, for a light rail, means a person who holds an accreditation under chapter 10, part 5 as a light rail operator for the light rail.

light rail transport infrastructure means each of the following—

- (a) the rails on which light rail vehicles run for a light rail and pavement incorporating the rails;
- (b) the stations for operating a light rail;
- (c) other facilities necessary for managing or operating a light rail, including, for example—
 - (i) works built for the light rail, including the following—
 - cuttings
 - drainage works
 - excavations

Schedule 6 (continued)

- land fill
- track support earthworks; and
- (ii) light rail vehicles that operate on a light rail; and
- (iii) the following things if they are associated with the light rail's operation—
 - access or service lanes
 - bridges, including bridges over water
 - communication systems
 - light rail operation control facilities
 - machinery and other equipment
 - maintenance depots
 - marshalling yards
 - noise barriers
 - notice boards, notice markers and signs
 - office buildings
 - overhead electrical power supply systems and support structures
 - over-track structures
 - passenger interchange facilities between light rail and other modes of transport
 - platforms
 - power and communication cables
 - power supply substations and equipment
 - signalling facilities and equipment
 - survey stations, pegs and marks
 - ticketing equipment
 - tunnels
 - under-track structures
 - workshops;

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (d) vehicle parking and set down facilities for intending passengers for a light rail;
- (e) pedestrian facilities, including paving of footpaths, for a light rail;
- (f) other facilities, or commercial or retail outlets or works, for the convenience of passengers and others who may use a light rail, including, for example, automatic teller machines, lockers or showers for cyclists and others, newsagents and wheelchair hire or exchange centres;
- (g) landscaping or associated works for a light rail.

light rail transport infrastructure works means works done for—

- (a) constructing light rail transport infrastructure or things associated with light rail transport infrastructure; or
- (b) the maintenance of light rail transport infrastructure or of things associated with light rail transport infrastructure; or
- (c) facilitating the operation of light rail transport infrastructure or things associated with light rail transport infrastructure.

light rail vehicle means a type of transport that—

- (a) is intended wholly or mainly for the carriage of passengers or for track maintenance; and
- (b) travels on flanged wheels on parallel rails; and
- (c) is designed to operate in line of sight on road-like areas.

local government franchised road, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

local government franchisee, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

local government road means a road that is under the control of a local government.

local government tollway, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

Schedule 6 (continued)

local government tollway corridor land, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

local government tollway franchise agreement, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105Y.

local government tollway infrastructure, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

local government tollway infrastructure works, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

local government tollway operator, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

maintain includes repair.

maintenance, for chapters 6, 7 and 12, includes—

- (a) rehabilitation; and
- (b) replacement; and
- (c) repair; and
- (d) recurrent servicing; and
- (e) preventive and remedial action; and
- (f) removal; and
- (g) alteration; and
- (h) maintaining systems and services for transport infrastructure.

matter, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

miscellaneous transport infrastructure see section 416.

miscellaneous transport infrastructure works means—

- (a) works done for—
 - (i) constructing miscellaneous transport infrastructure or things associated with miscellaneous transport infrastructure; or
 - (ii) the maintenance of miscellaneous transport infrastructure or of things associated with miscellaneous transport infrastructure; or

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (iii) facilitating the operation of miscellaneous transport infrastructure or things associated with miscellaneous transport infrastructure; or
- (b) works declared under a regulation to be miscellaneous transport infrastructure works.

motorway means a State-controlled road that is declared to be a motorway under section 27 (Declaration of motorways).

new rail corridor land means land that is subleased to a railway manager under section 240.

non-rail corridor land means land leased to the State in perpetuity that was—

- (a) old QR land declared to be non-rail corridor land; or
- (b) rail corridor land for which the sublease previously granted to a railway manager has been surrendered.

notice means a notice, sign or pictograph of any type of material and whether fixed or moveable.

occupier, of land, for chapters 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, means—

- (a) the person in actual occupation of the land; or
- (b) if there is no person in actual occupation—the person entitled to possession of the land;

and, for a watercourse or reserve, includes the person responsible for the care and management of the watercourse or reserve.

old QR land means land (other than an easement in land) that, immediately before the commencement of the *Transport Infrastructure Amendment (Rail) Act 1995*, section 4—

- (a) was held by the previous rail corporation in fee simple; or
- (b) could be granted in fee simple to the previous rail corporation under the *Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991*, section 49(2).

on a railway, road or other land includes over or under the land.

Schedule 6 (continued)

operational licence, for chapter 12, see section 415.

other rail infrastructure means—

- (a) freight centres or depots; or
- (b) maintenance depots; or
- (c) office buildings or housing; or
- (d) rolling stock or other vehicles that operate on a railway;
or
- (e) workshops; or
- (f) any railway track, works or other thing that is part of anything mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e).

owner, of land, includes—

- (a) the lessee or licensee from the State of the land; or
- (b) the person who has lawful control of the land, on trust or otherwise; or
- (c) the person who is entitled to receive the rents and profits of the land.

personal watercraft means a power driven ship that is designed to be operated by a person standing, crouching or kneeling on it or sitting astride it.

place, for chapter 7, part 5, see section 170.

plant includes any of the following—

- (a) a conduit or cable;
- (b) an electrical installation under the *Electricity Act 1994*;
- (c) an overhead conveyor;
- (d) a pipeline;
- (e) a pole;
- (f) a railway, monorail or tramway;
- (g) a telecommunications plant;
- (h) a viaduct or aqueduct;
- (i) a water channel.

Schedule 6 (continued)

port, of a port authority, means a port for which the authority is responsible, and includes an airport for which the authority is responsible.

port area, of a port authority, for chapter 8, see section 267.

port authority—

- (a) means a port authority established under section 268 or a body declared to be a port authority under a regulation under section 274A; but
- (b) does not include a port authority that has been abolished under section 270 or for which the declaration has been revoked under a regulation under section 274A.

port facilities, for chapter 8, see section 267.

port infrastructure includes transport infrastructure relating to ports.

port notice, for chapter 8, see section 282(1).

prescribed time—

- (a) for chapter 6, part 7—see section 92; or
- (b) for chapter 6, part 8—see section 105B.

previous, for chapter 18, part 3, see section 521.

previous rail corporation means Queensland Railways.

proposed action, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

public marine facility means public marine transport infrastructure, including—

- (a) land or waters associated with the infrastructure that are affected by its use; and
- (b) land or waters specified for the infrastructure under a regulation made with the objective of clarifying what are the land or waters associated with the infrastructure that are affected by its use.

Examples—

- 1 an area of land and waters, specified under a regulation, that constitutes a boat harbour

Schedule 6 (continued)

- 2 breakwaters, jetties, landings, mooring piles, pontoons, carparks and land or waters affected by the use of the infrastructure

public marine transport infrastructure means State-owned or State-controlled transport infrastructure relating to Queensland waters, other than port or miscellaneous transport infrastructure.

public place, for chapter 7, part 5, see section 170.

public thoroughfare easement means a public thoroughfare easement under either of the following provisions, if the easement is in favour of the State—

- (a) the *Land Act 1994*, chapter 6, part 4, division 8;
- (b) the *Land Title Act 1994*, part 6, division 4.

public utility plant means plant permitted under another Act or a Commonwealth Act to be on a road.

public utility provider means an entity that owns public utility plant.

quarry material see the *Water Act 2000*, schedule 4.

Queensland Competition Authority means the Queensland Competition Authority established under the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*, section 5.

rail, for chapter 14, includes cableway.

rail corridor land means existing rail corridor land or new rail corridor land.

rail safety officer means a person who is appointed as a rail safety officer under section 171.

rail transport infrastructure means facilities necessary for operating a railway, including—

- (a) railway track and works built for the railway, including, for example—
 - cuttings
 - drainage works
 - excavations

Schedule 6 (continued)

- land fill
 - track support earthworks; and
- (b) any of the following things that are associated with the railway's operation—
- bridges
 - communication systems
 - machinery and other equipment
 - marshalling yards
 - notice boards, notice markers and signs
 - overhead electrical power supply systems
 - over-track structures
 - platforms
 - power and communication cables
 - service roads
 - signalling facilities and equipment
 - stations
 - survey stations, pegs and marks
 - train operation control facilities
 - tunnels
 - under-track structures;

but does not include other rail infrastructure.

rail vehicle, for chapter 14, includes a cableway car.

railway does not include a light rail or light rail transport infrastructure, and for chapter 7, part 3, see also section 121.

railway crossing means a level crossing, bridge or another structure used to cross over or under a railway.

railway manager means—

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (a) for a railway or a proposed railway—the person who is accredited under chapter 7, part 3 as the railway manager for the railway or proposed railway; or
- (b) for rail corridor land—the person who is accredited under chapter 7, part 3 as the railway manager for the railway or proposed railway on, or proposed to be on, the rail corridor land.

railway offence means—

- (a) an offence against a provision of chapter 7, parts 3, 5 or 6; or
- (b) an attempt to commit an offence against a provision mentioned in paragraph (a).

railway operator means a person who operates rolling stock on a railway.

railway provision means a provision of chapter 7, parts 3, 5 or 6.

railway workplace, for chapter 7, part 5, see section 170.

railway works means—

- (a) works for constructing, maintaining, altering or operating a railway or rolling stock, or
- (b) other works declared under a regulation to be railway works.

reasonably means on grounds that are reasonable in all the circumstances.

rectification notice, for chapter 11, see section 411.

registered operator, of a vehicle that has passed through a toll plaza, means a person who, when the vehicle passed through the toll plaza, was the person in whose name the vehicle was registered under a registration Act.

registration Act means—

- (a) the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* or another Act, prescribed under a regulation, dealing with the registration of vehicles; or

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (b) a law of the Commonwealth or another State dealing generally with the registration of vehicles.

regulation condition, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

relevant busway legislation, for chapter 9, part 6, see section 346A.

relevant notice, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

relevant person, for chapter 7, part 6, see section 239AE.

repealed regulation, for chapter 18, part 5, see section 532.

representation period, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

required land, for chapter 12, see section 415.

requirement, of a port notice, for chapter 8, see section 267.

responsible entity, for chapter 12, see section 415.

restricted information, for chapter 7, part 6, see section 213B.

reviewed decision see section 485.

revocation notice, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

road—

- (a) for chapter 9, part 3, has the meaning given in section 301; and
- (b) for chapter 10, part 3, has the meaning given in section 352; and
- (c) does not include an area or thing that is busway land, busway transport infrastructure, light rail land or light rail transport infrastructure; and
- (ca) does not include a public thoroughfare easement; and
- (d) subject to paragraphs (a) to (c), means—
- (i) an area of land dedicated to public use as a road; or
- (ii) an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as 1 of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles; or
- (iii) a bridge, culvert, ferry, ford, tunnel or viaduct; or

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (iv) a pedestrian or bicycle path; or
- (v) a part of an area, bridge, culvert, ferry, ford, tunnel, viaduct or path mentioned in subparagraphs (i) to (iv).

road access works, for, means—

- (a) a physical means of entry or exit for traffic between land and a road; or

Example—

a driveway

- (b) road works providing entry or exit for traffic between works mentioned in paragraph (a) and the part of the road formed or prepared for use by general traffic.

Example—

an acceleration or deceleration lane, or a laneway, lane or track, connecting a driveway of a property adjacent to a road to a lane on the road designed to carry through traffic

road franchise agreement, for chapter 6, see section 85.

road transport infrastructure includes transport infrastructure relating to roads.

road works, for chapter 6, means—

- (a) works done for—
 - (i) constructing roads or things associated with roads; or
 - (ii) maintaining roads or things associated with roads (other than public utility plant); or
 - (iii) facilitating the operation of road transport infrastructure; or
- (b) works declared under a regulation to be road works.

rolling stock means a vehicle, including, for example, a train and light rail vehicle, that operates on a railway or light rail and is used, or is proposed to be used, for either of the following purposes—

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (a) transporting passengers or freight on a railway or light rail track; or
- (b) maintenance work, or other work associated with, a railway or light rail.

safety direction, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

schedule 5 step-in notice, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

schedule 5A step-in notice, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

serious incident means an incident that has caused, or could have caused, significant property damage, serious injury or death.

ship, for chapter 8, see section 267.

show cause notice, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

show cause period, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

signed notice means a written notice signed by the person giving the notice.

State-controlled road means a road or land, or part of a road or land, declared under section 24 to be a State-controlled road, and, for chapter 6, part 5, division 2, subdivision 2, see section 53.

State government body, for chapter 6, means—

- (a) a department or a division, branch or other part of a department; or
- (b) a State instrumentality, agency, authority or entity or a division, branch or other part of a State instrumentality, agency, authority or entity; or
- (c) a GOC;

but does not include a local government.

statement of corporate intent, for chapter 8, see section 267.

statement of proposal see section 285A.

Schedule 6 (continued)

State toll road corridor land means land declared to be State toll road corridor land under section 84A.

strategic port land, for chapter 8, see section 267.

suspend, for chapter 7, part 3, see section 121.

suspension notice, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

tenure, over boat harbour land, means a lease, licence, permit or other authority conferring a right of possession or occupation for the land.

toll plaza means a part of a toll road or local government tollway where facilities are constructed for either or both of the following—

- (a) the collection of tolls from the drivers of vehicles using the toll road or local government tollway;
- (b) the operation of an E toll system for vehicles using the toll road or local government tollway.

toll road, for chapter 6, part 7, see section 92.

toll road operator, for chapter 6, part 7, see section 92.

tollway project, for chapter 6, part 8, see section 105B.

traffic includes the passing back and forth of persons, vehicles and animals.

train means a conveyance or group of connected conveyances that travels on a rail or rails of a railway or sugar tramway.

train controller, for rolling stock, means an individual who is in control of train control signalling and communication for the section of track on which the rolling stock is moving or stationary.

transport dangerous goods includes—

- (a) pack, load and unload the goods, and transfer them to or from a rail vehicle, for their transport; and
- (b) mark packages, and unit loads, containing dangerous goods; and

Schedule 6 (continued)

- (c) placard containers and rail vehicles in which dangerous goods are transported.

transport infrastructure includes—

- (a) air, busway, light rail, miscellaneous, public marine, rail or road transport infrastructure; and
- (b) transport infrastructure relating to ports.

transport purpose includes any purpose for which the Minister is responsible.

user administration charge—

- (a) for chapter 6, part 7—see section 92; or
- (b) for chapter 6, part 8—see section 105B.

valid account, for an E toll system operating for a toll road or local government tollway, means an account that—

- (a) has been established by a person for using the E toll system; and
- (b) is, under the arrangements under which the account was established, available to be operated for using the toll road or local government tollway.

vehicle, see the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.

watercourse includes a lake, spring, stream or swale.

watercraft includes any thing that is water traffic or a device, for example, a sailboard, used for the movement of persons who are on or in water.

water traffic includes a hovercraft and a vehicle, person, aircraft or other craft on or in water.

wild river area see the *Wild Rivers Act 2005*, schedule 2.

wilfully means deliberately or recklessly.

works includes activities.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

	Page
2 Date to which amendments incorporated	500
3 Key	501
4 Table of reprints	501
5 Tables in earlier reprints	503
6 List of legislation	503
7 List of annotations	511
8 List of forms notified or published in the gazette	565
9 Schedule of renumbering	566
10 Information about retrospectivity	596

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 1 October 2008. Future amendments of the Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	15 April 1994	27 April 1994
2	1994 Act No. 32	1 July 1994	26 July 1994
3	1994 Act No. 81	18 November 1994	27 January 1995
4	1995 Act No. 32	1 July 1995	7 July 1995
5	1995 Act No. 57	15 December 1995	1 February 1996
5A	1996 Act No. 13	23 May 1996	3 September 1996
5B	1996 Act No. 74	12 December 1996	25 April 1997
5C	1997 Act No. 9	1 July 1997	15 August 1997
6	1997 Act No. 66	12 December 1997	6 February 1998
6A	1998 Act No. 23	22 May 1998	25 June 1998
7	1998 Act No. 43	27 November 1998	8 January 1999
7A	1999 Act No. 42	4 June 1999	12 November 1999
7B	1999 Act No. 59	1 January 2000	4 February 2000
7C	2000 Act No. 6	1 July 2000	8 September 2000
7D	2000 Act No. 46	25 October 2000	8 November 2000
7E	2000 Act No. 64	1 December 2000	15 December 2000

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
7F	2000 Act No. 64	1 January 2001	12 January 2001
7G	2000 Act No. 64	12 March 2001	23 March 2001
8	2001 Act No. 36	25 June 2001	7 September 2001
8A	2001 Act No. 93	21 December 2001	11 January 2002
8B	2001 Act No. 93	1 March 2002	15 March 2002
8C	2002 Act No. 15	24 June 2002	24 June 2002
Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
8D	2002 Act No. 29	1 October 2002	
8E	2001 Act No. 79	11 October 2002	
8F	2000 Act No. 40 (amd 2001 Act No. 79)	14 October 2002	
8G	2001 Act No. 79 2002 Act No. 15	29 November 2002	
8H	2002 Act No. 71 2002 Act No. 72	13 December 2002	
8I	2002 Act No. 12 (amd 2003 Act No. 19) 2003 Act No. 29	1 July 2003	
8J	2003 Act No. 64	16 October 2003	
8K	2001 Act No. 93	20 October 2003	
8L	2003 Act No. 32	28 November 2003	
9 rv	2003 Act No. 54	1 December 2003	Revision notice issued for R9
9A rv	—	1 January 2004	provs exp 31 December 2003
9B	2004 Act No. 5	13 May 2004	
9C	2004 Act No. 9	20 May 2004	
9D	2004 Act No. 9	1 July 2004	
9E	2004 Act No. 53 2004 Act No. 54	29 November 2004	
9F	2004 Act No. 3	1 January 2005	
9G 2rv	2005 Act No. 22	29 August 2005	
10 2rv	2004 Act No. 40	19 September 2005	Revision notice issued for R10 Revision notice no. 2 issued for R10
10A 2rv	2005 Act No. 49	2 November 2005	
10B 2rv	2005 Act No. 42	2 December 2005	
10C 2rv	2005 Act No. 49	26 January 2006	
10D 2rv	2005 Act No. 67	27 January 2006	
10E 2rv	2005 Act No. 68	6 February 2006	
10F 2rv	2006 Act No. 21	17 May 2006	
10G 2rv	2005 Act No. 49	5 June 2006	
10H rv	—	30 August 2006	prov exp 29 August 2006
10I	2007 Act No. 6	1 June 2007	
10J	2007 Act No. 36	29 August 2007	

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
10K	2007 Act No. 41	21 September 2007	
11	2007 Act No. 43	25 October 2007	
11A	2007 Act No. 58	16 November 2007	
11B	2007 Act No. 19	1 January 2008	
11C	2008 Act No. 31	21 May 2008	
11D	2008 Act No. 32	1 July 2008	
11E	2008 Act No. 46	12 September 2008	
11F	2007 Act No. 10	1 October 2008	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed citations and remade laws	3, 4, 5
Corrected minor errors	3, 4, 5, 10, 11
Renumbered provisions	3, 4, 9

6 List of legislation

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 No. 8

date of assent 7 March 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 132 sch 3 amdts of the Harbours Act 1955 never proclaimed into force and on 1994 No. 32 s 13(1) (as from 1 July 1994)

ss 86, 122, 132 sch 3 amdts of the State Transport (People-movers) Act 1989 and the Urban Public Passenger Transport Act 1984 and sch 3 amdt 5 of the Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991 commenced 7 November 1994 (1994 SL No. 378)

remaining provisions commenced 15 April 1994 (1994 SL No. 128)

amending legislation—

Transport Infrastructure Amendment Act 1994 No. 32

date of assent 30 June 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1994 (see s 2)

Queensland Investment Corporation Amendment Act 1994 No. 38 pts 1, 5

date of assent 14 September 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 October 1994 (see s 2 and 1994 SL No. 341 ss 2, 8)

Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994 No. 43 ss 1–2, 143 sch 3

date of assent 14 September 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

amnds 5–8 commenced 1 July 1994 (see s 2(2))

remaining provisions commenced 7 November 1994 (1994 SL No. 378)

Transport Infrastructure Amendment Act (No. 2) 1994 No. 49

date of assent 14 September 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 18 November 1994 (1994 SL No. 399)

Land Act 1994 No. 81 ss 1–2, 527 sch 5

date of assent 1 December 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1995 (1995 SL No. 185)

Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995 No. 9 ss 1–2, 92 sch 1 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 5 April 1995

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

amending legislation—

Transport Infrastructure Amendment (Rail) Act 1995 No. 32 ss 1–2(1), 23 sch (amends 1995 No. 9 above)

date of assent 14 June 1995

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

Transport Infrastructure Amendment (Rail) Act 1995 No. 32 pts 1–2

date of assent 14 June 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1995 (see s 2(2) and 1995 SL No. 162 ss 2(3), 19)

Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 No. 41 ss 1–2, 105 sch 1

date of assent 9 November 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 February 1996 (1996 SL No. 8)

Transport Planning and Coordination Amendment Act 1995 No. 48 pts 1, 3

date of assent 22 November 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 15 December 1995 (1995 SL No. 365)

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 No. 57 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995

commenced on date of assent

Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Act 1996 No. 13 pts 1, 10

date of assent 23 May 1996

commenced on date of assent

Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Amendment Act 1996 No. 54 ss 1–2, 9 sch

date of assent 20 November 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 June 1997 (1997 SL No. 128)

Transport (Gladstone East End to Harbour Corridor) Act 1996 No. 74 ss 1, 10

date of assent 12 December 1996

commenced on date of assent

**Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997 No. 9 ss 1, 2(1), (4)
pt 23**

date of assent 15 May 1997

s 87(1) commenced 1 July 1997 (see s 2(4))

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

Transport Legislation Amendment Act 1997 No. 66 pts 1, 4

date of assent 1 December 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 12 December 1997 (1997 SL No. 439)

Building and Integrated Planning Amendment Act 1998 No. 13 ss 1, 2(3), 191 sch

date of assent 23 March 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining amdts commenced 30 March 1998 (1998 SL No. 55)

**Government Owned Corporations and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1998 No.
21 ss 1, 2(3), pt 4**

date of assent 1 May 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 22 May 1998 (1998 SL No. 144)

Transport Infrastructure Amendment Act 1998 No. 23

date of assent 14 May 1998

ss 5(1)–(2), 7 commenced on 1 July 1994 (see s 2)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

**Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1998 No. 31 ss 1, 2(5) pt
8**

date of assent 3 September 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 12 October 1998 (1998 SL No. 270)

Transport Legislation Amendment Act 1998 No. 33 ss 1–2 pt 2

date of assent 23 September 1998

ss 1–2, 15 commenced on date of assent

s 9 commenced 31 March 1998 (see s 2(1))

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1998 (see s 2(4))

Transport Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1998 No. 43 s 1 pt 4

date of assent 27 November 1998

commenced on date of assent

Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1999 No. 11 ss 1–2(1) pt 5

date of assent 30 March 1999

ss 1–2, 26, 31–32 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1999 (1999 SL No. 280)

Statutory Instruments and Another Act Amendment Act 1999 No. 24 ss 1, 2(2) sch

date of assent 4 June 1999

commenced on date of assent

Road Transport Reform Act 1999 No. 42 ss 1–2(1), 54(3) sch pt 3

date of assent 2 September 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1999 (see s 2(1))

Sugar Industry Act 1999 No. 51 ss 1, 2(2), 228 sch 1

date of assent 18 November 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2000 (see s 2(2))

Local Government and Other Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1999 No. 59 ss 1, 2(7), pt 11

date of assent 29 November 1999

commenced on date of assent

Local Government and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2000 No. 4 ss 1, 2(4) pt 9

date of assent 16 March 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2000 (2000 SL No. 292)

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 No. 5 ss 1–2, 461 (prev s 373) sch 3

date of assent 23 March 2000

ss 1–2, 461 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(2))

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(1), (3) and 2000 SL No. 174)

Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2000 No. 6 ss 1, 2(2) pt 3

date of assent 20 April 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 25 (to the extent it ins new ch 8B pt 1), 26, 34, 35(2), 35(3) (to the extent it ins ss 19, 20 and 22), 38(2) (to the extent it ins the defs “public marine facility”, “public marine transport infrastructure” and “tenure”) commenced 1 January 2001 (2000 SL No. 338)

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (2000 SL No. 150)

Transport (Busway and Light Rail) Amendment Act 2000 No. 40 pts 1–2 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 13 October 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

pt 2 hdg, ss 3, 12 and 16 commenced 12 March 2001 (2001 SL No. 9)

s 13 (to the extent it ins new s 180A) never proclaimed into force and om 2001 No. 79 s 19(1)

s 13 (to the extent it ins new s 180ZL) never proclaimed into force and om 2001 No. 79 s 19(8)

s 19 (to the extent it ins the def “busway”) commenced 21 December 2001 (2001 SL No. 278)

s 19 (to the extent it om the def “plant”) commenced 14 October 2002 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) (2001 SL No. 183 s 2)) (amdt could not be given effect)

s 19(8) never proclaimed into force and om 2001 No. 79 s 20(2)

remaining provisions commenced 14 October 2002 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) (2001 SL No. 183 s 2))

amending legislation—

Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 79 ss 1, 2(3), pt 5 (amends 2000 No. 40 above)

date of assent 29 November 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 11 October 2002 (2002 SL No. 271)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2000 No. 46 ss 1, 3 sch

date of assent 25 October 2000

commenced on date of assent

Environmental Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2000 No. 64 ss 1, 2(2), pt 6

date of assent 24 November 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2001 (2000 SL No. 350)

Transport Infrastructure and Another Act Amendment Act 2001 No. 36 pts 1–2

date of assent 7 June 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 25 June 2001 (2001 SL No. 78)

Duties Act 2001 No. 71 ss 1–2(1), 551 sch 1

date of assent 13 November 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2002 (2002 SL No. 10)

Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 79 ss 1, 2(3), pt 7 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 29 November 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

pt 7 hdg, ss 24, 27–29, 31–33, 35–36, 38, 41, 42(1) (to the extent it om the def “future railway land”), 42(2) (to the extent it ins the def “future railway land”) and 43 commenced 21 December 2001 (2001 SL No. 279)

ss 25A, 42(4) commenced 24 June 2002 (2002 SL No. 139)

s 30 never proclaimed into force and om 2002 No. 15 s 30 (as from 24 June 2002)

ss 37, 39, 40, 42(1) (except to the extent it om the def “future railway land”), 42(2) (except to the extent it ins the def “future railway land”) and 42(3) commenced 11 October 2002 (2002 SL No. 271)

remaining provisions commenced 29 November 2002 (2002 SL No. 306)

amending legislation—

Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2002 No. 15 ss 1, 2(2), pt 6 (amends 2001 No. 79 above)

date of assent 17 May 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 24 June 2002 (2002 SL No. 140)

Coastal Protection and Management and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 93 ss 1–2, 25(c)

date of assent 10 December 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provision commenced 20 October 2003 (2003 SL No. 202)

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 No. 12 ss 1–2, 329 sch 2 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 24 April 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (2003 SL No. 116)

amending legislation—

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003 No. 19 ss 1, 3 sch (amends 2002 No. 12 above)

date of assent 9 May 2003

commenced on date of assent

Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2002 No. 15 ss 1, 2(2), pt 5

date of assent 17 May 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 23 commenced 29 November 2002 (2002 SL No. 307)

remaining provisions commenced 24 June 2002 (2002 SL No. 140)

Maritime Safety Queensland Act 2002 No. 29 ss 1–2, 16 sch 1

date of assent 6 August 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 October 2002 (2002 SL No. 249)

Transport Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 2002 No. 71 s 1, pt 4

date of assent 13 December 2002

commenced on date of assent

Environmental Legislation Amendment Act 2002 No. 72 s 1, pt 6

date of assent 13 December 2002

commenced on date of assent

Gas Supply Act 2003 No. 29 ss 1–2, ch 8 pt 7

date of assent 23 May 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (2003 SL No. 121)

Queensland Heritage and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 32 pts 1, 7
(amendment by amending legislation below could not be given effect)

date of assent 23 May 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 28 November 2003 (2003 SL No. 267)

amending legislation—

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 No. 8 s 200A(3) sch 2B (amendment of 2003 No. 32 above could not be given effect) (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

amending legislation—

Transport Infrastructure and Another Act Amendment Act 2003 No. 54 ss 1–2, 34, 39 (amends 1994 No. 8 above)

date of assent 18 September 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2003 (2003 SL No. 294)

Transport Infrastructure and Another Act Amendment Act 2003 No. 54 pts 1–2

date of assent 18 September 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2003 (2003 SL No. 294)

Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 64 ss 1, 2(3)(f), pt 10

date of assent 16 October 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent (see s 2(3)(f))

Sugar Industry Reform Act 2004 No. 3 ss 1, 2(3), 37 sch

date of assent 6 May 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2005 (see s 2(3))

Aurukun Associates Agreement Repeal Act 2004 No. 5 ss 1, 8 sch

date of assent 13 May 2004

commenced on date of assent

Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2004 No. 9 pts 1–2, s 3 sch

date of assent 20 May 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

sch commenced 1 July 2004 (2004 SL No. 80)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 2004 No. 40 pts 1, 2

date of assent 27 October 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 19 September 2005 (2005 SL No. 177)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2004 No. 53

date of assent 29 November 2004

commenced on date of assent

Transport Infrastructure Amendment Act 2004 No. 54 ss 1–10

date of assent 29 November 2004
commenced on date of assent

Transport Infrastructure and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005 No. 22 pts 1, 3

date of assent 19 May 2005
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 29 August 2005 (2005 SL No. 184)

Wild Rivers Act 2005 No. 42 ss 1–2, 52 sch 1

date of assent 14 October 2005
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 2 December 2005 (2005 SL No. 287)

Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2005 No. 49 pts 1–2

date of assent 2 November 2005
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
s 4 commenced 26 January 2006 (2006 SL No. 3)
ss 28, 32 (to the extent it ins ss 541–542) commenced 5 June 2006 (2006 SL No. 106)
remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005 No. 67 pts 1, 5

date of assent 8 December 2005
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 27 January 2006 (2006 SL No. 2)

Natural Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005 No. 68 pts 1, 9

date of assent 8 December 2005
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 6 February 2006 (2006 SL No. 6)

Maritime and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2006 No. 21 s 1, pt 5 div 1, s 150(1) sch 1

date of assent 17 May 2006
commenced on date of assent

Transport Legislation and Another Act Amendment Act 2007 No. 6 pts 1, 5, s 19 sch 1

date of assent 28 February 2007
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 June 2007 (2007 SL No. 93)

Government Owned Corporations Amendment Act 2007 No. 10 ss 1–2, 62 sch

date of assent 20 March 2007
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 October 2008 (2008 SL No. 316)

Land and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2007 No. 19 pts 1, 8

date of assent 23 April 2007
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2008 (2007 SL No. 318)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2007 No. 36

date of assent 29 August 2007
 commenced on date of assent

Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007 No. 41 ss 1–2, pt 13

date of assent 11 September 2007
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 21 September 2007 (2007 SL No. 235)

Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2007 No. 43 s 1, pt 3

date of assent 25 October 2007
 commenced on date of assent

South East Queensland Water (Restructuring) Act 2007 No. 58 s 1, pt 3 div 3

date of assent 16 November 2007
 commenced on date of assent

Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2008 No. 31 s 1, pt 3, s 72 sch

date of assent 21 May 2008
 commenced on date of assent

Transport Operations (TransLink Transit Authority) Act 2008 No. 32 ss 1–2, pt 11

date of assent 21 May 2008
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2008 (2008 SL No. 188)

Airport Assets (Restructuring and Disposal) Act 2008 No. 46 ss 1, 2(b), pt 7

date of assent 12 September 2008
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 pt 7 div 3 not yet proclaimed into force (see s 2(6))
 remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

7 List of annotations

This reprint has been renumbered—see schedule of renumbering in endnote 9.

Title amd 2000 No. 6 s 7

Objectives of this Act

s 2 prev s 2 om R4 (see RA s 37)
 pres s 2 amd 1995 No. 32 s 4; 2000 No. 6 s 8; 2000 No. 40 s 4; 2003 No. 54 s 4; 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch; 2008 No. 31 s 72 sch

Definitions—the dictionary

s 3 amd 1994 No. 32 s 4(3); 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 Note—prev s 3 contained definitions for this Act. Definitions are now located in schedule 6 (Dictionary).
 sub 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

Notes in text

s 3A ins 2005 No. 67 s 21

Contents of transport infrastructure strategies

s 6 amd 1995 No. 48 s 10; 2008 No. 32 s 67

Obligations about government supported transport infrastructure

s 9 amd 1995 No. 32 s 5; 2000 No. 6 s 9

Report on giving effect to s 9

s 10 amd 1995 No. 32 s 6; 2000 No. 6 s 10

CHAPTER 4—IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGIES**PART 2—RAIL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS**

pt hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 7

Development of programs

s 14 ins 1995 No. 32 s 7

Consistency with transport infrastructure strategies

s 15 ins 1995 No. 32 s 7

Report on implementation of programs

s 16 ins 1995 No. 32 s 7

Transport GOCs

s 20 amd 1995 No. 32 s 8; 2008 No. 32 s 68

CHAPTER 5—AIR TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

ch hdg ins 2000 No. 6 s 11

Air transport infrastructure funding programs

s 21 ins 2000 No. 6 s 11

Report on implementation of program

prov hdg sub 1995 No. 32 s 9(1)

s 22 prev s 22 amd 1994 No. 49 s 4; 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1; 1995 No. 32 s 9(2)–(3);
2000 No. 6 s 12; 2000 No. 40 s 5; 2002 No. 12 s 329 sch 2 (amdt could not
be given effect)
om 2001 No. 79 s 25
pres s 22 ins 2000 No. 6 s 11

CHAPTER 6—ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE**State-controlled roads on rail corridor land**

s 26 ins 2001 No. 79 s 25A

Prohibition on road works etc. on State-controlled roads

s 33 amd 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

Temporary occupation and use of land

s 35 amd 2005 No. 42 s 52 sch 1

Watercourses and road works

s 39 amd 2005 No. 42 s 52 sch 1

Impact of certain local government decisions on State-controlled roads

s 42 amd 1998 No. 13 s 191 sch; 1999 No. 11 s 27

Effect of decisions of Planning and Environment Court

s 44 amd 1999 No. 11 s 28

PART 5—MANAGEMENT OF STATE-CONTROLLED ROADS**Temporary restrictions on use of State-controlled roads**

s 46 amd 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

Removal of materials etc.

s 47 amd 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1; 2001 No. 79 s 26; 2008 No. 31 s 72 sch

Assessment of impacts on State-controlled roads from certain activitiess 49 ins 2003 No. 64 s 147
 amd 2007 No. 41 s 247**Division 2—Ancillary works and encroachments and roadside facilities****Ancillary works and encroachments**s 50 amd 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1; 1999 No. 42 s 54(3) sch pt 3; 2000 No. 6 s 13;
 2007 No. 41 s 248**Presumptions about advertising notices**

s 51 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

Alteration etc. of ancillary works and encroachments

s 52 amd 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1; 2000 No. 6 s 14

Subdivision 2—Special arrangements about access

sdiv hdg sub 2000 No. 6 s 15

Definitionss 53 def “**approved means of access**” om 2000 No. 6 s 16(1)
 def “**declaration**” ins 2000 No. 6 s 16(2)
 def “**land**” ins 2000 No. 6 s 16(2)
 def “**owner**” ins 2000 No. 6 s 16(2)
 def “**permitted road access locations**” ins 2000 No. 6 s 16(2)
 def “**road access location**” ins 2000 No. 6 s 16(2)**Limited access roads**

s 54 sub 2000 No. 6 s 17

Local government to be consulted on proposed declaration or policy

s 55 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Information in s 54 gazette notice about a declaration

s 56 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Information in s 54 gazette notice about new or replacement policy

s 57 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Amendment of policy for a limited access road in limited circumstances

s 58 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Gazette notices must show location of limited access road

s 59 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Advertisement of gazette notice

s 60 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Offence for limited access roads

s 61 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Management of access between individual properties and State-controlled roadss 62 sub 2000 No. 6 s 17
amd 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch**Chief executive may require additional information from applicant**

s 63 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Decision under s 62(1) may impose construction or financial obligations 64 prev s 64 om 2003 No. 29 s 384
pres s 64 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17**Limitation on new decisions under s 62(1)**

s 65 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Road access works within State-controlled road

s 66 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Notice of decision under s 62(1)

s 67 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Other persons may, by notice, also become bound by a decision under s 62(1)s 68 prev s 68 ins 1994 No. 49 s 5
om 1995 No. 32 s 10
pres s 68 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17**Direction to owner or occupier to apply for permitted road access location**

s 69 ins 2000 No. 6 s 17

Offences about road access locations and road access works, relating to decisions under s 62(1)s 70 amd 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
sub 2000 No. 6 s 17**Chief executive may take steps to prevent or deal with contravention**

s 71 sub 2000 No. 6 s 17

Chief executive may supply or contribute to new access arrangements

s 72 sub 2000 No. 6 s 17

Compensation

s 73 sub 2000 No. 6 s 17

Cases where compensation not payable

s 74 amd 2000 No. 6 s 18; 2008 No. 31 s 72 sch

Conditions in development approval under Integrated Planning Act 1997s 75 prev s 75 om 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 126(1))
pres s 75 ins 2000 No. 6 s 19**Functions**s 76 prev s 76 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
om 1998 No. 21 s 38

Application div 3

s 77 orig s 77 om 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 126(1))
 prev s 77 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 exp 1 July 1996 (see prev s 80)
 pres s 77 ins 2003 No. 29 s 383
 amd 2008 No. 31 s 72 sch

Location

s 78 orig s 78 om 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 126(1))
 prev s 78 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 exp 1 July 1996 (see prev s 80)
 pres s 78 sub 2001 No. 79 s 27

Chief executive's requirements for public utility plant

s 79 orig s 79 om 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 126(1))
 prev s 79 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 exp 1 July 1996 (see prev s 80)
 pres s 79 ins 2001 No. 79 s 27

Expiry of part

s 80 orig s 80 om 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 126(1))
 prev s 80 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 exp 1 July 1996 (see prev s 80)

Liability for damage or expenses

s 82 prev s 82 om 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 126(1))
 pres s 82 amd 2001 No. 79 s 28

PART 6—STATE TOLL ROAD CORRIDOR LAND AND FRANCHISED ROADS

pt hdg ins 1994 No. 49 s 5
 sub 2005 No. 67 s 22

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 22

Objectives of part

s 84 prev s 84 om 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 126(1))
 pres s 84 ins 1994 No. 49 s 5

Division 2—State toll road corridor land

div hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 23

Declaration of land as State toll road corridor land

s 84A ins 2005 No. 67 s 23

State toll road corridor land on rail corridor land

s 84B ins 2005 No. 67 s 23
 amd 2006 No. 21 s 107

Effect on land of State toll road corridor land declaration

s 84C ins 2005 No. 67 s 23
amd 2007 No. 43 s 6

Division 3—Franchised roads

div hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 23

Power to enter into road franchise agreements

s 85 ins 1994 No. 49 s 5
amd 2006 No. 21 s 108

Franchised road on rail corridor land

s 85A ins 2006 No. 21 s 109

Application of Queensland Heritage Act 1992 for development for a franchised road

s 85B ins 2007 No. 58 s 115

Tabling of road franchise agreements

s 86 prev s 86 om 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
pres s 86 ins 1994 No. 49 s 5

Report on operation of part

s 87 ins 1994 No. 49 s 5

Recovery of money

s 88 ins 1994 No. 49 s 5

Rateability of land

s 89 ins 1994 No. 49 s 5
amd 2001 No. 36 s 4

Application of other provisions of this chapter

s 90 ins 1994 No. 49 s 5
amd 2006 No. 21 s 110

Guarantees and undertakings

prov hdg sub 2001 No. 71 s 551 sch 1
s 91 ins 1994 No. 49 s 5
amd 1996 No. 54 s 9 sch; 2001 No. 71 s 551 sch 1

PART 7—TOLL ROADS

pt hdg ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Definitions for pt 7

s 92 prev s 92 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
exp 1 August 1994 (see prev s 92(3))
AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
pres s 92 ins 1994 No. 49 s 5
sub 2001 No. 36 s 5
def “**administration charge**” om 2005 No. 67 s 25(1)
def “**designated vehicle**” amd 2005 No. 67 s 25(3)
def “**E toll only pay point**” om 2005 No. 67 s 25(1)
def “**exempt vehicle**” om 2005 No. 67 s 25(1)

- def “**registered operator**” om 2005 No. 67 s 25(1)
- def “**registration Act**” om 2005 No. 67 s 25(1)
- def “**toll plaza**” om 2005 No. 67 s 25(1)
- def “**toll road**” amd 2005 No. 67 s 25(3)
 - sub 2008 No. 31 s 13
- def “**user administration charge**” ins 2005 No. 67 s 25(2)
 - amd 2006 No. 21 s 111
- def “**valid account**” om 2005 No. 67 s 25(1)

Division 2—Toll roads and toll payment requirements

div hdg ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Tolls

- s 93**
 - prev s 93 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 - exp 1 July 1994 (see prev s 93(3))
 - AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 - pres s 93 ins 2001 No. 36 s 5
 - amd 2005 No. 49 s 4
 - sub 2005 No. 67 s 26
 - amd 2008 No. 31 s 14

Application of Queensland Heritage Act 1992 for development for a toll road

s 93A ins 2007 No. 58 s 116

Liability for toll and user administration charge and satisfying the liability

- prov hdg** amd 2005 No. 67 s 27(1)
- s 94**
 - ins 2001 No. 36 s 5
 - amd 2005 No. 67 s 27(2)–(4); 2006 No. 21 s 112

Using the E toll system

s 95 ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Division 3—Failure to pay toll

div hdg ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Application of div 3

- s 96**
 - ins 2001 No. 36 s 5
 - amd 2006 No. 21 s 113

Definition for div 3

- s 97**
 - ins 2001 No. 36 s 5
 - def “**deferred toll amount**” amd 2005 No. 67 s 28; 2006 No. 21 s 114

Liability for administration charge in addition to unpaid toll

- prov hdg** amd 2006 No. 21 s 115(1)
- s 98**
 - ins 2001 No. 36 s 5
 - sub 2005 No. 67 s 29
 - amd 2006 No. 21 s 115(2)

Notice to vehicle’s registered operator

- s 99**
 - prev s 99 ins 1994 No. 38 s 24
 - om 1995 No. 32 s 13
 - pres s 99 ins 2001 No. 36 s 5
 - amd 2005 No. 67 s 30

Corporation may be taken to be driver of vehicle

s 99A ins 2005 No. 67 s 31

Notice to information holder

s 100 orig s 100 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 exp 1 August 1994 (see orig s 100(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 prev s 100 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
 om 1995 No. 32 s 13
 pres s 100 ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Notice to person identified as driver

s 101 ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Statutory declarations for div 3

s 102 ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Limit on offences

s 103 ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Division 4—Miscellaneous

div hdg ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Confidentiality

s 104 ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

Evidence and procedure

s 105 prev s 105 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 om 2000 No. 6 s 23
 pres s 105 ins 2001 No. 36 s 5

PART 8—LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOLLWAYS

pt hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Objectives of pt 8

s 105A ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Definitions for pt 8

s 105B ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
 def “**compliance notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 116(2)
 def “**declaration**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 116(2)
 def “**designated vehicle**” amd 2006 No. 21 s 116(3)
 def “**final notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 116(2)
 def “**local government franchisee**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 116(2)
 def “**local government tollway**” sub 2006 No. 21 s 116(1)–(2)
 def “**matter**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 116(2)
 def “**relevant notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 116(2)
 def “**revocation notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 116(2)
 def “**schedule 5 step-in notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 116(2)
 def “**schedule 5A step-in notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 116(2)
 def “**suspension notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 116(2)
 def “**user administration charge**” amd 2006 No. 21 s 116(3)

Division 2—Approval of tollway project**div hdg** ins 2005 No. 67 s 32**Approval of tollway project****s 105C** ins 2005 No. 67 s 32**Local government to keep Minister informed****s 105D** ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
om 2006 No. 21 s 117**Minister may amend approval****s 105E** ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
amd 2006 No. 21 s 118**When approval has effect****s 105F** ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
amd 2006 No. 21 s 119**Division 2A—Local government tollway****div hdg** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Subdivision 1—Declaration****sdiv hdg** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Request for declaration****s 105G** ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
sub 2006 No. 21 s 120**Declaration****s 105GA** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Amendment etc. of declaration or conditions at request of local government****s 105GB** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Subdivision 2—Compliance with conditions of declaration****sdiv hdg** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Compliance notice****s 105GC** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Failure to comply with compliance notice if no local government tollway franchise agreement****s 105GD** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Effect of revocation notice or suspension notice****s 105GE** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Failure to comply with compliance notice for schedule 5 condition****s 105GF** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Failure to comply with compliance notice for schedule 5A condition****s 105GG** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Subdivision 3—Appeal****sdiv hdg** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120**Decision by Minister in relation to notice****s 105GH** ins 2006 No. 21 s 120

Appeal against decision

s 105GI ins 2006 No. 21 s 120

Division 3—Local government tollway corridor land

div hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Declaration of land as local government tollway corridor lands 105H ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
amd 2006 No. 21 s 121**Local government tollway corridor land on rail corridor land**

s 105I ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Effect on land of local government tollway corridor land declaration

s 105J ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Relationship with other Acts

s 105K ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Division 4—Public utility plant

div hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

sdiv 1 (s 105L) ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Subdivision 2—Ownership of public utility plant

sdiv 2 (s 105M) ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Subdivision 3—Powers of public utility provider on local government tollway corridor land

sdiv 3 (s 105N) ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Subdivision 4—Obligations of public utility provider

sdiv 4 (ss 105O–105S) ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Subdivision 5—Liability for matters relating to public utility plant

sdiv 5 (ss 105T–105W) ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Subdivision 6—Replacement or reconstruction of public utility plant

sdiv 6 (s 105X) ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Division 5—Franchising local government tollway corridor land

div hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Power to enter into tollway franchise agreementss 105Y ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
amd 2006 No. 21 s 122**Tabling of local government tollway franchise agreements**

s 105Z ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Annual report on operation of parts 105ZA ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
sub 2006 No. 21 s 123**Division 6—Tolling matters**div hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
sub 2006 No. 21 s 124

Subdivision 1—Notice of tolling matters

sdiv hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
sub 2006 No. 21 s 125

Local government to give notice of tolling matters

s 105ZB ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
sub 2006 No. 21 s 125

Subdivision 2—Liability for tolls

sdiv hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Liability for toll and user administration charge and satisfying the liability

s105ZC ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
amd 2006 No. 21 s 150(1) sch 1

Using the E toll system

s105ZD ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Subdivision 3—Failure to pay toll

sdiv hdg ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Application of sdiv 3

s 105ZE ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Definition for sdiv 3

s 105ZF ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
def “deferred toll amount” amd 2006 No. 21 s 126

Liability for administration charge in addition to unpaid toll

prov hdg amd 2006 No. 21 s 127(1)
s 105ZG ins 2005 No. 67 s 32
amd 2006 No. 21 s 127(2)

Subdivision 4—Statutory declarations and limitation on offences

sdiv 4 (ss 105ZL–105ZM) ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Subdivision 5—Confidentiality of personal information

sdiv 5 (s 105ZN) ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Subdivision 6—Evidentiary matters

sdiv 6 (s 105ZO) ins 2005 No. 67 s 32

Division 7—Miscellaneous

div hdg ins 2006 No. 21 s 128

Local government to keep Minister informed

s 105ZOA ins 2006 No. 21 s 128

State not liable for loss relating to local government tollway etc.

s 105ZOB ins 2006 No. 21 s 128

PART 9—PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE EASEMENTS

pt 9 (s 105ZP) ins 2005 No. 68 s 128

CHAPTER 7—RAIL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER MATTERS

ch hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
amd 2003 No. 54 s 5

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

pt hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Ways of achieving objectives

s 106 prev s 106 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
om 2000 No. 6 s 23
pres s 106 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
amd 2003 No. 54 s 6

Scope of chapter

s 107 prev s 107 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
om 2000 No 6 s 23
pres s 107 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
amd 1997 No. 66 s 38; 2000 No. 6 s 20; 2000 No. 40 s 6; 2003 No. 54 s 7

PART 2—INVESTIGATING POTENTIAL RAIL CORRIDOR

pt hdg prev pt 2 hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
om 1998 No. 21 s 38
pres pt 2 hdg ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

Purpose of pt 2

s 108 prev s 108 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
om 2000 No. 6 s 23
pres s 108 ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

Definitions for pt 2

s 109 prev s 109 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
exp 1 July 1994 (see prev s 109(2))
AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
pres s 109 ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

Leases and licences under s 64 of Harbours Act

s 109A ins 1994 No. 43 s 143 sch 3 (retro)
exp 1 October 1994 (see s 109A(2))
AIA s 20A applies (see s 109A(3))

Leases and licences under s 196 of Harbours Act

s 109B ins 1994 No. 43 s 143 sch 3 (retro)
exp 1 October 1994 (see s 109B(2))
AIA s 20A applies (see s 109B(3))

How to apply for a rail feasibility investigator's authority

s 110 prev s 110 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
exp 1 July 1994 (see prev s 110(2))
AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
pres s 110 ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

Additional information for application

- s 111** prev s 111 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 exp 1 October 1994 (see prev s 111(3))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 111 ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

Granting authority

- s 112** ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

Rail feasibility investigator's authority

- s 113** ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

What investigator must do before land is entered for the first time

- s 114** ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

Investigator to issue associated person with identification

- s 115** ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

Pretending to be an investigator etc.

- s 116** ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

Investigator to take care in acting under authority

- s 117** ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

Compensation payable by investigator

- s 118** prev s 118 ins 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 exp 18 May 1995 (see prev s 118(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 126(1))
 pres s 118 ins 1998 No. 43 s 9

PART 3—ACCREDITATION

- pt hdg** prev pt 3 hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 exp 1 July 1996 (see prev s 80)
 pres pt 3 hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Division 1—Introductory

- div hdg** ins 2003 No. 54 s 8

Purposes of pt 3

- s 119** ins 1998 No. 33 s 4 (retro)
 sub 2003 No. 54 s 8

Part does not create civil cause of action

- s 120** ins 2003 No. 54 s 8

Definitions for pt 3

- s 121** ins 2003 No. 54 s 8

Meaning of “approved safety management system”

- s 122** ins 2003 No. 54 s 8

Division 2—Accreditation of railway managers and railway operators

- div hdg** ins 2003 No. 54 s 8

Accreditation of managers and operators

- s 123** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 2003 No. 54 s 9

Applications for accreditation

s 124 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
amd 2003 No. 54 s 10

Additional information for applications

s 125 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Granting accreditation

s 126 prev s 126 ins 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
exp 18 May 1995 (see prev s 126(2))
pres s 126 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
amd 1997 No. 66 s 39; 1998 No. 33 s 5 (retro); 2000 No. 40 s 7; 2003 No. 54
s 11

Permissions to extend roads etc.

s 126H ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
exp 1 July 1995 (see s 126H(3))
AIA s 20A applies (see s 126H(2))

Numbering and renumbering of Act

s 126O ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
om R4 (see RA s 37)

Annual levy

s 127 ins 2000 No. 6 s 21
amd 2003 No. 54 s 12

Accreditation conditions

s 128 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
amd 1998 No. 33 s 6 (retro); 2003 No. 54 s 13

Regulation may prescribe a condition applying to an accreditation

s 129 prev s 129 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
(1), (3)–(4) exp 1 August 1994 (see prev s 129(4))
(1)–(2) exp 20 June 1995 (see prev s 129(2), 1994 SL No. 252 s 53(1) as ins
1995 SL No. 215 s 3)
AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
pres s 129 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
sub 2003 No. 54 s 14

Surrender of accreditation

s 130 prev s 130 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
exp 1 July 1995 (see prev s 130(2))
AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
pres s 130 ins 2003 No. 54 s 14

Accreditation period

s 131 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Numbering and renumbering of Act

s 131A ins 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
om R3 (see RA s 37)

Amendment of imposed conditions**prov hdg** sub 2003 No. 54 s 15(1)**s 132** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

amd 1997 No. 66 s 40; 2000 No. 40 s 8; 2003 No. 54 s 15(2)–(3)

Amendment of approved safety management system**s 133** prev s 133 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

om 2003 No. 32 s 35

pres s 133 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Division 3—Obligations of accredited persons**div hdg** ins 2003 No. 54 s 18**Accredited person must comply with approved safety management system****s 134** ins 2003 No. 54 s 18**Accredited person to review approved safety management system each year and related matters****s 135** prev s 135 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

exp 20 June 1995 (see prev s 135(3), 1994 SL No. 252 s 53(1) as ins 1995 SL No. 215 s 3)

AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))

pres s 135 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Approval of proposed safety management system**s 136** prev s 136 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

amd 1996 No. 74 s 10

om 1998 No. 13 s 191 sch

pres s 136 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Financial capacity or insurance arrangements to meet potential accident liabilities**s 137** ins 2003 No. 54 s 18**Notice of cancellation etc. of agreement mentioned in s 126(3)(d)****s 138** prev s 138 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

om 2002 No. 15 s 23 (retro)

pres s 138 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Division 4—Disputes about or under agreements for access to rail transport infrastructure that relate to rail safety**div hdg** ins 2003 No. 54 s 18**Chief executive may decide matters on request****s 139** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

amd 1997 No. 66 s 41; 2000 No. 40 s 9

sub 2003 No. 54 ss 16, 18

Notice of dispute under agreement for access**s 140** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

amd 1997 No. 66 s 42; 2000 No. 40 s 10

sub 2003 No. 54 ss 16, 18

Helping in a dispute under agreement for access**s 141** ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Notice of proposed safety direction

s 142 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Consideration of representations

s 143 prev s 143 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 exp 1 July 1995 (see prev s 143(4))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 143 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Chief executive's actions after stated period

s 144 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Division 5—Safety directions by rail safety officers

div hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Application of division

s 145 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 1997 No. 66 s 43; 2000 No. 40 s 11
 sub 2003 No. 54 ss 16, 18

Written direction by rail safety officer

s 146 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Spoken direction because written direction is not possible or reasonable

s 147 prev s 147 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 om 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3
 pres s 147 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Direction under s 146(1) or 147(4) must include reasons and be accompanied by information notice

s 148 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Safety directions and relationship with Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995

s 149 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Division 6—Audit regime

div hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Audit program for inspecting activities of accredited person

s 150 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 sub 2003 No. 54 ss 16, 18

When inspections may be carried out during a year

s 151 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Requirement to give information or document for inspection

s 152 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Failure to give information or document for inspection

s 153 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Division 7—Disciplinary action against accredited persons

div hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Happening that may give rise to a belief that a ground for disciplinary action exists

s 154 prev s 154 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
 om 2001 No. 79 s 32
 pres s 154 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 sub 2003 No. 54 ss 16, 18

Grounds for disciplinary action about the accreditation of an accredited person

s 155 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Show cause notice

s 156 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Consideration of representations

s 157 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Immediate suspension of an accreditation

s 158 prev s 158 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 om 1995 No. 32 s 18
 pres s 158 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Action by chief executive

s 159 prev s 159 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 om 1995 No. 32 s 18
 pres s 159 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Decision by chief executive not to take action under s 159

s 160 prev s 160 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 om 1995 No. 32 s 18
 pres s 160 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Division 8—Information about safety issues

div hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

Chief executive may publish safety bulletin

s 161 prev s 161 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 om 1995 No. 32 s 18
 pres s 161 ins 2003 No. 54 s 18

PART 4—RAIL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE POWERS

pt hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Division 1—Railway works

div hdg ins 1998 No. 43 s 10

Application of div 1

s 162 prev s 162 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 om 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 pres s 162 (prev 93A) ins 1998 No. 43 s 10
 renum 2003 No. 54 s 17

Entering land for railway works etc.

s 163 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Entry to land by notice or with approval

s 164 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Care to be taken in carrying out works etc.

s 165 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Compensation for carrying out works etc.

s 166 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Watercoursess 167 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
amd 2005 No. 42 s 52 sch 1**Division 2—Other powers**

div hdg ins 1998 No. 43 s 11

Power to require works to stop

s 168 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Closing railway crossings

s 169 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

PART 5—RAIL SAFETY OFFICERS

pt hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Division 1—Definitions

div 1 (s 170) ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Division 2—Rail safety officers including provisions about appointment

div hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Rail safety officers

s 171 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Appointment conditions and limit on powers

s 172 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Issue of identity card to each rail safety officers 173 prev s 173 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
om 2000 No. 4 s 93
pres s 173 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20**Production or display of identity card**

s 174 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

When rail safety officer ceases to hold office

s 175 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Resignation

s 176 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Return of identity card

s 177 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Division 3—Entry to places by rail safety officers

div hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Power to enter places

s 178 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Procedure for entry with consent

s 179 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Procedure for other entries without warrant

s 180 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Application for warrant

s 181 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Issue of warrant

s 182 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Special warrants

s 183 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Warrants—procedure before entry

s 184 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Division 4—General powers of rail safety officers

div hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

General powers after entering place

s 185 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Procedure before entering or opening rolling stock or vehicle

s 186 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Power to require reasonable help or information

s 187 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Power to stop rolling stock or vehicle that may be entered or opened

s 188 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20
amd 2005 No. 22 s 6

Other powers about rolling stock or vehicles that may be entered

s 189 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Division 5—Seizure

div hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Power to seize evidence if entry without consent or warrant

s 190 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
sub 2003 No. 54 ss 19, 20

Power to seize evidence if entry with consent or warrant

s 191 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Securing seized things

s 192 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Offence to tamper with seized thing

s 193 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Powers to support seizure

s 194 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Rail safety officer may require thing's return

s 195 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Receipt for seized thing

s 196 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Return of seized thing

s 197 prev s 197 om 1997 No. 66 s 51
pres s 197 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Access to seized thing

s 198 prev s 198 om 1997 No. 66 s 51
pres s 198 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Division 6—Forfeiture

div hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Forfeiture by rail safety officer

s 199 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Forfeiture on conviction

s 200 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Dealing with forfeited sample or thing

prov hdg amd 1994 No. 32 s 9(1)
s 201 prev s 201 amd 1994 No. 32 s 9(2); 1994 No. 43 s 143 sch 3
om 2003 No. 54 s 35
pres s 201 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Division 7—Other powers

div hdg ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Power to require name and address

s 202 orig s 202(1) om 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
AIA s 20A applies to orig (1) (see prev s 126(1))
prev s 202(1)–(2) exp 18 November 1995 (see prev s 202(2))
pres s 202 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Failure to give name or address

s 203 prev s 203 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
exp 18 November 1996 (see prev s 203(5))
(1)–(3) AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 203(4))
pres s 203 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Power to require information about contravention

s 204 prev s 204 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
exp 18 November 1996 (see prev s 204(3))
(1) AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 204(2))
pres s 204 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Failure to give information about contravention

s 205 prev s 205 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
exp 18 November 1996 (see prev s 205(2))
pres s 205 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Power to require production of documents

- s 206** prev s 206 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 exp 18 November 1996 (see prev s 206(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 126(1))
 pres s 206 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Failure to produce document

- s 207** prev s 207 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 exp 18 November 1995 (see prev s 207(4))
 pres s 207 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Division 8—Offences relating to rail safety officers

- div hdg** ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

False or misleading statements

- s 208** prev s 208 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 exp 18 November 1996 (see prev s 208(2))
 pres s 208 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

False or misleading documents

- s 209** prev s 209 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 exp 18 November 1996 (see prev s 209(2)–(3))
 pres s 209 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Obstruction of rail safety officer

- s 210** prev s 210 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 exp 18 November 1996 (see prev s 210(3)–(4))
 pres s 210 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Impersonating a rail safety officer

- s 211** prev s 211 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 exp 18 November 1996 (see prev s 211(3))
 pres s 211 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Division 9—Notice of damage and compensation

- div hdg** ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Notice of damage

- s 212** prev s 212 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 exp 18 November 1996 (see prev s 212(2))
 pres s 212 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

Compensation

- s 213** prev s 213 ins 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 exp 18 November 1995 (see prev s 213(5))
 pres s 213 ins 2003 No. 54 s 20

PART 6—RAILWAY INCIDENTS

- pt hdg** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Division 1AA—Preliminary

- div 1AA (ss 213A–213B)** ins 2004 No. 54 s 3

Division 1—Report of railway incident

- div hdg** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Reporting serious incidents

- s 214** prev s 214 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 amd 1997 No. 66 s 52
 exp 30 June 2003 (see prev s 218(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 218(1))
 pres s 214 ins 2003 No. 54 s 21

Request for report or incident details

- s 215** prev s 215 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 amd 2000 No. 40 s 16; 2002 No. 15 s 26 (retro)
 exp 30 June 2003 (see prev s 218(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 218(1))
 pres s 215 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1; 2003 No. 54 s 22

Division 2—Investigation of railway incident

- div hdg** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Investigations by rail safety officer

- prov hdg** amd 2003 No. 54 s 23(1)
s 216 prev s 216 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 exp 30 June 2003 (see prev s 218(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 218(1))
 pres s 216 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 2003 No. 54 s 23(2)–(5); 2004 No. 54 s 4

Power of rail safety officer to investigate incident

- prov hdg** amd 2003 No. 54 s 24(1)
s 217 prev s 217 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 exp 30 June 2003 (see prev s 218(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 218(1))
 pres s 217 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 2000 No. 6 s 22; 2003 No. 54 s 24(2)–(7); 2004 No. 54 s 5

Compensation

- s 218** prev s 218 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 amd 2002 No. 15 s 27 (retro)
 exp 30 June 2003 (see prev s 218(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 218(1))
 pres s 218 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 2003 No. 54 s 25

Division 3—Boards of inquiry

- div hdg** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Subdivision 1—General

- sdiv hdg** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Minister may establish or re-establish boards of inquiry

- s 219** prev s 219 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 exp 1 July 1997 (see prev s 219(6)–(7))
 pres s 219 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Role of board of inquiry

- s 220** prev s 220 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 exp 1 July 2000 (see prev s 220(4))
 pres s 220 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 2004 No. 54 s 6

Conditions of appointment

- s 221** prev s 221 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 amd 2002 No. 15 s 28 (retro)
 exp 30 June 2003 (see prev s 221(4) and 1995 SL No. 342 s 4)
 pres s 221 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Chief executive to arrange for services of staff and financial matters for board of inquiry

- s 222** prev s 222 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 exp 1 July 2000 (see prev s 222(5))
 pres s 222 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 2003 No. 54 s 26

Rail safety officer may exercise powers for board's inquiry

- prov hdg** amd 2003 No. 54 s 27(1)
s 223 prev s 223 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 exp 1 July 2002 (see prev s 223(3))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 223(2))
 pres s 223 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 2003 No. 54 s 27(2)–(3)

Subdivision 2—Conduct of inquiry

- sdiv hdg** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Procedure

- s 224** prev s 224 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 exp 1 July 2002 (see prev s 224(9))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 224(5))
 pres s 224 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Notice of inquiry

- s 225** prev s 225 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 amd 1995 No. 48 s 11
 exp 22 November 1996 (see prev s 225(4))
 pres s 225 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Inquiry to be held in public other than in special circumstances

- s 226** prev s 226 ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
 exp 1 July 1996 (see prev s 226(3))
 pres s 226 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Protection of members, legal representatives and witnesses

- s 227** orig s 227 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1996 No. 13 s 57
 exp 1 July 1997 (see orig s 227(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 prev s 227 ins 1998 No. 23 s 4
 om 2001 No. 79 s 38
 pres s 227 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Record of proceedings to be kept

- s 228** prev s 228 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1996 No. 13 s 57; 1997 No. 9 s 84; 1998 No. 33 s 10 (retro); 1999 No. 24
 s 2(2) sch; 2000 No. 6 s 27
 exp 31 December 2000 (see prev s 228(3))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 228 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Procedural fairness and representation

- s 229** prev s 229 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1996 No. 13 s 57
 exp 1 July 1997 (see prev s 229(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 229 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Board's powers on inquiry

- s 230** prev s 230 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1996 No. 13 s 57
 exp 1 July 1997 (see prev s 230(5))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 230 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Notice to witness

- s 231** prev s 231 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1996 No. 13 s 57
 exp 1 July 1997 (see prev s 231(3))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 231 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Inspection of documents or things

- s 232** prev s 232 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1996 No. 13 s 57; 1997 No. 9 s 85; 1998 No. 33 s 11 (retro); 1999 No. 24
 s 2(2) sch; 2000 No. 6 s 28
 exp 31 December 2000 (see prev s 232(8))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 232 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Inquiry may continue despite court proceedings unless otherwise ordered

prov hdg sub 1998 No. 23 s 5(1) (retro)
s 233 prev s 233 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1994 No. 43 s 143 sch 3 (retro); 1996 No. 13 s 57; 1997 No. 9 s 86; 1998
 No. 23 s 5(2)(retro)–(3); 1998 No. 33 s 12 (retro); 1999 No. 11 s 31; 2000
 No. 64 s 172; 2002 No. 72 s 31
 om 2001 No. 93 s 25(c)
 exp 31 December 2003 (see prev s 233(9)) (exp could not be given effect)
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 233 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Validation of permits issued for Mackay Harbour

s 233A ins 1998 No. 23 s 6
 exp 15 May 1998 (see s 233A(4))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))

Certain persons taken to have permits for Mackay Harbour

s 233B ins 1998 No. 23 s 6
 exp 15 May 1998 (see s 233B(3))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))

Certain persons taken to have had permits for Brisbane River under By-law No. 2, 1994

s 233C ins 1998 No. 23 s 6
 exp 15 May 1998 (see 233C(5))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))

Certain persons taken to have had permits for Brisbane River under Port of Brisbane Sand and Gravel By-law 1992

s 233D ins 1998 No. 23 s 6
 exp 15 May 1998 (see s 233D(4))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))

Certain persons taken to have permits for Brisbane River under Marine Land Dredging By-law 1987

s 233E ins 1998 No. 23 s 6
 exp 15 May 1998 (see s 233E(4))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))

Survey and supervision cost to be retained by Port of Brisbane Corporation

s 233F ins 1998 No. 23 s 6
 exp 15 May 1998 (see s 233F(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))

Offences by witnesses

s 234 prev s 234 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1994 No. 81 s 527 sch 5; 1996 No. 13 s 57
 exp 1 July 1997 (see prev s 234(4))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 234 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Self-incrimination

s 235 prev s 235 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1994 No. 43 s 143 sch 3 (retro); 1996 No. 13 s 57; 1997 No. 9 s 87; 1998
 No. 33 s 13 (retro); 1999 No. 24 s 2(2) sch; 2000 No. 6 s 29
 (3) exp 1 July 1997 (see prev s 235(5A))
 exp 31 December 2000 (see prev s 235(5))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 235 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 2004 No. 54 s 7

False or misleading statements

s 236 prev s 236 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1995 No. 41 s 105 sch 1; 1997 No. 9 s 88; 1998 No. 23 s 7 (retro); 1999
 No. 11 s 32; 1999 No. 59 s 59; 2000 No. 64 s 173; 2002 No. 72 s 32
 om 2001 No. 93 s 25(c)
 exp 31 December 2003 (see prev s 236(8)) (exp could not be given effect)
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 236 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

False, misleading or incomplete documents

s 237 prev s 237 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1996 No. 13 s 56
 exp 31 October 1996 (see prev s 237(4))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 237 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Contempt of board

s 238 prev s 238 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1996 No. 13 s 57
 exp 1 July 1997 (see prev s 238(3))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 238 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Change of membership of board

s 239 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Division 4—Protection of particular information

div 4 (ss 239AA–239AD) ins 2004 No. 54 s 8

Division 5—Relevant persons

div 5 (ss 239AE–239AG) ins 2004 No. 54 s 8

PART 7—LAND FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES

pt hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Definitions for pt 7

s 239AH ins 2007 No. 6 s 20

Effect of resumption of particular interests in land

s 239AI (prev s 239A) ins 2004 No. 9 s 4
 renum 2007 No. 6 s 19 sch 1

Sublease of land to railway managers

- prov hdg** amd 2007 No. 6 s 19 sch 1
s 240 prev s 240 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 amd 1996 No. 13 s 57; 1997 No. 9 s 89; 1998 No. 33 s 14 (retro); 1999 No. 24
 s 2(2) sch; 2000 No. 6 s 30
 exp 30 June 2001 (see prev s 240(2))
 AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))
 pres s 240 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 sub 1997 No. 66 s 44
 amd 1998 No. 33 s 7 (retro); 2005 No. 49 s 5; 2007 No. 6 s 19 sch 1

Registered interests in rail corridor land

- s 240A** ins 2007 No. 6 s 21

Unregistered rights in rail corridor land

- s 240B** ins 2007 No. 6 s 21

Lease of non-rail corridor land to railway manager

- s 240C** ins 2007 No. 6 s 21

Lease of non-rail corridor land to local government or government entity

- s 240D** ins 2007 No. 6 s 21

Access arrangements across proposed railway

- s 240E** ins 2008 No. 31 s 16

Cancellation of right of access

- s 240F** ins 2008 No. 31 s 16

Railway tunnel easements

- s 241** ins 2001 No. 79 s 29

What is “future railway land”

- s 242** ins 2001 No. 79 s 29
 amd 2007 No. 6 s 19 sch 1

Status of railway land

- s 243** prev s 243 (prev s 129 (orig s 90)) renum 1994 No. 32 s 12; 1994 No. 43 s 143
 sch 3
 om R3 (see RA s 40)
 pres s 243 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 1998 No. 33 s 8 (retro); 2005 No. 67 s 33

Existing rail transport infrastructure on land

- s 244** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 1997 No. 66 s 45

Existing buildings on land

- s 245** ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Railway works on corridor land

- s 246** ins 1998 No. 33 s 9 (retro)

Chief executive taken to be owner of rail corridor land and non-rail corridor land for particular circumstances under Integrated Planning Act

s 247 ins 2002 No. 71 s 11
sub 2007 No. 6 s 22

PART 8—GENERAL

pt hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Queensland Rail not a common carrier

s 248 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Railways on particular roads

prov hdg amd 2005 No. 67 s 34(1)

s 249 ins 2002 No. 15 s 24 (retro)
amd 2005 No. 67 s 34(2)–(6); 2006 No. 21 s 129; 2007 No. 6 s 19 sch 1

Altering road levels

s 250 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Maintaining roads crossing railways

s 251 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
amd 1997 No. 66 s 46

No presumption of dedication of roads

s 252 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Extending roads through or over rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land

prov hdg amd 2008 No. 31 s 17(1)

s 253 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
sub 1997 No. 66 s 47
amd 2007 No. 6 s 23; 2008 No. 31 s 17(2)–(13)

Level crossings

s 254 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Interfering with railway

s 255 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
amd 1997 No. 66 s 48; 2003 No. 54 s 28; 2008 No. 31 s 18

Rectifying unauthorised interference

s 256 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Trespassing on railway

s 257 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Impact of particular development on railways

s 258 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
sub 2004 No. 40 s 4

Impact of change of management of local government road on railways

s 258A ins 2004 No. 40 s 4
amd 2007 No. 6 s 24

Guidelines for ss 258–258A

s 258B ins 2004 No. 40 s 4

Fencing new railways

s 259 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Works for existing railways

s 260 orig s 260 ins 1998 No. 33 s 15
 exp 23 September 1998 (see orig s 260(3))
 prev s 260 ins 1998 No. 43 s 23
 exp 27 May 1999 (see prev s 260(3))
 pres s 260 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11

Transfer of obligations for existing railway to new railway manager

s 260A ins 2004 No. 9 s 5; 2007 No. 6 s 19 sch 1

Non-accredited railways

s 261 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 1997 No. 66 s 49; 2003 No. 54 s 29

Application of Land Act 1994

s 262 ins 1995 No. 32 s 11
 amd 2001 No. 79 s 31; 2007 No. 6 s 19 sch 1

Limitation of liability for chief executive and rail safety officers

s 263 ins 2003 No. 54 s 30

Helping in accidents or emergencies

s 264 ins 2003 No. 54 s 30

Delayed passenger services

s 265 ins 2003 No. 54 s 30

Priority for regularly scheduled passenger services in allocating train paths

s 266 ins 2003 No. 54 s 30

CHAPTER 8—PORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER MATTERS

ch hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
 amd 2005 No. 22 s 7

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

pt hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 5

Definitions for chapter

prov hdg sub 1995 No. 32 s 12
 s 267 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
 def “**airport**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 8
 def “**candidate GOC**” om 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 def “**GOC**” om 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 def “**notice**” om 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 def “**port area**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 8
 def “**port facilities**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 8
 def “**requirement**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 8
 def “**vehicle**” om 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1

Meaning of “port facilities”

s 267A ins 2005 No. 22 s 9

PART 1A—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR AIRPORT RESTRUCTURING AND DISPOSAL

pt 1A (ss 267AB–267AD) ins 2008 No. 46 s 133
exp on the day the *Airport Assets (Restructuring and Disposal) Act 2008*, s 134 commences (see s 267AD)

PART 2—ESTABLISHMENT, DECLARATION AND ABOLITION OF PORT AUTHORITIES

pt hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
 sub 2005 No. 49 s 6

Establishment of new port authority

s 268 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5

Port authority is excluded matter for Corporations Act

s 269 ins 2002 No. 15 s 25 (retro)

Abolition of port authority

s 270 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
 amd 2005 No. 49 s 7

Transfer of management of a port

s 271 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
 amd 2005 No. 49 s 8; 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch

Division 3—Transition of references about railways

div hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
 om 1995 No. 32 s 18

Regulation may make transitional arrangements

s 272 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
 amd 2001 No. 71 s 551 sch 1; 2005 No. 49 s 9; 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch; 2008 No. 31 s 72 sch

Management of port by State or local government

s 273 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5

Regulation may define port limits etc.

s 274 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
 amd 2005 No. 49 s 10

Regulation may declare GOC Act entity to be port authority

s 274A ins 2005 No. 49 s 11
 sub 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch

PART 3—FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF PORT AUTHORITIES

pt hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 5

Functions of port authorities

s 275 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
 amd 2002 No. 71 s 12; 2005 No. 22 s 10; 2006 No. 21 s 130

Port services function

s 276 ins 2000 No. 40 s 12
 amd 2002 No. 29 s 16 sch 1

Division 4—General

div hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
om 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

Powers of port authorities subject to Marine Safety Act

s 277 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5

Powers of port authorities

s 278 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
amd 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch

Functions and powers of port authority that is a GOC not limited

s 278A ins 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch

PART 3A—LIABILITY FOR, AND RECOVERY OF, CHARGES AND EXPENSES

pt hdg ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Port authority may impose a charge

s 279 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
amd 1994 No. 43 s 143 sch 3; 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3
sub 2005 No. 22 s 11

Liability for a charge in relation to a ship

s 280 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
sub 2005 No. 22 s 11

Liability for a charge in relation to an aircraft

s 281 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
sub 2005 No. 22 s 11

Liability for a charge in relation to goods

s 281A ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Liability for a charge in relation to passengers

s 281B ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Payment of a charge and interest on an unpaid charge

s 281C ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Liability for movement of ships, aircraft, vehicles, goods or rolling stock

s 281D ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Liability for damage to port authority's port facilities

s 281E ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Security for payment of charges and potential liabilities

s 281F ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

PART 3B—CONTROL OF ACTIVITIES AT PORTS

pt hdg ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Division 1—Port notices

div hdg ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Port authority may control activities by port notice

s 282 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
sub 2005 No. 22 s 11

Port notice—movement or mooring of, or activities on or by, ships

s 282A ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Port notice—aircraft parking

s 282B ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Port notice—movement, handling or storage of goods

s 282C ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Port notice—movement of persons

s 282D ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Port notice—parking or stopping of vehicles

s 282E ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Port notice—movement, stopping or parking of rolling stock

s 282F ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Display or publication of port notices

s 282G ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Port notice may refer to documents held by port authority

s 282H ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Port notices generally

s 282I ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Offence of not complying with a port notice

s 282J ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Division 2—Authorised officers

div 2 (ss 282K–282P) ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Division 3—Directions

div 3 (ss 282Q–282S) ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Division 4—Moving contravening property

div 4 (s 282T) ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Division 5—Other powers and offences

div hdg ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Power to require name and addresss 283 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
sub 2005 No. 22 s 11**Inspection of documents**

s 283A ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Inspection of ships, aircraft, vehicles, rolling stock and goods

s 283B ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Obstructing authorised officer

s 283C ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

False or misleading statement

s 283D ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

False or misleading document

s 283E ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Impersonating an authorised officer

s 283F ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Conduct causing public nuisance

s 283G ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

Interfering with port notices

s 283H ins 2005 No. 22 s 11

PART 4—LAND MANAGEMENT

pt hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 5

Division 1—Strategic port land

div hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 5

Definitions for div 1s 284 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
sub 2005 No. 22 s 12**Land use plans**s 285 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
sub 2005 No. 22 s 12
amd 2006 No. 21 s 131**Statement of proposal for preparation of a land use plan or amendment of a plan**

s 285A ins 2005 No. 22 s 12

Draft plan for preparation of a land use plan or amendment of a plan

s 285B ins 2005 No. 22 s 12

Consultation on statement of proposal or draft plan

s 285C ins 2005 No. 22 s 12

Directions by Minister for amendment of draft plan

s 285D ins 2005 No. 22 s 12

Approval of land use planss 286 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
amd 2005 No. 22 s 13**Strategic port land not subject to planning schemes**s 287 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
amd 1998 No. 13 s 191 sch
sub 1998 No. 31 s 87; 2000 No. 4 s 92**Division 2—General**

div hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 5

Restrictions on dealing in property

s 288 ins 1994 No. 32 s 5

Port marine operational area

s 289 ins 2002 No. 71 s 13

PART 4A—PORT APPROVALS**pt 4A** (ss 289A–289G) ins 2005 No. 22 s 14**PART 4B—DISPOSAL OF ABANDONED PROPERTY****pt 4B** (ss 289H–289N) ins 2005 No. 22 s 14**PART 5—GENERAL****pt hdg** ins 1994 No. 32 s 5**Protection from liability****s 290** ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
amd 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch**Carrying on port activities outside port limits****s 291** ins 1994 No. 32 s 5**Offences****s 292** ins 1994 No. 32 s 5**Payment of charges and interest on unpaid charges****s 293** ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
om 2005 No. 22 s 15**Transitional provisions applying in relation to port authorities that are candidate
GOCs****s 294** ins 1994 No. 32 s 5
amd 1994 No. 43 s 143 sch 3; 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch**Notices at entrances****s 295** ins 1994 No. 32 s 5**CHAPTER 9—BUSWAYS AND BUSWAY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE****ch hdg** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**PART 1—PRELIMINARY****pt hdg** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Ways of achieving busway objectives****s 296** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**PART 2—CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S FUNCTIONS AND POWERS****pt 2** (ss 297–300) ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**PART 3—ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSWAYS****pt hdg** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Definition for pt 3****s 301** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Declaration of land as busway land****s 302** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13
amd 2005 No. 49 s 12; 2008 No. 31 s 20**Effect on land of busway declaration****s 303** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13
amd 2005 No. 49 s 13; 2005 No. 67 s 35

Declaration of common areas for busways and roads

s 303A ins 2005 No. 49 s 14

Effect of declaration of busway common area

s 303B ins 2005 No. 49 s 14

Relationship with Local Government Act 1993, s 901

s 303C ins 2005 No. 49 s 14

Development of busway and busway transport infrastructure

s 304 ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

PART 4—MANAGEMENT OF BUSWAY LAND AND BUSWAY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

pt hdg ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

Division 1—Transport infrastructure interaction

div hdg ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

Altering road levels by a local government

s 305 ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

Watercourses and busway transport infrastructure workss 306 ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(2))
amd 2005 No. 42 s 52 sch 1**Permitted construction by local government of roads over or under busway land**

s 307 ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

Powers of chief executive for busway transport infrastructure works contracts etc.

s 308 ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(3))

Distraction of traffic on busway

s 309 ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(3))

No presumption of dedication of road

s 310 ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

Division 2—Interfering with busway transport infrastructure

div hdg ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

Interfering with busway transport infrastructure

s 311 ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(4))

Rectifying unauthorised interference or works

s 312 ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

Division 3—Ancillary works and encroachments

div 3 (ss 313–315) ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(5))

Division 4—Public utility plant

div 4 (ss 316–328) ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

Division 5—Use of busway land

div hdg ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

Trespass on busway land

s 329 ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(6))

Division 6—Compensation entitlements**div 6** (ss 330–335) ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**PART 5—BUSWAY AUTHORISATION****pt hdg** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
sub 2005 No. 49 s 15**Definitions for pt 5****s 335A** ins 2005 No. 49 s 16**Who may drive on a busway****s 336** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 17**Applying for authorisation as authorised busway user****prov hdg** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 18(1)**s 337** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 18(2)**Considering application for authorisation****s 338** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 19**Authorisation conditions****s 339** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 20**Requiring authorisation conditions to be complied with****s 340** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 21**Authorisation period****s 341** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 22**Amending authorisation conditions on application****s 342** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 23**Amending authorisation conditions without application****s 343** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 24**Suspending or cancelling authorisation****s 344** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 25**Immediate suspension of authorisation****s 345** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 26**Surrender of authorisation****s 346** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13 (amd 2001 No. 79 s 19(7))
amd 2005 No. 49 s 27

PART 6—BUSWAY SAFETY OFFICERS**pt 6 (ss 346A–346ZC)** ins 2005 No. 49 s 28**CHAPTER 10—LIGHT RAIL AND LIGHT RAIL TRANSPORT
INFRASTRUCTURE****ch hdg** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**PART 1—PRELIMINARY****pt hdg** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Ways of achieving light rail objectives****s 347** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**PART 2—CHIEF EXECUTIVE’S FUNCTIONS AND POWERS****pt 2 (ss 348–351)** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**PART 3—ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT RAIL****pt hdg** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Definition for pt 3****s 352** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Declaration of land as light rail land****s 353** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13
amd 2005 No. 49 s 29; 2008 No. 31 s 21**Effect on land of light rail declaration****s 354** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13
amd 2005 No. 49 s 30; 2005 No. 67 s 36**Sublease of lease of light rail land****s 355** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Development of light rail and light rail transport infrastructure****s 356** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**PART 4—MANAGEMENT OF LIGHT RAIL LAND AND LIGHT RAIL
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE****pt hdg** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Division 1—Transport infrastructure interaction****div 1 (ss 357–361)** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Division 2—Interfering with light rail transport infrastructure****div 2 (ss 362–363)** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Division 3—Public utility plant****div 3 (ss 364–376)** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Division 4—Use of light rail land****div 4 (s 377)** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Division 5—Compensation entitlements****div 5 (ss 378–383)** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**PART 5—ACCREDITATION PROVISIONS FOR LIGHT RAIL****pt 5 (ss 384–399)** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13

PART 6—LIGHT RAIL INCIDENTS**pt 6** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**Application of ch 7, pt 6 and other provisions****s 400** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13
amd 2003 No. 54 s 31; 2004 No. 9 s 3 sch**CHAPTER 11—INVESTIGATING POTENTIAL BUSWAY OR LIGHT RAIL****ch 11 (ss 401–414)** ins 2000 No. 40 s 13**CHAPTER 12—MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE****ch hdg** ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1**PART 1—PRELIMINARY****pt hdg** ins 1998 No. 43 s 12**Definitions for ch 12****prov hdg** sub 1998 No. 43 s 13(1)
s 415 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
def “**approval**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 13(3)
def “**approval conditions**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 13(3)
def “**dispute notice**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 13(3)
def “**intersecting area**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 13(3)
def “**licence**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
om 1998 No. 43 s 13(2)
def “**licensee**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
sub 1998 No. 43 s 13(2)–(3)
def “**operational licence**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 13(3)
def “**required land**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
def “**responsible entity**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 13(3)**Meaning of “miscellaneous transport infrastructure”****s 416** ins 1998 No. 43 s 14
amd 2000 No. 6 s 24; 2000 No. 40 s 14; 2005 No. 49 s 31**PART 2—OPERATIONAL LICENCES AND APPROVALS FOR LICENSEES****pt hdg** ins 1998 No. 43 s 15**Division 1—Definitions****div hdg** ins 1998 No. 43 s 15**Definition for pt 2****s 417** ins 1998 No. 43 s 15
amd 2001 No. 79 s 33**Division 2—Granting operational licences****div hdg** ins 1998 No. 43 s 16**Minister may grant operational licence****prov hdg** sub 1998 No. 43 s 17
s 418 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1**Division 3—Approvals for licensees for intersecting areas****div hdg** ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Purpose and scope of div 3

s 419 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Approvals

s 420 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Refusal to grant approval

s 421 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Licensee may apply to Minister if approval not granted

s 422 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Division 4—Conditions for approvals

div hdg ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Approval conditions

s 423 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Notice of approval conditions

s 424 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Division 5—Arbitration of approval conditions

div hdg ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Notice of dispute

s 425 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Appointment of arbitrator

s 426 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Arbitrator's functions

s 427 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Arbitrator's powers

s 428 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Hearing procedures

s 429 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Effect of arbitrator's decisions

s 430 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Division 6—Miscellaneous

div hdg ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Miscellaneous transport infrastructure remains property of licensee

s 431 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Compensation to responsible entity from licensee

s 432 ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

PART 3—AUTHORITIES TO OCCUPY AND USE LAND

pt hdg ins 1998 No. 43 s 18

Temporary use and occupation of land

s 433 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

Notice of entry or permission to enter

s 434 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

Compensation for physical damage from entry etc.

s 435 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

PART 4—POWERS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OVER REQUIRED LAND

pt hdg ins 1998 No. 43 s 19

Chief executive may grant interests in lands 436 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
amd 1998 No. 43 s 20**PART 5—MISCELLANEOUS**

pt hdg ins 1998 No. 43 s 21

Effect of chapter on other Acts

s 437 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

CHAPTER 13—FUNCTION OF QUEENSLAND RAIL

ch hdg ins 1998 No. 21 s 39

Functions 438 ins 1998 No. 21 s 39
amd 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch**CHAPTER 14—TRANSPORTING DANGEROUS GOODS BY RAIL**

ch hdg ins 2001 No. 79 s 34

PART 1—INTRODUCTORY

pt hdg ins 2001 No. 79 s 34

Purposes of ch 14

s 439 ins 2001 No. 79 s 34

Application of ch 14s 440 ins 2001 No. 79 s 34
amd 2003 No. 29 s 385**Ch 14 binds all persons**

s 441 ins 2001 No. 79 s 34

PART 2—REGULATIONS

pt 2 (s 442) ins 2001 No. 79 s 34

PART 3—APPROVALS AND EXEMPTIONS

pt hdg ins 2001 No. 79 s 34

Division 1—Exemptions

div 1 (s 443) ins 2001 No. 79 s 34

Division 2—Amending, suspending or cancelling approval or exemption

div 2 (ss 444–449) ins 2001 No. 79 s 34

PART 4—OFFENCES

pt 4 (ss 450–452) ins 2001 No. 79 s 34

PART 5—RECOVERY OF COSTS AND FORFEITURE**pt hdg** ins 2001 No. 79 s 34**Forfeiture on conviction****s 453** ins 2001 No. 79 s 34**Dealing with forfeited things etc.****s 454** ins 2001 No. 79 s 34**Recovery of costs from convicted person****s 455** ins 2001 No. 79 s 34**Recovery of costs of government action****s 456** ins 2001 No. 79 s 34
amd 2008 No. 31 s 72 sch**PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS****pt 6 (ss 457–458)** ins 2001 No. 79 s 34**CHAPTER 15—PUBLIC MARINE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE****ch hdg** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25**PART 1—PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES****pt hdg** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25**Appointment of manager of public marine facility****s 459** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25**Manager's responsibility for maintenance and injuries etc.****s 460** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25
amd 2008 No. 31 s 72 sch**Management by chief executive****s 461** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25**Management by local government****s 462** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25**Management by port authority****s 463** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25
amd 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch**Management by another person****s 464** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25**Exercise of manager's powers to be consistent with conditions****s 465** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25**Fees****s 466** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25**When manager may resign****s 467** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25**Removal of improvements added by manager****s 468** ins 2000 No. 6 s 25

Regulation prevails over action taken by a manager under this part

s 469 ins 2000 No. 6 s 25

PART 2—MANAGEMENT OF WATERWAYS

pt hdg ins 2000 No. 6 s 25

Object of pt 2

s 470 ins 2000 No. 6 s 25

Functions of chief executive under pt 2

s 471 ins 2000 No. 6 s 25

Waterway transport management plan

s 472 ins 2000 No. 6 s 25

Contents of a waterway transport management plan

s 473 ins 2000 No. 6 s 25

Notice of draft waterway transport management plans 474 ins 2000 No. 6 s 25
amd 2001 No. 79 s 35**Other laws prevail over waterway transport management plan**

s 475 ins 2000 No. 6 s 25

CHAPTER 16—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ch hdg (prev ch 7 hdg) renum 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

Amounts payable to chief executive are debts owing to the State

s 476 sub 1999 No. 11 s 29

Power to require information from local governments

s 477 amd 1999 No. 11 s 30

Power to deal with particular land

s 477A ins 2007 No. 19 s 217

Approval of forms

s 479 ins 1998 No. 43 s 22

Disposal of fees, penalties etc.s 480 amd 1997 No. 66 s 50
sub 2000 No. 6 s 26
amd 2001 No. 79 s 36**No need to prove appointments**s 481 ins 1995 No. 32 s 14
amd 2003 No. 54 s 32; 2004 No. 9 s 3 sch**Prosecutions for offences committed while travelling on a railway**

prov hdg amd 2003 No. 54 s 33

s 482 ins 1995 No. 32 s 14

Proceedings for offencess 483 ins 1994 No. 32 s 6
amd 2007 No. 6 s 25

Attempts to commit offences

s 484 ins 1994 No. 32 s 6

Review of and appeals against decisions

s 485 sub 1997 No. 66 s 51

Application of Freedom of Information Act and Judicial Review Acts 486 ins 1995 No. 32 s 15
amd 2000 No. 46 s 3 sch; 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch**Altering watercourse to adversely affect transport route**

s 487 ins 2001 No. 79 s 37

Altering materials etc.

s 488 ins 2001 No. 79 s 37

Recovery of cost of damage

s 489 ins 2001 No. 79 s 37

Renumbering of Acts 491 ins 2000 No. 40 s 15
sub 2003 No. 54 s 34
exp 31 December 2003 (see s 491(4))**CHAPTER 17—SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS, AMENDMENTS
AND REPEALS**ch hdg (prev ch 8 hdg) amd 1994 No. 32 s 7
renum 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1**PART 1—SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS ABOUT PORTS**pt hdg prev pt 1 hdg amd 1994 No. 32 s 8
om 2003 No. 54 s 35
pres pt 1 hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 10**Continuation of pt 5, div 2 of Port of Brisbane Authority Act**s 492 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
exp on a date to be fixed by regulation (see s 492(3))
AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))**Expiries under this part**s 493 ins 2000 No. 6 s 31
AIA s 20A applies (see prev s 240(1))**PART 2—GENERAL SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**pt hdg prev pt 2 hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
om 2003 No. 54 s 35
pres pt 2 hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 10**Division 1—Transition of references about roads**div hdg prev div 1 hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
exp 30 June 2003 (see orig s 218(2))
pres div 1 hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 10**Application of division**

s 494 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

Transport Infrastructure (Roads) Act 1991 references

s 495 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
amd 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

Main Roads Act 1920 references

s 496 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
sub 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1; 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1

Commissioner of Main Roads references

s 497 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

Declared road references

s 498 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

Motorway references

s 499 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

Main Roads Fund references

s 500 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

Division 2—Transition of references about railways

div hdg prev div 2 hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 16
om 2003 No. 54 s 35
pres div 2 hdg ins 1995 No. 32 s 17

Application of division

s 501 ins 1995 No. 32 s 17

Railways Act 1914 references

s 502 ins 1995 No. 32 s 17

Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991 references

s 503 ins 1995 No. 32 s 17

Commissioner for railways references

s 504 ins 1995 No. 32 s 17

Railways Department references

s 505 ins 1995 No. 32 s 17

Queensland Railways references

s 506 ins 1995 No. 32 s 17

Division 3—Transition of references about ports

div hdg ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

Application of division

s 507 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

Harbours Act 1955 and Port of Brisbane Authority Act 1976 references

s 508 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

Harbour board references

s 509 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

Harbour references

s 510 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

Harbours Corporation and Harbours Trust references

s 511 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10
amd 2004 No. 5 s 8 sch

Gold Coast Waterways Authority references

s 512 ins 1994 No. 32 s 10

PART 4—AMENDMENTS OF OTHER ACTS

(prev pt 2 hdg) renum 1994 No. 32 s 11
om R3 (see RA s 37)

**PART 5—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR TRANSPORT LEGISLATION
AMENDMENT ACT 1998**

pt hdg ins 1998 No. 33 s 15
exp 23 September 1998 (see orig s 260(3))

Division 4—Transition of forms

div hdg ins 1998 No. 43 s 23
exp 27 May 1999 (see prev s 260(3))

Division 5—Transitional provisions about the Integrated Planning Act 1997

div hdg ins 1999 No. 11 s 33
om 2000 No. 6 s 32

CHAPTER 18—FURTHER TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

ch hdg ins 2000 No. 6 s 32

**PART 1—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE INTEGRATED PLANNING
ACT 1997**

pt hdg ins 2000 No. 6 s 32

Continuing application of previous provisions to non-IDAS applications

s 513 ins 1999 No. 11 s 33

Applications for approval of subdivisions, rezoning or development

s 514 ins 1999 No. 11 s 33

**PART 2—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT
LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2000**

pt hdg ins 2000 No. 6 s 33

Definitions for pt 2

s 515 ins 2000 No. 6 s 33

Transitional—access-limited roads

s 516 ins 2000 No. 6 s 33

Transitional—previous decisions about access

s 517 ins 2000 No. 6 s 33

Transitional—ancillary works and encroachments

s 518 ins 2000 No. 6 s 33

Transitional—wharf or other harbour work

s 519 ins 2000 No. 6 s 34

PART 3—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ANOTHER ACT AMENDMENT ACT 2003**pt hdg** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36**Application of part****s 520** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36**Definitions for pt 3****s 521** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36
def “**previous**” amd 2004 No. 9 s 6**Inclusion of s 120****s 522** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36**Approved safety management system for person who is accredited at commencement****s 523** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36**Certificate of accreditation given before commencement****s 524** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36**Annual levy before commencement****s 525** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36**Accreditation conditions****s 526** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36**How to deal with application for amending accreditation conditions made before commencement****s 527** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36**Actions to amend accreditation conditions without application or to suspend or cancel accreditation****s 528** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36**Appeals****s 529** ins 2003 No. 54 s 36**Declaration about s 521, definition “previous”****s 530** ins 2004 No. 9 s 7**PART 4—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AMENDMENT ACT 2004****pt 4 (s 531)** ins 2004 No. 54 s 9**PART 5—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2005****pt hdg** ins 2005 No. 22 s 16**Definitions for pt 5****s 532** ins 2005 No. 22 s 16**Approvals****s 533** ins 2005 No. 22 s 16**Proceedings****s 534** ins 2005 No. 22 s 16

Land use plans

s 535 ins 2005 No. 22 s 16

Detained property

s 536 ins 2005 No. 22 s 16

Notices in the form of official traffic signss 537 ins 2005 No. 22 s 16
exp 29 August 2006 (see s 537(3))**Things done under re-enacted provision**

s 538 ins 2005 No. 22 s 16

**PART 6—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT
LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2005**

pt hdg ins 2005 No. 49 s 32

Division 1—Transitional provision for port authorities

div 1 (s 539) ins 2005 No. 49 s 32

Division 2—Transitional provisions for busways

div hdg ins 2005 No. 49 s 32

Busway authorisation

s 540 ins 2005 No. 49 s 32

Busway safety officers

s 541 ins 2005 No. 49 s 32

Offences

s 542 ins 2005 No. 49 s 32

**PART 7—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR TRANSPORT AND OTHER
LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2005**

pt 7 (ss 543–544) ins 2005 No. 67 s 37

**PART 8—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR MARITIME AND OTHER
LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2006**

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 21 s 150(1) sch

Making and approval of waterway transport management plan

s 545 ins 2006 No. 21 s 150(1) sch

**PART 9—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR TRANSPORT LEGISLATION
AMENDMENT ACT 2008, PART 3, DIVISION 2**

pt 9 (s 546) ins 2008 No. 31 s 15

SCHEDULE 1—SUBJECT MATTER FOR REGULATIONSamd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1; 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1; 1995 No. 32 s 19; 1997 No.
66 s 53; 1998 No. 43 s 24; 2000 No. 6 s 35; 2000 No. 40 s 17; 2001 No. 36
s 6; 2001 No. 79 s 39; 2003 No. 54 s 37; 2004 No. 9 s 3 sch; 2005 No. 49 s
33; 2005 No. 67 s 38**SCHEDULE 2—SUBJECT MATTER FOR WATERWAY TRANSPORT
MANAGEMENT PLANS**

ins 2000 No. 6 s 36

SCHEDULE 3—REVIEWS AND APPEALS

sch hdg amd 2000 No. 6 s 37(1)

sch 3 amd 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1; 1995 No. 32 s 20; 1999 No. 11 s 34; 2000 No. 6 s 37(2)–(3); 2000 No. 40 s 18; 2001 No. 79 s 40; 2003 No. 54 s 38; 2007 No. 6 s 26; 2008 No. 31 s 19

SCHEDULE 4—RAILWAY TUNNEL EASEMENTS

ins 2001 No. 79 s 41

SCHEDULE 5—TOLLING MATTERS FOR TOLL ROAD OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOLLWAY

prev sch 5 ins 2003 No. 54 s 39

exp 31 December 2003 (see s 491(4))

pres sch 5 ins 2005 No. 67 s 39

sub 2006 No. 21 s 132

amd 2007 No. 43 s 7

SCHEDULE 5A—OTHER MATTERS FOR CONDITIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOLLWAYS

ins 2006 No. 21 s 133

SCHEDULE 6—DICTIONARY

Note—definitions for this Act were originally located in prev s 3.

prev sch 6 amd R1 (see RA s 40); 1994 No. 32 s 13

om R3 (see RA s 40)

pres sch 6 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

def “**abandoned property**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)

def “**accepted representations**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)

def “**access**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)

def “**accreditation**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)

def “**accredited person**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)

sub 2000 No. 40 s 19(1)–(2)

def “**acquire**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)

def “**administration charge**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 6

sub 2005 No. 67 s 40

def “**affected person**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)

def “**airport**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)

def “**air transport infrastructure**” ins 2000 No. 6 s 38(2)

def “**alter**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)

def “**amusement railway**” ins 1997 No. 66 s 54(1)

def “**ancillary works and encroachments**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

sub 2001 No. 79 s 42(1)–(2)

amd 2002 No. 12 s 329 sch 2 (as amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch); 2008 No. 31 s 72 sch

def “**approval**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)

sub 2001 No. 79 s 42(1)–(2); 2005 No. 22 s 17(1)–(2)

def “**approval conditions**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)

def “**approved form**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)

sub 2003 No. 54 s 40(1)–(2)

def “**approved means of access**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1

om 2000 No. 6 s 38(1)

def “**approved safety management system**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)

- def “**approved tollway project**” ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
- def “**associated person**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)
sub 2000 No. 40 s 19(1)–(2)
- def “**audit program**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**authorised busway user**” ins 2005 No. 49 s 34(2)
- def “**authorised officer**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
sub 2005 No. 22 s 17(1)–(2)
- def “**authorised person**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
sub 2000 No. 40 s 19(1)–(2); 2003 No. 54 s 40(1)–(2)
amd 2004 No. 9 s 3 sch
- def “**authorised person for a light rail**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
om 2004 No. 9 s 3 sch
- def “**authorised person for a railway**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
om 2004 No. 9 s 3 sch
- def “**authority**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)
- def “**busway**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def “**busway common area**” ins 2005 No. 49 s 34(2)
- def “**busway land**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def “**busway service provider**” ins 2005 No. 49 s 34(2)
- def “**busway transport infrastructure**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
amd 2008 No. 31 s 22(1)
- def “**busway transport infrastructure works**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def “**candidate GOC**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def “**cane railway**” ins 2000 No. 6 s 38(2)
amd 2004 No. 3 s 37 sch; 2007 No. 36 s 2 sch
- def “**carry out**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
- def “**certificate of accreditation**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**charge**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def “**charterer**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
- def “**chief executive**” om from prev s 3 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def “**civil or criminal proceeding**” ins 2004 No. 54 s 10
- def “**class exemption**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
- def “**class representative**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
- def “**commencement**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
sub 2005 No. 22 s 17(1)–(2)
- def “**commercial corridor land**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
- def “**compensation notice**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def “**competition principles**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
om 2001 No. 79 s 42(1)
- def “**compliance notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 134
- def “**construction**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
sub 2000 No. 40 s 19(1)–(2) (amd 2001 No. 79 s 20(1))
- def “**continuing accredited person**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**controlled activity**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
- def “**convicting**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
- def “**coordination plan**” reloc 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def “**coronial procedure**” ins 2004 No. 54 s 10
- def “**corporate plan**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def “**dangerous goods**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
- def “**dangerous situation**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)

- def “**declaration**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 134
 def “**deferred toll amount**” ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
 def “**designated vehicle**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 sub 2005 No. 67 s 40
 def “**development**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
 def “**disciplinary action**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
 def “**dispute matter**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
 def “**dispute notice**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)
 def “**draft plan**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
 def “**employee**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
 def “**enter**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
 def “**establishment**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
 def “**E toll only pay point**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 sub 2005 No. 67 s 40
 def “**E toll system**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 sub 2005 No. 67 s 40
 def “**exemption**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
 def “**exempt vehicle**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 sub 2005 No. 67 s 40
 def “**existing rail corridor land**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 def “**final notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 134
 def “**franchised road**” prev def ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 om R4 (see RA s 5(d))
 pres def ins 1994 No. 49 s 4
 reloc from s 20 1995 No. 32 s 9(4)
 def “**franchisee**” prev def ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 om R4 (see RA s 5(d))
 pres def ins 1994 No. 49 s 4
 reloc from s 20 1995 No. 32 s 9(4)
 def “**future railway land**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 sub 2001 No. 79 s 42(1)–(2)
 def “**GOC**” om from prev s 3 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 def “**GOC Act entity**” ins 2007 No. 10 s 62 sch
 def “**government supported transport infrastructure**” reloc 1995 No. 9 s
 92 sch 1
 def “**imposed condition**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
 def “**in**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
 def “**incident**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
 def “**individual**” ins 2004 No. 54 s 10
 def “**information notice**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
 def “**inquiry**” ins 2004 No. 54 s 10
 def “**insufficient value property**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
 def “**interference**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
 def “**interference with**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 def “**interim minor amendment**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
 def “**intersecting area**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)
 def “**investigation**” ins 2004 No. 54 s 10
 def “**investigator**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)
 sub 2000 No. 40 s 19(1)–(2)

- def **“investigator’s authority”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“land”** ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 amd 1995 No. 32 s 21(3); 1998 No. 43 s 25(3); 2000 No. 40 s 19(3)–(4);
 2001 No. 79 s 42(3)
- def **“leasehold land register”** ins 2007 No. 6 s 27(2)
- def **“licensee”** ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)
- def **“light rail”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“light rail authority”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“light rail land”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“light rail manager”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“light rail operator”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“light rail transport infrastructure”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
 amd 2008 No. 31 s 22(2)
- def **“light rail transport infrastructure works”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“light rail vehicle”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“local government”** ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def **“local government franchised road”** ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
- def **“local government franchisee”** ins 2006 No. 21 s 134
- def **“local government road”** prev def ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 om R4 (see RA s 5(d))
 reloc from s 20 1995 No. 32 s 9(4)
- def **“local government tollway”** ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
- def **“local government tollway corridor land”** ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
- def **“local government tollway franchise agreement”** ins 2005 No. 67 s
 40(2)
- def **“local government tollway infrastructure”** ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
- def **“local government tollway infrastructure works”** ins 2005 No. 67 s
 40(2)
- def **“local government tollway operator”** ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
- def **“maintain”** ins 2000 No. 6 s 38(2)
- def **“maintenance”** prev def ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 om R4 (see RA s 5(d))
 pres def ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 amd 1998 No. 43 s 25(4)
- def **“matter”** ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 om 2001 No. 79 s 42(1)
 ins 2006 No. 21 s 134
- def **“miscellaneous transport infrastructure”** om from prev s 3 1995 No. 9 s
 92 sch 1
 ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 sub 1998 No. 43 s 25(1)–(2)
- def **“miscellaneous transport infrastructure works”** reloc from s 181 1998
 No. 43 s 13(4)
- def **“motorway”** prev def ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 om R4 (see RA s 5(d))
 pres def reloc from s 20 1995 No. 32 s 9(4)
- def **“new rail corridor land”** ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 amd 2007 No. 6 s 27(3)
- def **“non-rail corridor land”** ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 sub 2005 No. 49 s 34; 2007 No. 6 s 27(1)–(2)

- def **“notice”** ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def **“occupier”** ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 sub 1995 No. 32 s 21(1)–(2)
 amd 2000 No. 40 s 19(5)
- def **“old QR land”** ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
- def **“on”** ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 sub 1995 No. 32 s 21(1)–(2)
- def **“operational licence”** ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)
- def **“other rail infrastructure”** ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
- def **“owner”** ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 sub 1995 No. 32 s 21(1)–(2)
- def **“personal watercraft”** ins 2000 No. 6 s 38(2)
- def **“place”** ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def **“plant”** ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 om 2001 No. 79 s 42(1); 2000 No. 40 s 19(1) (amdt could not be given effect)
 ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“port”** ins 1994 No. 32 s 4(2)
 reloc 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def **“port area”** ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
- def **“port authority”** sub 1994 No. 32 s 4(1)–(2)
 reloc 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 amd 2001 No. 79 s 42(4); 2005 No. 22 s 17(3)
 sub 2005 No. 49 s 34
- def **“port facilities”** ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
- def **“port infrastructure”** reloc 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def **“port notice”** ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
- def **“prescribed time”** ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 sub 2005 No. 67 s 40
- def **“previous”** ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def **“previous rail corporation”** ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
- def **“proposed action”** ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def **“public marine facility”** ins 2000 No. 6 s 38(2)
- def **“public marine transport infrastructure”** ins 2000 No. 6 s 38(2)
- def **“public place”** ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def **“public thoroughfare easement”** ins 2005 No. 68 s 129(1)
- def **“public utility plant”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“public utility provider”** ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def **“quarry material”** ins 2005 No. 42 s 52 sch 1
- def **“Queensland Competition Authority”** ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def **“rail”** ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
- def **“rail corridor land”** ins 1997 No. 66 s 54(1)
- def **“rail safety officer”** ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def **“rail transport infrastructure”** reloc 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 sub 1995 No. 32 s 21(1)–(2)
- def **“rail vehicle”** ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
- def **“railway”** ins 1998 No. 33 s 16(2) (retro)
 sub 2000 No. 40 s 19(1)–(2)
 amd 2003 No. 54 s 40(3)
- def **“railway crossing”** ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)

- def “**railway manager**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 sub 1998 No. 33 s 16 (retro); 2005 No. 67 s 40
- def “**railway offence**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**railway operator**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
- def “**railway provision**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**railway workplace**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**railway works**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 sub 1998 No. 43 s 25(1)–(2)
- def “**reasonably**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
- def “**rectification notice**” ins 2000 No. 40 s 19(2)
- def “**registered operator**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 sub 2005 No. 67 s 40
- def “**registration Act**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 sub 2005 No. 67 s 40
- def “**regulation condition**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**relevant busway legislation**” ins 2005 No. 49 s 34(2)
- def “**relevant notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 134
- def “**relevant person**” ins 2004 No. 54 s 10
- def “**repealed regulation**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
- def “**representation period**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**required land**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)
- def “**requirement**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
- def “**responsible entity**” ins 1998 No. 43 s 25(2)
- def “**restricted information**” ins 2004 No. 54 s 10
- def “**reviewed decision**” ins 1997 No. 66 s 54(1)
- def “**revocation notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 134
- def “**road**” reloc from s 20 1995 No. 32 s 9(4)
 sub 2000 No. 40 s 19(1)–(2)
 amd 2005 No. 68 s 129(2)
- def “**road access works**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
 amd 2008 No. 31 s 72 sch
- def “**road franchise agreement**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
- def “**road transport infrastructure**” reloc 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def “**road works**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
- def “**rolling stock**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 amd 1997 No. 66 s 54(2); 2000 No. 40 s 19(6)–(7)
 sub 2003 No. 54 s 40(1)–(2)
- def “**safety direction**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**schedule 5 step-in notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 134
- def “**schedule 5A step-in notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 134
- def “**serious incident**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
- def “**ship**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
- def “**show cause notice**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**show cause period**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**signed notice**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
- def “**State controlled road**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 om 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1
- def “**State-controlled road**” reloc 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 sub 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1
- def “**State government body**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)

- def “**statement of corporate intent**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 def “**statement of proposal**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
 def “**State toll road corridor land**” ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
 def “**strategic port land**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 def “**sugar tramway**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 amd 1999 No. 51 s 228 sch 1
 om 2000 No. 6 s 38(1)
 def “**suspend**” ins 2003 No. 54 s 40(2)
 def “**suspension notice**” ins 2006 No. 21 s 134
 def “**tenure**” ins 2000 No. 6 s 38(2)
 def “**toll plaza**” for chapter 5, ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 om 2007 No. 36 s 2 sch
 def “**toll plaza**” ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
 def “**toll road**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 def “**toll road operator**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 def “**tollway project**” ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
 def “**traffic**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
 def “**train**” ins 1997 No. 66 s 54(1)
 def “**train controller**” ins 2005 No. 22 s 17(2)
 def “**transport**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
 def “**transport infrastructure**” reloc 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 amd 2000 No. 6 s 38(3)
 sub 2001 No. 79 s 42(1)–(2)
 def “**transport purpose**” ins 1994 No. 49 s 3 sch 1
 reloc 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 def “**user administration charge**” ins 2005 No. 67 s 40(2)
 def “**valid account**” ins 2001 No. 36 s 7
 sub 2005 No. 67 s 40
 def “**vehicle**” ins 1995 No. 9 s 92 sch 1
 sub 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1
 amd 1999 No. 42 s 54(3) sch pt 3
 def “**watercourse**” ins 2001 No. 79 s 42(2)
 def “**watercraft**” ins 2000 No. 6 s 38(2)
 def “**water traffic**” ins 2000 No. 6 s 38(2)
 def “**wild river area**” ins 2005 No. 42 s 52 sch 1
 def “**wilfully**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)
 def “**works**” ins 1995 No. 32 s 21(2)

**ATTACHMENT FOR TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE ACT 1994 NOT
 FORMING PART OF ANY ACT—EXTRACT FROM COMPETITION
 PRINCIPLES AGREEMENT—PROVISIONS ABOUT ACCESS TO
 SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES**

om 2001 No. 79 s 43

8 List of forms notified or published in the gazette

(The following information about forms is taken from the gazette and is included for information purposes only. Because failure by a department to notify or publish a form in the gazette does not invalidate the form, you should check with the relevant government department for the latest information about forms (see Statutory Instruments Act, section 58(8)).)

Form F3389 Version June 2003—Railway Manager/Railway Operator Accreditation
pubd gaz 12 December 2003 p 1185

Form F3463 Version July 2000—Infringement Notice (Marine)—First and Final Notice
pubd gaz 24 November 2000 p 1181

Form F4141 Version September 2003—Approved Safety Management System for Railway
pubd gaz 12 December 2003 p 1185

Form F4142 Version September 2003—Exemption from Compliance with Dangerous Goods by Rail Regulation Application
pubd gaz 12 December 2003 p 1185

Form F4143 Version September 2003—Administration Determination or Approval Application Amendment
pubd gaz 12 December 2003 p 1185

Form M3977 Version 4 February 2004—Notice of Demand for Non-payment of Toll
pubd gaz 2 April 2004 p 1295

Form M3978 Version 4 February 2004—Notice of Demand for Non-payment of Toll—Statutory Declaration Nomination
pubd gaz 2 April 2004 p 1295

Form M3979 Version 4 February 2004—Notice of Demand for Information regarding Non-payment of Toll
pubd gaz 2 April 2004 p 1295

9 Schedule of renumbering

Reprint No. 3 was renumbered under the Reprints Act 1992 s 43 as required by the Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 s 131A

Reprint No. 4 was renumbered under the Reprints Act 1992 s 43 as required by the Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 s 126O

Reprint No. 9 was renumbered as required by the Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 s 491

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
ch 1 hdg	–	ch 1 hdg	–	ch 1 hdg	–	ch 1 hdg
1	–	1	–	1	–	1
2	–	2	–	om	–	–
3	–	3	–	2	–	2
4	–	4	–	3	–	3
5	–	5	–	4	–	4
ch 2 hdg	–	ch 2 hdg	–	ch 2 hdg	–	ch 2 hdg
6	–	6	–	5	–	5
7	–	7	–	6	–	6
8	–	8	–	7	–	7
ch 3 hdg	–	ch 3 hdg	–	ch 3 hdg	–	ch 3 hdg
9	–	9	–	8	–	8
10	–	10	–	9	–	9
11	–	11	–	10	–	10
ch 4 hdg	–	ch 4 hdg	–	ch 4 hdg	–	ch 4 hdg
pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg
12	–	12	–	11	–	11
13	–	13	–	12	–	12
14	–	14	–	13	–	13
–	–	–	pt 1A hdg	pt 2 hdg	–	pt 2 hdg
–	–	–	14A	14	–	14
–	–	–	14B	15	–	15

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03	
–	–	–	14C	16	–	16	
pt 2 hdg	–	pt 2 hdg	–	pt 3 hdg	–	pt 3 hdg	
15	–	15	–	17	–	17	
16	–	16	–	18	–	18	
17	–	17	–	19	–	19	
pt 3 hdg	–	pt 3 hdg	–	pt 4 hdg	–	pt 4 hdg	
18	–	18	–	20	–	20	
–	–	–	–	–	ch 4A hdg	ch 5 hdg	
–	–	–	–	–	20A	21	
–	–	–	–	–	20B	22	
ch 5 hdg	–	ch 5 hdg	–	ch 5 hdg	–	ch 6 hdg	
pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg	
19	–	19	–	21	–	23	
20	–	20		22	om	–	
		s 20, def “ancillary works and encroachments”					
		(a)(ia)	–	(a)(ii)			
		(a)(ii)	–	(a)(iii)			
		(a)(iii)	–	(a)(iv)			
		(a)(iv)	–	(a)(v)			
		(a)(v)	–	(a)(vi)			
		(a)(vi)	–	(a)(vii)			
		(a)(vii)	–	(a)(viii)			
		(a)(viii)	–	(a)(xi)			
		(a)(ix)	–	(a)(x)			
		(a)(x)	–	(a)(xi)			
		(a)(xi)	–	(a)(xii)			
		(a)(xii)	–	(a)(xiii)			
		(a)(xiii)	–	(a)(xiv)			

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
		(a)(xiv)	–	(a)(xv)		
pt 2 hdg	–	pt 2 hdg	–	pt 2 hdg	–	pt 2 hdg
div 1 hdg	–	div 1 hdg	–	div 1 hdg	–	div 1 hdg
21	–	21	–	23	–	24
22	–	22	–	24	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	24A	26
div 2 hdg	–	div 2 hdg	–	div 2 hdg	–	div 2 hdg
23	–	23	–	25	–	27
div 3 hdg	–	div 3 hdg	–	div 3 hdg	–	div 3 hdg
24	–	24	–	26	–	28
pt 3 hdg	–	pt 3 hdg	–	pt 3 hdg	–	pt 3 hdg
25	–	25	–	27	–	29
26	–	26	–	28	–	30
27	–	27	–	29	–	31
28	–	28	–	30	–	32
29	–	29	–	31	–	33
30	–	30	–	32	–	34
31	–	31	–	33	–	35
32	–	32	–	34	–	36
33	–	33	–	35	–	37
34	–	34	–	36	–	38
35	–	35	–	37	–	39
pt 4 hdg	–	pt 4 hdg	–	pt 4 hdg	–	pt 4 hdg
36	–	36	–	38	–	40
37	–	37	–	39	–	41
38	–	38	–	40	–	42
–	–	–	–	–	40(1A)	42(2)
38(2)	–	38(2)	–	40(2)	–	42(3)
38(3)	–	38(3)	–	40(3)	–	42(4)

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
38(4)	–	38(4)	–	40(4)	–	42(5)
38(5)	–	38(5)	–	40(5)	–	42(6)
38(6)	–	38(6)	–	40(6)	–	42(7)
39	–	39	–	41	–	43
40	–	40	–	42	–	44
41	–	41	–	43	–	45
pt 5 hdg	–	pt 5 hdg	–	pt 5 hdg	–	pt 5 hdg
div 1 hdg	–	div 1 hdg	–	div 1 hdg	–	div 1 hdg
42	–	42	–	44	–	46
43	–	43	–	45	–	47
44	–	44	–	46	–	48
–	–	–	–	–	46A	49
div 2 hdg	–	div 2 hdg	–	div 2 hdg	–	div 2 hdg
sdiv 1 hdg	–	sdiv 1 hdg	–	sdiv 1 hdg	–	sdiv 1 hdg
45	–	45	–	47	–	50
–	–	–	45A	48	–	51
46	–	46	–	49	–	52
sdiv 2 hdg	–	sdiv 2 hdg	–	sdiv 2 hdg	–	sdiv 2 hdg
47	–	47	–	50	–	53
48	–	48	–	51	–	54
–	–	–	–	–	51A	55
–	–	–	–	–	51B	56
–	–	–	–	–	51C	57
–	–	–	–	–	51D	58
–	–	–	–	–	51E	59
–	–	–	–	–	51F	60
–	–	–	–	–	51G	61
49	–	49	–	52	–	62
–	–	–	–	–	52A	63

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	–	–	–	–	52B	64
–	–	–	–	–	52C	65
–	–	–	–	–	52D	66
–	–	–	–	–	52E	67
–	–	–	–	–	52F	68
–	–	–	–	–	52G	69
50	–	50	–	53	–	70
51	–	51	–	54	–	71
52	–	52	–	55	–	72
53	–	53	–	56	–	73
54	–	54	–	57	–	74
–	–	–	–	–	57A	75
sdiv 3 hdg	–	sdiv 3 hdg	–	sdiv 3 hdg	–	sdiv 3 hdg
55	–	55	–	58	–	76
div 3 hdg	–	div 3 hdg	–	div 3 hdg	–	div 3 hdg
–	–	–	–	–	58A	77
56	–	56	–	59	–	78
–	–	–	–	–	59A	79
57	–	57	–	60	–	80
58	–	58	–	61	–	81
59	–	59	–	62	–	82
60	–	60	–	63	–	83
61	–	61	–	64	om	–
–	pt 6 hdg	pt 6 hdg	–	pt 6 hdg	–	pt 6 hdg
–	61AA	62	–	65	–	84
–	61AB	63	–	66	–	85
–	61AC	64	–	67	–	86
–	61AD	65	–	68	–	87
–	61AE	66	–	69	–	88

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	61AF	67	–	70	–	89
–	61AG	68	om	–	–	–
–	61AH	69	–	71	–	90
–	61AI	70	–	72	–	91
–	61AJ	71	–	73	om	–
–	–	–	–	–	pt 7 hdg	pt 7 hdg
–	–	–	–	–	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg
–	–	–	–	–	73	92
–	–	–	–	–	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg
–	–	–	–	–	73A	93
–	–	–	–	–	73B	94
–	–	–	–	–	73C	95
–	–	–	–	–	div 3 hdg	div 3 hdg
–	–	–	–	–	73D	96
–	–	–	–	–	73E	97
–	–	–	–	–	73F	98
–	–	–	–	–	73G	99
–	–	–	–	–	73H	100
–	–	–	–	–	73I	101
–	–	–	–	–	73J	102
–	–	–	–	–	73K	103
–	–	–	–	–	div 4 hdg	div 4 hdg
–	–	–	–	–	73L	104
–	–	–	–	–	73M	105
–	–	–	ch 5A hdg	ch 6 hdg	–	ch 7 hdg
–	–	–	pt 1 hdg	pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg
–	–	–	71A	74	–	106
–	–	–	71B	75	–	107

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	pt 2 hdg	pt 2 hdg	om new pt 2 hdg ins	pt 2 hdg
-	-	-	71C	76	om new s 76 ins	108
-	-	-	pt 3 hdg	pt 3 hdg	exp	-
-	-	-	71D	77	exp new s 77 ins	109
-	-	-	71E	78	exp new s 78 ins	110
-	-	-	71F	79	exp new s 79 ins	111
-	-	-	-	-	79A	112
-	-	-	-	-	79B	113
-	-	-	-	-	79C	114
-	-	-	-	-	79D	115
-	-	-	-	-	79E	116
-	-	-	-	-	79F	117
-	-	-	-	-	79G	118
-	-	-	71G	80	exp	-
-	-	-	pt 4 hdg	pt 4 hdg	-	pt 3 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	80	119
-	-	-	-	-	80A	120
-	-	-	-	-	80B	121
-	-	-	-	-	80C	122
-	-	-	-	-	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg
-	-	-	71H	81		123
-	-	-	71I	82		124
-	-	-	71J	83		125

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	71K	84		126
-	-	-	-	-	84A	127
-	-	-	71L	85		128
-	-	-	71M	86		129
-	-	-	-	-	86A	130
-	-	-	71N	87		131
-	-	-	71O	88		132
-	-	-	-	-	88A	133
-	-	-	-	-	div 3 hdg	div 3 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	88B	134
-	-	-	-	-	88C	135
-	-	-	-	-	88D	136
-	-	-	-	-	88E	137
-	-	-	-	-	88F	138
-	-	-	-	-	div 4 hdg	div 4 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	89	139
-	-	-	-	-	90	140
-	-	-	-	-	90A	141
-	-	-	-	-	90B	142
-	-	-	-	-	90C	143
-	-	-	-	-	90D	144
-	-	-	-	-	div 5 hdg	div 5 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	91	145
-	-	-	-	-	91A	146
-	-	-	-	-	91B	147
-	-	-	-	-	91C	148
-	-	-	-	-	91D	149
-	-	-	-	-	div 6 hdg	div 6 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	92	150

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	92A	151
-	-	-	-	-	92B	152
-	-	-	-	-	92C	153
-	-	-	-	-	div 7 hdg	div 7 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	93	154
-	-	-	-	-	93A	155
-	-	-	-	-	93B	156
-	-	-	-	-	93C	157
-	-	-	-	-	93D	158
-	-	-	-	-	93E	159
-	-	-	-	-	93F	160
-	-	-	-	-	div 8 hdg	div 8 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	93G	161
-	-	-	71P	89	om	-
-	-	-	71Q	90	om	-
-	-	-	71R	91	om	-
-	-	-	71S	92	om	-
-	-	-	71T	93	om	-
-	-	-	pt 5 hdg	pt 5 hdg	-	pt 4 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	93H (prev s 93A)	162
-	-	-	71U	94	-	163
-	-	-	71V	95	-	164
-	-	-	71W	96	-	165
-	-	-	71X	97	-	166
-	-	-	71Y	98	-	167
-	-	-	-	-	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg
-	-	-	71Z	99	-	168

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	71ZA	100	-	169
-	-	-	-	-	pt 5A hdg	pt 5 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	100A	170
-	-	-	-	-	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	100B	171
-	-	-	-	-	100C	172
-	-	-	-	-	100D	173
-	-	-	-	-	100E	174
-	-	-	-	-	100F	175
-	-	-	-	-	100G	176
-	-	-	-	-	100H	177
-	-	-	-	-	div 3 hdg	div 3 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	100I	178
-	-	-	-	-	100J	179
-	-	-	-	-	100K	180
-	-	-	-	-	100L	181
-	-	-	-	-	100M	182
-	-	-	-	-	100N	183
-	-	-	-	-	100O	184
-	-	-	-	-	div 4 hdg	div 4 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	100P	185
-	-	-	-	-	100Q	186
-	-	-	-	-	100R	187
-	-	-	-	-	100S	188
-	-	-	-	-	100T	189
-	-	-	-	-	div 5 hdg	div 5 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	101	190
-	-	-	-	-	101A	191

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	101B	192
-	-	-	-	-	101C	193
-	-	-	-	-	101D	194
-	-	-	-	-	101E	195
-	-	-	-	-	101F	196
-	-	-	-	-	101G	197
-	-	-	-	-	101H	198
-	-	-	-	-	div 6 hdg	div 6 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	101I	199
-	-	-	-	-	101J	200
-	-	-	-	-	101K	201
-	-	-	-	-	div 7 hdg	div 7 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	101L	202
-	-	-	-	-	101M	203
-	-	-	-	-	101N	204
-	-	-	-	-	101O	205
-	-	-	-	-	101P	206
-	-	-	-	-	101Q	207
-	-	-	-	-	div 8 hdg	div 8 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	101R	208
-	-	-	-	-	101S	209
-	-	-	-	-	101T	210
-	-	-	-	-	101U	211
-	-	-	-	-	div 9 hdg	div 9 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	101V	212
-	-	-	-	-	101W	213
-	-	-	pt 6 hdg	pt 6 hdg	-	pt 6 hdg
-	-	-	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg	-	div 1 hdg
-	-	-	71ZB	101	om	-

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	101X	214
-	-	-	71ZC	102	-	215
-	-	-	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg	-	div 2 hdg
-	-	-	71ZD	103	-	216
-	-	-	71ZE	104	-	217
-	-	-	-	-	104(6A)	217(7)
-	-	-	71ZE	104(7)	-	217(8)
-	-	-	71ZE	104(8)	-	217(9)
-	-	-	71ZE	104(9)	-	217(10)
-	-	-	71ZE	104(10)	-	217(11)
-	-	-	-	-	104(11)	217(12)
-	-	-	71ZF	105	om	-
-	-	-	71ZG	106	om	-
-	-	-	71ZH	107	om	-
-	-	-	71ZI	108	om	-
-	-	-	71ZJ	109	-	218
-	-	-	div 3 hdg	div 3 hdg	-	div 3 hdg
-	-	-	sdiv 1 hdg	sdiv 1 hdg	-	sdiv 1 hdg
-	-	-	71ZK	110	-	219
-	-	-	71ZL	111	-	220
-	-	-	71ZM	112	-	221
-	-	-	71ZN	113	-	222
-	-	-	71ZO	114	-	223
-	-	-	sdiv 2 hdg	sdiv 2 hdg	-	sdiv 2 hdg
-	-	-	71ZP	115	-	224
-	-	-	71ZQ	116	-	225
-	-	-	71ZR	117	-	226
-	-	-	71ZS	118	-	227
-	-	-	71ZT	119	-	228

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	71ZU	120	-	229
-	-	-	71ZV	121	-	230
-	-	-	71ZW	122	-	231
-	-	-	71ZX	123	-	232
-	-	-	71ZY	124	-	233
-	-	-	71ZZ	125	-	234
-	-	-	71ZZA	126	-	235
-	-	-	71ZZB	127	-	236
-	-	-	71ZZC	128	-	237
-	-	-	71ZZD	129	-	238
-	-	-	71ZZE	130	-	239
-	-	-	pt 7 hdg	pt 7 hdg	-	pt 7 hdg
-	-	-	71ZZF	131	-	240
-	-	-	-	-	131A	241
-	-	-	-	-	131B	242
-	-	-	71ZZG	132	-	243
-	-	-	71ZZH	133	om	-
-	-	-	71ZZI	134	-	244
-	-	-	71ZZJ	135	-	245
-	-	-	71ZZK	136	om new s 136 ins	246
-	-	-	-	-	136A	247
-	-	-	pt 8 hdg	pt 8 hdg	-	pt 8 hdg
-	-	-	71ZZL	137	-	248
-	-	-	71ZZM	138	om	-
-	-	-	-	-	138A	249
-	-	-	71ZZN	139	-	250
-	-	-	71ZZO	140	-	251
-	-	-	71ZZP	141	-	252

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	–	–	71ZZQ	142	–	253
–	–	–	71ZZR	143	–	254
–	–	–	71ZZS	144	–	255
–	–	–	71ZZT	145	–	256
–	–	–	71ZZU	146	–	257
–	–	–	71ZZV	147	om	–
–	–	–	71ZZW	148	–	258
–	–	–	71ZZX	149	–	259
–	–	–	71ZZY	150	–	260
–	–	–	71ZZZ	151	–	261
–	–	–	71ZZZA	152	–	262
–	–	–	–	–	152A	263
–	–	–	–	–	152B	264
–	–	–	–	–	152C	265
–	–	–	–	–	152D	266
–	ch 5A hdg	ch 6 hdg	–	ch 7 hdg	–	ch 8 hdg
–	pt 1 hdg	pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg
–	61A	72	–	153	–	267
–	pt 2 hdg	pt 2 hdg	–	pt 2 hdg	–	pt 2 hdg
–	61B	73	–	154	om	–
–	61C	74	–	155	–	268
–	–	–	–	–	155A	269
–	61D	75	–	156	–	270
–	61E	76	–	157	–	271
–	61F	77	–	158	–	272
–	61G	78	–	159	–	273
–	61H	79	–	160	–	274
–	pt 3 hdg	pt 3 hdg	–	pt 3 hdg	–	pt 3 hdg
–	61I	80	–	161	–	275

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	–	–	–	–	161A	276
–	61J	81	–	162	–	277
–	61K	82	–	163	–	278
–	61L	83	–	164	–	279
–	61L(1)(k)	83(1)(k)	–	164(1)(k)	–	279(1)(j)
–	61M	84	–	165	–	280
–	61N	85	–	166	–	281
–	61O	86	–	167	–	282
–	61P	87	–	168	–	283
–	pt 4 hdg	pt 4 hdg	–	pt 4 hdg	–	pt 4 hdg
–	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg	–	div 1 hdg	–	div 1 hdg
–	61Q	88	–	169	–	284
–	61R	89	–	170	–	285
–	61S	90	–	171	–	286
–	61T	91	–	172	–	287
–	61U	92	–	173	om	–
–	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg	–	div 2 hdg	–	div 2 hdg
–	61V	93	–	174	–	288
–	–	–	–	–	174A	289
–	pt 5 hdg	pt 5 hdg	–	pt 5 hdg	–	pt 5 hdg
–	61W	94	–	175	–	290
–	61X	95	–	176	–	291
–	61Y	96	–	177	–	292
–	61Z	97	–	178	–	293
–	61ZA	98	–	179	–	294
–	61ZAA	99	om	–	–	–
–	61ZB	100	om	–	–	–
–	61ZC	101	–	180	–	295
–	–	–	–	–	ch 7A hdg	ch 9 hdg

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	pt 1 hdg	pt 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180A om	-
-	-	-	-	-	180B	296
-	-	-	-	-	pt 2 hdg	pt 2 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180C	297
-	-	-	-	-	180D	298
-	-	-	-	-	180E	299
-	-	-	-	-	180F	300
-	-	-	-	-	pt 3 hdg	pt 3 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180G	301
-	-	-	-	-	180H	302
-	-	-	-	-	180I	303
-	-	-	-	-	180J	304
-	-	-	-	-	pt 4 hdg	pt 4 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180K	305
-	-	-	-	-	180KA	306
-	-	-	-	-	180L	307
-	-	-	-	-	180M	308
-	-	-	-	-	180N	309
-	-	-	-	-	180O	310
-	-	-	-	-	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180P	311
-	-	-	-	-	180P(3)	311(2)
-	-	-	-	-	180P(4)	311(3)
-	-	-	-	-	180P(5)	311(4)
-	-	-	-	-	180Q	312
-	-	-	-	-	div 2A hdg	div 3 hdg

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	180QA	313
-	-	-	-	-	180QB	314
-	-	-	-	-	180QC	315
-	-	-	-	-	div 3 hdg	div 4 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180R	316
-	-	-	-	-	180S	317
-	-	-	-	-	180T	318
-	-	-	-	-	180U	319
-	-	-	-	-	180V	320
-	-	-	-	-	180W	321
-	-	-	-	-	180X	322
-	-	-	-	-	180Y	323
-	-	-	-	-	180Z	324
-	-	-	-	-	180ZA	325
-	-	-	-	-	180ZB	326
-	-	-	-	-	180ZC	327
-	-	-	-	-	180ZD	328
-	-	-	-	-	div 4 hdg	div 5 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZE	329
-	-	-	-	-	180ZE(4)	329(3)
-	-	-	-	-	div 5 hdg	div 6 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZF	330
-	-	-	-	-	180ZG	331
-	-	-	-	-	180ZH	332
-	-	-	-	-	180ZI	333
-	-	-	-	-	180ZJ	334
-	-	-	-	-	180ZK	335
-	-	-	-	-	pt 5 hdg	pt 5 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKA	336

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKB	337
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKC	338
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKD	339
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKE	340
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKF	341
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKG	342
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKH	343
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKI	344
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKJ	345
-	-	-	-	-	180ZKK	346
-	-	-	-	-	ch 7B hdg	ch 10 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	pt 1 hdg	pt 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZLom	-
-	-	-	-	-	180ZM	347
-	-	-	-	-	pt 2 hdg	pt 2 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZN	348
-	-	-	-	-	180ZO	349
-	-	-	-	-	180ZP	350
-	-	-	-	-	180ZQ	351
-	-	-	-	-	pt 3 hdg	pt 3 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZR	352
-	-	-	-	-	180ZS	353
-	-	-	-	-	180ZT	354
-	-	-	-	-	180ZU	355
-	-	-	-	-	180ZV	356
-	-	-	-	-	pt 4 hdg	pt 4 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZW	357

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	180ZX	358
-	-	-	-	-	180ZY	359
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZ	360
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZA	361
-	-	-	-	-	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZB	362
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZC	363
-	-	-	-	-	div 3 hdg	div 3 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZD	364
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZE	365
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZF	366
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZG	367
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZH	368
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZI	369
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZJ	370
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZK	371
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZL	372
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZM	373
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZN	374
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZO	375
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZP	376
-	-	-	-	-	div 4 hdg	div 4 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZQ	377
-	-	-	-	-	div 5 hdg	div 5 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZR	378
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZS	379
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZT	380
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZU	381
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZV	382

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZW	383
-	-	-	-	-	pt 5 hdg	pt 5 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZX	384
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZY	385
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZ	386
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZA	387
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZB	388
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZC	389
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZD	390
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZE	391
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZF	392
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZG	393
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZH	394
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZI	395
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZJ	396
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZK	397
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZL	398
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZM	399
-	-	-	-	-	pt 6 hdg	pt 6 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZN	400
-	-	-	-	-	ch 7C hdg	ch 11 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZO	401
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZP	402
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZQ	403
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZR	404
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZS	405
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZT	406
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZU	407
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZV	408

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZW	409
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZX	410
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZY	411
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZZ	412
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZZA	413
-	-	-	-	-	180ZZZZB	414
-	-	-	ch 7 hdg	ch 8 hdg	-	ch 12 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	pt 1 hdg	pt 1 hdg
-	-	-	101A	181	-	415
-	-	-	-	-	181A	416
-	-	-	-	-	pt 2 hdg	pt 2 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	181B	417
-	-	-	-	-	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg
-	-	-	101B	182	-	418
-	-	-	-	-	div 3 hdg	div 3 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	182A	419
-	-	-	-	-	182B	420
-	-	-	-	-	182C	421
-	-	-	-	-	182D	422
-	-	-	-	-	div 4 hdg	div 4 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	182E	423
-	-	-	-	-	182F	424
-	-	-	-	-	div 5 hdg	div 5 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	182G	425
-	-	-	-	-	182H	426
-	-	-	-	-	182I	427
-	-	-	-	-	182J	428
-	-	-	-	-	182K	429

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	182L	430
-	-	-	-	-	div 6 hdg	div 6 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	182M	431
-	-	-	-	-	182N	432
-	-	-	-	-	pt 3 hdg	pt 3 hdg
-	-	-	101C	183	-	433
-	-	-	101D	184	-	434
-	-	-	101E	185	-	435
-	-	-	-	-	pt 4 hdg	pt 4 hdg
-	-	-	101F	186	-	436
-	-	-	-	-	pt 5 hdg	pt 5 hdg
-	-	-	101G	187	-	437
-	-	-	-	-	ch 8A hdg	ch 13 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	187A	438
-	-	-	-	-	ch 8AA hdg	ch 14 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	pt 1 hdg	pt 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	187AA	439
-	-	-	-	-	187AB	440
-	-	-	-	-	187AC	441
-	-	-	-	-	pt 2 hdg	pt 2 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	187AD	442
-	-	-	-	-	pt 3 hdg	pt 3 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	187AE	443
-	-	-	-	-	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	187AF	444
-	-	-	-	-	187AG	445
-	-	-	-	-	187AH	446
-	-	-	-	-	187AI	447

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
-	-	-	-	-	187AJ	448
-	-	-	-	-	187AK	449
-	-	-	-	-	pt 4 hdg	pt 4 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	187AL	450
-	-	-	-	-	187AM	451
-	-	-	-	-	187AN	452
-	-	-	-	-	pt 5 hdg	pt 5 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	187AO	453
-	-	-	-	-	187AP	454
-	-	-	-	-	187AQ	455
-	-	-	-	-	187AR	456
-	-	-	-	-	pt 6 hdg	pt 6 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	187AS	457
-	-	-	-	-	187AT	458
-	-	-	-	-	ch 8B hdg	ch 15 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	pt 1 hdg	pt 1 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	187B	459
-	-	-	-	-	187C	460
-	-	-	-	-	187D	461
-	-	-	-	-	187E	462
-	-	-	-	-	187F	463
-	-	-	-	-	187G	464
-	-	-	-	-	187H	465
-	-	-	-	-	187I	466
-	-	-	-	-	187J	467
-	-	-	-	-	187K	468
-	-	-	-	-	187L	469
-	-	-	-	-	pt 2 hdg	pt 2 hdg
-	-	-	-	-	187M	470

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	–	–	–	–	187N	471
–	–	–	–	–	187O	472
–	–	–	–	–	187P	473
–	–	–	–	–	187Q	474
–	–	–	–	–	187R	475
ch 6 hdg	–	ch 7 hdg	renum as ch 8 hdg	ch 9 hdg	–	ch 16 hdg
62	–	102	–	188	–	476
63	–	103	–	189	–	477
64	–	104	–	190	–	478
–	–	–	–	–	190A	479
65	–	105	–	191	–	480
–	–	–	105A	192	–	481
–	–	–	105B	193	–	482
–	65A	106	–	194	–	483
–	65B	107	–	195	–	484
66	–	108	–	196	–	485
67	–	109	–	197	om	–
68	–	110	–	198	om	–
–	–	–	110A	199	–	486
–	–	–	–	–	199A	487
–	–	–	–	–	199B	488
–	–	–	–	–	199C	489
69	–	111	–	200	–	490
–	–	–	–	–	200A	491
ch 7 hdg	–	ch 8 hdg	renum as ch 9 hdg	ch 10 hdg	–	ch 17 hdg
pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg	om	–
70	–	112	–	201	om	–
71	–	113	–	202	exp	–

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
71(2)	–	113(1)	–	202(1)	exp	–
71(3)	–	113(2)	–	202(2)	exp	–
72	–	114	–	203	exp	–
73	–	115	–	204	exp	–
74	–	116	–	205	exp	–
75	om	–	–	–	–	–
76	–	117	–	206	exp	–
77	om	–	–	–	–	–
78	om	–	–	–	–	–
79	om	–	–	–	–	–
80	om	–	–	–	–	–
–	80A	118	–	exp	–	–
81	–	119	–	207	exp	–
82	om	–	–	–	–	–
83	–	120	–	208	exp	–
84	om	–	–	–	–	–
85	–	121	–	209	exp	–
86	om	–	–	–	–	–
87	–	122	–	210	exp	–
88	–	123	–	211	exp	–
89	–	124	–	212	exp	–
–	89A	125	–	213	exp	–
–	89B	126	exp	–	–	–
pt 2 hdg	renum as pt 4 hdg	om	–	–	–	–
90	renum as 132	om	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	pt 1A hdg	pt 2 hdg	om	–
–	–	–	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg	exp	–
–	–	–	126A	214	exp	–

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	–	–	126B	215	exp	–
–	–	–	126C	216	exp	–
–	–	–	126D	217	exp	–
–	–	–	126E	218	exp	–
–	–	–	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg	om	–
–	–	–	126F	219	exp	–
–	–	–	126G	220	exp	–
–	–	–	126H	exp	–	–
–	–	–	126I	221	exp	–
–	–	–	126J	222	exp	–
–	–	–	126K	223	exp	–
–	–	–	126L	224	exp	–
–	–	–	126M	225	exp	–
–	–	–	126N	226	exp	–
–	–	–	126O	om	–	–
–	pt 2 hdg	pt 2 hdg	–	pt 3 hdg	–	pt 1 hdg
–	90	127	–	227	exp new s 227 ins om	–
–	91	128	–	228	exp	–
–	92	exp	–	–	–	–
–	93	exp	–	–	–	–
–	94	129	exp	–	–	–
–	94(2)	129(1)	exp	–	–	–
–	94(5)	129(2)	exp	–	–	–
–	95	130	exp	–	–	–
–	96	131	–	229	exp	–
–	97	132	–	230	exp	–
–	98	133	–	231	exp	–

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	99	134	–	232	exp	–
–	100	exp	–	–	–	–
–	101	135	exp	–	–	–
–	102	136	–	233	om	–
–	102(5A)	136(6)	–	233(6)	om	–
–	102(6)	136(7)	–	233(7)	om	–
–	102(7)	136(8)	–	233(8)	om	–
–	102(8)	136(9)	–	233(9)	om	–
–	102(9)	136(10)	–	233(10)	om	–
–	102(10)	136(11)	–	233(11)	om	–
–	–	–	–	–	233A exp	–
–	–	–	–	–	233B exp	–
–	–	–	–	–	233C exp	–
–	–	–	–	–	233D exp	–
–	–	–	–	–	233E exp	–
–	–	–	–	–	233F exp	–
–	103	137	–	234	exp	–
–	104	138	–	235	exp	–
–	104(2A)	138(3)	–	235(3)	exp	–
–	104(3)	138(4)	–	235(4)	exp	–
–	104(4)	138(5)	–	235(5)	exp	–
–	104(5)	138(6)	–	235(6)	om	–
–	104(6)	138(7)	–	235(7)	om	–
–	105	139	–	236	om	–
–	106	140	–	237	exp	–
–	107	141	–	238	exp	–

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	108	142	–	239	–	492
–	109	exp	–	–	–	–
–	109A	exp	–	–	–	–
–	109B	exp	–	–	–	–
–	110	exp	–	–	–	–
–	111	exp	–	–	–	–
–	112	143	exp	–	–	–
–	113	144	–	240	exp	–
–	–	–	–	–	240A	493
–	pt 3 hdg	pt 3 hdg	–	pt 4 hdg	–	pt 2 hdg
–	div 1 hdg	div 1 hdg	–	div 1 hdg	–	div 1 hdg
–	114	145	–	241	–	494
–	115	146	–	242	–	495
–	116	147	–	243	–	496
–	117	148	–	244	–	497
–	118	149	–	245	–	498
–	119	150	–	246	–	499
–	120	151	–	247	–	500
–	–	–	div 1A hdg	div 2 hdg	–	div 2 hdg
–	–	–	151A	248	–	501
–	–	–	151B	249	–	502
–	–	–	151C	250	–	503
–	–	–	151D	251	–	504
–	–	–	151E	252	–	505
–	–	–	151F	253	–	506
–	div 2 hdg	div 2 hdg	–	div 3 hdg	–	div 3 hdg
–	121	152	–	254	–	507
–	122	153	–	255	–	508
–	123	154	–	256	–	509

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	124	155	–	257	–	510
–	125	156	–	258	–	511
–	126	157	–	259	–	512
–	div 3 hdg	div 3 hdg	om	–	–	–
–	127	158	om	–	–	–
–	128	159	om	–	–	–
–	129	160	om	–	–	–
–	130	161	om	–	–	–
–	div 4 hdg	div 4 hdg	om	–	–	–
–	131	162	om	–	–	–
–	131A	om	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	div 4 hdg exp	–
–	–	–	–	–	260 exp	–
–	–	–	–	–	div 5 hdg om	–
–	–	–	–	–	pt 5 hdg exp	–
–	–	–	–	–	260 exp	–
–	–	–	–	–	ch 11 hdg	ch 18 hdg
–	–	–	–	–	pt 1 hdg	pt 1 hdg
–	–	–	–	–	261	513
–	–	–	–	–	262	514
–	–	–	–	–	pt 2 hdg	pt 2 hdg
–	–	–	–	–	263	515
–	–	–	–	–	264	516
–	–	–	–	–	265	517
–	–	–	–	–	266	518
–	–	–	–	–	267	519

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	–	–	–	–	pt 3 hdg	pt 3 hdg
–	–	–	–	–	268	520
–	–	–	–	–	269	521
–	–	–	–	–	270	522
–	–	–	–	–	271	523
–	–	–	–	–	272	524
–	–	–	–	–	273	525
–	–	–	–	–	274	526
–	–	–	–	–	275	527
–	–	–	–	–	276	528
–	–	–	–	–	277	529
sch 1	–	sch 1	–	sch 1	–	sch 1
sch 1 item 7	–	sch 1 item 7	–	sch 1 item 7	–	sch 1 item 6
sch 1 item 8	–	sch 1 item 8	–	sch 1 item 8	–	sch 1 item 7
sch 1 item 9	–	sch 1 item 9	–	sch 1 item 9	–	sch 1 item 8
sch 1 item 10	–	sch 1 item 10	–	sch 1 item 10	–	sch 1 item 9
–	–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 10A	sch 1 item 10
–	–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 10B	sch 1 item 11
–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 11	–	sch 1 item 12
–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 11	renum as sch 1 item 12	sch 1 item 13
–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 13	–	sch 1 item 14
–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 14	–	sch 1 item 15
–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 15	–	sch 1 item 16
–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 16	–	sch 1 item 17

Original Act (Reprint No. 1) 15/4/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 1 and 3	Reprint No. 3 18/11/94	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 3 and 4	Reprint No. 4 1/7/95	New prov ins between Reprint Nos. 4 and 9	Reprint No. 9 1/12/03
–	–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 17	sch 1 item 18
–	–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 18	sch 1 item 19
–	–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 19	sch 1 item 20
–	–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 20	sch 1 item 21
–	–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 21	sch 1 item 22
–	–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 22	sch 1 item 23
–	–	–	–	–	sch 1 item 23	sch 1 item 24
–	–	–	–	–	sch 1A	sch 2
sch 2	–	sch 2	–	sch 2	–	sch 3
–	–	–	–	–	sch 2A	sch 4
–	–	–	–	–	sch 2B	sch 5
sch 3	–	om	sch 3	sch 3	–	sch 6

10 Information about retrospectivity

Retrospective amendments that have been consolidated are noted in the list of legislation and list of annotations. Any retrospective amendment that has not been consolidated is noted in editor's notes to the text.